

**ALL
OPTICAL
SUPPLIES**

from

**DIXON
HEMPENSTALL
111 GRAFTON ST.**

Trinity News

A DUBLIN UNIVERSITY WEEKLY

REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O. AS A NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT

Vol. V—No. 7

THURSDAY, 6th FEBRUARY, 1958

PRICE 3d.

Always first with the
LATEST DESIGNS IN
WATCHES, CLOCKS
AND FASHION
JEWELLERY
AT REASONABLE PRICES

CARON
40 GRAFTON ST.

ABUSES MUST STOP

Buffet Problems Unsolved

RECENT congestion in Buffet has once more resulted in complaints from numerous sources that the Buffet is being regularly used by persons who were not members of the College. "Trinity News" decided to investigate the problem in an attempt to remedy a serious situation. The queues at one o'clock are long enough without being swollen by outsiders who have no right to avail themselves of facilities intended for Trinity students alone.

Mrs. Townsend, who is in charge of the Buffet, expressed her interest in the question, and told our reporter that in fact she had received reports of more than one person using Buffet who was not entitled to do so. She pointed out, however, that persons reported to her as being offenders, on being questioned by her, were not averse to claiming membership of the College.

She went on to mention that the woman on duty at the dining-hall door had recently warned one outsider that he had no right to be there, at which the offender departed, taking with him two companions of similar status who had also joined the queue. Our reporter told Mrs. Townsend of the many complaints received from members of the College about this situation, and informed her that it was known that not only students from other institutions but also young business men from town were descending upon the dining-hall at lunch hours.

"Trinity News" then suggested that as a safeguard against such misuse of the Buffet's facilities, some system of ticket-check might be evolved. Mrs. Townsend promised to look into the possibilities.

Later, however, "Trinity News" were informed that their suggestion could not be put into operation, due to administrative difficulties. Dr. Liddell, Chairman of the Buffet Committee, after consultation with the Junior Dean, the Registrar and the Chief Steward, told our reporter that the initial cost of printing the tickets would be high and the problems of distribution and checking of them would cause more trouble than was justified by the situation. An alternative system has been suggested, by which the Junior Dean, as well as the Chief Steward, would visit the Buffet periodically and would eject those whom they knew not to be members of the College. A third suggestion has also been put forward, entailing the presentation on demand of receipts for the £5 levy, which would provide a suitable means of identification.

As yet, therefore, the problem has not been resolved, although the suggestions already put forward might be practicable. "Trinity News," however, would be glad to receive suggestions for a solution to the problem, which will be passed on to the relevant authority.

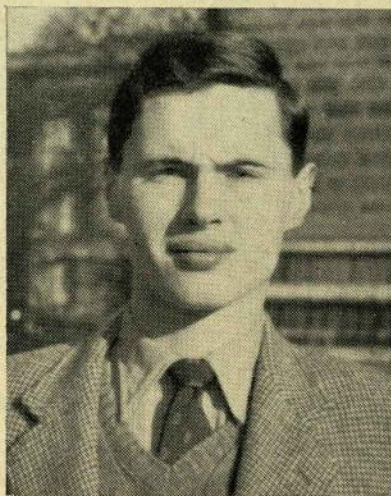
Another major Buffet problem which demands some solution is that of loss of crockery and cutlery. Mrs. Townsend told "Trinity News" that it is necessary to set aside £100 each year to cover such losses. It would be unreasonable to assume that all these losses can be attributed to breakages alone. Cutlery, for example, would be difficult to dispose of in this way.

A suggestion has recently been put forward from an official source that a tax of one penny, or if necessary two-pence, could be placed upon each meal purchased in Buffet. A notice, the suggestion proceeds, could be prominently displayed, explaining the reason for the tax, together with an assurance that it would be removed as soon as the losses were substantially reduced.

It is unlikely, however, that this idea will be practically implemented for at least a term. Miss Stephenson, the Lady-Superintendent, feels that the system would be unfair, and that nothing should be done until the extent of losses this term can be assessed.

UNITY IN G.M.B. But Only In Social Sphere

A major talking-point in the G.M.B. during the past few days has been the decision of the Hist. and Phil. to combine forces to hold a major societies'



MR. C. St. G. SIDES

ball on February 20th. Any suggestion, however, that this was a first step towards union between the societies was quickly refuted by the leaders of both societies.

Mr. C. St. G. Sides, the Auditor of the Hist., who is believed to have opened negotiations, told "Trinity News" that

the plan was not to be construed as anything but friendly co-operation in a social sphere. Mr. Sides was asked by our reporter whether the proposed joint Ball met with any opposition from members of the Hist. and he replied that there was no known disapproval by his Society. When asked if he hoped that this Ball would be continued next year, Mr. Sides pointed out that while he was, on the whole, in favour of a continuation, the decision whether to co-operate with the Phil. in future years would have to be taken by the Hist. Committee each year. He explained the reason for the dance as being the desire of the major societies to promote the biggest and best dance in College.

Mr. D. O. Cummins, President of the Phil., was also interviewed by "Trinity News." He told our reporter that while he was very pleased to co-operate with the other society in social matters, there was no obligation on either side to make the joint Ball a permanent institution; he stressed the experimental nature of the venture. With very few exceptions, members of the Phil. are in favour of the Ball, and Mr. Cummins expressed the hope that this co-operation might mark the end of "the more personal type of animosity between the two societies."

It appears that both societies deserve congratulations for their realistic approach to the question, and their joint venture should prove a considerable success.



Flashback: Group at Film Press Conference last year includes: Mr. P. Sweeting; Mr. R. D. B. French; Mr. G. F. Mitchell, the Registrar; and Mr. L. Daiken.

Calling A Spade ...

The Hist.'s forensic talents were strained almost to breaking-point last week, when a situation arose which threatened to shatter the Society's anti-feminist bulwarks. Raised eyebrows were a striking feature of College scenery when the news filtered through that a woman speaker was to represent Stranmillis Training College at the Irish final of the I.S.A. debating tournament, which was due to be held last night with the Hist. as hosts. Alarm in the ranks of the traditionalists, however, was quickly allayed by the decision of the Auditor, Mr. C. St. G. Sides, to overcome the difficulty by a manoeuvre which can best be described as tortuous. A few carefully-selected stalwarts were to take their places in the debating hall some minutes before the debate was due to begin, and the meeting was then to adjourn to allow the I.S.A. meeting to take place. By the time, therefore, that the lady representative would arrive, the Hist. meeting would be over in record time, and the I.S.A. meeting in full swing.

Last night, all went according to plan, and in addition to the delegate from Stranmillis, several ladies could be seen enjoying the novel experience of being present in the Debating Hall on a Wednesday evening during term.

Film Unit — Latest News

The activities of the film unit which arrived in College last Trinity term to commence operations on a documentary film of College life, designed to arouse interest in the appeal for the Library building, received much prominence at the time. Recently, however, little has been heard of these activities, and "Trinity News" decided to find out what progress had been made since the unit visited College.

The most important point seems to be that nothing dramatic has been done during the past six months. The film has been developed and everyone concerned has been very pleased indeed with the finished results and the original plan to film in colour had been justified. The "story," i.e., the idea of having a dramatic plot, has been abandoned for direct documentary.

At present the unit is waiting for Mr. Martin Curtis, its chief cameraman, to return from overseas. Mr. Curtis has been found to be extremely competent and it was decided to wait until his return before going on to the indoor shots. This should take place some time during this term in order to take the indoor scenes. The technique will, apparently, be interesting, for it requires too much money to light the whole long room, or a whole "Hist" meeting. The technique will, therefore, consist of an attempt to create the impression of a crowded meeting, a long, high room, and so on. Some care will also have to be exercised in choosing the itinerary of the unit for the equipment is expensive to move.

The film is intended to be finally

ready by the autumn, when it is hoped to release it to the American market. Releases to cinemas in this country or to travel organisations, etc., are also being considered and investigated.

As mentioned before, the film is to be a straight documentary, which will show the Library as the essence and the centre of the University. At the end there will be a portion which may be excluded, depending on the circumstances, which will show the Provost in his study, from which he will make the appeal for the Library Fund, aided by flash-backs.

One final aspect—the financial—is worthy of attention. The idea held by some that money is being wasted on frivolities is misleading and inaccurate. Actually, the original estimates have proved satisfactory, and the film should be good value for the money spent on it.

Meet

at the

METROPOLE

Centre of the City's
Entertainment

- LUXURIOUS BALLROOM
- POPULAR RESTAURANT
- GEORGIAN ROOM
- LONG BAR



Your Rendez-vous
at

El Habano

43 GRAFTON STREET

COFFEE — TEA — SPAGHETTI

— PILAFF AFTER 9 P.M. IN

THE GRILL ROOM

DINE—WINE—DANCE

Open to 2 a.m.



TRINITY NEWS

3 Trinity College

Chairman:
J. T. KILLEN

Vice-Chairman:
J. KAMINSKI

Editors:
T. D. ROSE, N. TOLSTOY, C. KERR

Business Managers:
J. A. LUTTON, P. VAUGHAN, M. RIGGS
P. J. CHAUVEAU, R. KENNEDY
Secretary: MISS H. LASKEY

Vol. V TRINITY NEWS No. 7
THURSDAY, 6TH FEBRUARY, 1958

WASTED OPPORTUNITIES

THE man who works ten hours a day appears to be considered fair game for those who take upon themselves the task of commenting upon college life. One reads and hears with depressing frequency of, for example, poor old so-and-so, who never takes his nose from his dictionary, except to come up for air once every four hours. Inevitably, one is then treated to a pontifical remark on the subject of making the best of one's time in college. It may well be argued, however, that the object of scorn is, in fact, making the best use of his time in college, while the person who supports the more widely-held view of maintaining a so-called balance between work and entertainment is not doing anything of the sort.

To say that a university is an academic institution might not strike one as being a statement of vast profundity or even of faint originality. It would seem obvious that one's main purpose in attending a university is to learn in congenial surroundings, from teachers of high ability, and with the resources of first-rate laboratories or libraries at one's disposal. Yet many would lay great stress upon social intercourse and sporting activities. But how many of those who do so could honestly claim that their sporting and social activities play a purely secondary role in their college life?

It is not suggested here, however, that one should cut oneself off from one's fellow men entirely, that one should not indulge in any sport or that one should not take part in any activity in college life which is not an integral part of one's course. It is only logical that recreation which refreshes one and permits a steady output of work rather than long periods of staleness is something highly desirable. In a country, however, where roughly two per cent. of the population obtain a university education, it would appear to be the duty of those who have such an opportunity not to waste it. Presumably, therefore, one should employ any talents one happens to possess. If a university is an academic institution, its members should be prepared to devote themselves to academic pursuits. If, however, one prefers to play ice-hockey for most of one's time because this is one's major talent in life, there seems little excuse for one's presence in a university, even if one hopes to acquire some of those rather nebulous qualities which are said to typify the university graduate.

The Editorial Board do not accept any responsibility for views expressed by correspondents. All copy intended for publication must be accompanied by the name of the contributor even if this is not for publication.

Trinity News welcomes news items, correspondence and articles, which should be sent to TRINITY NEWS, 3 TRINITY COLLEGE. All such items should be typed, or written legibly, on one side of the paper only.

For advertising space in this newspaper apply the Advertising Manager, TRINITY NEWS, 3 TRINITY COLLEGE.

Photographs taken by the Staff Photographer may be obtained post free from THE PHOTOGRAPHER, TRINITY NEWS, 3 TRINITY COLLEGE.

Profile:

R. S. B. YOUNG (Sch.)

Ex-Chairman of "Trinity News"

Robert Stevenson Bailey Young entered College in October, 1954. Since that date his career has been outstanding, both in its diversity and its accomplishment.

Robert's earlier education in the Royal Belfast Academical Institution gave him



a firm grounding in his chosen course of study—French and German. His sojourn in the Mod. Lang. School culminated in him being elected a Foundation Scholar in his Senior Fresh. year—a tribute, indeed, to his solid work and ability.

But more was to follow. At this stage, Robert took the fateful decision to change over to Economics and Political Science. He then gained credit by examination for both Junior and Senior Fresh years in Economics during the short space of six months—an achievement few could emulate. As a graduate, his flair for languages and his sound methodical thought, allied with an inbred Ulster thrift, will make him admirably suited for an executive post.

With such a record, one could be forgiven if one assumed that Robert's interests are limited to his work. This has never been the case. After his election to Scholarship, he was asked to join the staff of "Trinity News." Thus he has been on the paper for 18 months now, rising, by way of Business Manager, to Chairman. His financial and literary talent have been reflected in the running of the paper during the past term.

His other interests are many and varied. They include all the liberal arts and the opposite sex. His particular brand of recreation is a week-end walk in the Wicklow Hills with a few friends.

His large circle of friends and acquaintances, of all faculties, testify to his sociability and good humour. Robert and Enid, inseparably, are welcome guests at many College parties.

Thus Robert Young, staunch Ulster Presbyterian and student of Bertrand Russell, has, thus far, lived his life in College to the full and would admit, in a moment unguarded by his slight cynicism, that he has enjoyed every minute of it.

I was There

Our correspondent plans to visit and comment upon one society meeting each week, selecting a different society on each occasion. This week we visited the Phil., when on Thursday that Society held an inter-debate with the Literary and Historical Society, U.C.D.

It was a reasonably large audience that gathered on Thursday to hear speakers from the Phil. and U.C.D. discuss the motion that "Compulsory Irish is misguided nationalism." Despite several capable speeches, the meeting failed to arouse any scenes of wild enthusiasm; this was almost certainly due to the topic for discussion, which is so well-worn that a novel viewpoint would be almost miraculous.

The debate was opened by Mr. O. Edwards of U.C.D., whose performance was undoubtedly one of the finest of the meeting. His delivery, calm and clear, was a joy to the listener, and contrasted sharply with that of many of the other speakers, several of whom seemed to have brought to a distressing degree of proficiency the art of convincing the lecturer or the floor—rather than the audience—of the rightness of their cause. Mr. Edwards also made one of the most intelligent comments of the evening in pointing out that the link between the Irish language and Irish nationalism is artificial and of recent origin.

Mr. Spearman, who appeared to be trying to get in on the Bluet water-act, made an effective opening speech for the opposition. Apparently fortified by the slightly doubtful-looking liquid in the Phil's water-decanter, Mr. Spearman's remarks were quietly reasonable, as well as reasonably witty. His main thesis appeared to be that it was illogical that compulsory Irish, a knowledge of which makes Irishmen more aware of the historical and cultural background of their country, should be regarded as less liberal or less desirable than compulsory English or compulsory education of any kind.

Mr. Gann was next to take the floor, and could hardly have been at his best. In a speech which seemed to have a curiously secondhand flavour about it, he quoted to us the usual examples of nations without a national language, and complained that good men were being lost to the country by the senseless in-

sistence of the Government upon proficiency in Irish in the Civil Service and even in the Army. Not very inspiring—but then, neither was the motion.

Mr. Burke of U.C.D. followed Mr. Gann, but his speech did little to relieve the gloom which was swiftly settling on the proceedings. Mr. Burke must surely have been speaking on the wrong side of the motion: in attempting to prove that, in an age when national barriers are being broken down, any national individuality was worth retaining, even at the cost of compulsion, he appeared unconvinced as well as unconvincing.

Of the other speakers, mention should be made of Mr. Molony, Mr. Farrell (U.C.D.) and Mr. Moylan (U.C.D.). Mr. Molony is a capable and fluent speaker. Here he developed his theme of a prophetic vision with intelligence and imagination; yet one felt curiously unmoved by his efforts. Mr. Molony appeared over-consciously rhetorical; his gestures were used, one felt, not because they were necessary, but because they added to Mr. Molony's picture of what an orator should look like. With a little less theatricality and a little more genuine feeling, Mr. Molony could be an extremely effective orator.

Mr. Farrell's speech was a polished affair, and ranked close to Mr. Edwards' effort both in presentation and contents.

Mr. Moylan, on the other hand, as far as presentation was concerned, was far from exemplary, yet in obvious sincerity made up for shortcomings in other directions, and one regretted the ill-mannered-guffaws to which he was subjected by some of his audience, most of whom should have known better.

Amongst the remaining speakers one might mention Mr. Bluet for his entertaining illustrations of the impossibility of compelling anyone to learn anything; Mr. Killen for his memory of kindergarten maths, problems, and Mr. Lucas for his rapid about-face on finding he was supposed to be speaking on the other side.

The motion was, not surprisingly, carried by a large majority, and the President wisely refrained from summing-up.

AT THE CROSSROADS

There was a large attendance in the G.M.B. on Monday night when Mr. M. Middleton read a paper entitled "Cross Roads for the Church of England." The essayist dealt with the great problem facing the Church of England—that of masses of the working class being completely outside of and disinterested in organised religion. He traced the drift away from the Church to the Industrial Revolution, when the Church became the home of the Bourgeoisie. While not suggesting any short cut towards a solution of the problem, the essayist proposed that all misconceptions about religion among the working classes must be dispelled, and the fundamentals of the Faith asserted; the laity must be mobilised to help in the work of evangelism; a simplified and easily understood form of liturgy must be adopted; the existing parochial system

must be reformed to cope with the industrial situation, and a form of the Gospel must be worked out to suit the needs of the 20th century.

Mr. V. S. Young, in proposing a vote of thanks, said there was a problem in large cities in that all the churches were in the centre and not where they were now required—in the suburbs. He also thought that the clergy should associate more with the ordinary man in his daily work.

Mr. G. C. Kerr, seconding the vote of thanks, stressed the need for the Church to reach the individual. This was a century of collectivist movements and policies, and he thought that it was only by putting the individual right could there be any hope of redeeming society.

A lively discussion followed and Prof. F. E. Vokes summed-up the proceedings by giving a vivid and interesting account of his parochial experiences in England.

In the News

Breakfast to Order

A welcome innovation in the Coffee Bar—a really good cooked breakfast—is in danger of disappearing due to not quite enough support being given. Our reporter was told that these breakfasts, served from 8.30 to 10, have so far proved popular. For 2/3 one can have an egg, rasher, fried bread and coffee breakfast which is, one must admit, not only reasonable but saves 9 o'clock lecture people from dying from malnutrition on a meagre conflake meal. The really impoverished are catered for by a specially reduced price being quoted for a slightly smaller meal. The whole idea—at the moment is only experimental—will be dropped at the end of next week unless a few more people avail themselves of the facility.

A Junior Freshman who actually had breakfast, on being asked why he was there, replied reasonably enough: "I'm too lazy to make breakfast in rooms." He can hardly be an isolated case. All lazy types then should try the Coffee Bar. Any takers?

Were You There?

Jennie Phelps, that talented Freshwoman, surprised those who thronged Front Square at about 1 o'clock on Monday when she paraded across the Square, passed through the Campanile and disappeared round the Rubrics, wearing what was either an elegant Chinese straw hat or a modernistic table lampshade. Also surprised were four gentlemen from whom she collected a wager of 10/- for her performance. This sort of stunt could prove profitable; Miss Phelps invites further offers.

The Green and not so Green

On Monday, February 3, the President of the D.U.E.S., Miss Joan Lloyd, read her inaugural address to a large audience in the Regent House. The paper, which was entitled "The Green and Not So Green," was a comprehensive survey of the problem of the partition of Ireland. She said that Ireland should not be judged by its past history but by its people and aspirations, and that its freedom since the Treaty of 1921 had been abused rather than put to proper advantage. She would like to see an



Miss Joan Lloyd.

impartial Irish history used in schools, both north and south of the Border. The solution to most problems, she said, lay in the trinity of truth, nature and knowledge.

Mr. Padraic Colum, in proposing the vote of thanks to the President, agreed that Ireland's hope lay in the younger generation, especially in "small dynamic groups of its intelligentsia."

In seconding the vote of thanks, Dr. Noëlle Davies gave some interesting examples of her experiences of Welsh and Danish national traditions, telling how the folk schools in Denmark had greatly restored the traditional culture. Unfortunately, the Irish had turned to politics rather than culture, which had proved far from successful.

Mrs. Maeve Kyle said she agreed with Miss Lloyd's paper almost entirely, and stressed how, despite the extraordinary lack of knowledge of either side of the Border about the other, outside this country Ulsterman and Republican were equally Irish.

The final speaker, Mr. Donal Barrington of U.C.D., agreeing with Miss Lloyd on the subject of impartial history, stated that the British were taught no Irish history whatever and that what was being taught in Irish schools was merely historical propaganda.

The Chairman, Mrs. McClenaghan, summed up the meeting and then firmly restored the balance from the Northern point of view, stating that an impartial Irish history was a Utopian dream, and impressing that she would like to see no Irish history taught for the next two generations.

CAREERS SUPPLEMENT

Introduction by

DERMOT MONTGOMERY, Appointments Officer

THE Senior Sophister and I talk for about twenty minutes on his career in the past, on his interests, on his academic achievements—about anything, in fact, which can help us to find common ground and remove the question and answer technique from the interview. I then look at my watch and decide that it is time to discuss his career in the future. I ask him about the fields in which he fancies a career for himself, to which, more often than not, he replies that he has not really thought about it and what would I suggest. Now there is just the possibility that this particular person may have impressed as a future Sir Edward Bridges, Lord Leverhulme or Arnold of Rugby. If this is so, my task is easy for I simply give him the entry form for the Civil Service, put down his name to meet the representatives of industrial firms or advise him to do a Higher Diploma in Education, while privately hoping that he will not turn out a Guy Burgess, a Horatio Bottomley or a Wackford Squeers. In the vast majority of cases, however, and more particularly in the case of the Arts man, it is impossible to make such inspired, and still quite possibly wrong, decisions. What can I do?

The immense amount of correspondence which flows into the Appointments Office and the very large number of callers of all types who pass through my hands prevent me, as a general rule, from devoting as much time as I would like to any one candidate, and so my interviews must be kept to a reasonable length, rarely more than thirty-five minutes. That would leave me about a quarter of an hour to run through the qualifications, recruitment, prospects, salary and general working conditions in perhaps the dozen different types of employment in which the undergraduate had expressed interest. Such a task, even if I were to attempt it, would be more than pointless, for the unfortunate undergraduate would go away with a confused mass of detail in his mind which it would be very difficult to sort out later, and so I consider it the duty of almost all those who come to see me to find out beforehand as much as they can about possible careers. It may be from relations or friends, it may be by work in the vacations or it may be from the vast supply of information on careers that now exists on paper. After all, the advice and guidance I can give is going to be more useful, and more intelligible, if it is a word to the wise rather than a peroration to the foolish.

But, do not despair if you read all the booklets, pamphlets and handouts

available and still find yourself in a quandary. Do not lose heart if, after listening to many advisers, you are still unenthusiastic about the openings for which your qualifications seem most suitable. At worst, you will have begun to make the compromise which the outside world so often forces on the idealistic and unsuspecting graduate, and at best you may have found a career you did not know existed or about which your thinking was previously clouded by ignorance or prejudice.

This Careers Supplement is yet another publication adding to the general stock of knowledge, but perhaps in a more personal kind of way, seeing that some of the articles are written by Trinity men who have already left the protecting care of T.C.D. and faced the problem of earning their living. In the space available, the Supplement cannot hope to be even fully representative, let alone comprehensive. Its object is rather to stimulate interest and to suggest lines which can be followed up. The care you take in finding out as much as possible about your future career, its drawbacks as well as its advantages, will pay high dividends in the end and the more thought you give to choosing that career, the less likely you are to discover after a few years that you have made a false start.

SELECTING A JOB

By NORMAN RIMMER

(Director, Management Development Unit, Irish Management Institute)

RECENTLY, there was advertised an appointment in three Irish daily newspapers. It described a job in fairly broad terms, and invited applications. The salary was attractive. The requirements were not specialised.

Within a matter of days, some 60 applications had been received, and the organisation then set about what appeared to be the gigantic task of making a short list. But the task was not so gigantic. The applicants provided their own short list. How? There were many reasons. Obviously, the first was legibility. And many applications were put aside for the very simple reason that they were difficult to read. The second eliminator, provided by applicants, was lack of time or lack of care. There was some evidence of the "hurried scribble." Writing was careless. Sheets were torn off a pad, and, in some cases, were still joined by the original gum. In others, the edges were just jagged. A third aid to the selectors was the "confused" letter. Here, the record, the

to sell himself, and this he must do. The employer cannot be expected to make good the deficiencies of an application. The employer wants to know. How can he, if the relevant facts are not provided? The employer may never know that he missed a good man. A word now, about the employer, and the way in which he works.

The employer seeks the best man for the job. First, he analyses and describes the job. Then he decides the requirements of the one who will be required to fill it, in the following broad terms:

Physical make-up,
Attainments,
General intelligence,
Special aptitudes,
Interests,
Disposition,
Circumstances.

This, it should be stated, is the way the progressive employer does it, and this is addressed to those who wish to progress.

Let it be stated again. The onus is on the applicant to match himself against the requirements as best he can. The world does not owe him a living; he must deserve it. He must do more. He must convince himself that he can advance the organisation to which he offers himself.

How does he set about it? First, by employing the fruits of the academic discipline which he has acquired — a scientific attitude. This will have enabled him to realise that when applying for a job, he must consider what the employer, much his senior, expects of him. The employer will rise to the man who can present himself on paper or in the flesh in an acceptable manner. Since the former is the more important to the majority, there must follow a few more bluntnesses.

On applying for a job, try and consider the employer. He wants the right man; you think that you are the very man. (If you do not think so, do not apply.) Figure out how you can make the problem of selection easier, and you will not be far wrong. Write a letter saying that you want the job. Attach to it a list of achievements, or attainments; of interests, of other relevant things. Help him to help you. That is the positive approach. Alas, the others are more common—the essay, the appeal, the "modest approach." The applicant can very easily eliminate himself from the "short-list" by failing to realise the problems of the selector.

What more? Only this should be added. If and when you have done all this, without result, keep at it. Do not let up. You will have disappointments and setbacks. Some will turn down, some will say "later," a few will not even acknowledge your application. But in the end, it is your own determination, and your skill in presenting that strange person—yourself—that will win the day. And this is written by one, who having spent three years studying history, found his first appointment as a specialist in Rugby football.

TRINITY NEWS

Has great pleasure in presenting this, its third Careers Supplement. We thank especially our contributors, our advertisers who made the publication possible, and, last but not least, the Appointments Officer, Mr. Montgomery, who helped us in so many different ways.

aspirations and the references were all mixed up. A fourth was "the world owes me a living" approach. Here the view was expressed that since the applicant had secured "X" or "Y" qualifications, he must be worth employing. Yet another, "the lesser evil" attitude, best explained by the typical "since my present position offers little or no advancement . . ." There were many others, but these will suffice. The gigantic task melted away. Ten were called, and one was chosen. That was the experience of one firm. It may reasonably be assumed to have been the experience of many. The aim of these few words is to help the applicant to find an appointment, and the employer to find the right man for the job.

The best advice is usually pretty blunt, and this is intended to be good advice, as far as industry and commerce are concerned. First, then, the applicant himself should ask a few personal questions—of himself. What do I want? What branch? Is it Marketing, Finance, Production, Personnel, Research? Am I prepared initially to enter in any capacity in order to learn what it is all about? Do I want adventure and risk? Or, do I want security, and some routine? Do I want merely to earn a living, in order to live? Or do I want to create? These are vital questions.

Assuming, rather boldly, that it is possible to answer one or two, what then? Wait for the advertisement of the desirable appointment or go out and look for something? There are no answers to these questions, for all depends on the individual. The security-minded may opt for the former, the riskier for the latter. The main object, however, is the same, to secure a job. Are there any aids?

For the man who will take a risk, there are many. He may have an idea of the field in which he wishes to work. He may have an idea of the organisation in which he wants to work. Then, immediately, he must do two things. First, master, as far as he can, the field. That is to say, know something about it, either from books or from someone working in it. And second, know something about the organisation concerned. Never apply "blind."

For the security orientated, many of the same counsels apply. The waiting time will be the main difference, and this means that his application and approach should be the more effective, for he will, almost naturally, tend to be more cautious and, in pace, slower.

It may appear crude to state this in print, but the onus is on the applicant

Prospects in Northern Ireland

By R. B. HENDERSON, B.A. (Mod.), 1951; News Editor, "Belfast News-Letter"

IN Northern Ireland, recognition of the usefulness to industry of university graduates has been realised rather more slowly than in the rest of the United Kingdom, but it can safely be said that with the major drives made by the Ministry of Commerce and by the Development Council, as well as the need for increased application of technology and modern management techniques to industry, something of a market for university men does exist now.

Drawbacks

The Safeguarding of Employment Act is, to some extent, a bar to graduates without the necessary qualifications, but its application is neither universal nor harsh. In addition, there is the factor that many graduates do not start planning for an actual career until perhaps their later years in College. It is eminently desirable that contact be established with a particular industry or firm at a very early stage, either through family, friends or "personal invasion." Industrialists do not, as a rule, discourage the men or women who manifest their eagerness to serve.

In 1957, unemployment in Northern Ireland ran between 4,000 and 5,000 above the 1956 level, but this does not necessarily mean that Ulster industry is declining, for the setback can be attributed to the aftermath of Suez and to the intensification of the "credit squeeze" in the form of a sharp rise in the bank rate.

When business confidence is fully restored it may be expected that the Ulster economy will continue—perhaps even more dramatically—the post-war upsurge.

Common Market

The three main industries of agriculture, textiles and shipbuilding, are all adapting themselves to modern needs, and in this respect the advantages which a languages graduate has in the prospect of the European Common Market should not be neglected. The demand for scientists and technologists, both academic and practical, continues to grow, and qualified, keen and adaptable people should not find it a hard task to gain useful, well-paid posts.

For the arts graduate, the picture is rather different, and in the new industries which are coming to Northern Ireland perhaps lie his best chances. Management of these firms is aware of the value of the graduate—particularly one who knows the area and who is prepared to seek a stake in his own country.

Mahomet

Even now, the great American concerns of Chemstrand (at Coleraine) and Du Pont (at Londonderry), together

with several other U.S. concerns, are planning large factories and they will require executives, but it may be emphasised that Mahomet should always go to the mountain instead of waiting for it to send for him. There are also other recently established industries, such as the British Thomson-Houston Co. factory at Larne, which afford opportunities.

Many firms nowadays are seeking personable representatives and "bright young men" as salesmen. They like the graduate for prestige reasons.

The Appointments Officer should be able to give information about specific opportunities.

Government Service

In the field of government and quasi-governmental jobs, the Hospital Authority and local authorities, who are constantly engaged in expanding, in building roads, and in administration, should have opportunities for suitable candidates.

Inevitably, Queen's University, being on the spot, has more opportunity to secure jobs for her graduates, but there is no reason why a steady admixture of Trinity men and women should not obtain a fair share of posts available.

There is a considerable number of our older graduates in posts of responsibility and these should be valuable personal contacts. Every graduate who secures a job, makes a success of it and gains promotion and approbation, is an ambassador of goodwill for Trinity in Ulster. The benefits of this are obvious, but it is up to each individual person to set the snowball rolling.

It is well to study the "situations vacant" columns of newspapers in the area, for there may be found an opportunity for an enterprising graduate.

Taking a Chance

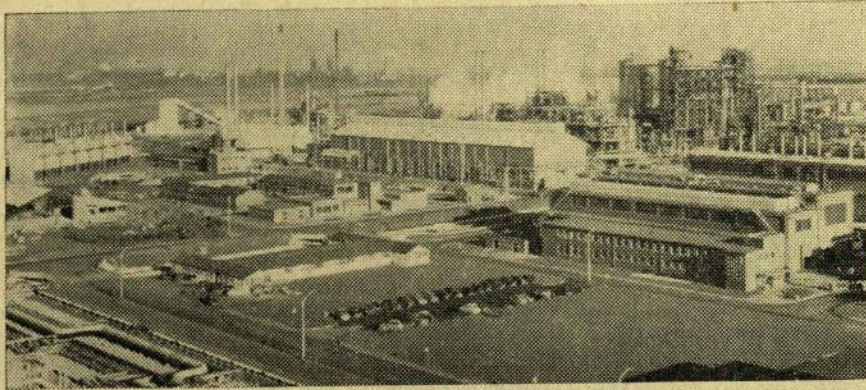
Finally, are some graduates too cautious in their outlook? The unusual job often affords greater pleasure and profit than the more conventional entry into one of the professions or industry, but the most important point to remember is that they must sell themselves in a market which is by no means fully exploited.

ARTICLES ON OTHER PAGES

	Page
The Woman Graduate in Industry and Commerce ...	2
Retail Stores ...	3
Personnel Management ...	3
Visits and Talks, Hilary Term, 1958 ...	5
Civil Engineering as a Career	6
Work To Do in Advertising	6
Opportunities in Northern Rhodesia ...	7

Acres of Opportunity

...FOR THE SCIENTIST OR ENGINEER
DETERMINED TO GO PLACES



More than £40 million a year is being invested in I.C.I.'s vast expansion schemes. On its 2,000 acre site at Wilton alone, I.C.I. has already spent about £80 million on 21 plants, producing materials as diverse as 'Terylene' and titanium. For this is one of the largest centres of Britain's chemical industry — an industry that never stands still, that must look always to the future.

I.C.I.'s faith in that future stretches far ahead. By the mid-1970s it will have invested something like £100 million in an entirely new chemical complex in the South-West of England — on a 1,000 acre site at Thornbury on the banks of the Severn. And, because it is an I.C.I. project, you may be sure it will be ultra-modern in conception, employing the latest techniques in chemical and engineering technology.

It takes more than money and materials, however, to plan and put into operation these enterprises — it takes people. I.C.I. needs many qualified scientists and engineers of high calibre for chemical research and development, and for the design, operation and maintenance of plant; and also men of ability with other qualifications for the commercial, administrative and personnel departments of the Company.

It isn't an easy road to the top in I.C.I., because the top jobs call for the highest qualities of responsibility and leadership, but it is a broad route, open to all. To men with imagination and drive, I.C.I. promises absorbing careers and, because of the diversity of its interests, plenty of elbow-room.

If you would like to know more of the opportunities that await you in one of the world's greatest enterprises, write now for full information to:

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED
LONDON, S.W.1



THE LUCAS ORGANIZATION

Manufacturers of vital equipment for aircraft, all forms of road transport and marine craft. The Company offers excellent training and employment prospects to graduates, in Research, Design and Development, Production, Sales and Works Engineering. Full particulars can be obtained from your University appointments board or the Chief Education Officer, Joseph Lucas Ltd, Birmingham 19

THE

LUCAS

ORGANIZATION



JOSEPH LUCAS (ELECTRICAL) LTD.
Birmingham and Burnley
GIRLING LTD
Birmingham and Cwmbran (Monmouthshire)
C.A.V. LTD
Acton and Rochester
ROTAX LTD
Willesden, Beaconsfield and Hemel Hempstead
JOSEPH LUCAS (GAS TURBINE EQUIPMENT) LTD.
Birmingham, Burnley and Liverpool

I.P.C.

Careers in the Oil Industry

Iraq Petroleum Co. Ltd. requires, for service in the Middle East, Geologists and graduates in Physics and Mathematics for training as Petroleum and Reservoir Engineers. Specialist training given throughout career. Service on three-year, renewable agreements, but home leave with paid passages after two. Good living conditions and amenities, and excellent salary and allowances, from which substantial savings can be made.

Further details from:
Staff Department, Iraq Petroleum Co. Ltd., 214 Oxford St., London, W.1.

The Woman Graduate in Industry and Commerce

MISS M. D. THORNE, C.B.E.

(Of the Staff Department of a large Oil Company)

THIS is a topic which one would do better to discuss without having to refer to it under a heading such as the title of this article or the alternative title, "Women's Place in Industry," for these labels seem to imply that one wants to identify certain spheres as the particular stamping ground for women. These phrases conjure up a vision of neatly ticketed pigeon-holes in which are segregated jobs for women. Assuming that a university woman seeks the prospects of a career rather than a short-term job, she wants to avoid getting diverted at the outset into those realms specifically tabbed "Women's Work," for these have a mysterious way of becoming socially down-graded and restricted.

It is better policy, though admittedly still more chancy, for the female recruit to industry seeking the foot of the ladder to higher and more responsible positions to enter the general field and find her own level in the uncharted area that represents the promotional pyramid between intake level and top management than to embark on following some well-trodden but relatively limited path mapped out by her female forerunners.

It must be hoped that women on the brink of a working life in 1958 will look further afield and not accept as the best for which they can hope the positions held by "senior" women to-day.

It is unlikely that any Careers Advisors could crystal-gaze profitably on the woman graduate's behalf, but it is, one hopes, not entirely wishful thinking to expect that women's advance to positions of seniority and responsibility will have increased manifold between to-day and the time that the 1958 entry will have become elder statesmen. The signs are that opportunities for women are expanding in scope, in range of task, and into spheres previously known as "a man's world." There is no particular magic in the first phase of such a trend. It usually comes about as the result of an actual scarcity of suitably qualified men, but thereafter much depends on the skill and charm of the woman who has broken new ground. The advance from base and subsequently of her successors depends much on her dual merits under these headings.

With this prospect of a wider range of industrial employment ahead, this article will not include a catalogue of known openings nor an account of success stories of women who have made good. More usefully, it might be worth considering some of the points that distinguish careers from individual jobs.

The decision to try one's luck level-pegging with men in any given field means taking one's place in a promotional scheme in which it takes a man of average ability the greater part of his working life to reach the top places and which will almost certainly NOT in its early stages offer any of those cherished dreams of a first job "that is interesting or different or just cut out for oneself or certain to extend one's capacity to the full, or to enable one to travel abroad or to deal with people other than in the normal course of business." In this scheme the first job is not of great importance. One must accept with patience and good grace the relatively dull and probably slow period when one is getting the feel of the business, absorbing the background and winning the confidence of one's betters that, in turn, one is worthy of better things. The wider one's experience, the more useful is one likely to be. It pays, too, to remain sufficiently adaptable to move easily from one aspect of work to another. In brief, it means fitting, as best one can, into the organisation one joins and taking one's place in their scheme with an open mind and some show of enthusiasm.

The entry by women into untried fields rather than to well-established women's jobs means a greater gamble, a greater risk of failure, and if it is a world unused to employing women, the likelihood of suffering the frustrations of ill-founded prejudice, but on the assets side it means also the stimulation of pioneering, the satisfaction of successful accomplishment of a man-sized job, of advance made in competition with people of both sexes, and of full partnership, even if one has to be that much better qualified than one's male counterpart.

On this basis, the advice should be — undertake this venture into the unknown, in much the same spirit as male colleagues enter on their career. When all is said and done, few of them can be shown a well mapped-out path to cover their working lives, and even in those spheres where there are well-established ranks or grades, the actual path will depend on the person, his potential, his present usefulness, experience, and so on, and the jobs available at each stage of his development.

This means viewing the field of employment in most general terms, cutting out the ideas about tailor-made jobs and "doing good to people" except incidentally, and substituting a plan to go in for

a phase of business life, marketing, production, distribution, supplies, finance, accounting, applicational research and development, etc.

The scientist, be she chemist, physicist or mathematician, has, in that order, no difficulty in gaining a foothold in industry. The female engineer is beginning to be needed.

Pure research is found in small measures only. Applicational research and development, which is the bulk of the research work undertaken, is closely allied to the product or the needs of the customers, etc., and is likely to offer satisfying work and prospects, but does not exclude the possibility of breaking new ground and its subsequent follow-up. The adventurous spirit does well in the development field, and those who couple scientific ability with the personal qualities that would fit them to head up teams in the laboratories or later in the advisory, administrative or executive field should have a fine future. Some enter the scientific advisory or administrative spheres direct.

The candidate should not limit her job seeking to the products that have a feminine slant or to laboratories which look like the rich relations of those already known by sight and worked in.

The arts woman's problem is more difficult. She possesses an asset which is not immediately convertible into a marketable commodity. The value of this asset becomes more apparent both to herself and to her employer in the course of time, by which time she should be well beyond the stages at which jobs are thought of as for graduates or others. Her university studies should not, and seldom can, serve as vocational training. A firm usually looks for young arts graduates for their potential and not for their particular line of studies, and will expect the new entrant to learn the ropes on the site.

So much for the employment world. To turn to the candidate and the role she wants to play. What and where is it going to be?

A small concern where even the junior members have a finger in many pies, and are relatively "in the know" or a large enterprise where the volume of work handled limits everyone's particular slice of responsibility, where the newcomers are seldom "in the know" and may glean as much of their information about their organisation's activities from the press or from internal news flashes as from their job.

The candidate must decide how big a fish she wants to be and in which pond. How to find the whereabouts and content of the ponds can be a puzzle. The general books on careers don't help much, but most large organisations have their own careers literature and H.M. Stationery Office have some occupational pamphlets. The candidate can and out by writing. If she does so, she must be reasonably explicit.

If she likes the sound of a particular firm or an industry or a special line of business, she should not be deterred if they do not advertise vacancies as being open to women. They should be asked. The answer may be NO, but the application may arrive at an opportune moment and be acceptable. While on this business of writing, which is second in importance when applying for a job only to the personal impression made in an exploratory interview, it must be well enough done to make a favourable impression.

How much is the candidate prepared to contribute? Most university women expect a lot from employers — and why not? But few give any indication that this is a two-way deal. The employer is on the look-out for someone who can and will do a job of work now and after gaining experience.

When making enquiries, the candidate will naturally hope that the firm will give some indication of the scope and prospects. But it is unrealistic to suppose that organisations that are making the experiment for the first time or are still relatively newcomers to this venture will be able or willing to commit themselves as to the total field of intake placement or realistic forecasting of career prospects.

Those who have already decided on their particular line of interest could approach a few firms or organisations that specialise in that work and hope to gain a foothold with the one of their choice. The individual who is less certain of her line may find it of greater advantage to have a look at a range of organisations whose functions are varied so that there is hope of a switchover if the first thoughts prove wrong.

The key-note should be to be bold and grasp the opportunity while the trend is to open the door.

ST. GODRIC'S SECRETARIAL COLLEGE

2 Arkwright Road, Hampstead,
London, N.W.3

Telephone: HAMpsstead 9831

Intensive Courses for Graduates for well-paid and responsible posts. Expert advice on careers and individual care. Day students. Special courses in Administration and Management; Journalism; Advertising; Languages and Foreign Journals; Medical, Library and Political work.

Apply to: J. W. LOVERIDGE, M.A. (Cantab.)

RETAIL STORES

By MARK SAMUELS (Mod.), B.A. (1952)

LAST year, over eight thousand four hundred million pounds in cash crossed the counters and tinkled into the tills of some half a million retail establishments in the British Isles. Over two and a half million people are employed in these shops and stores. No statistics appear to exist concerning the numbers of university graduates involved. In one departmental store with 5,000 employees which has one of the very few training schemes for graduates, the proportion is one in two hundred. In another and larger organisation employing over eighty thousand people, no figures were obtainable, but certainly less than forty graduates are employed. There is no training scheme.

These examples do not illustrate two extremes, but typify the results of the two attitudes to be found. In the first, graduates are welcomed and treated either as special entrants to be trained with top level management in view or as ordinary management trainees. This attitude is held by not more than twenty companies engaged in retail distribution. The second attitude is the most widely held. It was expressed by the personnel manager who, while not stating categorically that his company or group would not employ graduates, emphasised that no training schemes existed specifically for management, and that all executives, including himself and the managing director, worked their way up from the bottom rung of the ladder. People up to twenty-four years of age with no previous experience would be considered for vacancies on this bottom rung, but they would be paid only the legal minimum wage; just over £7 a week for shops outside the London area. They would probably remain at or near this wage for approximately two years, after which they could expect rapid promotion with unlimited prospects if they were successful.

Here I must interpose the experience of one of London's leading stores which ran a graduate training scheme for some twenty-five years before the war. It was an unqualified one hundred per cent. failure, because it was inadequately conceived, executed and supervised. The trainees, who were not kept informed of their future work programme and prospects, became demoralised and frustrated by physically taxing but mentally unrewarding work. Since the war, a revised scheme has proved approximately eighty per cent. successful, measured in terms of the number of trainees who have been retained by the company with prospects of achieving upper managerial posts. Selection is exacting and limited to the number it is hoped to employ permanently, with no wastage allowance. Emphasis is placed on training in management techniques, with lectures supplementing the practical experience. Information is given on the rate of progress being achieved, and the salary scales are adequate. Men, who take an 18-month course, receive £650 per annum; women, in this age of equality, are given a three-year course at a lower salary.

I advise care in examining conditions of employment in any organisation which may accept graduates in its pool of employees, but thereafter takes little heed whether they sink or swim. This is not to say that without a comprehensive training scheme there is no prospect of success, but that the chances are minimal unless the employer ensures that the graduate obtains the type of practical experience calculated to fit him for managerial responsibility in the shortest possible time. He must be directed towards this responsibility even though not specifically groomed for it.

Experience will include unpacking parcels or crates in a Stock Room, trying to sell a 150-guineas television set or a 5/11 pair of socks to a customer who has merely come up for an afternoon's entertainment at the store, and discussing with the departmental manager at six o'clock in the evening the reason for

stock shrinkage (polite term for loss through shop-lifting, staff pilfering or damage through carelessness or accident) in the department being higher than the permitted percentage. The graduate will learn about his commodity, and about techniques of merchandising (horrible word meaning the process of seeing that the goods customers want arrive in the store at the right time). He will study sales promotion, stock control, financial control, and personnel management. He will learn how to handle awkward customers and equally awkward statistics provided by the store's accountant. His aim will be to rise to the rank of buyer or section or departmental manager, thence to floor manager, general manager, managing director and, finally, chairman of the board. The sky's the limit.

But your feet are still on the ground. You have not even achieved that bottom rung. How do you?

Written information is not exactly abundant. Here is a reading list:—

Article in "Financial Times" Supplement on "Graduate Opportunities," by F. W. Lawe, 12th November, 1956.

Article in "Sunday Times" of December, 1957, by Lord Woolton (I haven't read it, so you will be one up!)

The 1957 (or '58 if ready) "Directory of Opportunities for Graduates," published by the Cornmarket Press. The index includes a few retail stores.

"Departmental Stores Have a Career for You," published by the Retail Distributors' Association, 168 Regent St., W.1. This has a comprehensive list of member stores, but only one paragraph on graduates.

"The Stores' Year Book," lists the lot.

If you read through these you will have read almost all the available literature on the subject, except for the publications which some stores issue to University Appointments Officers.

Note that the following, at least, run training schemes which include or specially cater for graduates: Harrods, the John Lewis Partnership, Bentalls, Selfridges, Owen Owen, and Marks and Spencer (this last scheme is at present closed down, but may be revived), but that the annual intake is necessarily small. Note also the existence of the L.C.C. College for the Distributive Trades, Charing Cross Road, London, W.C.1.: obtain its prospectus, and see what the only establishment of its kind in the country has to offer.

Then, sit down quietly on the gentle slopes of College Park and consider whether you have a great urge to work under pressure for considerable periods, to meet people at all levels of the social scale on equal terms, to get away from the shelter of T.C.D. into the rough, tough, competitive life outside and to scramble your way to the top somehow or other. Consider carefully whether worry makes you miserable, and if so, look for another job. Remember, the fact that you will be a graduate when you leave Trinity gives you no prescriptive right to success, but that hard work, plus flair, plus intelligence, must be creatively directed to the task before you can add up to £3,000 per annum by the time you are forty, if you are good at that kind of arithmetic. I sincerely hope you are.

Personnel Management

By MR. B. BUCHANAN (Mod.) B.A. (T.C.D., 1949-1953)

Personnel Management appears to be something which everyone feels he or she is able to do. The field of human relations is not one where many willingly own to incompetence. Yet the growing number of Personnel departments indicates the awareness by many Companies that they are dissatisfied with their handling of human and industrial relationship problems, and their recognition of the need for full-time specialists in this field.

Personnel Management is a generic term that masks widely diverse functions, all of which have an impact on employee relations. The main functions are best classified, though this varies from Company to Company, under the following headings:—Wage and

Salary Administration, Training, Safety and Health, Industrial Relations, Employment and Special Services.

Wage and Salary Administration besides the obvious titular implications may include job analysis, description and evaluation, the operation of incentive and bonus schemes, merit rating, wage surveys and profit sharing. Training, of which a steadily increasing amount is being done, usually involves all grades, from on the job training to advanced courses for senior personnel. In recent years there has been a considerable emphasis in industrial training on that for first line supervisors—chargehands, foremen and engineers.

Safety Departments are often manned by technically specialised men in large

(Continued on page 5.)

Interesting and progressive careers in the chemical industry are offered by:

ALBRIGHT & WILSON (Mfg) LTD
AND MIDLAND SILICONES LTD

to Science, Engineering and Arts graduates, and to students with Advanced level passes in G.C.E.
Albright & Wilson have their Sales Office in London with the Head Office and Works in Oldbury, Birmingham. Other works are situated in Kirkby, Portishead, Stratford (London) and Widnes. Midland Silicones have a London Office and their Works are at Barry, Glamorgan.
For further information and details of training schemes in operation write to:
Personnel Manager:
ALBRIGHT & WILSON (MFG) LTD.
P.O. BOX 3 - OLDBURY - BIRMINGHAM

AW * MS

TRW 409

THE CIVIL SERVICE of the United Kingdom

Offers University Men and Women
Responsible and Varied Work

WHATEVER THEIR SUBJECT
in the

Administrative Class of the Home Civil Service.
Senior Branch of the Foreign Service.
Administrative Class of the Northern Ireland Civil Service.
Statistician Class.
Inspectorate of Taxes.
Ministry of Labour and National Service (Cadet Grade).
Post Office (as Assistant Postal Controller—men only).
Joint Intelligence Bureau of the Ministry of Defence.
Inspectorate of Factories.
Executive Class.

(Further descriptions of the work in these classes are given in "Civil Service Posts for Graduates," Her Majesty's Stationery Office, price 2s. 6d.)

SCIENTISTS

In research and development work of all kinds, much of it right on the frontiers of present scientific and technical knowledge.

ENGINEERS

In development and design work, production, inspection, construction, maintenance, and the management of engineering enterprises of all kinds, some on a very large scale.

SALARIES for most classes begin at £600 to £700, with prospects of rising to about £2,000, or to higher posts, according to merit.

LEAVE: Three and a half to six weeks, according to salary and length of service.

Further information on these and other openings from:

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
6 BURLINGTON GARDENS, LONDON, W.1.

Quoting CSC/66

A CAREER WITH the OWEN OWEN organisation

The Owen Owen group comprises seven department stores in England and one store in Canada. The parent store, Owen Owen Limited, Liverpool, was founded in 1868 and remained the sole store until the 1930's, when other stores were opened in Preston and Coventry. Post-war development has included the opening of stores in Blackpool, Doncaster, Southampton and Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.

THE MANAGEMENT TRAINING SCHEME

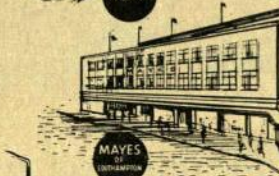
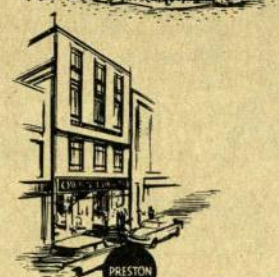
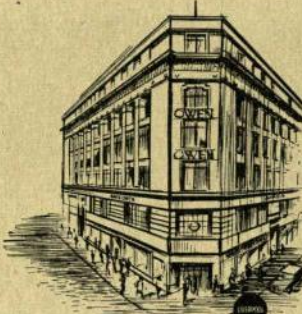
The scheme has now been in operation for over 23 years, and graduates who have entered the firm under the Training Scheme, both before and since the war years, now hold senior positions on the merchandise and general management sides of the business. The training period, usually one year, is spent in Liverpool, and is designed to give to graduates the necessary technical background to enable them to take up a management appointment in the shortest possible time.

SALARIES

The starting salaries range from £550 p.a. to £650 p.a. for men and from £425 to £525 for women graduates. Appointment to management and subsequent promotions to positions of increasing responsibility bring commensurate increases in salaries, which compare favourably with those available in other fields of commerce.

FURTHER DETAILS

Further details are obtainable from the Appointments Officer, who also has available copies of a booklet describing the Training Scheme more fully.



OWEN OWEN LIMITED & ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

Was Mercury a University man?

Contemporary records are silent on this point. But this messenger of the gods was the patron of all skills and ingenious devices. For his lively wit and financial acumen he became the god of eloquence and commerce. Today his disciples preside over Unions, edit University magazines, think up brand-new ways of getting three men (*in statu pupillari*) on one bicycle.

Any latter-day Mercury (B.A., B.Sc., LL.B., or Ph.D.?) would find Hedley a congenial Company. We suit those who are happiest with hard thinking and restless with routine; who would sooner run in an obstacle race than watch it.

Hedley has progressive management training, promotes solely from within, and has been recruiting graduates for 25 years.

If you are interested in a career with us, the first thing is to find out more about us. The following booklets are available from your Appointments Secretary and a representative of the Company's Central Personnel Department will be at Trinity on February 12th and 13th:

"A CAREER WITH HEDLEY" mainly for arts graduates. It describes careers in the commercial and non-technical divisions of the Company.

"CHEMICAL RESEARCH" likely to interest scientists.

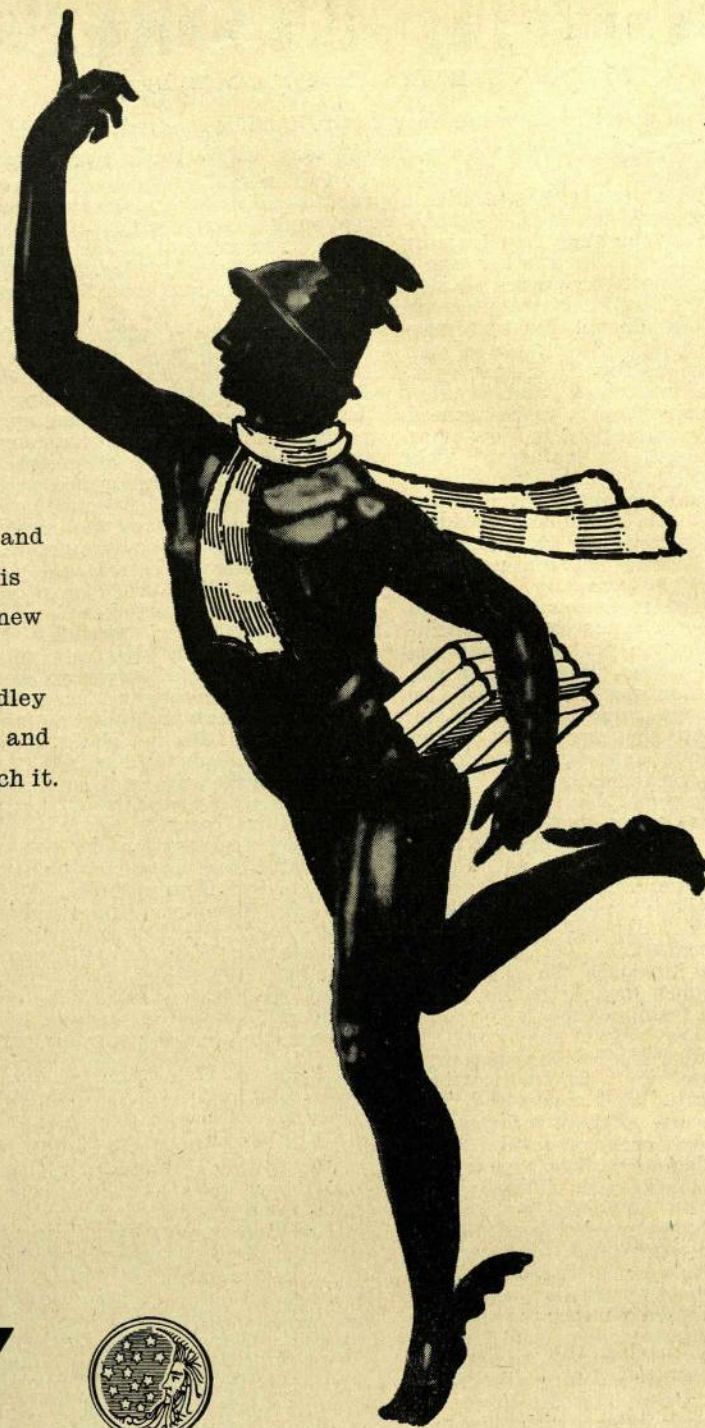
"OPPORTUNITIES" for engineers and technical men interested in careers in production management.

"HEDLEY OF NEWCASTLE" an illustrated profile in which Lionel Hale gives a characteristic impression of the Company.

HEDLEY



Thomas Hedley & Co. Limited. Manufacturers of soaps, detergents, cooking fats and allied products.



CLOTHES FOR THE FUTURE



World population is growing, the world is not. Can we develop new raw material sources for food and clothes?

IN Africa today something is going on which is helping to solve a world problem. The problem is the danger of supply failing to keep up with increasing demand; when applied to merchandise this is merely economic—when applied to food and clothing, as is the case today, it becomes a matter of survival.

Every year the world population increases by over 40 million—40 million extra people to be fed and clothed. And every year, all over the world, standards of living rise; more and more people wanting more and better things—more food—more clothes.

But the world gets no bigger. Another year adds not one acre of land to its surface. No wonder we are always in peril of demand outstripping supply.

To avoid this threat of shortage and ultimate famine, human ingenuity must continually be employed to make the fullest use of the earth's resources—to improve the yield—to find new sources of supply. One way in which vital additional acres

are being freed for food production is by the manufacture of man-made fibres.

The production of these man-made fibres is fast approaching that of cotton, and the problem of finding satisfactory supplies of raw material is becoming increasingly important. The basic raw material of rayon, for example, is wood pulp and the major supply has always been from Scandinavia and North America. South African eucalyptus wood is not only an additional raw material, but is cheaper.

Courtaulds, pioneers in the field of man-made fibres, are developing large plantations in Africa to produce wood pulp in quantity and at a lower cost. This is planning on the grand scale—planning for the world, planning for the future.

Another of the latest results of Courtaulds' enterprise is "Courtelle," a new acrylic fibre of mineral origin. It has special properties which make it the ideal fibre for every climate.

Clothes made from "Courtelle" are warm, soft and light—every indication is that this new fibre will have a great future.

Over £2,000,000 a year is spent on research at Courtaulds so that new and better types of fibres can be evolved. The research programme is a heavy responsibility. Over the years the pattern changes, but the pressure of demand is always there.

Those who work for Courtaulds are aware of this responsibility. They find it stimulating and rewarding; they find the challenge of necessity exciting. They recognize its importance in terms of human values and they find their job satisfying because of it.

COURTAULDS

MAN-MADE TEXTILE AND INDUSTRIAL FIBRES
TYRE CORD • FABRICS • PLASTICS • CHEMICALS

Visits and Talks—Hilary Term, 1958

The following visits and talks will take place during Hilary Term, 1958. If you would like to be considered for any of the employment interviews, I would ask you to get in touch with my secretary as quickly as possible and state the firms which you would like to meet. Further information on all the firms is available in my office.

February 3rd and 4th: Unilever Ltd.—Employment interviews with science and arts men interested in management and research.

February 5th: Esso Petroleum—Employment interviews with chemists, physicists, engineers and arts men.

February 6th and 7th: I.C.I. Ltd.—Employment interviews with arts men.

February 11th: Short & Harland Ltd.—Employment interviews with arts men.

February 12th: I.C.I. Ltd. (Paints Division)—Employment interviews with chemists.

February 13th: Thomas Hedley Ltd.—Employment interviews with scientists, arts men and women interested in a variety of careers in commerce, sales, advertising and production.

February 14th: Advertising Association.—Talk on careers in advertising.

February 17th: Decca Radar—Employment interviews with physicists, mathematicians, engineers.

February 18th: Office of Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia—Talk on careers in the Northern Rhodesian administrative service, followed by individual interviews.

February 19th: Costain's—Employment interviews with civil engineers.

February 20th: University Liaison Office.—Employment interviews with physicists, chemists, engineers and mathematicians.

February 21st: (1) Stewarts & Lloyds Ltd.—Employment interviews with

science, engineering and arts men. (2) **Captain Gill, W.R.A.C.**—Talk on careers in the service.

February 24th: Colonial Office—Talk and interviews for men and women interested in the Overseas Civil Service, especially the administrative branch.

February 25th: S. Smith & Son—Employment interviews with physicists, mathematicians and engineers.

February 26th: (1) British Nylon Spinners—Employment interviews with chemists and physicists. (2) **Anglo-American Corporation of St. Africa**—Employment interviews with geologists.

February 28th: Iraq Petroleum Co.—Employment interviews with geologists, physicists, mathematicians and engineers.

March 3rd: Mobil Oil—Employment interviews with physicists, chemists, chemical engineers and a few arts men.

March 4th: (1) Seismograph Service Ltd.—Employment interviews with geologists, mathematicians, physicists and mining engineers. (2) **Metropolitan-Vickers**—Employment interviews with intending mechanical or electrical engineers.

March 5th: Mullard and Philips—Employment interviews with physicists, physical chemists, mech. engineers, mathematicians and perhaps arts men.

March 6th: English Electric—Employment interviews with physicists, chemists, mech. engineers and mathematicians.

March 10th: Albright and Wilson—Employment interviews with chemists, chemical engineers and arts men.

March 11th: Shell—Employment interviews with arts men, chemists, physicists, engineers, geologists and agriculturalists.

March 12th: Distillers Co.—Employment interviews with chemists and biochemists.

Dermot Montgomery,
January, 1958. Appointments Officer.

PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT—Contd.

organisations, but in many smaller firms it is often part of the duties of the Personnel Officer.

Industrial Relations is usually the key section of any Personnel Department. It will normally be primarily concerned with day-to-day employee relations, dealing with grievances, requests, demands, negotiations and consultation. Daily contact with supervisors, shop stewards and men brings a tremendous number of widely differing problems, some of which can be acute, and which can arise suddenly and even dramatically. The demarcation problem is one of this type, which frequently has to be handled by the Industrial Relations Section.

Employment is, as the name suggests, a section primarily concerned with the interviewing and selection of all grades of people. Usually the personal records are maintained by employment staff, who also may carry out analyses of turnover, recruiting and performance against initial interview assessment. Special Services may include the administration of canteens, the organisation of a social and sports club, assistance with housing problems, advice on personal welfare matters, the running of a Benevolent or Mutual Aid Society, publishing a Works' Magazine and liaison with local transport authorities.

In a small firm one or two men may be responsible for many or even all of these multifarious duties; in the bigger concern each section may have up to ten people in it, so that the individual Personnel Officer's function is detailed and only covers a small section of the work. From the point of view of the new entrant in the Personnel field, this difference between the smaller and larger firm is of considerable importance. The smaller concern offers a tremendous range of responsibilities and duties, and gives a broad grasp of much or all of the field of Personnel work. On the other hand, by necessity, the amount of detailed knowledge and "know-how" that can be acquired is limited by comparison with the bigger concern with the number of specialised sections. If it is policy to rotate men through these "specialised" sections there is no doubt that this gives, finally, a better fundamental knowledge and understanding, that can be invaluable at a later stage. However, the crucial point is whether, in such a concern, people are moved from section to section fairly regularly, as it is a waste of time to spend ten years, no matter how interesting, or what is, looked at over all, only a small part of the total of Personnel work. Which sort of firm is entered obviously depends on what jobs are offered, and the choice has to be made, and there are ardent exponents of both types of training.

In looking for a job in Personnel work one should beware of the small concern that has a Personnel Officer as what the Americans might term a "front man." Personnel Management is usually taken up by the progressive enlightened employer. There are, however, a fair number of distinctly unprogressive firms, and these, in order to appear in the van

of management, like to have a Personnel Officer, who is given the "dirty work" to do, and who is not allowed to influence policy or have any effective say in the management. These are "front men" and such jobs are to be avoided like the plague.

One sad disadvantage in Personnel Management is that, generally speaking, salaries are lower than in the comparable "production" posts. Few employers can see their way yet to paying the man who settles a dispute (which might have ended in a paralysing strike) as much as the man who is responsible for the actual production. Furthermore, and for obvious reasons, the upper outlets of Personnel Management are more restricted and less in number than those of Production Management. A degree in any subject is of equal value in Personnel Management; whether it be Archaeology or Economics, Mental and Moral or History, matters little.

The only essential qualification is a real deep, genuine interest in your fellow humans. You cannot succeed without it.

Directory of Opportunities for Graduates

Last year saw the first edition of a new publication intended to help graduates in their search for suitable and useful employment. The Cornmarket Press put out the "Directory of Opportunities for Graduates."

In addition to various interesting, informative (and in one case very amusing) articles on graduate employment, it contained information about some three hundred organisations who employ graduates. These included firms in every line of business, research organisations, nationalised industries and several government departments. Between them they provided openings for graduates of practically every faculty. The information given dealt with the work of the organisation in general, the type of graduate required, the system of training, location and remuneration.

Enough revenue was obtained from these advertisements to be able to give every undergraduate in the last year at college in all British and Irish universities a free copy, although the general public had to pay for its copies.

The whole project was such a success that it is being repeated this year, only in an expanded form. There are more articles and more organisations represented. The result is a book which should be read by all who are about to attempt to earn a living and in particular by those who intend to enter industry or commerce, banking or advertising, insurance or the civil service.

Free copies for Senior Sophisters in this university will soon be available in the Appointments Office and notices to that effect will be posted as soon as they arrive. It is well worth while to obtain one.

D. M.

Vacation Experience

By G. W. R. ALLARDYCE

Last spring it occurred to me to take a vacation job with a difference. In previous years I had taken jobs through the S.R.C. which led me to the agricultural districts of England, where I spent most of my time picking fruit and taking things easy. This time I decided to disregard all financial considerations and started probing into the sort of job I would be qualified to accept on leaving College.

On approaching the Appointments Officer, I was surprised at the range of jobs offered to science people. These included not only a research career but also openings in management production, administration and education.

After reading numerous pamphlets issued by a number of large firms, I picked on Unilever. The Appointments Officer then made an appointment for me to meet a representative from that firm, who was visiting College during Hilary Term. Two weeks after the interview I was offered a job in the South of France. The company offered me free board and lodging, return fare and 5,000 francs pocket money a week for a period of not less than six weeks.

Having accepted a job on the Continent, I found there were quite a few formalities to go through. These included fixing my passport, obtaining a working licence from the International Students' Union and insuring myself against accidents.

After a wearisome two-day journey, I arrived at Croix Sainte, a small village built by the firm, and found that arrangements had been made for me to put up at the local hotel, which was extremely comfortable and clean.

I was introduced to the director and the staff the next day and shown round the factory. He had drawn up a rota to cover my six weeks' stay.

The plant was divided into a number of sections under the supervision of a production manager. I was to visit each of these in turn.

On arriving at a section, I was briefed on the department's layout and operations. This was no easy matter as my French was sketchy, to say the least of it, and no one spoke English. After a great deal of gesticulating and thumbing through a dictionary, however, I was

able to get a reasonably good idea of what was going on. After each briefing, I then went round with the manager on his daily tours. I realised then just what the manager had to cope with. Not only had he to co-ordinate his department's production with all the independent sections through the director at weekly board meetings but he had to be continually looking for weak links, both mechanical and human, in each chain of his command.

His judgment was being continually taxed by small breakdowns, which might have disrupted the whole system, and were therefore all treated with the maximum attention.

From my training in France, apart from some technical knowledge, I did learn that certain aspects of human relations are very important. To be a manager one must have the ability to co-ordinate the efforts of the department which is under your supervision with the other sections in the plant.

This can be rather tricky at times because personalities tend to complicate things.

In one's own department it is most important to get everyone working together without friction. A manager is not able to supervise every single detail himself and he must be able to judge which things need his personal supervision.

A person who places no faith in his staff is riding for a downfall. In my opinion, it is absolutely necessary for the manager to be as objective as possible towards his responsibilities.

I was told that graduates moving into such a position for the first time tend to veer in one of two directions. They either try to assume responsibility too quickly or too slowly. To avoid either of these pitfalls, I was advised to judge the tempo of the factory and get into the swim as quickly as possible. A person who is able to carry out his job well without trying to push his ideas too much usually puts himself in line for promotion.

In production management, personality is more important than academic qualifications. It is, of course, useful and indeed essential that the manager have a good technical knowledge. Technical knowledge without the ability to get people to work well together, however, is useless.

SHORTS FOR AIRCRAFT

Guided Weapons
and a Variety
of Electronic
and Hydraulic
Equipment

SHORT BROTHERS & HARLAND
LIMITED
Queen's Island, BELFAST

CIVIL ENGINEERING AS A CAREER

By ALEXANDER McDONALD, B.Sc., M.I.C.E., Secretary, The Institution of Civil Engineers.

The people of Britain are phlegmatic, and it takes events of world-shaking magnitude such as the seizure of the Suez Canal to shift their routine of thought to matters which are traditionally the concern of the civil engineer. Perhaps only in the newest fields of applied science is there greater interest, as in the development of atomic power; or when engineers erect the installations converting into goods and services the discoveries of scientists in the realms of electronics, plastic and automation, and Sputniks.

If they were not so patient, civil engineers might express exasperation at the apparent public indifference towards their achievements in "directing the great sources of power in nature for the use and convenience of man." Yet the feeling is more of anxiety; anxiety lest lack of public interest will lead young men with brains and ability, who are needed to carry on in the footsteps of men of world renown like Telford of canal fame, the Stephenson of the railways, and Baker of the Forth Bridge, to seek their life's work elsewhere.

The facts, which are as harsh as they are well known, only increase this anxiety. In the modern world, and particularly in Britain where the labour force is fully deployed, a country's standard of living depends on its technical efficiency. Faced with a Russian programme to train four million additional technical men and women in the next five years, an American yearly output of graduates of 75,000 against our own output of only 12,000, civil engineers in common with engineers in other fields, with whom they co-operate in most of their projects, feel considerable misgivings as regards the future of applied science in the Commonwealth.

Probably the two main factors which deter a wider interest among boys and young men in civil engineering are an outworn tradition, and lack of knowledge at a sufficiently early age of the kind of lives led by engineers. As regards tradition, past needs give administrators, soldiers and doctors a particular im-

portance; and although it is realised that under-developed countries now require technologists rather than administrators, the status accorded to key men of a former age lingers on to the detriment of the present.

In this country, the normal method of becoming a civil engineer is qualifying as a Corporate Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers. This body has been the watchdog of professional standards of training, conduct and practice, since it was incorporated under Royal Charter in 1828. The Institution has its own examinations, and although alternatives give exemption from these, except for the Institution's "Professional Interview," the syllabus is an indication of the kind of academic and practical knowledge necessary.

The entry examination, like the G.C.E., should be taken between the ages of 16 and 18. It sets papers in English, arithmetic and algebra, practical and theoretical geometry and elementary mechanics, elementary physics, elementary chemistry, and a foreign language. Part I of the examination sets six subjects: applied mechanics, mathematics, principles of electricity, heat, light and sound; engineering drawing, strength of materials, and theory of structures. Part II of the examination includes a paper on engineering materials, and a selection on subjects such as hydraulics, surveying, engineering, geology, and soil mechanics, though the subjects depend on the branch of engineering in which the student proposes to specialise.

Finally, at the Professional Interview, which cannot be attended before the candidate has reached the age of 24, candidates are tested by experienced engineers to see whether they have "acquired adequate practical knowledge of the design and construction of such works as are comprised within the profession of a civil engineer." This does not, of course, mean that the young man is as yet competent to design or construct the Severn Bridge!

(Continued on page 7.)

Work to do in Advertising

By Mr. TONY PARKER of J. Walter Thompson Co. Ltd.

"If a man write a better book, preach a better sermon, or make a better mousetrap than his neighbour, though he build his house in the woods, the world will make a beaten path to his door."

Whether this dictum was really Emerson's or, as some claim, Elbert Hubbard's, it will hardly serve to-day as a description of the distributive process—the way in which goods reach their market. It has a primitive charm, but is quite misleading.

It will do, however, as a point of departure. Consider for a moment the ingenious man with the mousetrap. He made it, no doubt, with a clever twist of wire and some scraps of wood whittled to shape. Plant required: strong fingers, a knife, perhaps a pair of pliers. With no more investment than this, he could afford to wait while one neighbour told another, and he a third. With such advertising methods, it would be some time before the demand for better mousetraps became really troublesome.

Things are otherwise to-day. What is expensive now is a craftsman's time. What makes things cheap is mass production. A great machine will turn out mousetraps in a twinkling. But it represents a heavy capital cost—perhaps thousands of pounds' worth of plant per worker employed, instead of a few shillings for hand tools. And it will make mousetraps cheaply only if it makes millions. You dare not own it, you dare not start it, unless you are sure of a demand that will absorb your output.

Here, indeed, is the central fact about the modern advertising business. Mass communication can be seen not merely as a useful but as a necessary complement of mass production. This is, of course, a very recent development; a phenomenon of the last few decades, and characteristic only of highly developed industrial economies. Yet it is now widely recognised in America that technological advances have made high production no longer a problem; that what is necessary now, for continued

prosperity, is a corresponding advance in all the techniques of distribution—the process of moving goods from farm and factory into the hands of those who want them. The point is not yet so glaringly apparent in Britain; but it is nonetheless fundamental that efficiency and economy in distribution can contribute powerfully to the balanced prosperity and high employment that all desire. And one of the key factors in efficient distribution is advertising.

How, then, is this necessary process of mass information, mass persuasion, conducted? Some businesses—many department stores, for example, and a very few manufacturers—themselves undertake the task of presenting their case to the public. But these are the exceptions. Typically, the producer of better mousetraps to-day employs an advertising agency to be his advocate. He does so because experience has shown the advantage of bringing fresh, unprejudiced minds to bear on his selling problem, and also because he thus benefits from a far wider range of professional skills and creative talents than it would be economical for him to employ direct.

A large firm, even when employing an advertising agency, will also have an advertising manager, responsible for directing its advertising policy and controlling its expenditure. Besides working closely with the agency on the firm's main campaign, he often has his own department engaged in producing catalogues, price lists and other material, usually for the wholesale and retail trade. But it would be generally true to say that more and more of these activities tend to be passed over to the agency; and it is certainly in an advertising agency that the university graduate is likely to find the best and most varied opportunities.

This is because an agency has work for people of many types of ability. It serves a number of clients, and performs many services for them. Its business, in fact, is to build up other businesses, by increasing their sales through advertising—and this means a great deal more than producing attractive advertisements, whether for press, posters, television or other media. The agency must study the affairs of each client, and become intimately concerned with the individual characteristics and selling problems of products as diverse, perhaps, as tractors and tooth brushes, cars and cosmetics. It is responsible for seeing that large sums of its clients' money are wisely spent, in ways that will bring them the most profitable return.

Its success depends on the calibre of the men and women it employs. Apart from specialised talents, what qualities does this business require? One is certainly adaptability—breadth of knowledge and interests, and readiness to extend them in new fields. Another is a constructive, creative approach—the ability to visualise something that has not yet started, and take steps to make it happen. A third is interest in, and liking for, people—the ultimate customers, on whom all depends. A fourth is willingness to co-operate with others in the loyal team-work that produces most good advertising.

It is not possible to detail all the jobs in a modern agency, inevitably a fairly complex organism. Many are clerical or administrative, as in any business. Some need technical training. But the work for which a university background is a real asset is likely to fall under one of these headings:

Research.—Facts are the basis of sound planning. Any large agency will have an information department or library in touch with outside sources, and a marketing department more closely concerned with business information and with market research and other means of obtaining new facts.

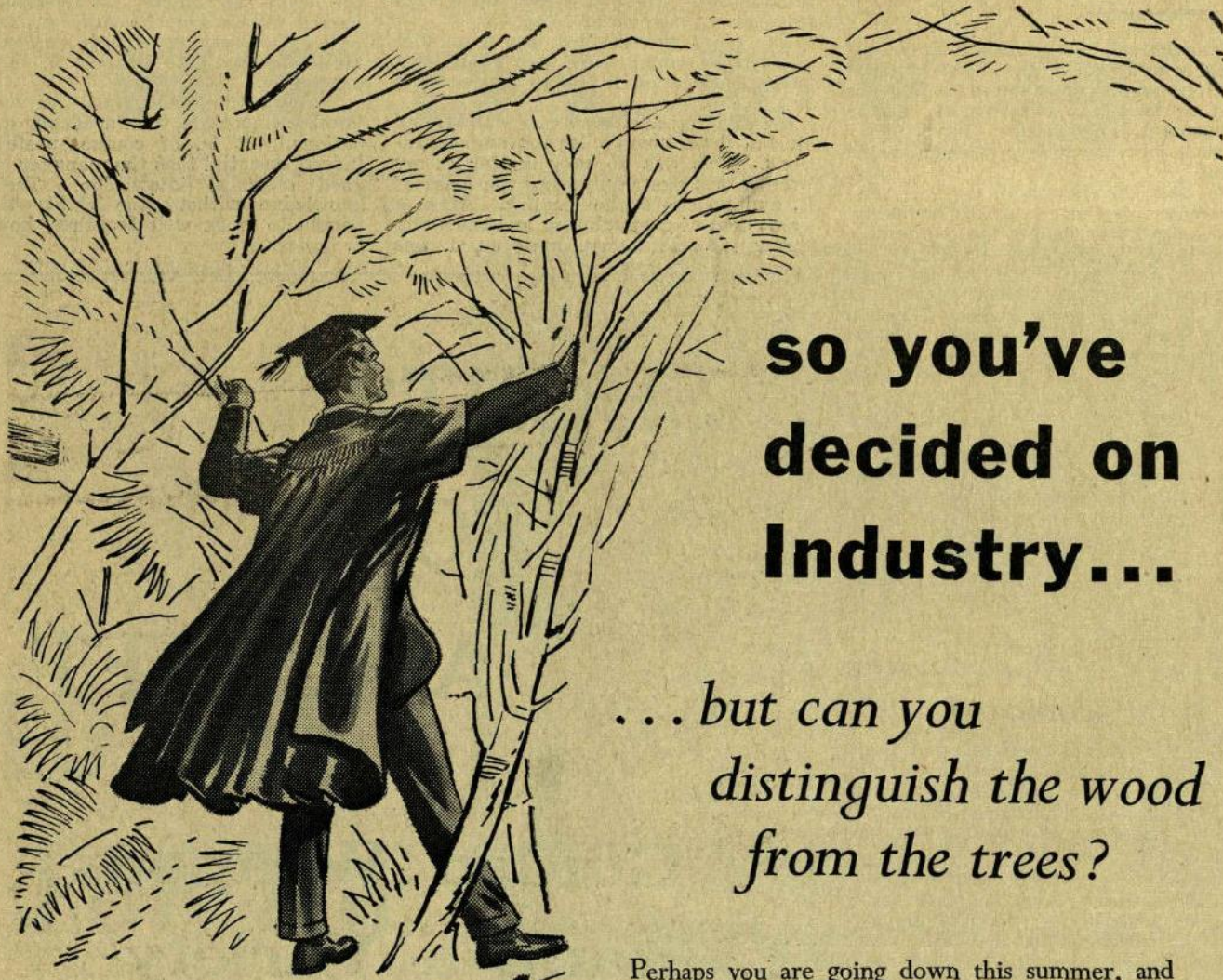
Analysis.—All information must be sifted, assessed, related to the problem in hand, and correctly interpreted to the other people concerned. Plenty of scope here for the analytical mind—and for common sense.

Synthesis.—A problem clearly seen is on the way to solution. Yet advertising problems often include unknowns. Of great value is the capacity to think straight about intangibles and to bring all the facts and factors into fruitful synthesis.

Creation.—With the right selling platform and audience determined, there is still the fascinating problem of putting ideas into words, pictures or sound that will move people to action—make them want and buy that mousetrap!

Representation.—In charge of each account is an "account executive" or "representative" whose highly responsible job is to represent the client in the agency, and the agency to the client. He must be both a very experienced advertising man and a diplomat in the best sense—a two-way ambassador.

There can be few types of business in which the recruit is more likely to meet and work with intelligent and congenial people. It may be added that for many jobs in advertising, especially on the creative side, men and women are on a perfectly equal footing.



...but can you distinguish the wood from the trees?

Perhaps you are going down this summer, and like many of your age, realising the vast opportunities open to you, have decided that it is in industry your future ambitions will be fulfilled. The magic word "Industry" is voiced by so many of your contemporaries, yet how many really know its implication—do you? Perhaps, having woven your dreams around it, you still find yourself wondering, a little captivated, but uncertain which way to turn for guidance. Such guidance can easily be obtained by seeking the advice of those qualified in industry to give it.

The reputation of D.C.L. is world wide and was originally based on the production of whisky. But in the last three decades the Company has become one of

the largest industrial organisations in Britain in the production of organic chemicals, plastics, antibiotics and other key materials for use at home and throughout the world.

The Divisions and Companies of the D.C.L. Industrial Group provide opportunities for chemists, chemical and other engineers; for biologists, physicists, mathematicians and other scientists at all levels of training and experience.

To learn more about the Industrial Group write now to the Staff Manager at the address below.



ORGANIC CHEMICALS · PLASTICS · ANTIBIOTICS
THE DISTILLERS COMPANY LIMITED · 21 ST. JAMES'S SQUARE · LONDON S.W.1
Telephone WHItchall 1040

Opportunity in Northern Rhodesia

By J. H. WALLACE, The Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia

"WHY do I want to go to Northern Rhodesia?" said an undergraduate, pondering a question just put to him. "Well," he said, "I think it's because it's a young and expanding country with a future, I feel sure, but with its problems too; also I am told that out there life is freer and easier than it is here, and that also appeals to me." The answer given, although it represents one person's ideas, covers a number of points, one or two of which need amplification. True that Northern Rhodesia is a young country—for that matter, so are Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the other two countries of the Federation—and true, too, that it is expanding; one can fairly say that history is in the making in Central Africa. But what are the problems mentioned by the undergraduate in general terms?

First, there is what is commonly known as the racial problem. Central Africa does not belong, if one can use that term, to the European or to the African or to the Asian, but it belongs to the European and to the African and to the Asian; in short, to the people who live there. In regard to racial matters, the policy of all the Governments in the Federation is one of partnership, and the implementation of this policy poses many questions, some of them not capable of easy solution. The task of improving relations between the races does in fact manifest itself in many ways, and every official working for the Government has the opportunity to make a contribution; such a contribution is not limited to those in Government Service but in the Service it is of the essence.

Another problem arises from the migration by the African from his village to the towns. The countries of the Central African Federation are growing up and expanding economically, socially and politically. The industrial expansion has attracted many Africans away from their villages, and this drift to the town brings in its train many problems, not least of which is how to develop the hinterland so that the

African will be happy to stay in his home district. These are possibly the two main problems in Central Africa to-day, but the very fact that the countries are expanding and that the African is advancing, often rapidly, means inevitably that the problems in that part of Africa are many and varied.

I do not know whether it is generally true that where there are problems, people are required to solve them, but it is certainly true of Northern Rhodesia. Administrative and other professional officers are needed there now, but particularly administrative officers. The work of the District Officer—to give the administrative officer his field title—is probably known to many of you in some shape or form. But I think I can safely say that the only people who know all the shapes and forms of his work are those who have done it.

A word at this stage about the relationship between the various governments in Central Africa and a word, too, about the future in so far as a career with the Northern Rhodesia Government is concerned, will probably not be out of place. The governments of Central Africa consist of the Federal Government of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and three territorial governments, namely, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The essence of the Federal Government is that it is federal in form as well as in name. This means that it has responsibilities for certain services and Government departments, and that the territorial governments are

severally responsible for other services and those departments which are not federally controlled. Some of the departments which are federally controlled—and which are, therefore, outside the orbit of the territorial governments—are Health, European Education, Posts and Telegraphs, Prisons, Customs, Civil Aviation, European Agriculture, and Income Tax. Matters connected with law and order, with the general but separate administration of the three territories, with the promotion of good relationships between employer and employee, with the administration of justice and with most of the aspects of life which affect the African are predominantly the responsibility of the territorial governments.

In terms of departments, this translates itself in Northern Rhodesia into the Provincial Administration, the Judicial Department, the Northern Rhodesia Police, the Department of Agriculture (African Agriculture), the Department of African Education, the Forestry Department, the Labour Department, and the Department of Game and Tsetse Control. That is not an exhaustive list, but it does include those departments which are most likely to have vacancies for graduates. An exception to this is the Police Force, which does not recruit at Universities, but it has been mentioned because their work is important amongst the functions which the territorial governments exercise. At this point, I should mention that although this article is concerned primarily with Northern Rhodesia, there are openings for people with the right qualifications in the departments of the Federal Government and also in the departments of the other two territorial governments.

Within the Central African Federation, Northern Rhodesia—and Nyasaland—has retained its protectorate status. One of the effects of this is that those persons recruited in the United Kingdom or in Ireland to work for the Northern Rhodesia Government are still appointed to Her Majesty's Overseas Civil Service. When they take up their appointment they become servants of the Northern Rhodesia Government, and their membership of the Overseas Civil Service still continues. It is probable that within the next five, 10, 15 years—no one knows when—there will be a

Dominion in Central Africa. When that comes, the connection with the Overseas Civil Service will disappear, and officers will become servants of the Federal Government or of the territorial government for which they are working. (This is in fact what is already happening in Southern Rhodesia, because it is a self-governing colony.) At the time of this change, it is envisaged that officers will have the option either of continuing work in Central Africa, or of asking for a transfer to another territory outside the Federation where members of the Overseas Civil Service are still required, or of retiring from the Overseas Civil Service under whatever terms are being offered for premature retirement. More than this I cannot say, because no one knows more than this now.

I would, however, like to add a little on the subject of the first of the three alternatives mentioned above, namely, continuing to work in Central Africa. Earlier in this article the point was made that the policy of all the governments in Central Africa was a policy of partnership. Europeans and Asians, as well as Africans, live in Rhodesia, and Rhodesia is their home. This makes the situation in Central Africa different in kind from that which obtained in certain other Colonial territories, where the principle of trusteeship has been the dominant principle in determining policy. The principle of trusteeship does apply in Central Africa, but there it is set against a background which has as its motif ultimate self-government by all the races. You may say: "How will this affect my career when Central Africa becomes a Dominion?" It will affect it in this way: when Dominion status does come, the emphasis will be on officers staying in Central Africa to continue and finish the work that they have started; the emphasis will not be on their leaving the territory.

This article started with an undergraduate giving his reasons for wishing to go to Northern Rhodesia. He could have said that he was fond of games and of shooting, and that he hoped to find there a little more adventure than he was likely to get in the United Kingdom or in Eire to-day. He would have been not far from the mark in saying this, and I for one would have liked him for his reasons.

CIVIL ENGINEERING—Contd.

While the subjects chosen for the Institution examinations are a guide to the type of qualifications required, at present 75 per cent. of entries to the Institution are young men who have been to a university and obtained an engineering degree exempting them from all examinations except the Professional Interview. In common with those who have taken alternative routes, they must have practical training, and be able to claim at their Professional Interview that they have worked at least a year in an engineer's office and one year on a project site.

The beginning of this practical training for many young engineers is tracing in a drawing office the designs of experienced engineers. In this way they become familiar with engineering symbols, and the thought processes of engineering design. It is not long before they are launched on the creative part of their careers and asked to design some part of a structure. Subsequent progress depends on the individual. He may decide his bent lies in designing projects or in constructing them; in research; or in any of the other equally interesting branches. Full details can be obtained from the Institution, at Great George Street, Westminster.

More than a century ago, Thomas Telford was in Sweden building the Gotha Canal. To celebrate his achievement he received the Swedish Order of Knighthood and a portrait of the King of Sweden set in diamonds. Although monarchies have declined in numbers, the Governments of the world still honour civil engineers. The British collaborated with the Americans in formulating Persia's seven-year development plan. More recently two civil engineers were among a vanguard party of three investigating a £1,000 million project for the industrialisation of India. Throughout the two million square miles of the Overseas Territories, 62 million people are waiting for civil engineers to build new towns, roads, railways, airports, harbours and provide water and electricity supplies.

Much of the future of this country depends on our ability to supply the men who will be able to implement the many great projects needed throughout the world. Naturally, it is hoped that parents and schools will encourage boys to enter a profession in which we have always excelled. The salary scales compare favourably with those of other professions, though the pitfalls in choosing a profession or job by salary scales are well known. However well paid, the men who designed and built the Owen Falls Dam, the Sydney Harbour Bridge or the Mersey Tunnel probably felt that the triumph of having contributed full measure to the convenience and prosperity of their fellow men was reward in itself.

When Queen Elizabeth at Calder Hall switched into the national grid the first electricity supply derived from an atomic power station, a new vista of prosperity was opened up. It is for the present generation to ensure that our lead in this and other fields is maintained. What is certain is that this will only be done if our sons and daughters are fully equipped to develop for their own and their children's benefit the limitless possibilities for happiness which have come with the discovery of this new source of power.

now that the
search is on
have you
asked your
Appointments
Board
about
space in

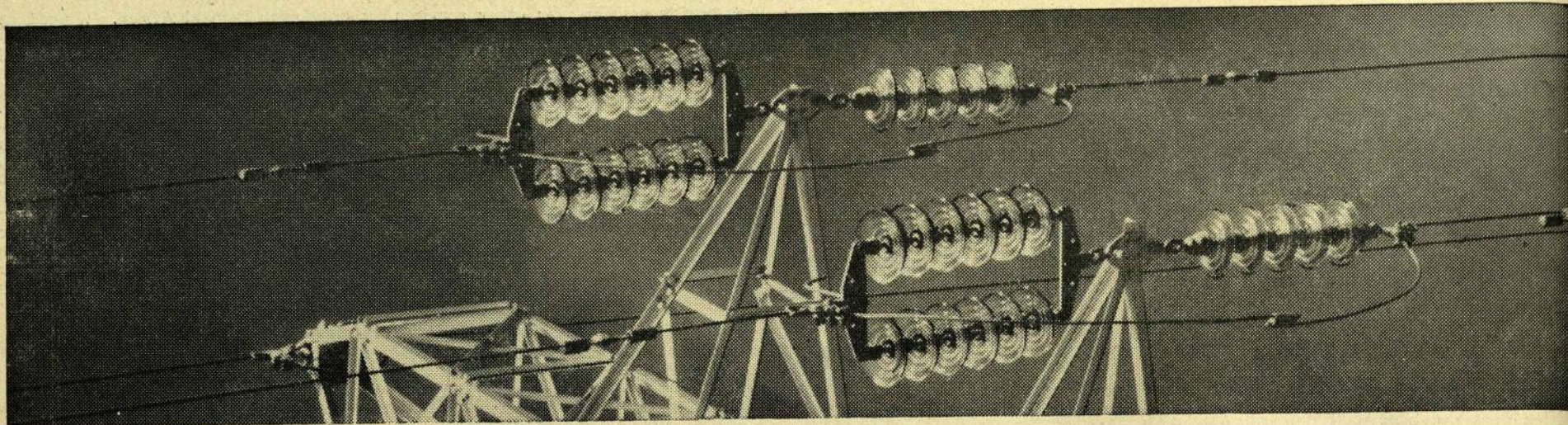
Unilever

—the organization of over
four hundred separate companies
in fifty different countries?

UNILEVER PERSONNEL DIVISION (PRC 86), UNILEVER LIMITED, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON, E.C.4

UPR 10-6454





the tower... the insulator... ... and you

A tower 130 ft. high... a high voltage insulator a dozen inches long. Both made of glass.

THE TOWER sheathed in 13,000 square feet of glass, enables surplus hot water from the Battersea Power Station to be used for central heating and domestic supplies for 1,600 families in nine blocks of flats. Tens of thousands of square feet of glass bring daylight into the flats... mirrors add brightness to the rooms... cathode ray tubes bring television entertainment to the homes... tower, windows, mirrors, TV tubes, all made of glass.

THE INSULATOR, of immense strength, and hundreds of thousands like it, safeguard high voltage power lines all over the world as they carry electricity from generating stations to homes and factories—to factories with roofs and walls of glass; where toughened glass protects workers as they watch and control powerful machines; where glass in many forms helps to speed research and production.

Glass... everywhere glass. And who makes this vital everyday commodity, for homes and shops, offices and factories, ships and motor-cars?

Pilkington Brothers Limited, who employ 23,000 people at home and overseas, are amongst the biggest glass makers in the world. They have been responsible for many of the major technical developments in the glass industry.

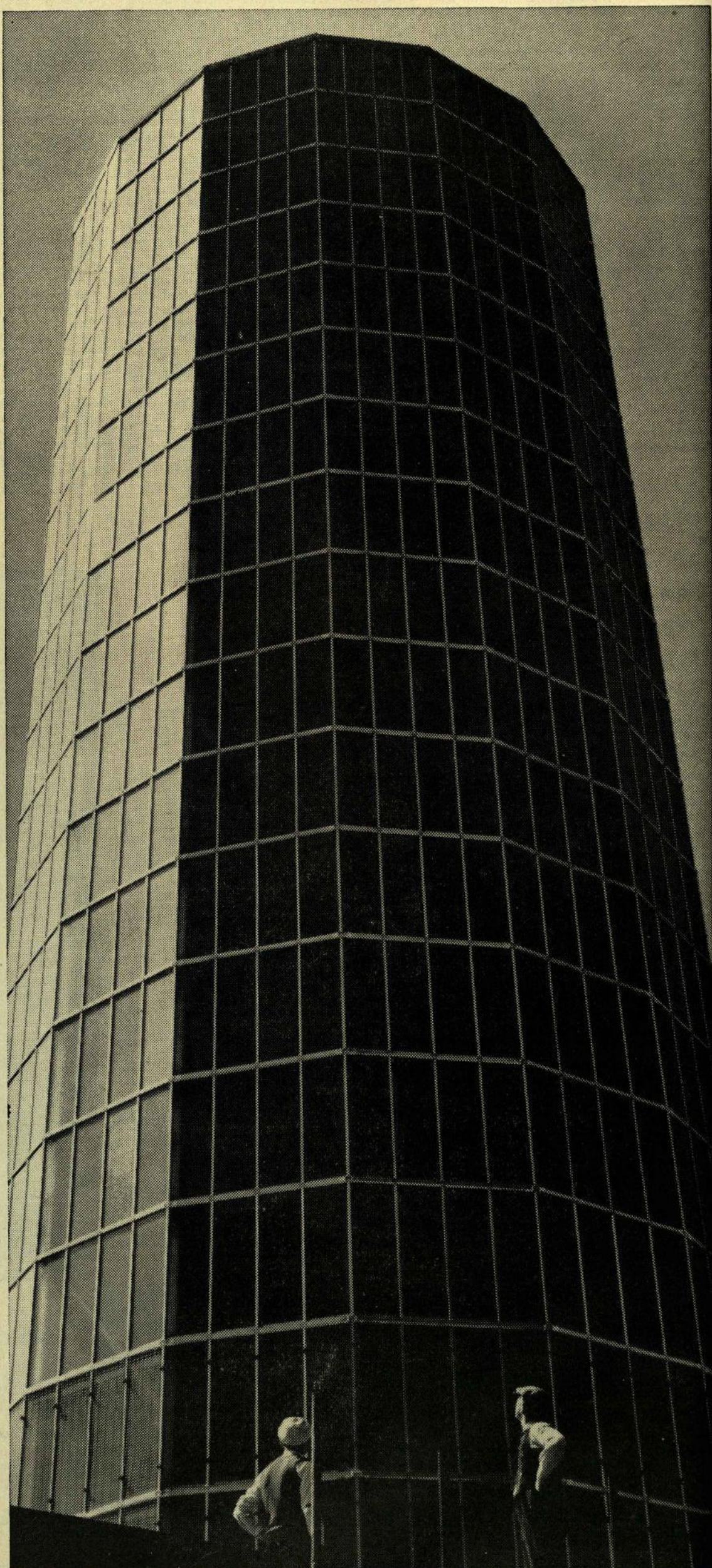
The firm's lively regard for research is the secret of the scale, quality and consistency of their contribution to industrial progress and of their reputation for far-sighted planning. And if you are attracted by that reputation, and are on the way to becoming a science graduate or technologist with a specific interest in one of a wide range of subjects (including physics, chemistry, mathematics, mechanical or electrical engineering, or fuel technology) there are in the Pilkington organisation unique opportunities to join one of the top teams in the world in specialised industry—and to collect the rewards that go with such responsibility.

For full details write to the Personnel Officer (Staff) at the Head Office, Grove Street, St. Helens, Lancashire, giving age and a brief description of education.

**PILKINGTON
BROTHERS
LIMITED**



ST. HELENS, LANCASHIRE



TIP-OFF

Be Prepared

That athletic exponent of do-it-yourself, Robin Anderson, having proved himself by hitch-hiking around Ireland, is hoping to reform the 26th Dublin Rover Crew (university). So come all you young lads with a taste for the Rover's life, and if you are not quite hardy enough to beagle, you can at least join Robin and his collaborators in trekking the Wicklow Hills or competing with the Boat Club on the Liffey. But a word of warning — Robin is notably pro-Teutonic in his outlook, and you may find yourselves in the Blackshirt brigade. Perhaps some enterprising young lady, such as Miss Gilda Horsley, could offset this tendency by forming a Girl Guide movement?

The Way to the Stars

Supporters of Players must surely remember Mary Monaghan, the long-haired, provocative lass who played the girl in "Shadow of a Girl"? So successful was Mary when she toured with John Jay's splinter group in Edinburgh and Monaco that she was snapped up by a Rank agent for a screen test. Although she says she went to the test "without make-up, and emphasising my best Irish brogue," she was immediately offered a contract.

She is at present filming at Pinewood, where she plays an Irish emigrant to America, who has the misfortune to choose a ship which is wrecked!

Mary's blarney must have been effective, for I hear she even has to dance a jig (barefoot, of course).

Jivers, Note!

Trinity was a slow starter in the University Jazz Stakes, but as some of the more aware of us had noticed, College now boasts a very proficient jazz group. These boys have already played at the Boat Club At Home this term, and are being snapped up to appear outside College. Anybody organising a dance this term should find them a welcome change from the well-known

NEW LOOK

Mod. Langsters who have darkened the portals of No. 35 during the first week of term have been surprised by the colourful change in their former rather shabby surroundings. "Arresting" is perhaps the best (and kindest) epithet to describe the glowing décor—and the word to describe the smell is unprintable.

Gone are the days when we used to vie with each other as to which of us could chip off the largest piece of lime, or again the longest strip of wallpaper. Where once we chalked up "John loves Mary" and various other censurable sentiments there now gleams a smooth, clean and brightly painted surface.

If, as Dr. Skeffington once told us, it is true to say, as Balzac did, that our surroundings have a visible effect in the forming of our characters, then all we may add is that members of the Mod. Lang. School must now appear about the most bilious looking types you may ever have the misfortune to meet.

EASTMANS LTD.

PURVEYORS OF
HIGH-CLASS
MEAT

Suppliers to
Trinity College

Tailoring

Under the supervision of
our London-trained cutter

GOWNS, HOODS,
CASSOCKS, BLAZERS

BRYSON LTD.

3 CHURCH LANE
COLLEGE GREEN

Thompson's Bread

ALWAYS
APPETISING

Bakery:

66 Bridgefoot St., Dublin

Telephone: 77509

Glenn Miller/Palm Court sound of most Dublin bands.

The group prefers to follow mainstream, but is slightly limited by its size:—Mick Fitzgerald (piano), Alan Bernstein (clarinet), Dave Pearson (trumpet) and Terry Brady (drums). For the more conventionally minded, they are willing to play anything from "Moonglow" to "April in Paris." Those interested should apply to Terry at 15 College, or Dave in No. 9.

Mad-Hatters

A certain member of the staff who can usually be recognised, among other personal foibles, by his taste in head-wear, has recently been seen sporting an antique mortar-board. His own hat has apparently been appropriated by some undergraduate. This news raises an interesting point. While the student in question may have been peculiarly impecunious and quite unable to resist pilfering a hat of a style long coveted but hitherto unattainable, a more sinister explanation occurs to me. Some crank must be residing in College whose passion is to make a collection of the more characteristic personal effects of notorious local figures. Granted this is so, Bonar Law would do well to look to his boots, and Nick Tolstoi to his monocle. And perhaps some charitable member of the Social Science School would knit a night-cap and partially offset the loss of the unfortunate gentleman mentioned above?

Honest Bob

Mr. Harry Thrift

The name of Thrift is inseparably linked with that of D.U.C.A.C. Harry Thrift, and his brother, the late W. E. Thrift, were foundation members of the Committees, and fostered it in its early days after World War I. William was the first Chairman, holding office until he became Provost in 1937. He was succeeded by Harry, who continued as Chairman until November, 1956. It is a great record of continuous and devoted service by two men who had the interests of College sport deeply at heart. The present position of D.U.C.A.C. as the controlling body of College sport, with 23 affiliated clubs, is a monument of their guiding hand.

Some of my earliest and most vivid undergraduate memories are of D.U.C.A.C. meetings in No. 5 with Harry Thrift in the chair. Present-day meetings, like present-day trains, do not, I fear, run so punctually and efficiently. There were fewer clubs then, but the same problems, and the Chairman's handling of the business was a model of firmness, fairness and sound common-sense. "Pinks" were a vexed question at the time. At the decisive meeting the Chairman's advice was rejected, but the scheme favoured by the clubs turned out to be unsatisfactory and was later abandoned. Not a few members have cause to reflect on the greater foresight of Harry Thrift in this, as in other matters.

Captain of the XV which won the cup in 1907, holder of 18 "caps" for Ireland,

a sound cricketer, a runner of distinction, Harry Thrift carried all before him in sport, and as he grew older he repaid his debt to sport by helping in the administrative work of councils and committees. Rugby football was his first love, and he rarely missed a match in College Park or at Lansdowne Road, but he was a cricket "fan," too. When the Tests were on, Harry always had the latest score, and a shrewd comment on the state of the game.

Last Trinity term some members of D.U.C.A.C. gathered in College Park to make him a presentation on the occasion of his retirement from the Chairmanship of the Committee. In his speech of thanks he emphasised the great importance he had always attached to organised games in University life. Time spent in giving a helping hand to the clubs was, he said, time well spent. All present were deeply impressed by the eloquence and depth of feeling with which these convictions were stated, and none can doubt that they were guiding principles in a life spent in unremitting service of our College.

His familiar figure, attention riveted on the game, will be sadly missed by the touchline, or on the steps of the Pavilion where, on proud occasions, he used to receive the President at College Races. The College, and College sport in particular, has lost a staunch supporter, and our sympathy goes out to his widow in her bereavement.

J. V. Luce.

"OBSERVER" DEBATING

The final of the Irish Students' Association debating tournament was held last night in College, with the "Hist." acting as hosts to some of the finest debaters in Ireland. By the time that this article is in print the victors will be known and the vanquished will be nursing their wounds.

Most teams had justification for confidence. The hosts, holders of the Irish Trophy, have their successful predecessors to emulate. U.C.D., with two chances, have the experience of their Auditor and a victory over the Hist. to boost their morale. Queen's, the dark horses, accompany Stranmillis from the North. Julian Russell, who went forward as the best speaker last year, is on the Queen's team again; whilst the "Phil." went into the fray knowing that they had won a regional round outright for the first time in three years.

Whoever the victors may be, they will carry the hopes and good wishes of all Irish debaters forward to the "Observer" Mace debating tournament in England. It will be remembered that a team from the "Hist." reached the final of this tournament in London two years ago.

Most people are unfamiliar with the methods of judging in these debates and feel that the host society has a great advantage, but this is not so. The judging is done by a panel of three judges who, though chosen by the host society, must be approved by the organising authority. Last night the judges were Mr. Lennox Robinson, Mr. Maurice Gorham, and Mr. Harris of the "Observer." The judges are instructed to look for debating powers rather than oratory from the speakers and they award marks according to content and delivery.

At the same time as this tournament was going on in Ireland, similar tournaments were being held in Scotland, England and Wales. The winners from each country meet to thrash out the right to hold the "Observer" Mace for a year. It must be remembered that the team from Glasgow has again and again proved unconquerable in the last few years. Recent reports from Britain indicate, however, that their reign may come to an end this year; in fact, this year's contest has been, so far, one of the most open in years.

FOUR & SIX

OR, GUYS AND DOLLS

(with sincere apologies to Mr. Damon Runyon)

"At Home" is what I read on the invitations I am receiving from Miss Juliet Tatlow and some guys' solo institution called the D.U. Boat Club. I am wondering what sort of leg-pull this is, because, first, I am not used to receiving invitations, being known as an untactful sort of scribe when mentioning these things later, and, secondly, when I am asked to join a party I am not used to receiving such formality. So, being a guy that is anxious to hurt no one's feelings, I go to both the functions.

When I arrive at the Salthill Hotel I am received by Miss Juliet Tatlow, a pretty, good-natured doll who is never making the sort of comments I hear no little of from the dolls around this place when speaking of their best friends. I am greeted by Banjo Bill Meek, a guy who is strictly legitimate in most ways except that he is seen around with such jay-birds as Mr. Pete Murray, a guy given more than somewhat to spiling and parley-voing. When he shows me where the hooch is being served I am receiving slap-bang between the eyes a definitely disapproving look from a big-eyed doll who I can see is certainly no more than knee-high to a Siamese. This doll's handle, I am told, is Miss Jill Robbins, and she gives me this glance

because she is strictly teetotal. I am given this information by another doll, Miss Feather Laskey, who is known for being fluent with her facts.

There is music in the background, and on the floorboards I remark on Mr. Alex. Smith who is swinging his kilt with a Jane, Miss Mavis Cleave, who must be red hot for him as she swings her gown quite some, and furthermore she dances a quick-step to his tango. Watching Mr. Michael Leahy jumping on the boards in an agitated manner is no other but Miss Suzanne Cheridan, hiding behind not much more than a big white bow; also there are Miss Kate Lucy, the rhyming-scribe, and Mr. Brian Osman, a guy who is certainly no introvert when it comes to dancing.

Mr. A. Bonar-Law, known to his friends as the "Patent Pill Kid," is dancing, looking sentimental, with Miss Patricia Blackley, a well-made doll. Perhaps it is because his eyes are shut that he is treading on her toes.

Upstairs eating with no small relish I see Mr. Tom Wilson and his ever-loving fiancée, and Teach-Teach Bancroft, a healthy-looking guy, although he is not so healthy-looking as I sometimes see him look, but perhaps this is because the guy who talks to him is Mr. John Killen, Esq., Engineer. Some character, John Killen. It is with great regret, therefore, that I say good-bye to Miss Juliet Tatlow, such a cute doll, too, and I find myself in some sort of vehicle which takes me at no slow speed to a wooden house where I see many tough guys who make so much noise that I think perhaps I have come by accident to an insane asylum.

One guy who is worrying me more than somewhat is Stag Shanagher, so called as he is never able to persuade a doll to keep him company in any shape, manner or form. He keeps up some repartee into the microphone which causes some amusement, but perhaps it is only possible for him to get their laughs because his pulse-rate is doing over-time. I do not know what comes over Stone Wall-Morris as he acts in an unconventional manner, but this, I am told, is because he is being sent by Miss Susan Smith, I see "Starve the Barber" Tomacelli, who is endeavouring to shift a beautiful, name of Miss Deirdre Mooney, around the floor. He is failing, it seems, and she is shifting him around. Miss Deirdre Mooney is a very cute doll, and, believe me, around this precinct there are many guys who are known to be carrying a torch for her. The guys are laying very long odds indeed against "Starve the Barber" making first base, although Gibbers Gibson, her ever-loving escort, does not seem to be able to shorten the odds himself, as she is displeased with his concentration on the hooch.

I suffer a great blow to my prestige on Saturday when I hear I am not invited to a party given for Mr. Tom Bennett, late of the Bay, who is returning to this town for a peep. This I cannot understand as I am personally a great pal of Mr. Bennett and am often playing a deck of cards with him in the old days. This lack of fine feeling and sentiment is, no doubt, due to Miss F.-J. French, who is a doll I am hoping not to meet in a cul-de-sac on a dark night. Miss Frances-Jane French is giving the party, together with Miss Noragh Bennett and Mr. Vernon "Biceps" Young, who, I hear, is certainly myopic as he introduces people by the wrong names, and who also induces dolls to guys who if he could see better he would not be introducing to any doll over the age of six and under the age of forty. Such a guy is Robert "The Rover" Young. Of course, I am not there, but I am getting all my information from a very reliable source, and so factual it seems that I begin to doubt the value of human friendships.

Two guys with classy monickers, Mr. Paddy O'Rourke-O'Brien and Mr. John Harold-Barry are disputing matters of the mind, and Miss Mary Franklin is disputing with anyone who dares. I hear there are no complaints as to Janes as Miss Rosemary Hilliard and Miss Judy Bryan are there on view.

Prepaid Advertisement (3d. per word).

RANELAGH ROAD—Two Furnished Flats to Let, suit two, three or four adults; £3 and £4 weekly. Phone 689544, after 4 p.m.

STUDENTS

Hair Styles

JOHN COIFFEURS

offer you

25% Reduction
(Students Only)

Ring 70126 or 52608

There's more cream in

JERSEY MILK

"Ask the vanman for the Green Tops"

HUGHS BROS. LTD.

PHONE 903971

LAWLOR'S
OF
UPPER RATHMINES ROAD
High-Class Victuallers
Suppliers to T.C.D.
143 UPR. RATHMINES RD., DUBLIN
Telephone: 91737

SPORTS NEWS

Ladies' Fashions
Household Linens
Carpets & Lino
Mens & Boys
Wear
BOYERS & CO. LTD.
20/22 NORTH EARL STREET

Rugby

Two Defeats on Tour But Good Effort at Oxford

A PART from the excitement caused at their hotel in Leeds, the tour of the 1st XV was rather disappointing. Following a sound defeat by Headingley, they were, however, unfortunate not to hold a depleted Oxford side to a draw.

Headingley, 25; Trinity, 0

The dry conditions at Headingley made for fast, open football. It was immediately apparent that the home side had a heavier pack and that Trinity would spend a large part of the game defending.

However, the first 20 minutes was dominated by quick heeling and a good service from the base of the Trinity scrum. Headingley then settled down, and snappy passing and penetrating thrusts from the halves and centres forced play into the Trinity "25." A long throw from the opposition's right wing settled in Moore's arms and Trinity started a dangerous attack. Moore took play to the half-way line, where Steen and McCord took over, and a good cross-kick from McCord put Sutton within striking distance of the line, but he was felled a yard or two short. Thanks primarily to a first-class display of touch kicking by Grierson, Headingley regained their territorial advantage, and a misdirected throw-in from McCord gave an opposing wing-forward opportunity to flash over the line and open the scoring. Without many retaliating thrusts, Headingley were able to add a dropped goal and a goal before half-time.

It was hoped that superior fitness would prove to be Trinity's trump card, but the reverse was shown. Although our forwards were always determined, too much effort was wasted on uncoordinated zest and "butterfly" methods from the back row. The backs continued to play an orthodox, utilising the full three-quarter line, game, and the absence of really thrustful running gave the Headingley line little trouble in stemming our attacks. Headingley, on the other hand, maintained their powerful running, and took advantage of our mistakes. Dowse, playing with his usual vigour, led the pack well and was outstanding among the forwards. Sang, playing at full-back, had a sound game. It must be emphasised that the opposition was formidable, yet it might be a valid criticism to say that Trinity did not adapt themselves suitably to the heavier side, who could set the pace from the tight scrums and line-outs. Lack of concentration by Trinity and sound, aggressive play by Headingley added 14 further points to our opponents' total in the second half.

Team: P. Sang, M. McCord, D. Steen, M. Moore, A. Reid-Smith, D. Drewery, M. Nisbet, K. Du Plessis, J. McCurdy, F. Doyle, P. Dowse, J. Lee, L. Sutton, G. Henry, K. Smythe.

Badminton Club

This term marks the introduction of a new event for the Badminton Club, a handicap mixed doubles tournament. It is hoped that this will stimulate especially the ladies in the Club to take a greater interest in the game.

The 1st team, R. Visuti and S. T. Koh, have finished their league matches and, although the best results were two 4-4 draws, they did not lose a men's doubles throughout the league. The 2nd team have only one more league match to play and have yet to record a win. The second men, B. Herman and P. Welsh, have been disappointing and have lost their matches mainly through lack of co-ordination.

At the end of last term the Club took part in an inter-varsity tournament with Queen's and U.C.D. Results were: Queen's, 6; Trinity 3. Queen's, 6; U.C.D., 3. U.C.D., 6; Trinity, 3. Trinity successes were gained by: (1st ladies) G. Williamson and M. Scanlon v. Queen's; (2nd ladies) C. Grubb and R. Adams v. Queen's and U.C.D.; (1st mixed), N. Armstrong and Miss G. Williamson v. Queen's; (4th mixed) W. Johnston and R. Adams v. U.C.D., and (2nd men's) R. Mooney and D. Thompson v. U.C.D. It is hoped that this defeat will be avenged when Trinity meet U.C.D. in a Colours match later this term.

The Club seems to have a very busy term ahead with an inter-varsity match at Bangor, the All-Ireland Junior Cup, the Midland Branch Shield and the Intermediate Cup. To add to this, they have arranged some friendly matches for a third team.

Oxford, 19; Trinity, 8

Oxford were somewhat depleted in their forces for this game, yet even with three internationals off, they fielded a very impressive team. Trinity had been reinforced by O'Connor and were very determined to win.

After about 15 minutes of quite evenly-matched play, Trinity opened with a well-deserved try. Dornan sent a diagonal kick to the corner which was quickly gathered and swept over the line by Reid-Smith. An excellent conversion by Reid-Smith put Trinity into a strong position, but Oxford quickly countered with a magnificent try in which almost the whole team took part. Young was the scorer. Then Lombard, the Oxford captain, crashed over after an inter-passing movement among the Oxford forwards and Young placed them three points in the lead with a fine conversion.

In the second half, Trinity made efforts to open up the game, which, possibly, was a mistake. Oxford appeared to have the better back line, and it has been shown before that with the exception of Reid-Smith, the Trinity backs have not the penetrative force to dominate in this class of football. In the forwards, Doyle, Dowse and O'Connor played splendidly, and the menacing manner in which the pack drove the ball on at their feet, threatening instantaneous massacre to any interfering bodies, must have been an awe-inspiring sight for our opponents. More controlled footwork and effective use of the touchline might have prevented what was to follow.

Dornan equalled the scores with a dropped goal and Trinity were once again in the picture, but our hopes were short lived. A long run by Sibley down the left-wing took the initiative from Trinity, and when a loose scramble near our line resulted in Hoare touching down and Young converting, even the most optimistic conceded the match to Oxford. Young added three points from an infringement on the Trinity "25." This really inspiring match ended in disappointment for the side, but it gained for the team the appreciation of the spectators and, we trust, the respect of our opposition. Sang played his best game so far at full-back and was a source of confidence to the side. Nisbet was courageous in his defence and effective in relieving kicks for touch. A really creditable performance by all concerned.

Team: P. Sang, M. McCord, D. Steen, M. Moore, A. Reid-Smith, D. Dornan, M. Nisbet, D. Fitzpatrick, J. McCurdy, F. Doyle, P. Dowse, J. Lee, L. Sutton, K. Smythe, H. O'Connor.

Men's Hockey

Trinity Takes a Tumble Surprise Defeat in Colours Match

U.C.D. 1
Dublin University 0

Cup matches can usually be relied upon for their share of excitement and not infrequently for their quota of surprises. And at Belfield on Tuesday afternoon, one such upset occurred. The Trinity colours team, containing no fewer than six interprovincials, two of them internationals, were humbled by a U.C.D. team which plays only in Middle League hockey. (It can be poor consolation indeed for the Trinity side to know that their 2nd XI has defeated U.C.D. this season.)

After this shattering defeat, it is perhaps easy to be critical of individual performances. But, truth to tell, some members of the side played far below their best form. As a line, the forwards were strangely devoid of ideas; individually, all five are players of considerable ability, but on Tuesday afternoon they never rose above the mediocre. They executed their movements at halfpace, and all seemed to lack a telling shot once inside the circle. Very disheartening, too, was their reluctance to follow in for the rebound off the goalkeeper's pads. Scathing criticism in-

deed, but it is the half-back line who must accept most of the blame for this defeat. The experiment of playing Blackmore at inside-left was not a success—he was sorely missed at wing-half. Hughes played with great dash and enthusiasm, but his positional play was all awry. Pratt gave a strangely inept display at centre-half, and Bonar-Law seemed unable to direct his passes. Full-backs Judge and Steepe looked none too happy early on, but as the game wore on they played with more confidence.

All this should not detract from the merits of U.C.D.'s victory. Helped by a brilliant display from their centre-half, they all played like men inspired. They tackled like furies, and sometimes like rugby three-quarters; their stopping of the ball on a bumpy surface was first-class, and their passing was both quicker and more accurate than that of the Trinity side.

The match was lost and won in the opening minutes. From almost their first attack, Trinity were awarded a penalty bully—for what reason nobody seemed to know! Bonar-Law, to whom the bully was entrusted, failed to score, and a great chance was lost. Had Trinity scored here, the whole course of the match might have been very different. Instead, Trinity soon found themselves a goal down; this came from a good shot following a long corner. In the second half the U.C.D. defence weathered the storm and before the end the Trinity side seemed resigned to defeat.

This afternoon (2.30), Trinity will be hoping for some small consolation when they play Queen's University. It is to be hoped that a few people will come and give Trinity some badly-needed support.

For the record, the side which played U.C.D. was: A. C. Stewart (Glasgow Acad.); H. D. Judge (Portora) (capt.), I. S. Steepe (St. Columba's); A. R. Hughes (Avoca), D. M. Pratt (St. Columba's), A. Bonar-Law (Rugby); J. H. Campbell (St. Columba's), J. N. Lavan (Downside), W. A. Findlater (Repton), K. G. Blackmore (St. Patrick's), V. H. Keely (Stonyhurst).

BOAT CLUB

Wylie Cup on March 1st, Head of the Erne on the 15th, Chester the 22nd, and Putney the 29th; that is the strenuous programme ahead of the Boat Club this Hilary term.

The crews entered strict training last Monday, and will have reached peak fitness by the date of the first event, the Wylie Cup, which has eluded Trinity for some years.

All three crews are promising but inefficient, and it will take much hard work to forge them into unbeaten combinations. The remaining Maidens will form an embryo 4th VIII after a further spell of tubbing. After the long break since last Trinity term, fitness is the first problem, and the strict training rules laid down by the Captain, coupled with long, hard outings, will ensure that every man is ready to pull his weight when the time comes.

Crews:

1st VIII — Ross Todd (bow), Blair, Hallows, Duncan (M. D.), Corran, Keatinge, Molyneux, Martin (stk.), Colegate (cox).

2nd VIII — Hanson (bow), Murdoch, White, Vokes, Fitzsimon, Blanchard, Cochrane, Stubbs (stk.), Boultsbee (cox).

3rd VIII — Doherty (bow), Mayne, Hamilton, Duncan (M. D. F.), Ainsworth, Graham, Bird, Jagoe (stk.), Rolfe (cox).

CLUBS IN THE NEWS

Most clubs are now back in full swing and an interesting term is ahead for Trinity.

Athletics

D.U.H. and A.C. have been fortunate in obtaining the services of a fully-qualified coach this season in the person of Cyril White. After qualifying in Loughborough College, he was for a time coach in Queen's and is now Hon. Sec. of the Irish Track and Field Coaches' Association.

O. Oladitan, the captain of Athletics, hopes that many will avail of the opportunity of expert coaching. Club trials will take place shortly, and prospects look bright for athletics in Trinity this season.

Cyril White will supervise training at the following times each week:

Tuesdays, 7.45 p.m. (in the Gym.).
Wednesday and Friday, 3.15-5 p.m. (in College Park).

Golf Club

This term the Golf Club are offering three fortnightly medals (two bronze, one silver) in a handicap competition.

The competition will be won by the best nett card handed in to W. S. Clarke, No. 25, marked over any course on any day during the fortnight. As many rounds as desired may be played, with only the best card to count. The handicap will be raised or lowered according to the standard scratch score of each particular course. Handicaps will be revised after each medal by a Handi-

capping Committee. Entrance fee is 1/- per medal, and a form for entrance is on the Club's notice board at Front Gate.

The Harriers travel to Belfast on Saturday, where they hope to avenge their defeat by Queen's last term. But they will be without Colin Shillington and it is doubtful whether they will overcome a team which has been taking so many honours in Northern cross-country this season. However, hopes are high that D.U.H. may have the individual winner in M. Connolly.

Team: M. Connolly, J. McCaughey, M. Reed, B. Roe, T. Ryan, T. Bayne and C. Kerr.

The Fencing team also travel to Belfast this week-end. Although their team is not up to full strength owing to the absence of Makower, the standard of the team so far indicates that the chances of victory are good in this Irish Universities' Championship.

Team:

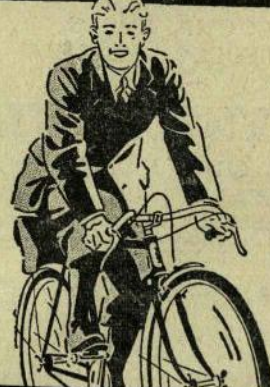
Men—P. Livingston, J. English, M. Boyd, B. Hamilton. Ladies—A. Jones, A. Dresser, M. Bowden, M. Dixon.

Congratulations to June Palmer of the Women's Hockey Club, who was selected for Leinster "B" v. Munster, and Marion Walton, selected for Leinster Junior Interprovincials.

The Table Tennis Club meet Queen's in the Gym. on Saturday.

Be it TERYLENE
NYLON
BAININ
or TWEED
you can rely on
THE COURT LAUNDRY
to keep fashions fancies
fresh

Riding
IS BELIEVING!



TRY THE
RALEIGH
BICYCLE FOR YOURSELF

THE IRISH RALEIGH CYCLE CO. LTD.
DUBLIN