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TRINITY NEWS

A Dublin University Undergraduate Weekly

THURSDAY, 20th FEBRUARY, 1964

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MEN—

NO INSTINCTIVE PROFESSION

de Valois

Woman came into her own on Tuesday last, when Fiona Wright read her Presidential Address to the Elizabethan Society. An overcrowded Regent House responded readily to her delightful and humorous paper on "Woman's Place in the Arts," which was delivered with charming elegance. Miss Wright emphasised women's secondary rôle in the creation and suggested that at no time in history has women ever really been the equal of man in learning or culture. There had, of course, been educated women and women who had been great artists but, in almost every field, for every one great woman there had been ten great men. She felt there was no reason why women now should not play a fuller part in the arts. They had a different contribution to make from that of men. They could not, and did not intend to, compete.



—Photo "Irish Times"

Amarjeet Bansel, Kenya, at the Elizabethan Society's meeting on Tuesday night.

Dame Ninete de Valois was given a very warm reception and as a "woman of the arts" herself she agreed with much of the paper. Women's instinctive profession was marriage and the rearing of children in the home. Now that life in the home was so much easier, women should have time to use their leisure creatively. She felt sorry for men, "poor things," who have no instinctive profession. They have to find a profession and make a success of it. She felt it was right for women to play a secondary rôle, and this did not worry her a bit. The contribution of a man and a woman was quite different and could not be compared.

Speaking without notes, the Curator of the Municipal Gallery, James White, felt he had been the victim of a plot. The audience had heard brilliant speeches from women so far and, to show the inferiority of man, he had been asked to speak next. He disagreed with the idea that woman was secondary. Her place in the arts was equal to that of man and the sooner we adjusted ourselves to realise it the better.

Music critic and psychiatrist, Dr. J. R. Milliken, told some amusing anecdotes about women in musical spheres. Hamilton-Harty apparently kept women players out of the Hallé; Barbirolli let them in. Beecham disliked them for "if they are pretty they will distract my players; if they are ugly they will distract me." Women could take a fuller place in the arts and they were bound to be a success. He quoted Hazlett: "They cannot reason wrong, for they cannot reason at all."

As the last guest speaker, Russell Braddon, the author and broadcaster, gave exactly the right kind of speech. It was a "brilliant exposition of the semantic art," a description an American had given of another speech of his. He wittily endeavoured to prove that the evening had been all propaganda to demonstrate that men are dominant, whereas, in

(Continued on Back Page)

No Student Loans

Cavan County Council's scheme for the financing of Higher Education by loans has not been put into operation as the Attorney General has ruled that "there is no legal provision for a scheme of this nature in the legislature." The scheme was to be that loans would be made to students during their university career by their local authority, the money to be repaid with a progressively increasing rate of interest after graduation over a period of ten years.

The only contribution made at the moment by County Councils to school-leavers wishing to come to Trinity is a system of scholarships awarded by the local authorities of twenty counties—a system that seems to be spreading, for the scholarships of Co. Mayo and Tipperary North Riding are also to be tenable at Trinity during the coming academic year. In fact, Trinity College has been discriminated against by councils for many years, and it was only recently that scholarships awarded by the Corporation of Dublin were allowed to be held by students attending Trinity.

At the recent U.S.I. Congress in Athlone, some students expressed "moral qualms" about accepting direct grants from County Councils. Compromise was reached with the "welfare statisticians" only by agreeing that grants should be given to students for the first third of their university career, and then loans, to be repaid after graduation, should be made to finance them for the remaining years.

SINGERS IN BELFAST

College Singers are spreading their fame outside Trinity. Last summer they gave a concert at the Edinburgh Festival, and last Monday they went to Belfast. Queen's University are having an Arts Festival this week and Singers were invited to take part. Coming at this stage of term, when their Hilary concert in College is only two weeks away, it says a great deal for their skill that they could produce a concert of quite different music while practising for their concert here.

They went to Belfast with Stephen Ryle as their conductor. He in fact left Singers last December, but, as all the works they performed had previously been sung under his direction, it seemed logical that he should have been in charge. The main items in the concert, which was a great success, were Palastina's Stabat Mater (performed here last June) and Carl Bontoft's Missa Brevis (of which Singers gave the first performance last December). All this makes us look forward eagerly to the concert on 26th February under John Wilkinson as conductor.

Refugee Raffle RESULT

The Refugee raffle was drawn by Miss Sheila St. Clair, the OXFAM representative in Ireland. A list of winning tickets is to be found on the Mission board at Front Gate.

Prizes have been divided into different groups, according to their quality. Instructions as to how to get one's prize will also be posted on the D.U. Missions board.

Betty Ambatielos

Mrs. Betty Ambatielos, the wife of Greek seamen's leader Tony Ambatielos, is to speak at the Phil to-night to a paper by George Frangopoulos entitled "Politics—a truly Greek hobby." Greek politics has never been a hobby to Mrs. Ambatielos or her husband, who, after distinguished service organising Greek seamen in the British merchant navy during the war, was jailed in



—Irish Times.

Greece sixteen years ago for allegedly raising funds for the rebels.

Mrs. Ambatielos has been constantly campaigning for the releases of her husband and of the thousand other political prisoners in Greece. The success of the League for Democracy in Greece was illustrated by the vast demonstrations which greeted Queen Frederika on her visit to London last June, calling for the releases of the prisoners and protesting against the murder of Grigori Lambrakis, a member of the Greek Parliament.

The new government of Mr. Papandreou has in fact started an individual consideration of the prisoners. Some of them have been released, but most, including Tony Ambatielos, remain in jail.

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GOWN-UP

"I am not a fanatic on the subject of gowns—it really is not my baby," the Senior Lecturer told "Trinity News" this week. This did not prevent him, however, from commenting upon the seemingly futile efforts made by the Board to enforce academic dignity. "Gown wearing," he said, "cannot be justified on rational grounds, but neither can the wearing of dinner jackets. The Board has been aware that there has been a marked falling off in the observance of this venerable custom, but the law is laid down in black and white in the Calendar, and the Board intends to enforce it. It is demoralising to have the law one thing, and practice another."

The problem is made more difficult by the lack of enthusiasm on the part of some members of the staff, and this is making the Board's decision look ridiculous. A parallel may be drawn with the system of compulsory lectures—another venerable institution which is more honoured in the breach than in the observance.

Dr. Moody said that when Queen's University was founded in 1845 compulsory gown-wearing was strongly resisted by the students, and the Board abolished it. Later the students campaigned unsuccessfully to have the custom re-introduced. Dr. Moody said that part of the trouble might be in the natural instinct of students to resist the rule of authority.

In Trinity there is a strong feeling that academic content is more important than academic form, and that this particular tradition should be consigned to the realm where Dons chuckle over their past.

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TRINITY NEWS

A Dublin University Undergraduate Weekly

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Twenty-first birthdays and launching into a career have many things in common. One of them is hackneyed symbols—keys and question marks. We make no apology for our question mark, we think it bold and blatant, i.e., big and obvious. It typifies many Senior Sophisters' problems; their big because the grant ends on May 30th and their obvious because the moth ball smell on the dark suit shows it may have been in the trunk since October, 1960.

The S.S. men who can still wear jeans seven days of the week are obviously going into the Church, the forces, a "profession" or daddy has an expanding ironmongers where there's a nice little niche for an only son. These people miss something which is very vital in most undergraduates' education—the art of the interviews. Quite probably the future young ironmonger would be good in interviews: he has self-confidence and his degree is only going to mean initials after his name on the company notepaper. To those entering the professions, qualifications and competence are paramountly important. To those who have little clue of their future (i.e., those who will read the "Careers Supplement" with the greatest avidity), a blend of self-confidence and anxiety about examinations is the best method of success with the interviewer.

Unfortunately, few supplements or circulars contain much advice about interviews beyond the usual "borrow a dark suit from someone your size," "Wash behind your ears after the haircut" and "All they want is for you to be natural." Beyond these general tips people fear to give advice because the interviewer himself may read the article and then scotch the whole plan.

We are taking the gamble that interviewers will just read the Supplement while undergraduates will read this editorial as well. Interviews are as cliché-ridden as the management trainee pamphlets passed around beforehand and as the articles which personnel managers write for careers supplements. Fingers, pies, fishes, ponds, irons, fires, pieces and puzzles are used at least twice in each interview and many more times in the pamphlets. If you try to take the lead and use them first you will get a tick only if your interviewer is alive enough to think up a parry. If he is not (i.e., if he comes from a steel company) you will be marked "pretending to be interested." Then ask about salaries, pensions, marriage allowances and luncheon vouchers, rolling your eyes at every reply. Throw in a few compliments like "Our gardener found Waspokil finished off all the bees in the hive" and a free ticket to Berkamstead should be through your door in two days.

A favourite plunger halfway through the trial is "Now, Mr. X, why US?" Or, if you have already expounded upon their obvious merits (they have taken over nineteen competitors in the last six months), "How will you feel working for a blank blank million pound organisation like ours?" This is the pathetic question on which many stumble. If you answer "Great," he will say that's obvious; if you dither and say it has not crossed your mind he will think you indecisive.

Basically, look as conservative and as un-undergraduate as possible and try to show profound interest, tinged with naïveté. If you are obviously making very little headway, try surprise tactics like "I thought of doing a diploma in such and such." This gives the interviewer a let out for which he will be so relieved that he will offer you a position in two years' time. Extra qualifications like Chartered Accountancy, Chartered Surveying or the Chartered Institute of Secretaries are excellent foundations and training. This is undeniable and anyone who has the inclination to continue a form of study after his degree will be well-received in the business world. It should interest, in particular, people reading General Studies who find they cannot offer the specialisation which, for example, an engineer can.

We sincerely hope that our advice here and the knowledge which can be gleaned from the Careers Supplement will ease the task of all undergraduates in their search for sustenance.

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—Photo "Irish Times"

Owen
Lancelot
Sheehy
Skeffington

The year was 1915 and Francis Sheehy Skeffington, editor of the "Irish Citizen," was under arrest for speaking against conscription. He was imprisoned whereupon he went on hunger strike, refusing both solid and liquid food. The strength of will of this somewhat eccentric-looking man who wore a beard and knickerbokers surprised the authorities. Against all medical predictions, he survived for nine days when he was released under the Cat and Mouse Act (which would allow a man to be re-imprisoned without trial).

This firmness of character and refusal to give way to apparently overwhelming odds have typified the life of his son also. Born in Dublin in 1909, Owen Lancelot Sheehy Skeffington was only seven when his father was shot by a firing squad. Captain Colthurst, who ordered the shooting, was court marshalled and found guilty but insane. He was sent to Broadmoor, but was later released and is still alive to-day in Canada. It was thus Owen's mother, through her own example and with stories of her husband, who brought up the boy, adhering to many of the principles of his parents.

From Sandford Park School, the boy came to Trinity where he was a first-class moderator in Modern Languages (English and French), and with a doctorate he went to lecture in the Ecole Normale Supérieure in Paris. He remained for only two years and in 1933 he returned to Dublin as Samuel Becket's successor as lecturer in French. Two years later he married a French wife and they now have two sons and a daughter.

Throughout this period his ideas were forming. He developed a strong belief in pacifism which was shaken, but only for a time, by the events in Spain in 1936. Here he felt that the rights of the democratically elected government might be defended by force. This is perhaps the only time in his life when Skeffington has been prepared to change a principle for the sake of circumstances.

In all these years he was an ardent member of the Labour Party but his scrupulous honesty brought him into conflict with its executive and in 1942 he was expelled by the majority of a single vote. A later re-application for membership was rejected and it is almost certainly true that the Labour Party regarded him as too

outspoken a rebel to be contained by a party line.

His controversies with the Church and with individual priests have given him notoriety throughout Ireland. Frequently in the right, he always opposed the Church as administrator. He wanted to alter the Roman Catholic backwardness in social innovation, the attitude towards Trinity, the policies on censorship and education, and the desire to stifle the freedom of the individual.

When he entered the Senate for the constituency of Dublin University in 1954, he had a platform for airing many causes. His reputation as a fighter for lost causes is unjustified for where, in several instances, he had little support at first, reform is now complete. He objected to the drilling of private armies in the South and received no public support at all; now in the I.R.A. is officially condemned on all sides. He was one of the first to protest about the traffic in horses with very little encouragement; now few of the original horrors of that trade remain.

He is very interested in education, not surprisingly, and he spoke several times about the Irish language, the lack of money

for schools, and about corporal punishment. When he brought in a motion to prohibit the beating of girls in primary schools, only eleven senators were sufficiently concerned even to go to the debate, and eight of them voted against the motion.

Considering his ability as a scholar and a lecturer, it is a little surprising that he is not a Fellow of the College. The explanation lies in his lack of publications. Last year he was the first representative whom the lecturers were allowed at Board meetings, where he could speak but not vote.

In College, he takes an active interest in student affairs, having close connections with the College Historical Society (of which he is a Vice-President) and the Cricket Club (where he won his Colours in four successive seasons as an undergraduate). He is one of the steadily diminishing number of staff who is never too busy to spend half an hour merely talking with any student who happens to arrive. People have said that he enjoys publicity and he admits that he enjoys a fight, but there is little doubt that his ideals and beliefs are the main reason for his public statements.

When he wrote to the "Irish Times" recently protesting against the Board's suspension of TCD, many people felt he was being more than tactless. He wanted to express a block of College opinion to demonstrate that Trinity still allowed free speech. He regards the College's obsequiousness to Church and State as, at times, going too far and has suggested that Trinity should not make itself a doormat on which many distinguished feet may wipe themselves.

It is strange that a man so intensely human, with a charming manner and a delightful sense of humour, should arouse such strong feelings. He is not allowed to speak in U.C.D. and his name will cause bitter words to be uttered in high places. One thing is certain: nobody can remain neutral about him. Either you are a firm admirer or a fierce opponent. This was seen in the reaction to his defeat in the last Senate election. Two hundred undergraduates sent a message expressing their regret. Others rejoiced that the man was out of the way for a year or two. Outside College his opponents are more numerous than his friends; but within Trinity, where his qualities are more appreciated, his admirers are, quite rightly, legion. One day, perhaps, his qualities will gain more fully the recognition they deserve.

CAMPUS

Sheffield University is in the throes of Union Presidential elections. If the Union newspaper "Darts" is anything to go by, the campaign is carried on at lavatory paper level, the candidates being variously described as "berks" and "booves." Ten students are standing for the post, and the reason for this thirst for power is revealed on page three, where one candidate claims that there ought to be Presidential driving lessons to go with the Presidential car, which, of course, goes with the job.

Theodora Thrashbint
has gone away for an interview.
Next week we will herald her return.

"TABERNA" 55 Lr. O'Connell Street
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REVIEWS — REVIEWS — REVIEWS

Double Double

"Double Double" was originally written for R.A.D.A. by James Saunders and is more of an acting exercise than elongated revue sketch or one-act play. Set in a bus depot canteen, it deals with the frustration of a bus driver who cannot meet a glamorous conductress on another route. But this is merely a vehicle (sorry) for Saunders to outline some amusing characters, and as each actor takes two parts the scope for character portrayal is vast.

The action, however, grinds, with a slipping clutch, through the emotional gears of love, sorrow, anger and pride. There is also an oddly unpalatable mixture, like canteen tea, of one cup of "patter" dialogue with two lumps of philosophy to each character.

Faced with these problems, Director Max Stafford-Clark has skirted round them rather than face them fully. His feeling for the pace was fluffly and this meant that the production was somewhat ponderous.

All the actors managed to establish one character convincingly, but there was by no means enough contrast between the two. Only Ralph Bates, Jo Van Gysenham and Gill Hanna came near to achieving two separate rôles, in what, after all, was designed as a test for directing and acting skill.—Michael Gilmour.

Diary of a Madman

There is a growing feeling that critics should not review plays on the first night but rather that they should wait until the end of the first week when the production has had time to settle down. After seeing the first night of "Diary of a Madman" I am in complete agreement with this. It was a technical shambles. What with an abysmally handled tape-recorder, total failure to use a dimmer on the lights and curtains getting caught, I left the theatre with an unfavourable impression. No doubt these initial setbacks will sort themselves out.

In this adaptation from Gogol, Simon Hesera and John Dunn-Hill try to tell the story of an outsider, Ivanovitch Poprichtchine; his flight from the ruthless banality of everyday office life, the harshness of a developed class system and the unending struggle of the "little man" in a world of big men. His flight from the world takes place in his own mind, and results, not unexpectedly, in complete madness.

Director Simon Hesera has decided to show this struggle in episodes—which is all well and good. But if there is to be any understanding and any continuity between the episodes they must be put over with the maximum effect and minimum detraction. It is here that this production begins to crack. Hesera's decision to end each episode with the curtain is nothing short of a

travesty when a black-out is smoother, shorter and more silent. The dreadful swishing of the curtain runners, and especially the front cloth, damaged the mood irreparably, for the audience had time to sit back and relax.

John Dunn-Hill as Ivanovitch Poprichtchine has an enormously difficult rôle. At first there are the gentle murmurings to himself, the analytical appraisal of his station in life, and then gradually these move out of their sane perspective and erupt into violent hallucinations. Yet throughout there are moments of clear thought and "Black Comedy" which calls for perfect timing for their effect.

On the whole he misses both climax and pathos; this may be due to his continual yo-yoing about the stage which did not allow the powerful speeches to be complimented by powerful movement; or it may have been sheer lack of technique. In the end, however, we are left with the truly pitiful picture of Ivanovitch, shaved of his hair, his spirit broken, awaiting his ultimate torture.

In spite of the many limitations this is a play which anyone who has a genuine interest in the theatre cannot afford to miss.

Michael Gilmour.

The Plough and the Stars

It is almost thirty-eight years ago to the day that the Abbey Theatre staged the earliest production of "The Plough and the Stars." In its present revival, which is the first since O'Casey withdrew his plays from the Abbey, six and a half years ago, two of the original cast re-appear; Eric Gorman in his original part of Uncle Peter and Eileen Crowe again playing Bessie, a part which she created.

Eric Gorman's Uncle Peter has gained in avuncularity over the years, and is still very much a living character, although, unfortunately, not such a successful stage character for his voice no longer carries and much of what he said was lost through underestimating the audience's capacity for laughter. Eileen Crowe is still a magnificent Bessie Burgess. Her professionalism was apparent as soon as she appeared on the stage, whilst in contrast, Philip Flynn as Fluther and Aileen O'Kelly as Mrs. Cogan took some time to frame themselves into their parts. Philip Flynn is obviously a good actor, but he seemed miscast. As a big, slow-moving and rather gentle man, he was out of place in the pub brawls and the desperation of his final defiance of the British soldiers lost much of its force. Aileen O'Kelly's Mrs. Cogan was a valiant effort to compete with a part for which she was far too young. Her lack of make-up was not an adequate mask, but the edge she gave the character and her performance in the last act was admirable.

Thomas MacAnna's settings were very adequate. Particularly effective was the attic of the last scene with the window-view of the flames leaping towards the sky.

I have yet to see another adult audience show quite so much resemblance to a collection of school children watching a "green room rag"—they applauded the exit of almost every actor, and any dig at the English or Protestants drew as much appreciation as if they were watching the masters getting the worst of it at school.

Harriet Turton.

INSIGHT

"Insight" has returned to respectability with this issue, which bears the signs of a great deal of hard work. The difficulty, as always, with this type of magazine is to make respectability interesting. There is nothing very controversial, though Howard Knott's tilt at the Verolme shipyard appears again to be preserved for posterity. The articles on the "Learning Curve" and Malaysia being on subjects which the average reader knows nothing about are perhaps more successful than the very detailed surveys of subjects like "U.K. Regional Development" and the Sino-Soviet split, which do not disturb the prejudices of a reader with a standard minimum grasp of the facts. However, "Insight" has taken a firm step towards justifying its existence.

N.A.L.S.

George Malcolm

George Malcolm was born in London on February 28th, 1917. His earliest musical tuition came from a nun at a Clapham convent where he first went to school. This nun seems to have possessed some uncanny genius as a piano-teacher. When Mr. Malcolm returned to the school some years later, as an established performer, and played some of his more virtuoso pieces to her, she said: "I think you could have managed some of that left hand passage-work a bit more smoothly. How about fingering that run like this . . . ?" He could only say, "you win." At the age of six, Mr. Malcolm was playing the organ in the school chapel, and he has a photograph showing himself at the console. "The difficulty was how to stop," he says. He had to jump backwards and upwards to reach the seat and take his feet off the pedals.

When he was seven he entered the Royal College of Music, where his piano teacher was Herbert Fryer, who taught many of Britain's best pianists. But instead of launching him on a musical career straight away, Mr. Malcolm's parents decided to give him a full general education and sent him to Wimbledon College. His headmaster was Edmund Conyer d'Arcy, brother of the well-known Martin d'Arcy, until recently Master of Campion Hall, Oxford. It was to Oxford that Mr. Malcolm went in 1934, after winning the Nettleship Music Scholarship to Balliol. His contemporary Organ Scholar there was Edmund Heath, now Secretary of State for Industry in the British Government.

During the war Mr. Malcolm conducted the R.A.F. Bomber Command band. Then in January, 1947, he was appointed Master of Music at Westminster Cathedral. At the same time he was gaining a reputation as a harpsichord player. He had bought a Shudi instrument, built around the time as the College's Kirkman, "for fun," as he said. In the next 12 years he gained steadily increasing recognition both as a choir-trainer and as a harpsichordist. His career at Westminster ended in the summer of 1959, and its culmination was marked by the first performance of Benjamin Britten's "Missa Brevis," which the composer wrote for the boys of the Choir School. Mr. Malcolm's views on the training of boys' voices are embodied in his contribution to "A Tribute to Benjamin Britten on his Fiftieth Birthday."

Since 1959 his appearances on the concert platform have become more frequent and in 1962 he was appointed Artistic Director of the Philomusica of London.

Unmarried, he lives with his mother in Cheyne Walk, Chelsea. He rolls his own cigarettes, using Boar's Head tobacco. (He recalls with pleasure requesting Boar's Head from a Kensington tobacconist, who said, "No sir, we don't stock it regularly. If there was a buildin' job now, or street repairs, it'd be different.") This will be his second visit to Dublin. In 1959 he adjudicated at the Feis Ceoil and created a stir by withholding the organ awards. This evening will give members of the University an opportunity of hearing a musician at the height of his powers play a varied and rewarding programme.

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have rapidly expanded since the end of the war. The Group consists of eight companies and ten factories with headquarters at Bury, Lancashire. The Group's products have a high reputation throughout the whole surface coating field and includes paints, varnishes, and lacquers of all kinds for decorative and protective purposes. To maintain its position as one of the leading paint manufacturers, the Group devote a considerable proportion of its resources to the study of new raw materials and to the creation of new surface coating compositions.

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NEW DUBLIN

Last term a politician recited a fairly short passage in a dead language and now they're digging a hole in College Park. Communist English, observe, is a living language between Lincoln Gate and Front, the scientist, or car owner, is peculiarly well adapted to deserve the development of the latest consequence of Usher's original bibliophilic orgyl (mutation, obscene, is a necessary consequence of evolution). It will be interesting and possibly unpleasant to see whether the deterioration in quality of College architecture is to continue. The increase in aesthetic repulsiveness was somewhat greater after the termination of English occupation and there is some hope that economic recovery from centuries of unrelieved exploitation has reached a stage that will permit building at least as attractive as Front Square and, let us hope, far better designed for use.

Outside the largely phoney world of T.C.D. (e.g., preceding paragraph, building, like the rest of Dublin life, continues unperturbed by our indifference. Most of it is Modern, that is, just like

every other egg box from Buenos Aires to Tipperary, but the Americans, as usual, are being different. In the midst of conservatively drab Ballsbridge there rises that enigmatic three-dimensional jigsaw known to cynical Dubliners as "The Aquarium." That it is perfectly circular and appears constructed of intricately folded paper petrified for posterity and the embassy staff in ubiquitous ferro-concrete ceases to be altogether surprising when it is learned that its creator studied under Wright. Frankly, beg pardon, I like it. As an office block it is far better suited than the ordinary pile of cuboids and as another hunk of city that someone's got to pass on the bus twice a day it is sculpturally intriguing without being gimmicky in a manner where novelty will rapidly pall. Of course, this is purely a personal opinion, of the few who could care less, most will probably disagree, but if something as good emerges from the College hole then that politician won't have wasted his breath—even if he might as well have spoken Double Dutch.

Steven Mendoza.

Letters

Advice Bureau

Sir,—A committee calling itself the "Overseas Students' Advice Bureau," and consisting of University staff, post-graduate students and undergraduates, has been established. Some members of this committee will be in attendance at 47 Lower Leeson Street on Wednesday afternoons

between the hours of 3 and 5 to provide what assistance—by way of advice and help—they can to any overseas student who is in difficulties of any sort.—Yours etc.,

Declan Smith.

Scholar's Protest

Sir,—I hoped it would not be necessary for me to write to you again to complain of bodies of undergraduate opinion which arrogate to themselves rights of audience of the Board to which they have no title. When so impertinent a claim is accompanied, as in Mr. Newcombe's article last week, by a suggestion, or rather a demand, that the Scholars' Committee, which is the present link between the junior and senior members of the College, should be disbanded, the discussion ceases to be profitable. It is by just such displays of arrogance that the leaders of the S.R.C. show most plainly why the Board prefers to deal with less obtrusive and more responsible delegates. It is reassuring to reflect that the Scholars' Committee will be representing undergraduate opinion to the Board long after the S.R.C. is itself proscribed.—Yours etc.,

P. C. Thompson.

Michael Newcombe replies:

What Mr. Thompson fails to realise, owing, no doubt, to his comparatively short time in College, is that the Board itself re-constituted the S.R.C. in 1957 so that it would be able to consult a representative student body. Mr. Thompson, with remarkable lack of perception, does not appear to have noticed my main point, that the Scholars' Committee is not representative. It represents a little over 2 per cent. of all students in College.

Leader Questioned

Sir,—May I take issue with you over certain points in your leading article of last week? You speak of "the Universal Church." This is intriguing. Dr. J. C. McQuaid is not the head of "the

Universal Church." He is Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, and his jurisdiction extends only to the followers of that faith in his diocese, and even to them in matters only of faith and morals. His pronouncements should be viewed in the light of those limitations. It is a common delusion of Catholics that a hierarch's words are endowed with some aura, however faint, of infallibility. Dr. McQuaid has made his wishes known. One may or may not sympathise with all of them. In either case, they should not be thought of as necessarily directly inspired by the Holy Ghost.

Again it is as Archbishop of Dublin that Dr. McQuaid deals with Communism. You, Sir, are over-subtle in this matter; but then you have had a university education. For "Communism" read "Materialism, based on Hegelian dialectic, expounded by Marx, Engels and others, and developed in practice chiefly by Lenin and his followers in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics." But really you must allow that in Ballyfermot or Kilmacanogue the single word will have to do. It's simpler. You confuse the issue by mentioning "Pacem in Terris." Pope John did not alter the condemnation of atheistic communism laid down by his predecessors. He said that a socialistic system of government could do good; which is rather different. And the words you quoted from Dr. McQuaid's regulations on Communism are a paraphrase, if not a direct translation, or part of Pius XI's encyclical "Divini Redemptoris."

The "opening to the Left" is a domestic matter of Italian politics, not a universal principle. The Pope is concerned with it as Bishop of Rome, but the Arch-

bishop of Dublin is not. If one must quarrel with Dr. McQuaid's regulations it should not, I think, be on specific points so much as on the overall problem of the extreme joylessness of the life which they seem to adumbrate. One hopes that the Roman Catholic faithful of Dublin may eventually be encouraged to prepare for the glorious Resurrection of Our Lord without being hedged around by so many petty restrictions.—Yours faithfully,

Stephen Ryle.

Buffet Boycott

Sir,—May I ask for space in your columns to put forward the problem of prices in Buffet?

Surely the University Buffet should be the one place where hungry students can eat cheaply and well? Many people through pressure of time and work are practically forced to eat in Buffet, and it is unfair that these people should be penalised by high prices. The problem will become more acute if lodgings become bed and breakfast affairs only, as students will then have to find the price of two meals a day in town. At first sight Buffet seems ideally suited to serving cheap meals. The kitchens are fully mechanised; it is run on self-service lines; the custom is large, meaning that food can be bought in bulk, and labour is cheap. How then is it possible that one dish consisting of one meat and two vegetables can cost 3/1. This seems disgraceful when a three-course meal can be had on O'Connell Street for 3/.

Nothing seems to have been done to ensure lower prices and I can only welcome the organisation of a Buffet boycott on Friday, 21st (to-morrow).—Yours faithfully,

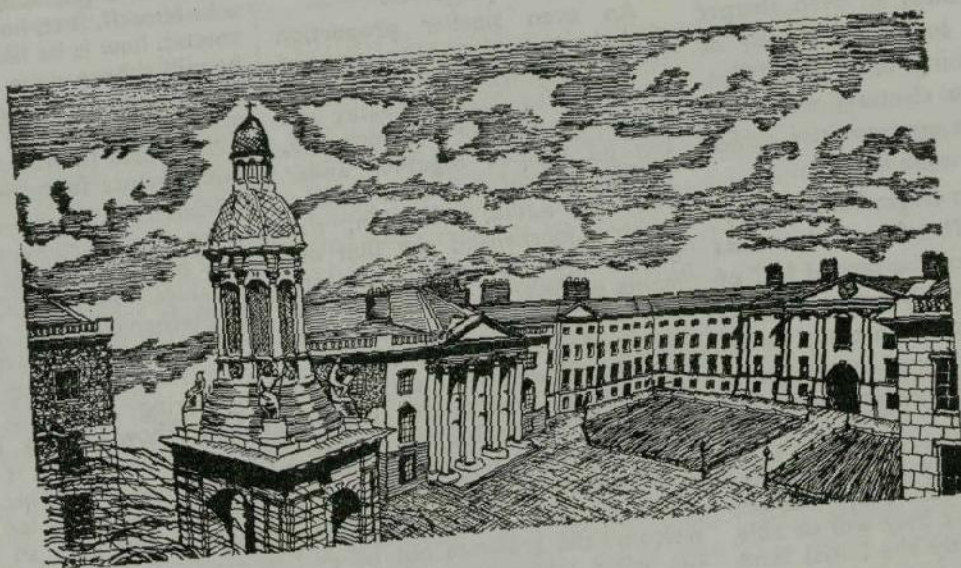
Richard Lamb.

IBM

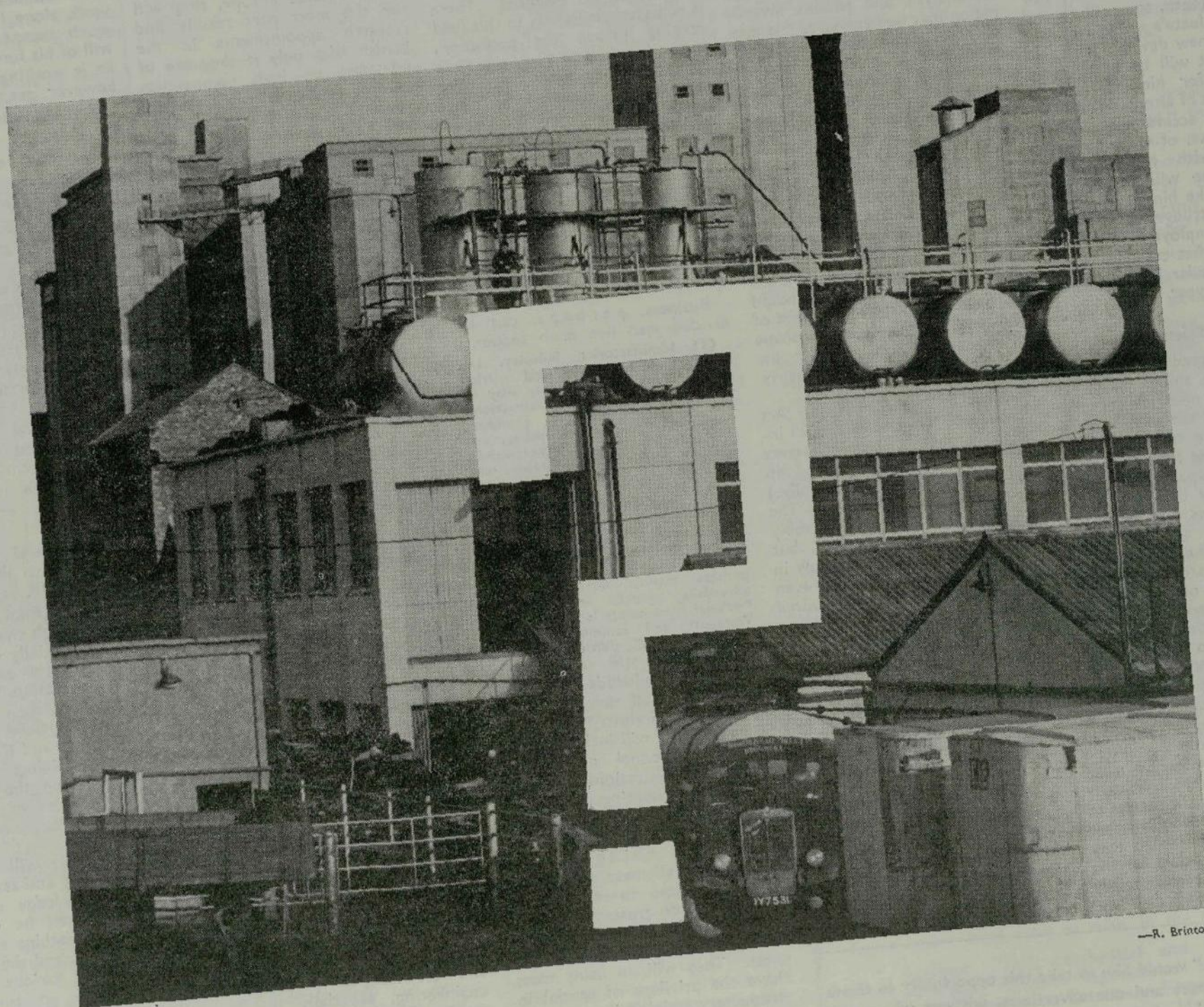
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TRINITY NEWS



supplement on



—R. Brinton

CAREERS

GRADUATE EMPLOYMENT

by Dermot Montgomery

The last few years have seen a sharp expansion in the numbers receiving a university education both in Ireland and in the United Kingdom. The next decade is certain to witness an even sharper increase. More and more people have come to believe, rightly or wrongly, that a university education is a good thing for their children, and our rulers have realised that the road to electoral survival is paved with the good intention of spreading the opportunities, which my readers now utilise so carefully, a little bit more widely.

What effect is all this expansion going to have on graduate employment? There are two schools of thought. The former bases its optimism on the view that the changing world of the second half of the twentieth century is going to require more highly-trained people, and claims that already there is a shortage of skills in many fields. The latter takes the more pessimistic view that graduate status is going to be devalued and that graduates will have to accept jobs which, up to now, they would usually shun.

There is, I think, some truth in both opinions. Much, of course, will depend on the rate at which the universities expand as compared with the rate that the economies of the two countries expand, and on the extent to which employers of all kinds, and trades unions, understand and accept quickly the great changes in the pattern of education of their human raw material. Much, too, will depend on the graduate's ability to adapt himself to new developments. In particular it will be much more important for him to have a clearer chart of alternative careers and a more accurate knowledge, or even sense, of what he could best do with his education. Otherwise he will waste much time and make himself dispirited in a lengthy trudge round a large number of employers. For there is no doubt that competition for the more popular jobs is going to increase each year.

Prospects for Scientists

What can graduates do now and how are things likely to change in the near future? Let us look first at the physicist, the chemist and the engineer, for it is in their names frequently that the banner of expansion has been advanced. They can, of course, still more or less pick whatever line they want and obtain an opening in it. The decisions they have to make are less complicated than those of their fellows, if not always easy ones. Which of the many institutions and industries open to them should they examine? Which job is the most likely to allow the scope to develop special talents and interests? Are they of sufficient calibre for research? Would development of design be more suitable? Are they sufficiently interested in personal contacts to make a good production manager or technical salesman? Do they feel that teaching would be the most rewarding career, socially

and intellectually if not materially? Whatever they choose, they know that they will be able to apply directly the initial fund of knowledge with which their university course has endowed them. This is the rock on which to base their career.

Arts

For the Arts graduate, honest self-analysis and patient investigation may be necessary. He may claim at times that he has got more out of his university life than the scientist, but how is he going to use it? He must realise that if he is not going to teach, the chances are that in nine jobs out of ten the subject of his degree will not be the basis of his day to day work. Once he has accepted this fact, however, he will find that the world does offer him quite a variety of livings—provided that he has got as much out of university life as he should have and can offer some proof of the fact, not merely in the shape of his degree scroll, but in the shape of his general personality.

What in fact happens to Arts graduates? (In this category I include economists and lawyers who do not intend to take up their subjects professionally.) About one in three teach. The openings may vary considerably in scope and remuneration, but the demand is strong not only in this country but, to an even greater extent, in the United Kingdom and abroad.

A comparatively small proportion become civil servants at home and overseas. This is not because government service lacks prestige, but rather because the standards of choice both in this country and in the United Kingdom are high. There are, however, an increasing number of openings in local government and in branches of the central government services which have been seldom considered hitherto, such as hospital administration, the

youth employment service and the factory inspectorate.

An even smaller proportion find their way into that group of occupations which are extremely attractive to Arts graduates and which, for want of a better word, can be lumped together under the heading of "cultural" occupations. Radio, television, the theatre, journalism, the film industry and the creative departments of advertising fall into this category. In all of them the supply of willing and eager candidates far surpasses the employers' demand and enthusiasm is not enough. Considerable and proven ability has to be supplemented by a lively opportunism.

Library and archives services welcome the graduate but he or she must take the professional examinations by means of either spare-time study or a one-year full-time diploma.

Social work is another field which is open to the graduate; a social science diploma is desirable but not always essential. There is considerable variety in this field ranging from the probation, prison and borstal services through youth work and child care to the running of relief organisations and the training of handicapped persons.

The Business World

Arts graduates who do not take up one of the occupations mentioned above usually go into some branch of business. This group comprises about one-quarter of each generation.

Business, perhaps, can be divided into five main sections:

(1) Manufacturing industry, i.e., concerns which make and market commodities. This category may be stretched to include the constructional and extractive industries (building, mining, oil). (2) Merchanting, i.e., wholesale distributors, import-export concerns, and commodity brokers who buy, sell and move goods without making them. (3) Retail distributors, i.e., department and chain stores. (4) Non-commodity business, i.e., mainly financial concerns such as banks, insurance companies, the stock exchange, the money market. Also perhaps market research agencies, advertising agencies and even professional accountants in practice. (5) Transport and communication, i.e., Aer Lingus, C.I.E., shipping lines.

Arts graduates are to be found in a multitude of different functions in all the above categories. In industry alone the range of jobs will include buying, selling, personnel management, sales administration, publicity, finance, accounting, secretarial work, even production management and work study.

The only thing which is common to all these graduates is that they have to some extent been taken on trust and with an eye to their future potential rather than their present usefulness. They will, in many cases, have the privilege of special introductory training but no other privilege except that which they earn.

Biological Sciences

We have still not dealt with a body of graduates which in this University is very large; those reading the biological sciences. The majority of these, the medics, have their route well signposted. The position of the

Production Engineering

by W. Eccles

When a graduate thinks of a career in any direction he probably asks himself, first, how can he get started in the desired direction, and, second, how is he likely to get on in the chosen career? If he is wise he will choose some career in which he is interested for its own sake, also in which he could feel happy and contented in solving the problems he is likely to encounter there. When he feels like this he will be able to work strenuously and so provide 90 per cent. of the requirements for ultimate success.

Production Engineering to-day means many different things to many people who give it a variety of names. In the T.C.D. course of Mechanical and Production Engineering, the latter part comprises everything that an engineering works manager should know, but a large proportion of the course is applicable to most industries. This definition of the course makes for a definite boundary, but even so there are so many aspects to be considered that none of them can be gone

into in any depth.

In industry all this is very different. He is now in a team which has got a job of work to do for someone else's benefit—certainly not for his benefit. He is under a foreman who can devote a 1 per cent. of his time to him. Hours of starting and stopping are very rigid, and working hours are long, whilst vacation has nearly vanished. He is surrounded by people who do not think and act as he does. In fact, he is something like a "ball boy" on a tennis court. The work he will be given to do may be more an excuse for his presence than anything else and if he confines his attention to his work alone he will gain nothing much except perhaps the goodwill of his foreman or the worker he is working with. He should, however, get to know:

1. The product passing through the shop.
2. How the various machines operate.
3. How the shop is managed.
4. How the flow of materials, tools, drawings, etc., is controlled.
5. The skill of the worker and how much effort is required to get it.
6. The reactions of the various workers to instructions received from the foreman or chargehands.
7. How the average worker thinks, likes and reacts to all sorts of every-day conditions.
8. How he should react to the foreman's or workers' instructions.
9. In general to understand and be able to live easily with this new world.

Getting to know the product passing through the shop may be difficult, especially if he doesn't know either the end-product or the next operation, but if he gets into an enlightened firm he may find himself on the test-bed at a very early age and there, with his technical training, he should quickly pick up the functioning, use and purpose of the product and the importance of its various features.

After this he will presumably go on to fitting and assembly with the full knowledge of what is required. Then he will spend time in the machine shop where he will understand the finish and design of the various parts. In turn he will go through the forming and welding shop, the foundry, the pattern shop and, finally, a period in the drawing office. A period in the production control after all this would give him an excellent idea as to how the factory as a whole is controlled.

Wherever you are in industry you are one of a team and you should know and appreciate the work of other members of the team so as to make your own contribution most effective.

remainder is that if they do not intend to be schoolmasters and if they refuse to contemplate a career outside Europe, they will for the most part readily find research appointments in the British Isles only if they are of first-class or high second-class calibre academically. Overseas, however, there is a fair demand for field workers of average attainment with either zoology or botany as the background subject. Biochemistry, which has wide application in industry should perhaps be treated as an exception to the foregoing generalisations.

Another group of natural scientists, geologists, have been slightly in the shade in recent years because of the drop in demand from the mining and oil companies. This seems to be improving again, but it is difficult to determine how the supply-demand position will settle over the next decade. The Robbins' report was not unduly optimistic on this point.

March of the Mathematician

Finally, it would be wrong to omit from this article the most striking development in the graduate labour market of the last few years. This is the startling growth in popularity of mathematicians. Among the factors which have contributed to it are the development of automatic computing devices, the growth of operational research, the mathematical nature of research in atomic weapons and guided missiles, the wide demand for more refined statistical information, the shortage of actuarial students, the appalling dearth of mathematics teachers and the proven capacity of the mathematician interested in applied science to turn to designing and technological problems in engineering, especially in electronics and aircraft.

I have attempted in a short article to give as broad a picture of graduate employment as possible. This has inevitably resulted in a lack of depth of information. The Appointments Office is in a position to remedy this deficiency at individual interviews and everyone who is interested can be assured of a welcome.

"Trinity News" would like to take this opportunity to thank both our contributors and our advertisers, without whom this publication would have been impossible. Our special thanks are also due to Mr. Dermot Montgomery, the Appointments Officer, whose assistance has proved so invaluable.

The Chairman wishes to express his sincerest thanks to David Gilbert-Harris whose unflinching determination as advertising manager has ensured the production of this issue. His task was made considerably easier by the Vice-Chairman, Michael Gilmour, whose experience and drive were a constant source of support.

Opportunities for Graduates in Irish Industry

by Breffni Tomlin

Mr. Tomlin is Research Officer of the Irish Management Institute. He is at present carrying out a research project to discover the requirements for management education in Ireland.

I feel rather guilty in pretending to write an article setting out the opportunities for graduates in Irish industry. The fact is that no one knows what opportunities there are. Had I been writing three months from now I should have been able to give pretty firm estimates, as a result of some research at present being carried out.

The Irish Management Institute has initiated the project to discover the requirements for management education in Ireland. As no basic data are available, a sample of 136 industrial firms has been selected at random, and these firms are being visited.

Among the questions being asked are:

"Have you ever taken on university graduates direct from college?"

"Is there any chance that you will do so over the next three years?"

"Could you give me an idea of the degrees they might have, and the sort of jobs they will fill?"

Only 15 of the larger firms in

Dublin have so far been visited, so it is, of course, too early to make any precise statements. From these firms, however, a pattern does seem to be emerging.

Before going on I should stress that I am dealing only with manufacturing industry—I shall not have anything to say about opportunities in commerce, the banks, public administration or the sectors which serve industry, such as advertising or market research agencies.

Within the manufacturing sector, the very small scale of industry in this country must be kept in mind when considering openings for employment.

	Number of Persons Employed		
	100-500	500-1,000	1,000
Number of Establishments			
U.K. ...	12,238	1,304	1,054
Belgium ...	1,323	123	50
Ireland ...	273	26	5

When we look at these figures it is not surprising that, until recently, opportunities were restricted. There is, no doubt,

however, that openings are now becoming more frequent.

Of the firms so far visited, just a half have stated that they intend to recruit graduates. The remainder are quite blunt in saying that new graduates are no use to them until they have got experience, preferably abroad. Among the firms who intend to recruit, the preference is quite markedly for people who can start making an immediate contribution to the business. Thus engineers enjoy a good lead over other faculties.

During the last three years the number of managerial jobs in the companies visited has shown a substantial increase. This growth has been mainly at middle-management level and the vacancies have been filled mostly by qualified men who had some years' experience in business. This fact, coupled with the reaction of those firms not in the market for new graduates suggests a very important service which University Appointments Bureaus might do both for graduates and for industry.

If they were to keep records of what their graduates do when they leave university so that they could be in a position, if an industrialist had a vacancy, to contact people abroad who could fill it, an important contribution would be made. There is no doubt that the growth in management positions will continue. Equally there is no doubt that industry will be looking for qualified men with experience to fill them and that many people will have to get this experience abroad. At the moment, for want of sufficient exchange of information, the transition from university through foreign experience back to Irish industry is more haphazard than need be.

The problem is especially great for the non-technical graduate. With his background he is not in a position to do anything very specific in industry. Finance is generally the preserve of the qualified accountant, production that of the engineer. Unless he is taken on as a management trainee, this leaves personnel and marketing as the areas in which he might expect to find himself. These areas are becoming increasingly professionalised and are, by and large, the area in which Irish firms are least likely to have openings for any but experienced men.

In general, if the non-technical graduate wants to work in industry he should think out quite clearly what contribution he can make to his prospective employer, start looking early for a job, and get a good degree. If he doesn't want to go abroad he will probably have to take a lower salary than he would like, and be prepared to study for some years after entering the firm. The chances are that if he does he will shortly be earning a comparable salary with those abroad, as the demand for qualified managers will probably stay ahead of supply in the foreseeable future.

E. R. Stuart, M.A., B.Sc., F.R.I.C.

discusses

The Prospects and Rewards in Research

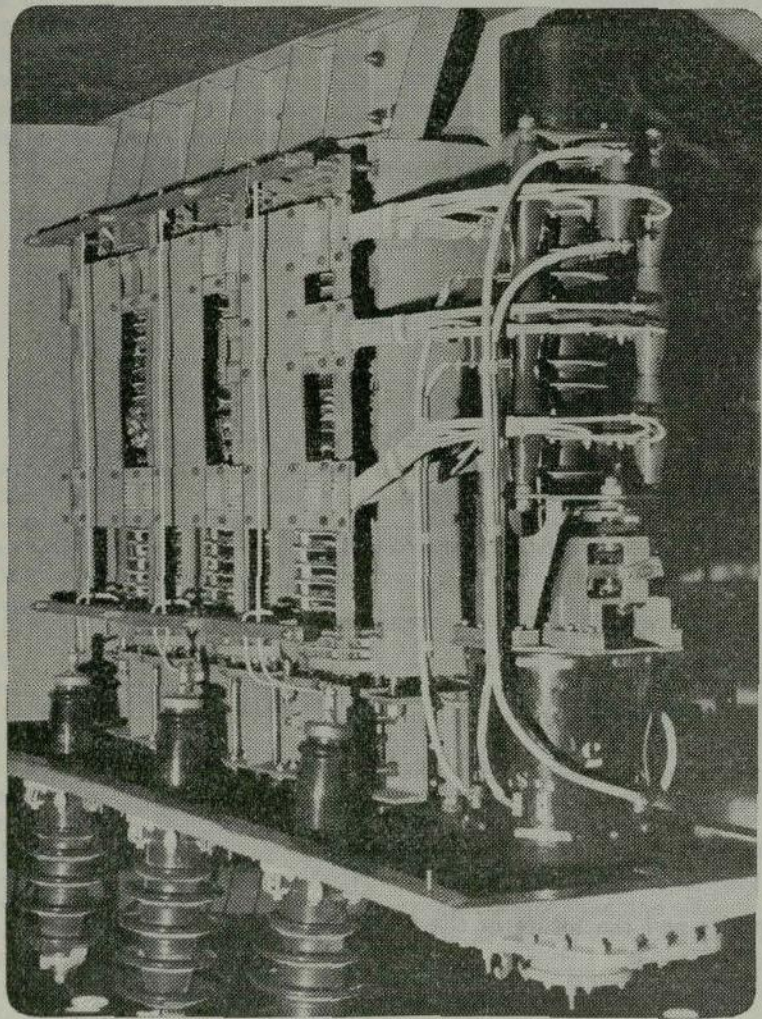
This brief review is oriented primarily towards undergraduates in the scientific disciplines and indeed it may apply only to a minority of these. Yet the importance of a career in scientific research cannot be measured solely in terms of numbers engaged, nor in the rewards these may receive.

Essentially, the qualities sought in a good research worker fall into three complementary categories, viz., a sure grasp of one's chosen subject, an enquiring mind, and ability for sustained hard work. In turn, these qualities are reflected by academic performance in practice to such a degree that one would recommend a research career only for those capable of scoring a first or a good second in the moderatorship examination. This, then, represents the initial target.

The next step, normally, is to "apprentice oneself" to an established research worker by working under supervision for a higher degree. Initially, this involves a lot of hard work, mastering techniques, speculating on theories, designing experiments to test them—or, more likely, carrying out experiments devised by one's supervisor and formulating explanations for their results! After it is not until the later stages of his post-graduate work that a research student makes a positive contribution to the advancement of his chosen science—indeed, a Ph.D. is in large measure a training degree and in many universities formal course-work is part of the Ph.D. programme. During this training the financial rewards are possibly

meagre. Research scholarships are neither lavish in number nor in amount in Ireland, although the Government has recently doubled its provision for post-graduate awards, and there are hopes for further improvement—the setting-up of a Pilot-Study on Research, Development and Technology by the Government in association with OECD illustrates the importance now attached to all forms of scientific and technological research training, e.g., to the universities in the U.K. or U.S.A. where more money might be available, though this may be offset by higher living expenses. Again, for those interested in the more "applied" type of research, the Institute for Industrial Research and Standards is now offering an increasing number of substantial awards for training abroad.

Ultimately, of course, the demand for people trained in research is such that the world is your oyster—or almost! The research spectrum is broad, shading from the "purest" academic extreme on the one hand to the most "applied" limit of industrial development on the other. Within this range, a discriminating potential research worker can usually find his niche with an employer who might be a university, technical college, research institute, civil service or commercial organisation. Salaries vary, of course, but should start at around £1,000 p.a. and rise, sometimes steadily, sometimes spectacularly—certainly £2,000 p.a. at age 30-35 is not uncommon—and after that it is up to you!



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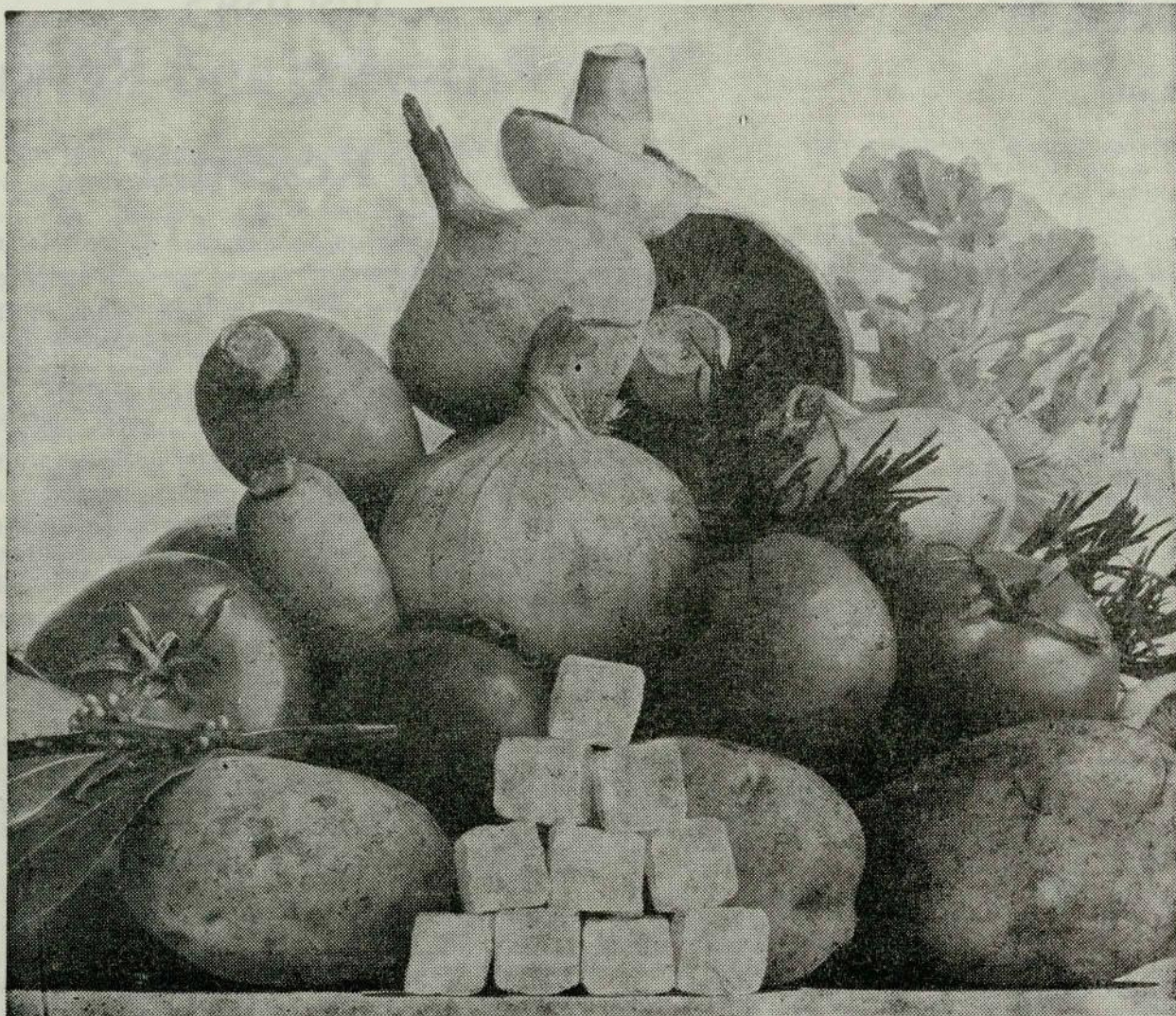
The Civil Service offers to University graduates a career in administrative work or in their particular profession. Positions open to graduates, holding a first or second class honours degree in any faculty, include:

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The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, 45 Upper O'Connell Street, Dublin, will be glad to supply further information to any student or graduate interested. Please write or call.



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Work to do in Advertising

By Tony Parker

"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 advertise-

ments, 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 teamwork 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!

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 per-

Secondary School Teaching

By Dr. R. W. Reynolds, M.A. Ph.D.

Headmaster of the High School, Dublin

Apart from falling out of love, there is nothing like a few months' teaching for shattering illusions. Do you believe that you have interesting and original ideas to contribute to others? Try them out on the average staffroom. Do you imagine that, with your talents and achievements, any school ought to be glad to have you? Pay a call on any headmaster or headmistress and see how well they conceal their pleasure.

Do you think that anybody can teach really, and certainly you can? Try it, and see. The fact is that teaching is a vocation and, like all vocations, it requires humility and a sense of dedication. It is also extremely hard work. No one who has not taught believes that this is so. What they overlook is that, while in most jobs in office, research or administration there is always time to relax, look out of the window, and think about something else, the teacher in front of a class has to keep alert and at full stretch both mentally and emotionally all the time. This builds up over the weeks to a considerable nervous strain. On the other hand, it is exciting. All routine work is monotonous, and teaching has its share of routine work. But human beings are full of surprises, and a teacher's life is never dull, unless the teacher himself is dull. No matter how many the disappointments, to work with living people is always worth while.

The teaching aspirant should, therefore, primarily be a person of character. He, or she, will control the children mainly by the

force of his own personality. The more he has to offer, the more likelihood there is of success. Obviously he must like young people, and have a ready sympathy with their problems. High moral standards are important.

High academic standards are less so. There is room in the profession for men and women of good calibre, but the possessor of a first-class Moderatorship often finds it hard to meet children on their own level. His course of study has been too specialised, and his outlook is too narrow. The "good second" is most welcome in the schools, and if he has taken the trouble to widen his interests in other fields also he can look forward to a career reaching the highest level.

There is, of course, plenty of demand for the General Studies graduate also, provided that his degree contains subjects that are taught in schools. Often, too, his easier academic programme will have given him time in College to develop other talents, and this will be an asset. The younger teachers are generally expected to help with games, and

there is always a need for someone to organise a musical comedy or the school library, to edit the magazine or run a natural science club. Of course, these out-of-school activities take up the teacher's free time. But he would lose a great deal of pleasure if he were to avoid them; a full life is a happy one.

For service in the Republic a graduate should, for financial reasons, take the Higher Diploma of Education at once. This may be done in any recognised university, and only a limited amount of teaching can be done at the same time; outgoings will, therefore, be larger than income (apart from grants). Armed with the Diploma, one can take a post in Northern Ireland (though not in England) and service there up to five years will be recognised for incremental purposes on return to the Republic; or one can look for a post in the South at once.

Most Trinity men and women, unable to wean themselves, think only in terms of Dublin, but vacancies in Dublin schools are not numerous. Only a limited number of lay teachers can be taken in Roman Catholic schools anywhere in Ireland, but in Protestant schools outside the city area there is a shortage of teachers. The Church of Ireland tries to encourage its young men and women to teach in country schools by offering bursaries

worth £200, beginning preferably in the Diploma year; particulars may be obtained from the Board of Education of the General Synod, 52 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, 2.

Classes are smaller in Irish schools and there is more individual freedom of action than across the water, but salaries are lower. The first year's teaching after obtaining the Diploma is officially regarded as probationary; some schools pay between £550 and £625 for this year, others may pay much less. Registration as a secondary teacher is then granted on passing a test in oral Irish. The standard of this test is not excessive, well within the ability of a candidate who studied the language conscientiously at school and has not entirely neglected it since; even those who had no school Irish can reach the standard if they are willing to work.

After registration, salaries are payable partly by the school, mostly by the Government. School scales vary. The Government scale for married men is considerably higher than the scale for women and single men, and there are also rent and children's allowances. Total salaries range from about £620-£700 for a young unmarried man of woman who graduated two years before, to £1,550-£1,600 or more for a married man with a family 16

years later. To these figures should be added £65 for a first or second class honors degree. A pension and a lump sum (about one year's salary) are payable on retirement at age 60-65.

Conditions in Britain and Northern Ireland are different. The average size of classes is much larger, and there is more centralised control, and salaries are higher, especially at the beginning. A Higher Diploma of Education is not necessary, but is desirable and attracts an extra £30 per annum. Salary scales in British grammar schools rise from £760 to £1,380 in 15 years, but possession of a first or second class Moderatorship receive £150 more. There are valuable additions for heads of departments and other teachers who give special services; it is estimated that three-quarters of all men teachers, thought not quite as high a proportion of women teachers, have one of these graded posts.

Maximum salaries for successful teachers across the water should, therefore, be somewhere about £1,700, without actual promotion. In Northern Ireland the figures are comparable, though a little lower. Such is the shortage of teachers in England at present that men and women of very moderate ability seem to have little difficulty in finding positions.

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

a prominent female member of a large oil company,

comments on

WOMEN IN A MAN'S WORLD

Assuming that a university woman is seeking a career rather than a short-term job, she should avoid the realms earmarked specifically as "Women's Work" as 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 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 1964 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."

This 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 greatest part of his working life to reach the top places.

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 frustration 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. One should try to visualise oneself embarking on a specific phase of business life, e.g., marketing, production, distributions, supplies, finances, applicational research and development, etc.

Boffins

The scientist, be she chemist, physicist or mathematician, has, in that order, little difficulty in gaining a foothold in industry. The female engineer is beginning to be needed. Pure research is found in small measure only. Applicational research and development 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.

Arty types

The art woman's problem is more difficult. Her university studies, apart from modern languages or economics, seldom serves as direct vocational training. She, therefore, 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. A firm usually looks for young arts graduates for their potential and not for their particular line of studies, and will expect the new entrants to learn the ropes on the site.

So much for the employment world. To turn to the candidate and the rôle she wants to play. First, of course, she must show herself off as being the type of individual likely to contribute to the firm's work; and, with few

exceptions, the firm's employing staff on the basis of teams or groups must consider personal qualities as well as academic prowess. Skill and charm play complementary rôles the whole way up the promotional ladder.

Big or little

Finally, is one going to opt for a large or small concern? Is it 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 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 fields of intake placement or realistic forecasting of career prospects.

The career seeking woman should not be disappointed if she still finds many doors apparently closed. The keynote of her enterprise should be to be bold and grasp opportunities which present themselves, working throughout on an overall but flexible plan.

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Sir George Harvey, Management
Appointments Adviser, Describes

THE GRADUATE IN TURNER & NEWALL

I spend a great deal of my working life discussing with undergraduates in arts, science and engineering faculties the kind of life offered to them by a career in industry. Most men, even when they have fathers in industry, have very little idea of what life in industry is really like. Many are frankly, and quite mistakenly, nervous of encountering a hire-and-fire mentality in an employer. Others confidently, and again, as a rule, mistakenly, expect to be earning £5,000 a year at 30. Perhaps in any case neither type is quite what the industrialist requires for his business.

The reason will be clear from a brief description of my own organisation, Turner & Newall Limited. Here we have a £100 million company, with 25 subsidiaries at home and overseas. It employs altogether some 40,000 people. Its concern is partly the mining of asbestos and the manufacture of an enormous range of asbestos-based materials (asbestos cement sheeting for building, pipes for water mains and drainage, brake linings and clutch facings for motor vehicles, asbestos textiles and many more), and partly with newer materials such as plastics and glass fibre. Some of its companies are well-known, like Ferodo and British Industrial Plastics, and others known only to the specialist industries they serve. But they all

tend to be the leaders in their particular fields.

The structure of the group is designed to give as much independence as possible to its component companies, which operate mainly in quite well-defined fields. Each company has developed in the way best suited to its own sphere of activity, the rôle of Turner & Newall itself thus being confined mainly to the provision of adequate finance for new ventures, and of advice on legal, economic and administrative matters from a small nucleus of head office departments.

For T. & N. the subject of a graduate's degree is not as important as a man's general qualities. A good honors degree is obviously a useful indication of

intellectual calibre and the gift of application, but the work of our companies lies in fields outside university curricula. So we are looking for men who can assimilate new ideas and acquire an expertise in specialised products quickly. They should have the gift of rubbing along well with their colleagues, of initiating change with tact and ultimately of inspiring loyalty in their juniors. We have found over the years that the graduates who prove most successful are men who at the university played a constructive rôle in extra-curricular activities. It might have been the union, a society or a sports club, but they would have been chairman, secretary or have held some other office in it.

The graduate entrant follows a training course at one of our companies, and since each runs a complete business in itself, this is a broadly based introduction to life in industry. The training plan is carefully balanced between practical and theoretical studies in production, administration and sales. It gives an insight into these functions and enables a man to find the field of management to which he is best suited.

Further training for successful probationers involves work of a positive nature, carrying some responsibility, in the department to which he is appointed. He is expected to acquire a working knowledge of accountancy and company law and is given every facility for study, including time off for lectures and reading where necessary, and payment of fees for approved courses and examinations. Later he may attend a residential management training course.

There is no set pattern for development after training. Companies and individuals differ too much to generalise. But current experience indicates that the successful graduate attains a responsible managerial position quite soon. The group pursues a progressive policy of management development, and many unit company directors and senior managers are in their early thirties. I keep in touch with graduates for at least five years after they join us to make sure that they are in the right niche and progressing satisfactorily.

It would be impossible for any large industrial organisation to maintain a strong competitive position without an active body of workers in the research field. As each individual company in T. & N. is concerned with products and processes which are in the main dissimilar to those of the others, each has its own research establishment equipped with the most modern facilities. These establishments are always on the lookout for good scientists and technologists.

This year we need eight graduates in arts and science for general training, and eight chemists, five physicists and four engineers for direct appointments, mainly in research. I look after the initial selection of both arts and science graduates and my address is Turner & Newall Limited, 15 Curzon St., London, W.1.



8 men whose future is clear

Every year about 8 outstanding graduates are given the opportunity of joining Turner & Newall, one of the strongest, most important though least publicised* groups in British industry. They enter under a broad and thoughtful training scheme which, recognising the scope of industry in general and T&N in particular, gives them time to discover the direction in which they can best employ and extend their talents. Every encouragement, including financial help, is given for them to acquire the further qualifications they may need. This flexible training invariably means that the graduate assumes managerial responsibility more confidently – and certainly earlier – than is often the case in industry today. The company also recruits scientists and engineers direct into its research branches.

Ask your Appointments Board for further details or write direct to:—Management Appointments Adviser, Turner & Newall Ltd., 15 Curzon Street, London, W.1.

*YOU MAY KNOW THE NAME BUT...

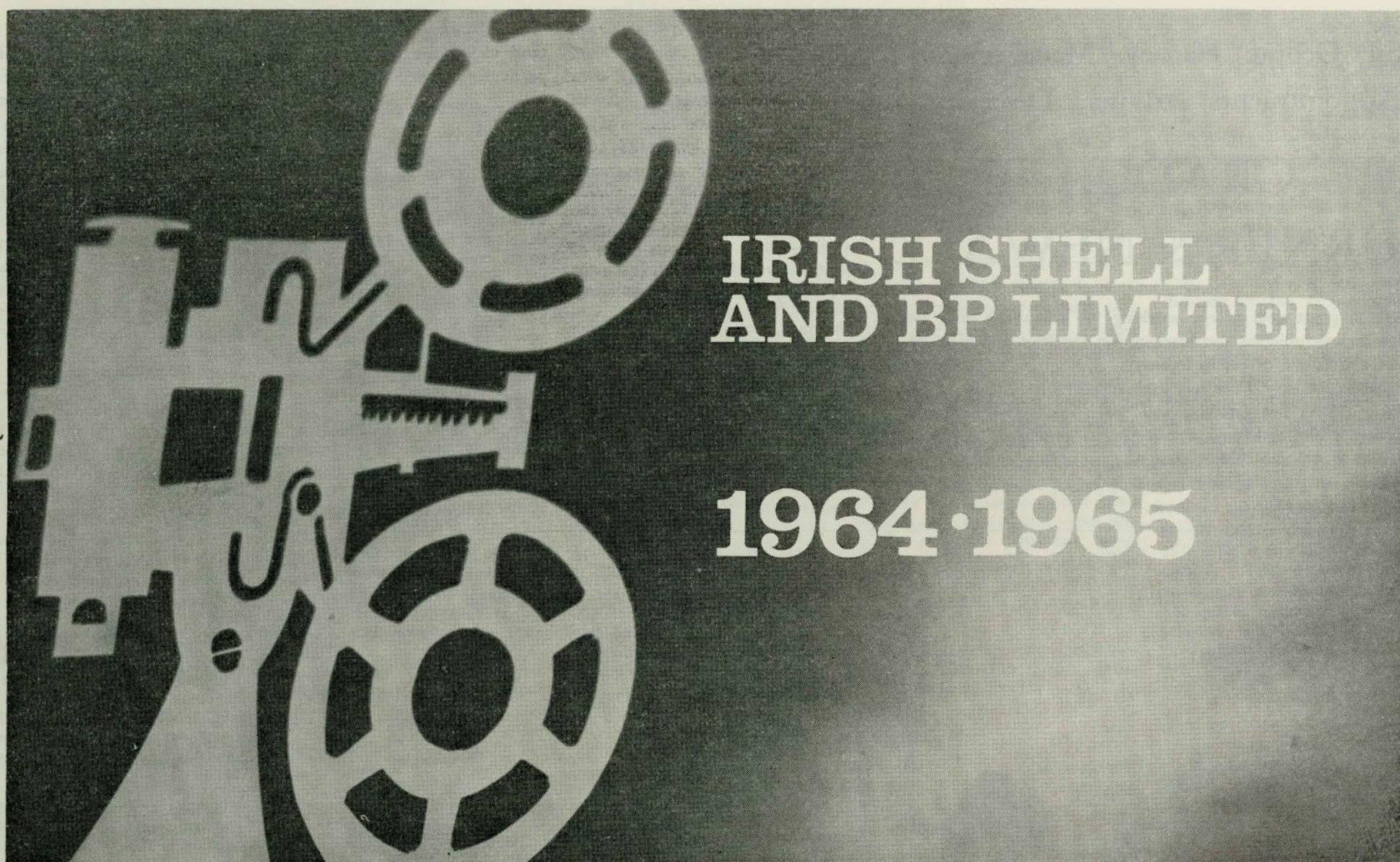
Turner & Newall (assets: over £100,000,000, employees: some 40,000) are frequently described as the 'asbestos giants' but, though asbestos remains a basic interest, their companies are also concerned in plastics, insulation, chemicals, mineral wool and glass fibre. The Turner & Newall Management Appointments Adviser will be visiting Trinity College on Friday 21st February 1964. If you would like an interview, please contact the secretary of the Appointments Board.

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MANAGEMENT AS A CAREER

By C. GORDON LAMBERT B.A. B. Comm. A.C.A. (T.C.D. 1937-40)

Marketing Director W. & R. Jacob & Co. Ltd.

Many fond parents during the upbringing of their sons map out dream careers for them as accountants, doctors, lawyers and scientists. When it comes to planning ahead for a child there are few parents who think of him attaining a high managerial position in industry, unless, of course, the father happens to be the managing director or owner of the business! It is not yet widely realised that a university graduate can train for management just as he can train for any other profession.

Management has become a career in its own right. The old idea of a top manager used to be of a tough, hard-working fellow who had struggled patiently upwards through all grades of his company, and had at last arrived at the top with perhaps only a few years to go before retirement. But this is no longer the case, to-day industry grows ever bigger and more complicated, it needs more and better managers, and it needs them young, especially in a developing country like Ireland.

The year 1963 saw a record demand for executives and this trend is continuing; the categories reported as recording the biggest gains were Sales Management, Production Management, and Research and Development. Business firms are tending to look to the universities more and more to supply future leaders.

Industrial recruits must expect training to be **INTENSIVE** and be quite willing to co-operate by giving up some of their spare time to furthering their education by means of technical and other courses outside their working hours. The more progressive industries will, of course, supplement practical training with planned courses on a releases basis.

By effective training, men can arrive at the senior management positions in their thirties, and can have many years of constructive work ahead of them. Younger men are better able to stand the strain of modern business than older men, and should be more adaptable.

In many countries, time and work study and accounting methods are looked upon as the main fields of scientific management, in which training of personnel is considered possible and useful, but writers on the subject imply that successful managers and personnel working along the lines of scientific management can absorb their professional background from any type of university degree. In other words, for a career in management, it does not matter whether the student is made familiar with the scientific method of doing his work in accountancy, law, science or engineering. He should be able to apply his knowledge to managerial work if he has got the inherent qualities of a manager. It is, therefore, desirable, whatever vocation or profession is chosen, that scientific training in management should be a subject of prime importance.

The Need for Scientific Training

The need for a scientific training in management cannot be too strongly stressed. The problems with which management have to cope nowadays are becoming more and more complex, they are not only growing but they are changing. However, it is now widely accepted that certain basic principles do apply to the art of management whatever the industry or profession the manager is engaged in.

Thus, if a manager knows the basic principles of the Science of Management, the jungle of problems he has to fight his way through in his daily routine will be more easily crossed. He must, therefore, learn these existing principles, and so be in a position to advise his subordinates in the solution of their daily problems in the proper way.

Having come to the realisation that certain basic principles do

apply to the function of management in all fields of endeavour, it becomes obvious that these principles must be imparted through education and training to prepare for and supplement their application in practice.

We now begin to recognise the subject and study of management joining such worthy and established professions as accountancy, engineering, law, medicine, etc., with its own institutions of learning, its professors and textbooks, its national and international associations, its rapidly expanding seminars and training courses.

Management

Temperament

"Management" has been defined in simple words as the process of planning, organising and directing the actions of a group of people to achieve a desired objective.

A consideration in choosing a career in industrial management should be given to the distinction by which a famous industrialist divided two types of young men. The first, who finds satisfaction only in doing things himself in direct personal creation or production. The second, who finds it, in inspiring and guiding people to do the creating and producing.

It is in this second type, the "organiser-leader," who has the makings of the manager of tomorrow, in other words he must have the inherent qualities of a manager. Not all men can become managers, just as not all aim must be to join one of the Management development schemes which have been introduced by the universities or technical schools.

Here mention must be made of the Irish Management Institute, which co-operates with all educational bodies in the promotion of management education at all levels.

University students in Ireland are fortunate in having professors who are advisers to the I.M.I. and leading exponents of the theory of Management Education and Training. Students also have the opportunity to discuss their future with the university appointments officer, who is in contact with industrial demands.

It should be observed that many associations in all industrialised countries around the world are eagerly promoting the study of management not only for the purpose of managing industrial firms, but also to confirm that its application is necessary and helpful in other branches of the business world, as well as in public and local administration.

Practical

Approach

The art of Management can be learned only on the job, and it is up to the student to augment his practical experience by furthering his education outside his routine job, and by making full use of the basic knowledge he has acquired at school or university.

A string of degrees will not necessarily open the door to opportunity nor pave the way to an important job to-day, unless the graduate concerned knows how to apply his knowledge effectively. It is what you do with education that counts. On the other hand, a man with a degree has proved among other things that he has the ability to work hard and to think for himself, and that in itself is a formula for success.

If a youth with ambition observes the progressive and successful managers in Ireland to-day, he must realise the advantages of additional learning and the time and money spent on management courses eventually pays off in terms of higher salaries for the rest of their lives, than those who have neglected their opportunities to widen their outlook and knowledge.

A new recruit may start on a series of jobs in the office, in the warehouse, in transport, on the factory floor, and perhaps even in calling on the firm's customers. He must expect to be moved around from one department to another, and in being given such an opportunity it is up to him to absorb and master as quickly as possible the routine principles of each department.

Financial rewards follow the progress of each individual and is naturally what most shrewd young men are interested in, but hard cash is only a small part of the satisfaction that comes from making a success of one's career in management.

Referring to boys who can be afforded a university and/or professional education, there is no doubt that they will be mentally equipped to advance more rapidly even though it is immaterial what subjects they may have studied at the university. The percentage of managers who have had some kind of university training has in-

creased tremendously in recent years.

The necessity to include managerial problems in university curricula becomes more and more widely accepted. But the main advantage of university training is that it teaches the student to think, and, therefore, his mind is already prepared to take a logical approach in solving the practical problems which appertain to his commercial or professional career.

The most fortunate youth is, of course, the one who has the advantage of a university and professional training (e.g., accountancy), but apart from the financial backing this student must be equipped with patience, powers of concentration and the capacity to forego the monetary awards until he is in his middle twenties.

In order to get the maximum benefit from this university and professional qualification, it is wise to spend another year at least in professional practice before taking up a career in industry, or possibly avail of the new post-graduate course in Management. At this stage, the young man is prepared to accept a senior position in industry as a specialist in the field in which he has studied or qualified. After mastering this position successfully, he must realise that if he wishes to attain top level management, he must undertake further training in the fields of industry in which he has less knowledge and experience. At this stage a return to a residential university

course can pave the way to top management positions. In other words it is essential to undergo a further period of de-specialisation.

Higher Standards

Required

We in Ireland must recognise that there is an increasing demand for trained managers in every country in the world. The far off hills are, therefore, no longer so green to the Irishman who emigrates on the chance of obtaining a good job easily. He has now to compete with large communities of trained men who are continuously acquiring further knowledge more rapidly, because the ambition to improve one's standard of living in other countries has become more and more intense.

We can happily admit that the statement that there are no jobs and no opportunities left in this country is pessimistic and outdated. It is because our general level of education has been so low that opportunities are available in Management as in every other career chosen for those youths who are willing to work hard and train hard, not only to make a better future for themselves but to help this Republic of Ireland to take a progressive place among the other nations of the world.

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GRADUATES IN INDUSTRY—The qualities needed in an opportunist's world

By Charles Hancock, Senior Consultant, Personnel Administration Ltd.

The choice facing a graduate who wishes to make a career in industry is growing wider. For many years, representatives of large concerns with blue chip reputations have made the traditional spring pilgrimage of recruitment. And during the last ten years many medium and small firms have joined this competitive search for talent.

As a result, the graduate has a choice—should he join a large firm or a small one? Let us consider financial reward first. The pay of the most senior executives in huge national or international organisations is much higher than their counterparts in small firms, but this difference is less marked in the ranks of middle management and disappears entirely at the graduate entrant point. Starting salaries for graduates are mostly in the £700-£900 range, with prospects of £950-£1,200 after two years.

However, the graduate should not be looking too closely at these figures. His probable salary at thirty, forty and fifty years of age is of more real concern. This will be tied up with many factors. Can he face the increasing competition in the larger firm, which tends to have too many rather than too few trainees? Or is he going to be happy in the smaller concern where rivals for high places—if any—are easier to detect at the outset? Is he likely to get more personal satisfaction from seeing the whole job through in a small firm, or will he fit into the "government by committee" atmosphere of the larger concerns? The choice of one's first

employer is not an irrevocable step but it is an important one. Thus the graduate should use the interview to question an employer about his reasons for recruiting graduates, his advancement plans and the sort of progress made by former graduate entrants. This helps decide whether the firm can provide him with the career he seeks.

What does an industrial employer expect from a graduate entrant? Whether the business is large or small, he expects roughly the same things—a lively, enquiring and trained mind, an ability to assess facts, to assemble them in logical sequence and a capacity to form and express an opinion in an acceptable manner.

Whilst he will not appreciate early suggestions as to how the business should be completely reorganised, he will expect initiative to be displayed in ways which will make real contributions to the success of the company. The employer looks for enthusiasm, a readiness to accept responsibility and a conscious effort to adjust to the more formal requirements of business life from the freer atmosphere of the University.

There is also the problem of choosing not only the right com-

pany but the right job. Industry divides very broadly into research, production, sales and administration. Graduates with a variety of qualifications—arts or sciences, first or fourths—are found in each sphere except perhaps research. Here the pre-requisites must be good, first degree combined with a sincere desire to continue in this type of work. Furthermore, industry is increasingly interested in graduates who have a higher degree awarded for post-graduate research. Two types of opening are available to the research man. On the one hand, large firms usually have extensive laboratories and a research budget of £100,000 or more a year. On the other hand, some companies contribute to the running of a central laboratory for their particular industry, and share the services and benefits provided. There are excellent opportunities for graduates wishing to do this work in industry.

Many Engineering and Science graduates start in production. In the more complex industries—chemical manufacture, for instance—the work has so high a technical content that the non-scientific graduate is seldom offered training. However, Arts graduates with some technical aptitudes can be accepted as trainee production managers in less specialised industries. But the opportunities are certainly fewer than those open to

scientists and engineers. In particular, good engineers of all types are always in short supply and these people will have a wide choice of careers.

Greater opportunities exist for Arts graduates in sales, marketing and administration. For some time graduates were prejudiced against a career in "sales," but this is disappearing and many find interesting and challenging work in this field. Training courses for the new graduate entrant often start with a period in production so that he gets to know the company's products; thereafter the work is concentrated more on sales and marketing. Market research and advertising departments also provide opportunities for Economics and Arts graduates.

The administrative staff in any industrial firm is usually very much smaller than the production or sales force. Opportunities for graduates in this field are, therefore, limited. Some vacancies occur for Arts graduates willing to study for a company secretarial or accountancy qualification, and these additional qualifications are necessary for promotion to the more senior appointments.

Certain firms now recruit graduates of all disciplines to be trained for internal consultancy work such as industrial engineering, organisation and methods and

operational research. This trend will probably grow as management technology becomes more demanding.

Many graduates feel that they would like to spend some time working abroad. Large organisations often provide an opportunity to do this. But to-day, however, people of the new countries overseas are keen to take over the running of their own affairs—after all, many are graduates themselves. Career posts are diminishing in number and graduates considering overseas employment should enquire from their employers whether there is a guarantee of regular employment at home once it is no longer possible for them to work overseas. There is evidence indicating that employers with large overseas interests are having the greatest difficulty in absorbing staff forced by recent political changes to return to these islands.

In many circumstances, the graduate seeking a career in industry would be well advised to take two preliminary steps. First, obtain the widest possible information about the careers available to him. Secondly, when face to face with a prospective employer, give a genuine impression of knowing what one's career ambitions are, and of having thought about how they might be achieved.

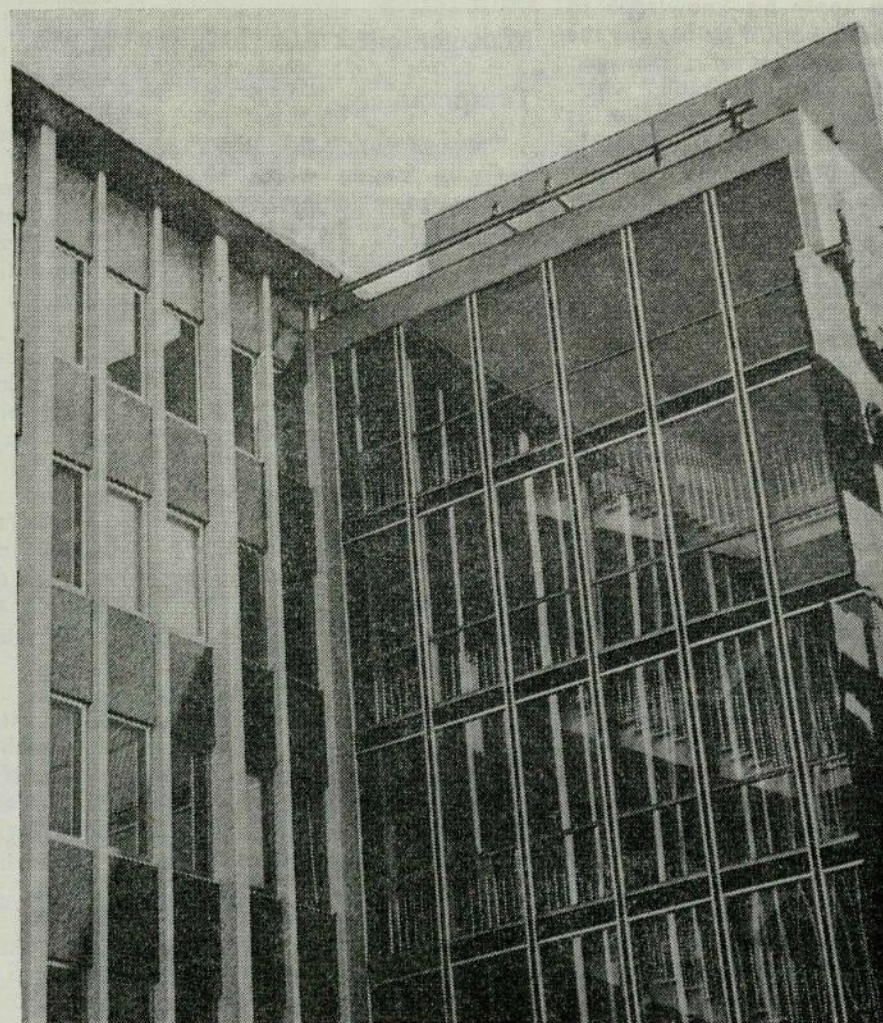


—Photo "Irish Times"

DUBLIN

stepping from the old

to the new



—Roland Brinton

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thinking of
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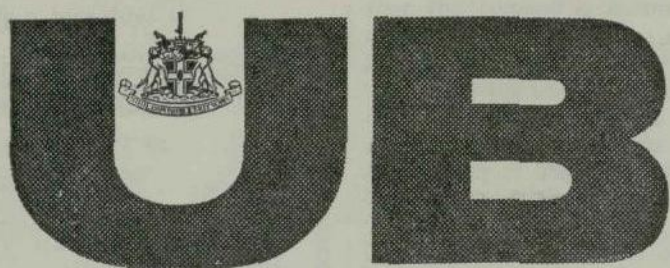
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GOING ABROAD

by Tom Devlin

Some graduates only think in terms of how well they will establish themselves in their native land, but others will be seriously deliberating the prospects and possibilities in other lands. I say seriously, because I trust no graduate would entertain the idea of going abroad without giving such an important decision a mature and thorough consideration.

Some individuals have gone abroad without taking time to seek out full information. On arrival they often find that many aspects of life are different from those to which they are accustomed. They become unhappy if not disillusioned and consequently return home, some actually within hours. To be informed is to be, to some degree, prepared and will at least cushion the possibility of what a United Nations expert has described as "cultural shock."

If you are thinking of going abroad, think of Canada. There is an overall shortage of trained men and women in the professional fields in Canada and the indications are that this situation will continue for some time. While there are many opportunities in all fields from architecture to zoology, it is important that those who go there should be able and willing to "integrate" themselves into the Canadian way of life. That is to say, ability to adjust and adapt

oneself to a change of environment is essential.

Listed, with comments, are a few of those professions:

Architecture: There is now and there will continue to be a good demand for graduate architects.

Arts: A degree in arts is still regarded as the hallmark of a good general education and is, of course, the foundation on which many specialist courses are built. Graduates in arts can fill a wide variety of jobs, many of which lead to rapid promotion. Practically all fields of business in Canada are open to the arts graduate and in all Provinces of Canada an arts degree is part of the requirements for those teaching at secondary school level.

Commerce: Positions for which commerce graduates are particularly suited are with financial institutions, public utility companies, mercantile and industrial companies. The graduate in this field will be interested to know that accountancy trainees are paid a living wage while in training.

Engineering: The demand for graduate engineers continues to be high. Salaries are adequate and openings exist throughout Canada.

Librarianship: There is a shortage of professionally qualified persons in this field.

Science: Opportunities exist in industry, hospitals and other institutions. Many positions require an honours course rather than the general or pass course. A continuing demand is anticipated.

Social Work: The demand for social work graduates continues. Salaries are adequate.

Therapy: There is a strong demand for occupational and physical therapists. Employment in these professions can often be pre-arranged.

Veterinary Science: The demand for these graduates continues in all provinces in Canada.

Before going to Canada an individual should satisfy himself that his profession is one of those in which there is at present a demand and if so, where the demand is. He should also determine the status of his professional qualifications (post-graduate study is often desirable). This can be checked by reference to the controlling body of the profession, and this is strongly recommended by these organisations. He should make sure he knows exactly the requirements for the practice of his profession and this can be done in the first instance by checking at a Canadian Government office where counselling and all possible information will be given.

While the Canadian Government has offices abroad to counsel and assist those who wish to go to Canada, interest in these persons does not stop there. Placement and Settlement Offices are located in cities and larger towns to assist newcomers in locating employment, finding accommodation or establishing a business. If you go to Canada, call on these offices where you will be welcomed and assisted.

If you choose to go there, you will expect something from a prosperous and developing country, but in return Canada will also expect something from you. It should turn out to be a good bargain for both.

ULSTER OFFERS

From Our Special Correspondent in Belfast

With a less highly-developed economy than some other parts of the United Kingdom and yet with ample schooling and university education, Northern Ireland has been traditionally an exporter of professional talent. A "net exporter" might be a more accurate term, if one sets against the Ulster doctors in the English Midlands and the Ulster engineers in the Colonies the Sassenachs who seem to monopolise the headships of our Belfast grammar schools, the departmental headships in the City Hall, and so many leading professional posts in the Civil Service. To be fair, that proneness to turn to outsiders when filling a crucial post—a token of Ulster's former lack of self-confidence—is on the wane. While this basic position of exporting rather than importing still holds good, it is being modified, noticeably and substantially.

The first major influence towards greater employment of professional people at home came with the creation of the Welfare State—the vast expansion of social services in the years following the War. Two trends were evident: to bring the level, quality and sheer quantity of professional care (medical, dental, nursing, social) up to the level of that enjoyed by the rest of Britain; and then (as part of that trend but more noticeable on the ground) the extension to the outlying parts of the Province of the professional services previously obtainable only in and around Belfast. In practical terms this means a constant demand for young doctors in Enniskillen, Omagh, Coleraine, Limavady and a totally unsatisfied demand for young dentists in the School Health Services of practically every county.

A second and much more recent influence has been the Matthew Report—the Regional Plan prepared by Professor Sir

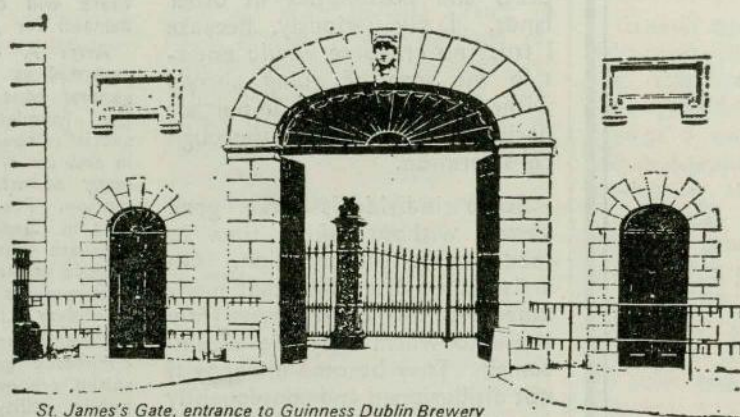
Robert Matthew. Here the effect has been indirect, psychological if you like. Few, if any, Blue Books at Stormont ever "caught on" as Matthew's did. The very word "Matthew" has been adopted into the language; Matthew, as a noun, connotes positive, optimistic, forward-looking planning; your home town has (or unluckily has not) enquired an adjective in front of it and become one of the "Matthew" towns; he is even a verb: "Has your expansion project been 'Matthewed'?" More than that, he is a chronological watershed, viz., a.m. or p.m.! In hard terms all this means optimism in the whole of the building industry. Departments are constantly advertising for architects; building firms are screaming for engineers; quantity surveyors enjoy a scarcity market.

"Everyone has an economic plan these days; we must have one, too!" It is still too early to say what will emerge from the high-pressure activities of Pro-

fessor Tow Wilson and his tiny Economic Advisory Office attached to Captain Terence O'Neill's Cabinet Secretariat, but one thing is plain: we are in for forward planning, for building programmes, for deliberate economic growth.

Lockwood—the current Committee on Higher Education—whatever it may do about "a second University"—is very likely indeed to plump for much more teacher training. Educationists over the whole field—and I should say in the technical and technological fields in particular—are almost certain to see many more openings than in the past.

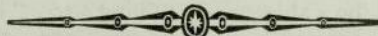
And the old traditional family businesses? Have they been converted to employing bright young university graduates (other than their own sons, of course)? Hardly. But the industrial pattern in the North is now highly influenced by the enormous number of new firms coming in from outside. Jobs? I should look towards artificial fibres if I were an economist, a chemist or a chemical engineer. Just listen to this battle-order: Courtaulds making Courtelles at Carrickfergus; I.C.I. making Terylene at Kilroot; the Dutch A.K.U. making Enkalon at Antrim; Chemstrand making Acrilan at Coleraine; and Du Pont of Delaware making Neoprene at Maydown. All of them flourishing, by all accounts. A T.C.D. graduate might be wise to seek post-graduate training and a year or two of experience in Britain or Europe or America. But ultimately as a place in which to work, to live and to enjoy oneself, Ulster is hard to beat.



St. James's Gate, entrance to Guinness Dublin Brewery

GUINNESS AND THE IRISH ECONOMY

or how to do the constitution a power of good



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BRIDGE

Your partner opens strongly, and you hold 16 points. Bidding spirals—a suit is agreed, and the question arises: is a little or grand slam possible? At this point it is invaluable to know which key cards are missing between the two hands—and this can be obtained by using certain conventions. Many slams are reached by an extension of normal bidding, but this article is concerned with those specific techniques which help the bidder to decide before the 6 or 7 level is reached. The little slam zone is around 34 points between the two hands; grand slam, 38. Yet a good fit can shade these values down. Thus one needs two aspects answered—distribution and number of high cards.

Blackwoods: The most wasteful of all conventions. You probably use it yourself. Don't. Nothing more infallibly stamps the tyro than "play such-and-such—and Blackwoods." I hope that this article will convince you that there are better ones.

The Gerber Convention: An artificial 4C bid, asking for the number of Aces. Partner must respond—4D—no Aces; 4H—1 Ace; 4S—2 Aces; 4NT—3 Aces; 5C—4 Aces. The 4C bidder then makes the lowest rebid possible, asking for Kings; the answer is then given in the same step fashion.

Thus the bidding may go 4C, 4H (1 Ace), 4S (demanding Kings), 4NT (no Kings, partner).

Most players, however, use the agreed trump suit to sign off with once Aces are shown. Thus if trumps are H—and the bidding has gone 4C, 4D—a bid of 4H means "I can go no further, partner. Any higher bid depends on you." But a bid of 4S would be asking for Kings.

The great merit of the "Gerber" lies in its simplicity—and it shows everything that Blackwoods does, at a lower level.

The Culbertson 4/5 No Trump: The one I hope that you will use. Its great advantage is that it shows where the high cards are, as well as the number—and information is given by both sides. Holding the strong hand, bid:

1. 4NT: Shows 3A or 2A and a K of a bid suit. This means a genuine suit—not cue bids or convention bids. Or,

2. 5NT: Shows 3A and a K of a bid suit.

3. 5NT: When preceded by the initial 4NT bid. Shows 4A. Responses to the 4NT.

1. 5NT: If holding 2A or 1A and all K of the suits bid.

2. Not holding these requirements, then

—sign off in the lowest suit bid.
—cut bid an ace or a void.
—encourage by bidding a suit, but not the sign off suit, at the five level.
—bid a direct slam.

To quote S. J. Simon: "The Culbertson four-five is an adult weapon, and the Blackwoods merely a nice toy."



AMORY BORWICK, ROBERT ERVINE ANDREWS, KEN LEWIS and PETER HAUGHTON photographed at an all-night bridge session. This was a warm-up for their attempt on the world record in March.

Student Mental Health produced so much interest that *TRINITY NEWS* asked Sam Swerling to write on

Insanity and the Law

One of the most controversial legal issues of the present day concerning not only lawyers, but psychologists and social welfare workers is the suitability of a court of law, in the shape of judge and jury, to determine whether or not a man is insane when insanity is pleaded as a defence to a criminal charge. Hereinafter is a brief résumé of the law as it stands and reasons why it is in need of reform.

The first principles on the law relating to insanity arose out of the murder of Sir Robert Peel's secretary in 1843 by one M'Naghten. The House of Lords sought the advice of the judges in consequence of the acquittal of M'Naghten on the grounds of his insanity. The advice given in the form of rules has been, with a few recent modifications, the basis upon which all questions relating to insanity have been resolved by the courts. The first rule is that everyone is presumed sane until the contrary is proved; thus insanity affords one of the few examples of the burden of proof resting on the defence as opposed to the prosecution, but the degree of proof is only the "preponderance of probability," the defence not having to show "beyond all reasonable doubt" that the accused is insane. The second rule is that it is a defence for the accused to show that "he was labouring under such a defect of reason due to disease of the mind as not to know the nature and quality of his act, or if he did know, not to know that what he was doing was wrong." In practice it is the second of these judges' rules, due to its technical wording, which has caused the courts so much difficulty.

It is, though, settled law that the disease of the mind can be physical in origin: the defect of

no doubt he knew it to be contrary to law.

So much for the actual application of the M'Naghten rules. What steps have been taken since their inception to bring them into line with current thinking? A committee under Lord Atkin in 1922 after an exhaustive inquiry failed to induce parliament to act on its proposals, one of which was for the incorporation of irresistible impulse into the rules. It was not until after the deliberations of the Royal Commission on Capital Punishment (1949-53) that any sign of reform was prevalent. The evidence given to the Commission on insanity was conflicting. Lord Chief Justice Goddard thought that even if a judge directed the jury in accordance with the M'Naghten rules it was improbable that the jury would be competent to apply them in strictness.

The Medical Superintendent of Broadmoor, as well he might, considered the rules were not sufficiently elastic, but there was an unanimity of opinion that the law should be modified in the light of modern psychological knowledge; yet there was no general concurrence as to how this might be achieved. The Homicide Act, 1957, has implemented some of the Commission's proposals for reform, but has not actually altered the law relating to insanity. Hence the M'Naghten rules still stand. The Act has, however, instituted the defence of diminished responsibility which depends for its success on medical evidence. Whereas insanity is a complete

defence leading to a verdict of "guilty but insane," diminished responsibility is a mitigating factor which has the effect of enabling the courts to avoid having to pass the death sentence and convict of manslaughter. The accused must be suffering from "abnormality of the mind such as to impair his criminal responsibility for his acts" for this defence to succeed.

In Ireland, the Homicide Act does not apply and so far no similar statute has been passed; hence diminished responsibility is not a good defence. However, in the current programme of law reform announced recently by the Minister for Justice it is proposed to modify the M'Naghten rules in view of the vastly improved knowledge of mental disorders; particularly, the term "insane" would be replaced by "mentally ill," thus falling into line with the 1959 Mental Health Act terminology in England.

It is arguable that the present rules, defective though they are, do in fact operate or are made to operate so as to cause no injustice, and that more harm than good would be done by amending them. However, one cannot help arriving at the conclusion that more use should be made of medical evidence in court, particularly that a jury should not be entitled to disregard unconflicting medical evidence where it exists. Perhaps the answer is for the decision to lie in the hands of a judge assisted by qualified medical experts. However, such a solution is unlikely to be accepted for some time.

BACK-CHAT

Oxford Dublin

"... She was introduced to me as the daughter of a Vietnamese Cabinet minister, kept at Oxford on government funds. She was very beautiful. After dinner our host asked how her father was. 'He's in hiding in Cambodia,' she replied. 'There was a fight in one of his brothels.' Well, I suppose it's the same as being heirless to a chain of laundries."

"O, Marjorie, thtop being nathty to me; you're thro unfair..."

"... not that he's queer now, it's just that he has been seduced, but he really didn't want to and never did it again, but now everyone thinks he is, and André keeps following him round, though Sue is lusting terribly after André, despite Christopher being crazy about her. Rather a pity they're all here tonight..."

"Flagellation? Yes, of course, but only psychological till the summer when it gets warmer. Rather fun dissecting his Freudian instincts, we do it for hours..."

"... I'm not saying he doesn't exist, just that we should put up a wreath: 'In memory of God—R.I.P.'"

"... and practically castrated himself on Magdalen spikes. There was a hell of sick, because he's in the Union and it simply won't do there. He's trying to get the Dean on grounds of sadism..."

"What the hell d'you mean, Hot Air?"

Antiques

Are you interested in antiques? If so, go to Mooney's Bar on Saturdays at 12 o'clock, because at this time David Litt gathers any enthusiasts to discuss them—the antiques, not the enthusiasts. This is not an orthodox "pay your subscription" society, but a group of interested people. If, like Paddy Pope, you have a collection of antique pewter, you can go and discuss its merit with people likely to appreciate it. If, on the other hand, you have a passion for Crown Derby or old beer mugs, you may discover the best junk shop in Dublin in which to find some. Reference books, too, may be lent and borrowed. You need not be a connoisseur, anyone interested is welcome.

This organisation, a welcome and enterprising innovation, will hold an exhibition in the Arts Society Rooms in No. 12, between February 25th and 28th. If you know of an available showcase, the organisers would be most grateful. Any possible exhibits, such as silver, china, glass or jewellery, should be taken to Mooney's on Saturday, or to the Arts Society Rooms at 10.30 a.m. on February 24th. The cost of the exhibit must not exceed £25, as one of the main aims of the organisation is to point out that antiques need not be expensive.

The exhibition will be concluded by a lecture on antiques, given by the Junior Director of Sotheby's, John Rickett. Posters will bring both the exhibition and the lecture to public notice nearer the date.

Al McDowall.

"Well, he was down £50 after Leopardstown, the going was that bad, but luckily his grant came through in time..."

"... I saw her to-day going across Front Square..."

"... I think it's an absolute scandal! They simply take advantage of students wherever they can these days. They think they can pull the wool over our eyes, but I for one am not taking it sitting down. 8d. for coffee, indeed!"

"... He was in the Reading Room to-night anyway..."

"I'm really beginning to enjoy classical music. 'South Pacific' and 'Carousel' are real goodies..."

"... I saw her in the coffee bar at tea-time..."

"... Tight out of minds three days running..."

"... I'd much rather hitch to Turkey and buy a camel in the market when we get there. Then there's no problem of petrol when we cross the desert, and we'd have a water supply too. What do you think, Noel?"

"... I saw her in No. 6 this morning..."

"... Oh, I'm not saying she hasn't a face..." "No, she has a face all right, it's just that she doesn't do anything with it..."

"Well, what could she do with it?" "Well, you know, I mean, honestly, there are lots of things she could do with a face like that. I mean, what does one do with one's face? She just doesn't bother—but she's not faceless."

"Oh, no, she's got a face all right..."

"... As Oscar Wilde said: 'O, don't start getting intellectual again.'"

"... He wash in the Hisht thish afternoon. No. I'm not shlossed — just happy, thatsh all..."

Mirabel Walker.

Northern Poets

The turn-out for the Mod. Lang. Society's Poetry Reading last Friday night was disappointing. However, the intimacy of the Mod. Lang. Conversation Room and the racial homogeneity of the audience induced an atmosphere approaching one of clannish solidarity. The meeting, which constituted in effect a mid-evening Holy Hour between O'Neills and O'Neills, was organised by Carroll Spence, who read from the old stand-bys, Louis MacNeice and W. R. Rodgers. Malcolm Stewart, as if anticipating an English audience, had prepared a personal topography of the Glens of Antrim and read "Corrymeela" and other lyrics by Moira O'Neill. But the star of the evening was Duggie Anderson, with a cockles-of-the-heart warming recital of ballads picked up for sixpence on the quays that afternoon. And who should be there in a Trinity graduate's tie (and undergraduate's scarf) trying not to look as if he had a poem in the current issue of the "New Statesman," but Michael Longley, in panic-stricken flight from the Belfast school where he now teaches. A very necessary interlude to the serious business of the evening—but why so few people? And why not more often?

PIPES

Elynour Rumming reports

the Rumming Report on Smoke Starvation).

A pungent odour, penetrating the thick air of the Buttery, assails the weary nostrils. Upstream of it sits Alan Bruneau, stoking his pipe. Acrid fumes, superimposed on the hitherto bearable atmosphere of the coffee bar, taint the steamy haze. Trevor Crozier is refuelling. With the mystifying advent of this latest vogue a pipe has ceased to be an extension of the personality or to bear any relationship to character. How can one generalise that it indicates a steady, solid soul when Mike Stout has become a devotee? Men of all categories are flinging themselves into the maddening-driver, slow-living class until the exceptions disprove the rule. Tormented by society's cries for explanation and propelled by the essential urgency of the situation, I set out to assemble the evidence.

I avoid taking refuge in Freud's ideas on oral gratification. After all, it is the non-smoker who is fast becoming the freak, and it was my intention to determine why men are now satisfying themselves with pipes in particular. Before long, carefully disguised motivational research revealed traits of emotional starvation in almost all cases. I am bound to disclose the disturbing fact that smokers regard their pipe as their best friend. Let no woman dare to step between a

man and his bonfire in a briar, for he feels an intense loyalty and affection for this reeking rosewood chimney. It is continually in readiness for another smouldering session of flame-hypnosis, an undeniable advantage over the transitory cigarette. Furthermore, he can personally care for this fetid receptacle of rancid tobacco juice with pipe cleaners and tools for stuffing it full again. It may be he is asserting his masculinity, and the woman who finds it unappealing must beware of disturbing the concord or risk open defiance.

Making a mid-session visit to England last week I sought to broaden the scope of my survey. A man from Trinity College, Oxford, told me that he smoked a pipe to distinguish him from other intellectuals, while a man from Trinity College, Cambridge, said that he loved the feel of the wooden curves. That's Cambridge for you—back to nature.

Returning to Dublin I was struck anew by the incongruity of pipes in some mouths that would be much more at home supporting a weed. So many of them fail to display the savoir plomb of Michael Newcombe for instance, but then he's been at it for some time. At this point I would draw attention to the frequency of pipes in the Mod. Lang. school, though Natural Sciences is a close second and 25 per cent. of the women in Oriental

Languages is a pipe smoker. Perhaps I have distorted my results in portraying every pipe as the source of a stifling, rank cloud. Some are indeed redolent of quite attractive aromas, but this hardly compensates for the putrid stench exuded by the rest. Utterly failing to inure myself to the shattering of nasal harmony induced by the worst offenders during this investigation, and doubting that this companion-substitute can be ousted, I feel inclined to join 'em. Reflect on the friendliness of the pipe of peace or the ecstasy of a pipe dream. It now remains to me to find Trinity's intrepid dope pedlars. Contacts made will, of course, be held in strictest confidence.

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RUGBY



Aubrey Bourke in action on the tour match at Waterloo.

—The Guardian.

ONE MORE TIME

ST. MARY'S, 13 pts.; TRINITY, 6 pts.

From a purely statistical standpoint this was Trinity's sixth successive defeat, but the nature of this particular failure does leave room for at least cautious optimism. It was unfortunate that Read's return should have coincided with the end of the dry spell, since the badly drained pitch and the greasy ball neutralised constructive back play, most of which came from Trinity. However, the presence of the captain did seem to instil more purpose and spirit into the team and had the pitch been firm Trinity might well have won.

For the first fifteen minutes it was all Trinity, with the pack excelling itself, but unfortunately no score resulted and the opposing forwards began to assert themselves. Most of the remaining time was taken up by a dour forward struggle in which Baldwin was always prominent and A. Bourke outstanding in the line-outs. The only valid criticism of

the pack, apart from an error by Maxwell that led to a try when their scrum-half eluded him, is that the loose heeling is still too sluggish. Quick possession from the loose mauls is absolutely vital and on one of the few occasions when Trinity achieved this they were rewarded with a try.

Rees kicked well and made one

lovely break that should have led to a score. Read kicked an excellent penalty and put in some useful defensive work. However, he would probably have been a more effective attacker if he had taken a leaf from his opposite number's book and employed the low "grub-kick." Whittaker scored Trinity's try after a good change of direction, but Boelans had an unfortunate afternoon, missing his man on at least four occasions. Labbett proved a reliable last line of defence, making several splendid falls.

During the last ten minutes Trinity attacked strongly and looked very dangerous; if they can reproduce this style of play, victories cannot be far away.

BOXING

Galway win Gap in the middle

The Gym was packed on Thursday, 13th February, for the Irish Universities' Junior Championships. The Morrow Cup was won by Galway, with U.C.D. second and Trinity third. Four Trinity boxers out of six reached the finals, and two of these won their weights.

Sam McBratney was outstanding among the Trinity boxers and his footwork was among the best in the whole championships; with a little more aggression he must stand a very good chance of bringing home a U.A.U. title in March. He boxed very well to win the light-weight class.

Ben Obviagle, at heavyweight, a newcomer to the ring, astounded Trinity supporters by disposing of two opponents in a total of ninety seconds without himself taking a punch. With practice and some experience he should provide a very worthy reserve for John Coker.

C. Hamilton at featherweight and Richard Condon at welter both had good semi-final victories, the latter by a knockout; but both were too inexperienced for their opponents in the finals and were beaten.

John Hone at bantamweight got a very dubious decision given

against him after a very hard fight with Khama of U.C.D. Alastair McEwen was too inexperienced for his opponent and the bout was stopped after a very game display.

The overall standard of boxing was extremely low, even for a junior match, but it was noticeable that the few good boxers that there were, McBratney, McGavock of Queen's, Murtagh of Galway, Deery of U.C.D., all won their weights, while the "wild men" were not effective except against others of their own kind.

The main deficit in the Trinity team lies around the 11 stone mark and there does not seem to be anyone to take over from the captain at light middle or middle weight.

The University seniors' match is being held in Galway on Saturday, 22nd February, and although Trinity will not be able to muster a full team they should be able to bring back four titles; the absence of John Coker with sinus trouble many mean that Obviagle will be boxing at heavyweight, but it is unlikely that he will find senior boxers as easy game as the juniors.

JUNIOR RUGBY

The results of the so-called higher teams in the Rugby Club have been disappointing this season, to say the least. In fact, the 1st XV have not won a single match this term and the 2nd XV have only won one full fixture this season. It is, therefore, of some comfort to rugby enthusiasts in College that among the junior teams, although the game may be played at a lower standard, some particularly entertaining matches have been seen.

Last Saturday's match between the Norsemen and the Gaels was deemed by the Junior Secretary as being one of the best games he had seen this season. Forward play was hard without ever being dirty and the backs saw more of the ball than they would in three or four 1st or 2nd XV matches.

The final score was a draw 6-6, the Norsemen scoring tries by Bateman and Milne to a try by Halliday and a penalty by Andrews for the Gaels.

Last week Hist crossed swords with the Phil as part of the W.U.S. week programme. The game was remarkable not only for the multiplicity of knocks-on and accidental off-sides but also as a fashion show of rugby kit as worn in the past ten years or so. The difference between the lengths of M. Higgins's and J. Craig's shorts must have been fully three feet! For the record the Hist deservedly won by 14 points to 5. In the true spirit of coarse rugby, punts were generously bought by the losers as a mark of respect for their elder brethren.

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TABLE TENNIS

Wine Cup Preview

The Table Tennis Club always has a formidable programme of matches to get through in its relatively short season, but matches against either Queen's University or U.C.D. take pride of place over all other encounters. This year the competition for the Wine Cup takes place in Trinity on Friday and Saturday, 21st and 22nd February. This encounter is made more exciting by the fact that this year the Wine Cup (for many years a mythical entity) has re-appeared since its having passed into the dark recesses of U.C.D. some five years ago.

Trinity's chances may well depend on the forms of Les Parkinson and John Dockrell in the middle of the team.

Trinity Ladies are a very well balanced side and they should have little difficulty in defeating both universities and remaining unbeaten this season.

WINTER TENNIS

Trinity lost narrowly 1-2 to Templeogue in the second match, J. Horsley and G. Graham notching up their win on a blustery Sunday afternoon. Graham shows great potential for the forthcoming season, his experience being proven by his junior inter-provincial cap for Ulster and in addition the winning of the first Nestle under 18 tournament last year.

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—Irish Times

John Haslett stops a U.C.D. attack in the Collingwood Cup, backed up by Jeff Horsley. U.C.D. ran out narrow winners 2-0.

SOCCER

Collingwood Cup defeat

For the second year in succession Trinity failed to win a Collingwood Cup match. At Belfield last Thursday the side was beaten 2-0 by U.C.D. in a very disappointing game.

On a hard ground and with a high wind blowing, ball control was made difficult and this was very evident in the team's performance, in the first half, wind-assisted Trinity had a fair share of the exchanges and Nolan in particular went close to scoring. However, U.C.D. took the lead rather unexpectedly following a corner and then, when fighting spirit was needed, the team kept plugging away with little bite and fewer ideas. After the change over, Trinity were rarely out of their half and never looked like scoring. On the credit side the defence played well and J. Haslett in goal was rarely called upon. Near the end U.C.D. in-

creased their lead, perhaps rather undeservedly on the run of play, as Trinity's excursions upfield were beginning to look more dangerous.

Altogether an unhappy result in view of the training that had been done, but if the side is to improve its mid-table league position it must start scoring goals; the defence was adequate and will do, the attack won't. Clearly, Trinity's idea of playing a strong defence was detrimental to their attack and it is perhaps rather ironic that Trinity's only representative on the Irish universities' side to play England is Howard Markham at the unfamiliar position of inside-left, particularly as the defence proved itself to be one of the stronger ones in the Collingwood. On the other hand it says something for the versatility of the Club's only "pink" and perhaps Beale will play him up forward to the mutual benefit of Trinity soccer and the Irish Universities' XI.

GOLF CLUB

Last week-end the Golf Club made their biennial trip to Cork to play the University. A match was also played against Monks-town. The team made no mistake about beating a weak U.C.C. side, although the margin could well have been finer, as six of the singles went to the last green. As it happened, none of the singles were lost, an indication of the amount of work that all the team have been putting into their golf.

Down at Monkstown, an attractive 9-hole course, the match was halved. This was a good result against an adequate team over their tricky course, especially as one of the Trinity losers was the Secretary of the home club.

Mike Stevens played very well in both matches. He and Martin Rees seem likely to fill the two doubtful places on the colours' side. The captain, Philip Arundell, gave evidence once again of his fighting qualities, returning the Club's best score in a medal at Douglas on Sunday.

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PERSONAL

HARPSICORD Recital by George Malcolm at 8 p.m. to-night in the Exam. Hall. Admission free. Recital open to staff and students only.

THE Informal Group of Christian Scientists at Trinity College will hold a meeting this afternoon in West Chapel D at 4 p.m. All members of the University are cordially invited to attend.

THE PHIL will discuss Greek Politics to-night at 8.15. The Distinguished Visitor will be Mrs. Betty Ambatielos, wife of the Greek political prisoner. Private business meeting 10.25-11.25. Tea 11.0.

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New look for Hermathena

"Hermathena's" reputation in the last has been mainly in the field of classics and philosophy. The present editor, Prof. E. J. Furlong, who took office a year ago, has plans for a wider range of subjects. The 1963 number had articles on Yeats and Irish literature, as well as on classics, Berkeley and Wittgenstein. (The last of these — some personal letters of the most influential of contemporary philosophers—was something of a scoop.) This number aroused considerable interest, and the requests for copies was such that the issue is completely sold out. A reprint company has just invited the periodical's editor to allow its volumes for 1920-1960 to be reprinted.

The College sent a complete set of Hermathena to the Vatican Librarian. The Vatican Library in 1923 at the request of Pope

(Continued from Front Page)
fact, they are dominated. He pointed to the small fat tenor overshadowed by the big bosomed soprano, the supporting rôle (literally) of the man in ballet, or the fact that very few men had poems written to or about them. Women have, and always will have their place in the arts. In short, the sort of modesty heard during the evening was really just lies.

Professor Moran, who had chaired the meeting, introducing each speaker briefly and succinctly without using notes, concluded the meeting by suggesting that woman now has a better opportunity than ever before and that she should use it to achieve a real stature in the world of art.

After the customary vote of thanks had been passed with warm acclamation, the audience retired feeling that the meeting had been one of the more successful of such meetings in College. It was certainly one of the Eliz's great evenings, and well worthy of their sixtieth anniversary this year.

Pius XI, himself a former Vaticanist, is still on the periodical's mailing list, and so is the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences in Moscow.

A new format, designed by Mr. William Webb, will be used for the first time in the next number, which it is hoped will appear about the beginning of Trinity term. It is planned to reduce the price considerably, in the case of individual subscribers, from the present rate (mainly intended for libraries), and thereby to make the review more accessible to the private purchaser. Although "Hermathena" can hardly hope ever to compete with "Trinity News" and "T.C.D." in student interest, it aims to be a periodical which serious students of the humanities and possibly the history and philosophy of science will wish to read—and even sometimes to buy.



Dame Ninette de Valois, Professor F. Moran and Miss Fiona Wright, the President of the Eliz., at the Dublin University Elizabethan Society's 60th Presidential Meeting on Tuesday night.

BALL TICKETS

This year there will be a new system for the distribution of tickets for the Trinity Week Ball. Applications for tickets will be made by form. These forms will be available during the last week of this term, throughout the vacation and also during the first week of next term in six prominent places in College. The forms require applicants to state their name, address and which supper sitting they would prefer, and then should be sent to an address stated on the form, where they will be amassed in the order in which they are received. Early applicants are more likely to obtain their requested supper sitting.

It must be emphasised that applications for only two tickets may be made on each form and that tickets once applied for need not necessarily be claimed by the applicant.

In the past, criticisms have been levelled at the Trinity Week Ball Committee, particularly by students who, shortly before the Ball, have discovered that, firstly, they have no tickets and, secondly, that there are none left. It is hoped that the new system will avoid this disappointment. Tickets will be issued between May 9th and May 23rd, after which date any tickets remaining unsold will be on sale to the public as in previous years.

Finally, two aspects of this new system cannot be too highly stressed. Firstly, that members of the University, whether undergraduate, graduate or member of staff, will have an earlier opportunity of obtaining tickets than members of the general public, and, secondly, that the fullest co-operation of the student body is required if the system is to function properly.

MacIntyre, Marx and Megadeaths

The Dublin University Society for World Nuclear Disarmament, in pursuance of its policy of quality rather than quantity, held its first meeting of the year on Friday.

The subject was "Marx and Megadeaths," and the speaker, of course, was Alasdair MacIntyre, now lecturing in Oxford. Mr. MacIntyre is a theologian by nature, and has expounded a few strange doctrines in his time, all with great intelligence. Having moved from the Trotskyite to the International Socialists (a pox on both your houses) camp, he now defines Russia as a State Capitalist society.

He described flatly the situation in which Kennedy said that "Every man, woman and child lives under a nuclear Sword of Damocles." The deterrent was justified by some on the grounds that the world had not yet been wiped out. In practice those responsible for its operation had to believe in it, and be prepared to use it. Men had to invent euphemisms to conceal reality, and the "Megadeaths" and "Bonuskills" of the Rand Corporation came into the same category as the "Final Solution."

We were all waiting for Marx to appear, and sure enough it was Marx who had laid his finger on the real contradictions which had made this situation possible. In a capitalist society, decisions were taken independently for long-term ends. This was the age of "zoo morality" and the "technical specialist," in which each citizen acted only within the context of his own cage, and questions of ultimate morality could not arise. The very existence of the bomb precluded

democratic control.

What should be done about this state of affairs was less clear, but the system would somehow have to be changed, and this would take a long time. The working class, he thought, were quite realistic in their political apathy, because there was no relevant political leadership. CND had done a great job in forcing people to defend the bomb, but it was naive to suppose that unilateral disarmament by Britain would by itself have any moral influence. A disarmament treaty merely expresses a stalemate, and there could be no continuity in CND outside the basic political struggle.

Descending from the general to the particular, Mr. MacIntyre was able to correct Mr. Sean Edwards' view of the political struggle by pointing out that British Imperialism was not entirely responsible for Greeks and Turks fighting each other.

"Greek Politics"

By GEORGE FRANGOPULOS

Distinguished Visitor:

MRS. BETTY AMBATELOS

To-night

at the

PHIL