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# TRINITY NEWS

A Dublin University Undergraduate Weekly

THURSDAY, 4th FEBRUARY, 1965

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## U.D.A. SAVED Players Reach Target

Only 24 hours before the deadline, Players were able to announce that they had managed to secure enough money to insure that the U.D.A. Festival is on. This follows a week of frenzied negotiations with all the theatre-owners in Dublin in efforts to obtain an alternative theatre to the Olympia and in efforts to raise the necessary money to back the cost of that theatre.

The Olympia manager had given them until 5 o'clock yesterday to obtain the financial backing and despite some nominal outside assistance offered by Guinness the picture looked very gloomy until 3.30 on Tuesday afternoon. Then a telephone call was received from a high-up authority on the Board to say that although the Board had not yet met to consider the plight of Players, they were prepared to see the Festival curtain went up.

On Monday, Rev. Prof. Kevin McNamara of Maynooth addressed the S.C.M. on a paper entitled "Towards an Ecumenical Theology." This was quite an historical occasion as it was only the second time that a Catholic priest has been allowed by Dr. McQuaid to speak inside College. On previous occasions when S.C.M. wished a Catholic priest to address them, it was necessary to hire a room outside College for the meeting.

When interviewed, the Chairman of Players, Constantin de Goguel, stated that he was very happy with the outcome and that preparation for the Festival would start immediately. He praised Guinness Ltd. for offering them,

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in addition to a small sum of money, a press reception on the opening day of the Festival, March 8th. He also added that no Festival would have taken place but for the hard work of the Business Managers, John Gardner and Mike Smith, who personally wrote to all Dublin firms and also handled the great deal of negotiating that took place within College. Later, Mike Smith said that everyone he had approached had been very friendly and that some small sums were offered privately. He also said that he was optimistic that with good publicity a lot of money would be recouped, although he was not altogether confident of breaking even.

So now an already busy theatre becomes even busier. The one-act plays are still to be staged in No. 4, despite lack of audience space and cramped facilities for the actors. The three-act plays will be staged in the evenings at the Olympia and there is the possibility of a visiting troupe putting on a production.

"Trinity News" hopes that the Festival is a success because Players have done a great deal for College in the past and have upheld the College's name in theatre circles everywhere.

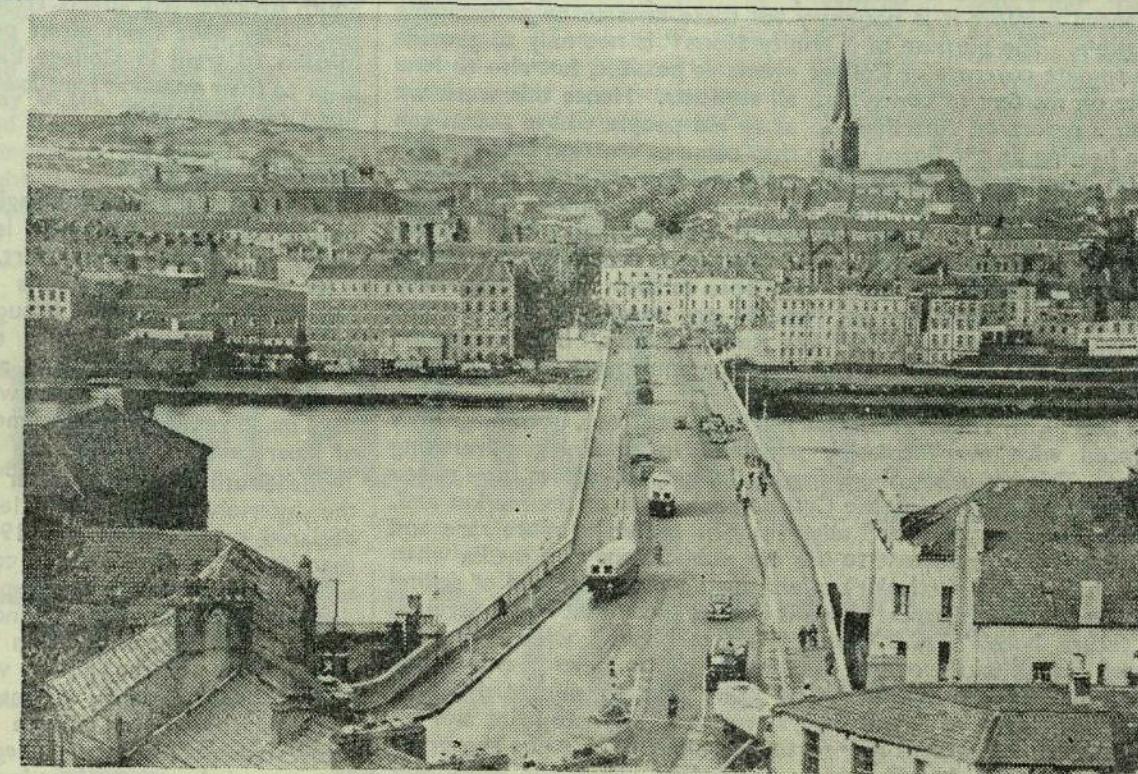
### Trinity Writer

Another Trinity playwright will have his first play produced in Dublin next week. He is Brian Travaskis and his play, "A White Collar Job," will be produced by David Henderson in Players' Theatre next Wednesday and Thursday.

Travaskis was born in Dublin and later emigrated to England. He spent some time in the British Merchant Navy before coming to Trinity to read English. He is now a Junior Freshman in this mid-twenties.

Those who have heard Travaskis speak at the Phil in his thick Dublin accent will know his brilliant satire gift, especially at the expense of the Irish establishment. His play should prove very interesting.

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Centre of Derry, where Magee College is situated. See Page 4.

## POLITICS IN COLLEGE

### Meetings Being Held

The whole question of University politics has exploded into a major issue confronting the College Authorities. Trinity, in its unique political position, has always endeavoured to maintain a reserved attitude towards political activity. Debates on present party politics are still technically banned in the Historical Society and the Board refused to recognise any associations directly affiliated with political parties.

As in any period of transition, the Board's attitude is one of formal rigidity and informal acceptance. The Fabian Society, founded in 1952, and the Nuclear Disarmament Society for 1960 are both recognised by the Board as official College societies, on the grounds that their interests are philosophical rather than political, a somewhat liberal interpretation. They are listed in the College Calendar and Diary; are allotted rooms with mailing facilities and are given grants from the Minor Societies' Sub-Committee of the Standing Committee on Grants.

It is evident, however, that there is a demand for more societies covering a greater political scope. There are a great many students in Trinity that are keenly interested in politics, but their interests are outside College. The Fianna Fail and Fine Gael groups hold their meetings in hotels, and the Universities' Branch of the Irish Labour Party, with one exception, have held all their meetings outside. These are all stable political groups and show every promise of becoming vibrant forces in the political life of the country. Yet, Mr. Neale Webb, in his paper, "Irish Politics and the University Student," given to the Economics

Society, using as an example the Sinn Fein movement in 1957 in U.C.D., claimed that such societies were not to be welcomed as they tended to be irresponsible and unduly threatened the sovereignty of the University Authorities. Mr. Webb, and there may be others like him, is wrong because he has failed to realise that the political climate in the country has changed, and that with it political factions have become more responsible.

One such example is the recently-formed 1964 Committee. At the moment it exists without recognition from the Board; it has conducted serious political study groups and brought distinguished visitors to public meetings within College. If this Society is to be the first to be officially recognised it will be an appropriate choice and a stimulus to the University branches of the Irish parties to take a greater active part in political life, and that it is hardly something to be regretted.

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### In Brief

"Man of Aran," O'Flaherty's famous documentary, in the Dixon (to-night). \*

The Film Society is sponsoring the winner of this year's film script which closes on March 1st. All scripts—for a film of between ten and fifteen minutes—should be sent to T. Baker (2.22 College) by that date.

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## TRINITY NEWS

Vol. XII

No. 8

## COLLEGE PRESS

"T.C.D." are to be congratulated, not only for attaining their 70th birthday, but also for producing such a good issue. We hope that they will continue to flourish for a further 70 years and that we will be able to live happily by their side.

Two magazines living in a College of only 3,000 present a problem. Lines of demarcation are not very clear and yet for both to exist in financial comfort it is necessary for these lines to be as definable as possible. The purpose of "Trinity News" is not only to provide an up-to-date coverage of College events as possible, but also to lend a voice on matters of concern to all students. Hence this week we publish a report on Apartheid so as to aid people whose action can have a bearing on the Board when they come to sanction D.U.C.A.C.'s decision granting the South Africans permission to train in College Park. In the future we shall be then, in addition to reporting, suggesting a path for people to follow on all issues. It is not for us to state what the purpose of "T.C.D." is or should be, but clearly we are leaving the whole literary field open to them and we hope they exploit it well. Obviously our features may overlap as they did last week when we both covered "The Rolling Stones," but the ground is limitless here, so with a bit of careful planning we should be able to avoid duplication in the future.

As the "Irish Times" of January 27th pointed out, both magazines are faced with ever-increasing problems in obtaining advertising revenue. This has arisen since, firstly, the national dailies have raised their rates, thus squeezing the College papers out of the market and, secondly, because "charity" advertising is becoming more rare and local clients more reluctant to use our publications as a media when television (here, in particular) offers them a cheap method of selling themselves and their goods. Thus it is quite likely that in the foreseeable future both "T.C.D." and "Trinity News" will have their business side "taken over." Before "Trinity News" enters any contract or agreement it will take every step to safeguard its independence insofar as it will always reserve its right to print and say what it likes. At present it is fortunate enough not to be the organ of any College body, unlike many universities where the newspaper reflects no more than the views of the S.R.C. or the Student Union. We will always give the S.R.C. our support so long as we feel they are furthering student interests, but we refuse to come under their wing. Similarly, we would regard any move from the Board as a trespass of our rights.

## SEX AND THE SINGLE STUDENT

In the line of Kinsey-Wolfenden, "Trinity News" presents the Mirabel Street-Walker report:-

Oxbridge seems in a continual frenzy about sex—all Dublin can do is suppress it, censor it, find substitutes for it (viz., drink, gambling, the Gaelic Maintenance League, etc.) Surely we think about it sometimes, and not just as something we suppose our parents indulged in though we can't quite imagine it. Just to make sure of this, "Trinity News" compiled its own Consumers' Report. Who? What? Why? Where?

## BOY

**Mike Shortt:** "SOOPAH!! What is it?"

**Richard Woodward** thinks it's "quite a good idea."

**Tony Weale:** "At 53 I'm too old for it."

**Julian Gordon:** "Only in the Holy Hour."

**John Stit:** "I do without it."

**Mike Newling:** "Women sap my creativity."

**John Tylor:** "As a means of reproduction it's out-dated, and as a form of entertainment it's inconvenient."

**John Rivett:** "I'd have it if it was on the National Health."

Luke of the Bailey finalised the whole story: "Oi have me moments."

Cynicism on the eternal topic probably reaches its peak at University where the Sex Cycle of the average undergraduate has three stages:-

**Girl: 1.—Dewy-eyed Innocence:** Full of God and what went on in the dormitory. Waiting to practise the theories she's spent so long learning at her mummy's knee.

**2.—Days of Wine and Roses:** Where every relationship is a romance, and every kiss spells "LOVE!" When three lines scrawled on Basildon Bond read rapture during the long separation of the Vac.

**3.—Days of Buttery and Blues:** When that semi-detached suddenly seems appealing, when make-up money is mortgage-bound and marriage.

**MEN: 1.—This Side of Paradise:** When the playing fields become the Garden of Eden with a different Eve to every night.

**2.—The Moon in June:** Adolescent poetry-tables, traumas and tickets for two. Exit Clearasil.

**3.—The Monotony of the Merry-Go-Round:** When your only kicks are at interviews, and you can't decide whether to make it the end of a chapter or the beginning of a novel.

Hot air is wasted on it, traumas explained by it, neuroses attributed to it—why all the worry? As Malcolm Muggeridge said: "A lot of people seem to have sex on the brain these days. It seems a very funny place to have it."

## GIRL

**Liz Bell:** "I think it's a waste of time."

**Gloria Bolingbroke-Kent:** "I'm not qualified to give an opinion."

**Gill Ross:** "This is the sex-dominated age. Last century it was death."

**Clare Gaynor:** "In this place men expect the 'afters' without the preliminary."

**Gill Hawser:** "Of course there are substitutes — why do you think gongs were invented?"

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## Apartheid in Sport

With the decision of the Irish Rugby Football Union to go ahead with the proposed visit of South Africa despite the efforts of the Anti-Apartheid Movement to postpone the tour, "Trinity News" to-day has a look at what apartheid in sport means. The South Africans' trip affects Trinity since they have been given permission to train in College Park prior to their match at Lansdowne Road on April 10th.

## Apartheid and Sport

Sport is a means of bringing people together. Apartheid is a policy of keeping them apart.

It is not the opponents of Apartheid who have "brought politics into sport." It is the South African Government and the white sporting bodies who have made yet another instrument of Apartheid.

The South African Minister of the Interior, Senator de Klerk, declared on February 4th, 1963, that it was his intention to continue the policy of his predecessors, to keep white and non-white apart in sport, as in all things else. If the policy was flouted, he threatened to introduce legislation to enforce it. Integrated sport is not yet illegal, but nevertheless the colour bar is the normal practice among the whites.

This practice and policy resulted in the exclusion of South Africa from the Olympic Games at Tokyo last year. In the Olympic Council, Ireland, too, was among the nations condemning South Africa's Apartheid in sport.

## Apartheid and Sportsmen

How has Apartheid affected sportsmen and sport in South Africa and outside? How have the Africans, Indians and Coloureds been penalised, and how have the sportsmen of other countries reacted? The answers will have to be brief, for full details would fill volumes which would shock and shame any man or woman who rejoices in sport.

Numbers of sportsmen who have fought for non-racial sport have suffered Government bans or have not been allowed to travel outside the country. Dennis Brutus, Hon. Secretary of the non-racial South African Sports Association, and who never par-

ticipated in political activities, was banned under the Sabotage Act in 1962. The ban means loss of livelihood as teacher and journalist; enforced absence from political or social gatherings; restrictions of movement to the Johannesburg magisterial area (which meant that Brutus could not visit his family in Port Elizabeth); loss of membership of any organisation which discusses government policy; a ban on publication of his poems. The mere fact that he introduced a Swiss journalist to members of the South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee was regarded as a breach of the ban, and he was arrested and imprisoned. Ill-treated, he tried to escape and was shot, injured and taken back to prison.

Golfing competition have on several occasions suffered from the Government's attitude to sport. In 1961, the Umbogintwini Golf Club granted permission for the Natal Open Non-White Tournament to be played on its course, but after some of the golfers had already arrived the Minister of Community Development ruled that the tournament could not be held on this course, since it was a white area. He reversed this decision, however, after receiving representatives from a Natal Member of Parliament. But he would not allow the well-known Indian golfer, Sewsunker Sewgolum, to play in the Natal Open Golf Championships the following year. In 1963 the Natal Golf Union took legal advice and was satisfied that there was no need for a Government permit for Sewgolum to compete. He thus took part, and won, but under the Group Areas Act he could not enter the clubhouse, so had to receive his prize outside in the pouring rain.

Soccer has suffered a great deal from Apartheid. Non-racial teams have been formed, but have either found difficulty in obtaining grounds to play on or have been plagued by the police. When a non-racial team was formed in Durban, Special Branch detectives warned the four regular white members that they would be in trouble if they continued to play in the team. In 1961, two white and five coloured members of the Lincoln City Club were charged with having contravened the Group Areas Act (a law which confines people of

different "races" to certain areas), but the court acquitted, which illustrates that Apartheid in sport, especially in football, is dictated more by what Mr. Reg Honey, chairman of the all-white South African Olympic Council, called "our traditional way of life" than by the requirements of the law.

Representatives of the non-racial South African Soccer Federation were unable to obtain travel documents to attend the meeting of the Federation of International Football Associations that year. In 1962, the Football Association prohibited a Northern Free State white team from meeting a Basuto team. In 1963, in an attempt to forestall international suspension, the Association announced its intention to send a wholly non-white team to the 1966 World Cup matches.

Athletics.—In 1962, the South African Amateur Athletics Union decided that selection for teams should be on merit, but separate trials should be held for whites and non-whites. The decision was only a half-hearted one, for when one of the African athletes, Khosi, beat the white reserve's time, yet was not included in the team, the president of the Union commented: "One tenth of a second does not really count." Africans were included in a team which toured Britain in 1963, but the members of the team were not awarded the Springbok colours. In 1964 the same controversy arose, and the Government intervened in the matter by withholding passports from the two Africans chosen for the team.

All sports in South Africa are infected with this cancer of Apartheid. Chinese members of a softball team have been banned from playing in Pretoria

CONTINUED ON PAGE 4

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## THEATRE

Apart from the Lantern, the Dublin Theatre has been concentrating on pantomime and farce over Christmas. At the Garrick, "A Taste of Honey" took over from the other play in the repertoire and the advt. read: "Best imported play of 1961." This week, however, saw the winter ice broken.

### "THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST"

By Oscar Wilde. Players

It's refreshing to find someone who wants Wilde as Wilde wanted. Under an imaginative Douglas Henderson the cast were skilfully prevented from crossing that wafer-thin barrier between comedy and farce. How Lady Bracknell (with rabbit-tail and all) did not crush it I cannot understand—but Gillian Hanna's performance underlines her own ingenuity and variety; and Michael Jones puts into Dr. Chasuble a spirit and a gusto which isn't really forgotten. And, of course, Miss Prism, that strait-laced governess, hangs upon his lips. Gwendolen (a deft Ann McFerran) subtly dominated John Worthing, as she should, while he, fumbling, proposed to her; even if the effect tarnishes a

### VICTORIANA

Revue. Players

Space does not allow me to say all that I would like to on David Loxton's "Victorian," Much of it was brilliant: in particular the early parts of the Red Barn, and the Crimean War, Weale's McGonnigal and the musical finals. Some of it was marred by unhappy staging and abysmally elementary mistakes in technique (delivery and voice control) which the elite of Players should have ironed out years ago.

Daxid Loxton's research and sensitive approach to his subject made it an evening which should be seen by a far wider audience.

### THE LESSON

Gas Co. Theatre

Some years ago I saw "The Lesson" in the Ionesco Theatre on the left bank in Paris, and it had the cosmopolitan audience tense and taut throughout. "The Lesson" at the Gas Co. Theatre, Dun Laoghaire, was, as I feared, a mere shadow in comparison to the Paris production.

John Franklyn and Pamela Mant in their (unintentional) dramatised reading gave the play a base of papier mache where rock was needed. The base of the play is the conflict between the rational and irrational mind at work and a dominating sexual threat. Both points have very definite developments which were not brought out clearly.

The climax of the play suffered immeasurably from this mis-handling and what should have been a sexual two-step leading up to the symbolic rape of the pupil became a faux-pas de deux with little justification or impact.

The second offering of the evening is Shaw's "The Village Wooing" and is much better entertainment, and John Franklyn and Pamela Mant are far happier in this genre than in the other. Still, there were lapses in the pace, dialect and lighting, but this did not detract wholly from the glorious "onion and acid drop" lines that make Shaw so unique.

Michael Gilmour.

little in the oh-so-gentle garden bunfight later on. And Nigel Ramage, as that problematic Jack, gave an original insight into his shallow, anxious world in which he must always play second fiddle to Algry. Of course, unscathed from all this verbal imbroglio is Algernon himself—an unruffled, very professional Michael MacKenzie who pours forth nonsense (and last night nearly choked to death on a muffin in the process) to all except the gay little thing Cecily — a charming Heather Lukes. With a Lane to end all Lanes, this would have been Wilde as Wilde wanted. Never mind, but for that tree, Oscar Wilde and Players came through it all to the credit of both; extra performances are well justified. Sean Walmsley.

### "SEND ME NO FLOWERS"

(Savoy)

Ignore what "T.C.D." said about a "washy American time-waster." This is a top quality sophisticated comedy, a genre in which the Americans excel. (Remember "A Thousand Clowns" at the Gaiety?) Rock Hudson plays a hypochondriac who believes he has only a few weeks to live and the comedy centres around his behaviour during that time. The film is witty, realistic and extremely well acted. Doris Day is the hypochondriac's wife and Tony Randall his chronically sympathetic neighbour. Good insight into suburban life, but, above all, very, very funny.

C. S.

## FILMS

### "SPELLBOUND" (Ambassador)

This film was made when Hitchcock first arrived in the U.S., with "The Lady Vanishes" already behind him. That was twenty years ago when dream sequences and Freud were "in." This has a dream-scrape by Salvador Dali and plenty of psychological ballyhoo.

Ingrid Bergman is first-class as the bespectacled psychiatrist

who uncovers her own well-buried libido. The object of her attention, both professional and unprofessional, is an almost unrecognisably youthful Gregory Peck, the victim of a sinister guilt complex.

There are several tense situations in the true Hitchcock tradition. In one, the paranoid Peck, open razor in hand, contemplates his sleeping girl friend. Will he . . . won't he? Tension, relieved by a bloodcurdling denouement, is skilfully renewed by introducing an unforeseen factor, and eventually what would seem to be a piece of genuinely inadmissible evidence turns the murder weapon on the true villain.

J. McD.

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There are also posts for mathematicians and chemists. DEVELOPMENT In the next 20 years the telephone system, which at present connects nearly nine million instruments, is likely to double in size and the range of services will expand considerably. This involves many problems: the exploitation of the results of research to bring into service such things as loudspeaking and press-button telephones, electronic exchanges, data transmission links and satellite communications; the design and provision of telephone exchanges and amplifier and radio stations, and also of cables (underground and undersea) and microwave radio links.

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## A Look at Magee

Despite the fact that it has been an Associated College of the University of Dublin for over fifty years, very few people here seem to have heard of Magee University College; fewer still know why, and in what way, it is connected with Trinity College. The new faces which appear annually in the Junior Sophister classes still give rise to puzzled queries from students and lecturers alike—their ignorance of the connection between the two colleges is surpassed only by that of those who supposed Magee University College to be somewhere in Canada.

Opened in 1865, the College stands on a hill a mile or so outside the city walls, overlooking Lough Foyle. To the north and west lie the hills of Donegal; to the south is the city, a huddle of grey roofs, chimneys and spires, and beyond it again the river. The main College buildings, turreted and pinnacled in the Victorian Gothic style, contains some dozen lecture rooms; the magnificent library of 54,000 books, all of which are on open shelves and may be taken out on loan; and the lofty Common Hall with its dusty pictures of long-forgotten Presbyterian divines reminiscent of the days when this was a theological college; and a little below, through the trees, can be seen Dill House in which are the refectory, the board room and a number of students' rooms.

In 1909, Magee University College became an associated college of the University of Dublin. By this arrangement undergraduates of Magee College were permitted to graduate in this University. Similar arrangements having been made with the Queen's University, Belfast, they may now graduate at either University. Though students from Magee College are required to

attend lectures at Trinity College for a minimum of only two terms, one in each of their third and fourth years, the majority avail themselves of the readily granted permission to spend the whole of their third and fourth years here.

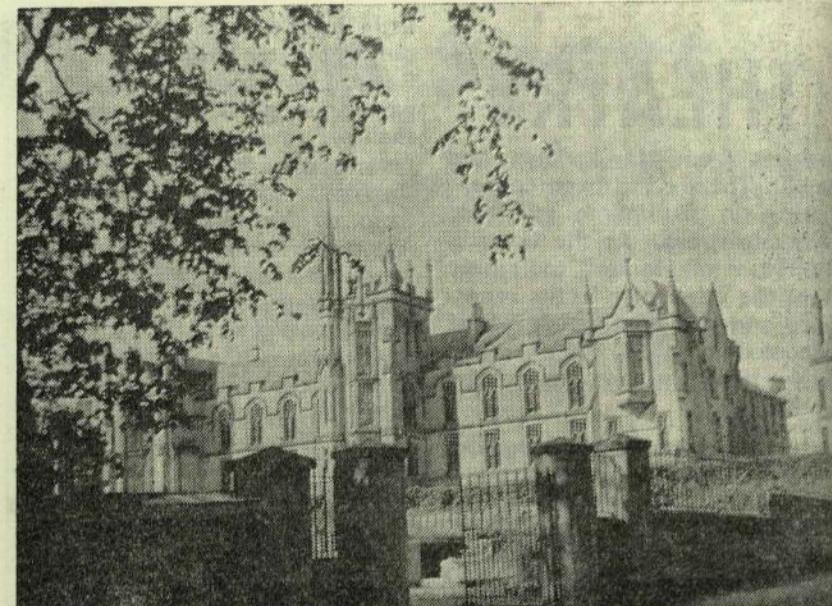
But what of the College itself? What sort of place is it, and what sort of a life do its students lead? Surely this must be one of the most unique and extraordinary colleges to be found anywhere. What other college has, for example, ever advertised for students in the columns of the Press? What college has informed its successful applicants of their acceptance by telephone and telegram a day or two before the beginning of term? In what other University institution is a class of more than fifteen students a rarity, and of one or two a not infrequent occurrence? Can there be another college where staff and students mix together so happily and unselfconsciously?

A host of memories comes to mind: Spanish lectures by the fireside in the lecturer's sitting-room; English lectures on the lawn in the warmth of summer mornings; the geography outing to the remoter parts of Donegal, anding,

inevitably, in a village bar and hangovers the next day; afternoon tea and television at the janitor's house; the Sunday excursions over the Border by bus for cheap cigarettes and to escape from the depression with which the Lord's Day is celebrated in the North; the Friday evening riots held under the auspices of the Literary and Scientific Society.

One could go on calling up memories indefinitely. Of course, life in such a small community was not without its drawbacks: societies and clubs suffered from lack of support and from smallness of membership; the student community tended to be inward-looking; college politics gained unwarranted importance, and were for the most part nothing but the petty squabbles of the rival religious groups struggling for power; Society elections were not infrequently "rigged." Perhaps the blackest memory is that of the gloom of the Presbyterian Sunday when the net were removed from the tennis courts, when piano practice was absolutely forbidden as being displeasing to the Lord; when the Sabbath silence was broken only by the muffled sound of community hymn singing from distant radios, and when in the town pubs, cinemas, shops, parks were all closed.

To-day the future of Magee University College is uncertain. It may or may not become the second University in the North. But whatever changes may take place, it will surely retain some of its unique characteristics.



Magee College, Londonderry.

## Apartheid (continued)

municipal grounds in an inter-provincial competition; a Chinese women's hockey team was refused membership of the Women's Hockey League; a team of Japanese swimmers was at first not allowed to use the baths in Pretoria, but this decision was altered—a large contract signed between Japan and South Africa had led to Japanese people being re-classed as whites. The list is endless.

It is not that African and other non-white sportsmen are inferior to the whites. Jake Tuli, who was excluded from representing South Africa in boxing, went to Britain and won the Empire fly-weight championship. Sewgolum has had outstanding successes in international golfing championships. In 1962, he won the Dutch

"Open," yet he cannot represent South Africa. In the 1963 athletics' tour, Khosi was the only South African athlete to qualify for the finals of the British A.A.A. Championships. Basil D'Oliviera, a coloured South African now playing cricket for Worcestershire, was one of the outstanding batsmen against the Australians in 1964; he, too, cannot represent South Africa. Where white and non-white sportsmen have been chosen to tour abroad jointly, they have travelled separately, slept in separate accommodation, and have participated as individuals, not as a team. In every sport, especially cricket, tennis, rugby and soccer, the non-whites in South Africa have managed to overcome tremendous odds and to produce outstanding players.

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# Why Not Hang Them?

## The Last Word on Capital Punishment

By LEWIS HAWSER, Q.C.

On 21st December, 1964, the House of Commons agreed to the second Reading of Sydney Silverman's Bill for the Abolition of the Death Penalty for Murder by a majority of 185 votes. It is still quite possible that the House of Lords will—as it has done on two previous occasions in the last 16 years—throw the Bill out, but the prospects are that the abolitionists will at last win their victory after many years of struggle.

The great British public—at least if the Opinion Polls are to be believed—is against abolition by about two to one and a majority is apparently in favour of an extension of the death penalty. So why get rid of what is usually described as the "unique deterrent"?

The story starts at the beginning of the 19th century when 220 offences were punishable with death—an increase (the number was only 50 in 1700). Reformers' attempts to humanise the law were met with severe opposition led by Bishops and Judges.

In 1810, Sir Samuel Romilly's Bill to abolish the death penalty for stealing 5/- and over from a shop was met by these broadsides from the Lord Chief Justice: "I trust your Lordships will pause before you assent to a measure pregnant with danger to the security of property . . . Such will be the consequences of the repeal of this Statute that I am certain that depredations to an unlimited extent would immediately be committed . . . If we suffer this Bill to pass, we shall not know whether we are on our heads or on our feet."

And pause they did, for the Bill was defeated and it took 30 years to change the law.

Gradually, however, the list of capital offences dwindled: aided, no doubt, by such evidence as that of a chaplain of Bristol Gaol that of 167 people he had prepared for death, no less than 161 had witnessed an execution. Probably fortified, too, by the fact that at public executions pickpocketing (a capital offence) was notoriously rife, public executions were abolished in 1868 not for reasons

of delicacy or humanity but because they had become occasions for drinking and 'bauchery.'

By 1861 the death penalty was abolished for all offences except four, the two chief being treason and murder.

The purposes of punishment are generally supposed to be three: reformation, retribution and deterrence.

Clearly the first—reformation—has no relevance to the argument, for the object of capital punishment is to end not mend the criminal.

Retribution—an eye for an eye and the rest of it—is no longer so widely accepted, though many still feel that the community's abhorrence of so grave a crime can only be adequately expressed by killing the offender.

The strongest argument rages around the deterrent object which the death penalty is supposed to have. And the retentionists usually add: "It would certainly deter me." In fact, of course, they are effectively deterred by moral and social sanctions. Most murderers are abnormal and are, therefore, undeterred by the consequences.

All the evidence—of countries which have abolished, and of those few which have re-introduced capital punishment and of comparisons between American states and between countries with a similar population, civilisation and character—shows that neither abolition nor re-introduction has any effect on the murder rate.

This is determined by other factors—social, political, racial and economic. Indeed, odd as it may seem, the death penalty—surrounded by the elements of high drama: publicity and fascinated horror—often acts as an incentive to murder, particularly where, as frequently happens, the murderer is also a suicide.

At the present time there appears to be throughout the Western World an increase in crimes of violence and of murders; but the tendency is the same in all the countries whether the death penalty has or has not been kept.

It is sometimes said that while abolition may be all right for "foreigners," the English need something more terrible to restrain their murderous propensities. An unattractive and unverifiable argument.

If the case for deterrence is not made out, does not the justification for the death penalty really when the possibility of a wrong conviction is borne in mind. It is unlikely that more than a very few people are wrongly convicted of crimes, but the execution of the offender makes it impossible to right the wrong if it subsequently transpires that there was a real miscarriage of justice.

That this is by no means impossible is shown by the extraordinary case of Timothy Evans. He was convicted and hanged for the murder of his child and his wife at Rillington Place. The principal witness for the prosecution was Christie who three years later confessed to killing no less than six people at that same address, all by strangulation and confessed to the murder of Evans' wife who was killed in the same way as the others. The fact that Evans was hanged did not deter Christie from continuing to kill after Evans' death.

One other argument is sometimes deployed against abolition. Why spend time and money on keeping people alive who are useless undesirables?

Pursued to its logical conclusion, this would justify the killing of children who are totally and incurably defective or of old people who are completely senile. Hardly a civilised or Christian argument.

In 1957, following on the report of yet another Royal Commission, an Act was passed which abolished the death penalty in all cases of murder except six (which became known as "capital" murders and the rest as "ordinary" murders). Two types of murder for which the death penalty was retained were murder done in the course of theft and murder done by shooting.

This compromise has become virtually indefensible.

Deliberate poisoners or brutal rapists do not fall within the "capital" net, but knock down the shopkeeper while rifling his till of 35/- and if he strikes his head as he falls and dies, you will swing for it.

What is the alternative?

Many people would be prepared to accept abolition if, as they put it, life imprisonment really meant life or at any rate much longer in prison than is the present average for convicted murderers.

The average is about nine years, but it must be remembered that it includes a substantial proportion of people who are released after comparatively short periods, e.g., where the murders

were really mercy killings or were committed under very severe emotional stress. So that a number in fact serve substantially more than nine years.

At the present time release is entirely within the discretion of the Home Secretary—who can indeed recall the prisoner at any time. Naturally, the greatest possible care is taken to ensure that the person is no longer a danger. There are, it is true, rare cases of second murders, but in most instances where this has happened the criminal would not have been hanged even under the existing law.

There would seem to be no real point or purpose in fixing very long minimum periods of imprisonment for there is no doubt that incarceration on such a scale would virtually destroy many prisoners as human beings—in addition to adding to the already heavy burden of the prison officers.

The history of crime and punishment shows that—quite contrary to what one might expect—cruel and harsh penalties do not stop crime. Indeed in the 18th century the extension of the death penalty to more and more offences defeated its own object: juries would not convict.

It is a fallacy to think that those who oppose "tough" treatment for the criminal want to be "soft" with him. Punishment should be firm and rational.

For the State, cold bloodedly and deliberately to take a man's life demands a justification not based on emotion or desire for revenge, but on proof that a real purpose is served by it and can be served in no other way.

I do not believe that this justification can be established and I am prepared to accept the consequence—that capital punishment should go.

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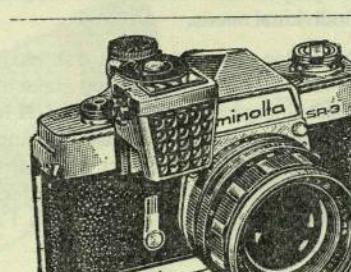
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## Nelson's Column

It is unbelievable that a University of this size has no lecture theatre which is big enough to hold over 350 students. Anyone who was at the Yeats' lecture last week in the G.M.B. could only have been horrified, as I was, at the ridiculous sight of people overflowing into the Phil rooms and suffering the annoyance of papers being rustled and audible conversations going on at the same time. Distracting as it was, I doubt if there is anything that can be done about it, such was the planner's vision of a decade ago.

\* \* \*

That bewitching hour of midnight is in the news again. The

Vice-Chancellor of Sussex University told a Cambridge reporter: "Certainly if a man and woman were found in bed together before midnight they wouldn't be sent down. Probably they would have to change their residence, but that is only to save embarrassment." After midnight a definite breach of the regulations has been made and the parties concerned can expect to be fined. Amount? About the price of a luxury hotel bedroom.

\* \* \*

Nawai Osahon wrote in "Guild Gazette" that Liverpool University girls were the most shabby and ugly in Britain. He is still wearing a disguise to escape the

clutches of enraged women students who debagged him and threw him in a pond. "At least they were decent enough to leave me my trousers," commented Mr. Osahon.

\* \* \*

The J.C.R. at Hertford College, Oxford, have a problem on their hands. Their President has been sent down, an emergency which the constitution does not cover. And anything not covered by the constitution must be decided by the President.

\* \* \*

At Leeds a Union member has pointed out that if all members of the Union used the only four baths available they would have one bath every two terms. At Trinity, many of the Bay residents suffer the ignominy of six inches of watery foam in the lavatories

—another of the advantages of that £3 a week, centrally situated, luxury bed-sitter—and the chaos that precedes a large College cocktail party or Ball in the bathrooms has to be seen to be believed. One eminent sporting and social personality has found the ideal answer to bottle-necks of this kind: he smartly walks into the ladies' bathroom and escapes the fuss and the crush. Female emancipation has some drawbacks!

\* \* \*

"T.C.D." have sent a letter to various students which contains the memorable sentence, "With hard work you can, in time, become advertising manager of 'T.C.D.'" Among those who received this letter was the advertising manager of this paper. Not really the best example of public relations.

## COMMENT

While people were flocking to the tiny graveyard of Bladon, Oxfordshire, to pay their last respect to Sir Winston Churchill, here in Dublin many prominent trade unionists commemorated the 18th anniversary of the death of Jim Larkin. Larkin will be remembered throughout history for his struggle for the workers in Dublin in days of violence, starvation and repression, and for giving the Irish Trade Union Movement its initial impetus. To many Dublin working-class he is what Churchill was to the English.

\* \* \*

It was refreshing to see that Mr. Aiken managed to get an interview with Harold Wilson on Sunday. We hope that our Minister for External Affairs has made some progress in Ireland's effort to remove the 15 per cent. surcharge. Another Minister who appeared to be doing valuable work abroad is Mr. Haughey, Minister for Agriculture. He has been endeavouring to sell cattle live to the E.E.C. countries at a time when meat sales are booming everywhere on the Continent, while sales to the traditional U.S.A. market have been declining. Germany seem to be interested.

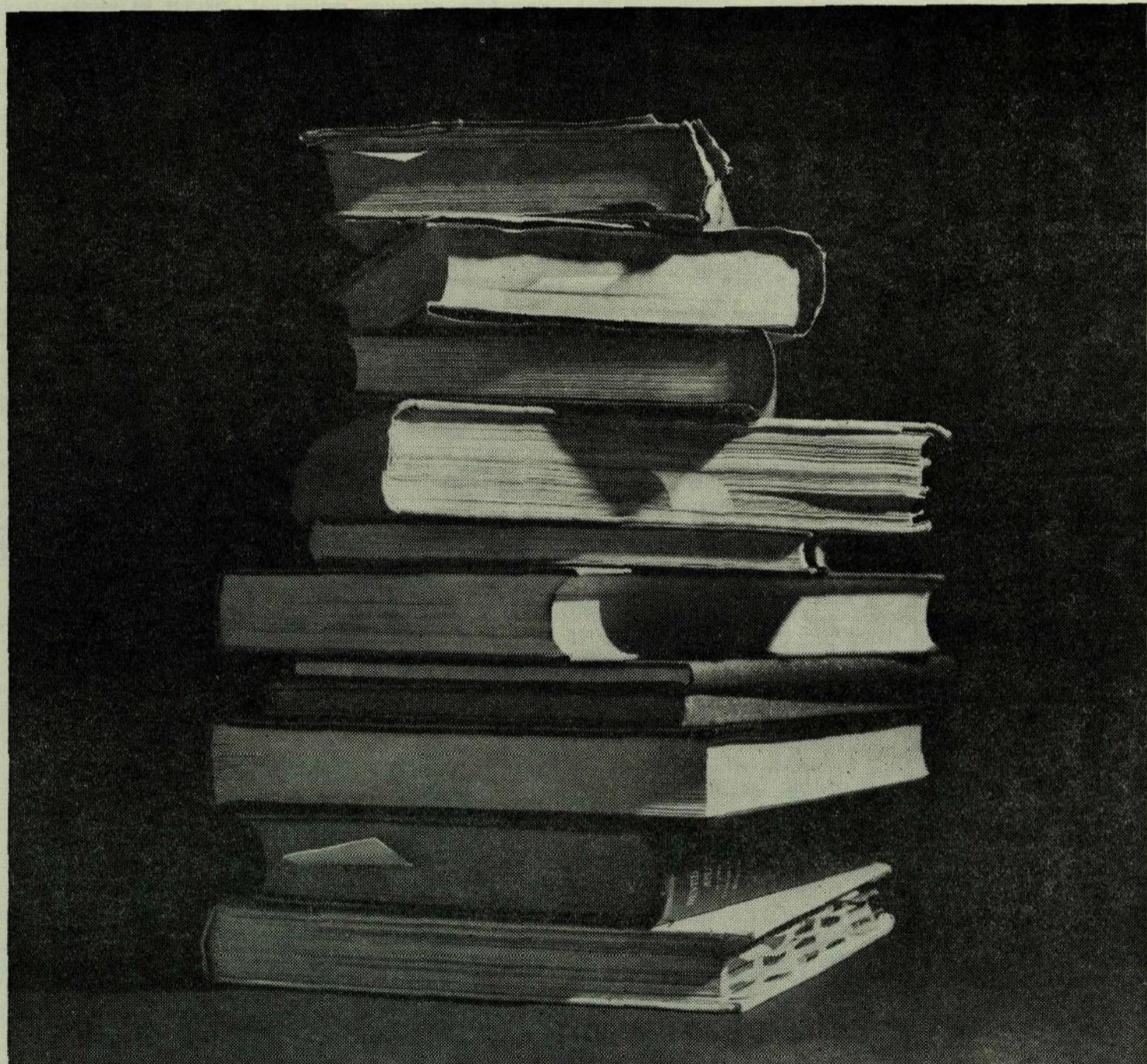
\* \* \*

Butler's appointment as Master of Trinity College and retirement from front-bench Conservative politics is unfortunate. Of all the Conservative leaders, Butler was probably the most able on Home Affairs. During the war he pioneered the Education Act of 1944 and had a hand in the Beveridge Report. Furthermore, as the obituaries of Churchill have tended to show, there was a dearth of Conservative politicians who were acquainted with the problems of the post-war Britain, as most of them were involved in either foreign affairs or in the war itself. At the time he was one of the few members of either side who paid much attention to the future.

## Ski-ing

For the first time in three years, Trinity entered a team in the Varsity Ski Race against Oxford and Cambridge at Zürs in December. Although the team came last, it did not disgrace itself. In the downhill, with 30 entrants, six of whom were Trinity, team members were placed 13th, 16th, 17th and 18th; comparable placings were recorded in the Slalom and Giant Slalom races. The best Trinity skier was Terry Schwartz, and the best lady skier Sarah Ingall. Also on the team were Mike Harris, Nick Greaves, John Gregory and Tony Kevin (captain).

The prospects for next season's races are good. Four of this year's races will be back, and several promising Junior Freshmen skiers. The Club is sending a team to the British Universities' Ski Championships in the Cairngorms during the Easter vacation. Any Trinity skier who was not at Zürs and interested in these races should see the captain.



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Collingwood Team? With the exception of Markham (far left, standing), this team has played so far this term.

## Donore Beaten

DONORE, 3; TRINITY, 4

The 1st XI maintained their fine away record when they defeated Donore 4-3 on a pitch partially covered by snow at Greenhills. The victory was far from easy, and could well have been thrown away.

Trinity started more strongly and the attack looked dangerous, swinging the ball about fluently. At this stage **Nolan** and **Leonard** were combining well at inside-forward and the wings received a plentiful supply of the ball. In spite of this, the move in which the winger races to the by-line and crosses did not often come off. However, by concentrating on the short, quick pass in midfield, Trinity took a deserved two-goal lead through **Meldrum** and **Leonard**, many more potentially dangerous moves ended in offside, and **Unwin** hit the upright with a header from **Baker's** accurate cross. The pace slackened after this onslaught and an easy goal put Donore back in the game 2-1 at half-time.

On the resumption, the defence appeared muddled and the wing-halves, **Pointer** and **Shaw**, wandered from their positions, left **Horsley** with the problem of a double centreforward spearhead bearing down on him without any cover. This plan, combined with extended and very well organised offside tactics, brought Donore from behind to a 3-2 lead with fifteen minutes to go.

At this stage Trinity's fitness began to tell, and with **Nolan** and **Shaw** prompting continually, the attack again found some rhythm. Eventually with their opponents' defence under increasing pressure, Donore conceded a third goal when **Baker** rounded his full-back and **Meldrum** headed in from the cross. With five minutes left **Haslett** anticipated and saved an unnecessary penalty and Trinity surging forward with relief scored the winner when **Meldrum** scored his third, beating the goalkeeper's anguished dive.

With the Collingwood Cup approaching, this fight back was most encouraging, but a less fragile plan, especially for defensive covering and calling, must

be adhered to if the gaps are to be sealed.

The 2nd XI had a satisfactory win in the Colleges' Cup which apparently puts them in the semi-final after one match. However, the method of victory was not so satisfactory and lack of fitness and method prevented a much easier passage than 2-1 in extra time. However, **Elliott** excelled in his new rôle as goalkeeper and the team survives with the chance of further progress.

## Croupier

Your favourite napster, "Croupier" makes the long trek south to Gowran this afternoon, having celebrated his long-awaited return to the Irish scene with a delightfully long-priced left and right at Leopardstown. In the Thystes the dubious privilege of carrying top weight in **Arkle's** absence goes to stable deputy **Fort Leney**. Unbeaten in Ireland for a year, this Dreaper goody will be supported to win all sorts of money, but "Croupier's" cash won't be down. **Greek Vulgan** looks well in at these weights and **Brown Diamond** came back to form with a bang last time out. The one for me, though, is **My Baby**, a confirmed mud-lark, a previous Thystes winner and should be a nice price. I have good news of **Talgo Abbes**, 1.45; **Dicky May** looks past the post, 2.45, and **Wise Knight**, 3.50, impressed me last term.

On Saturday they race at Leopardstown, where **Sprightly Alice** should show the others a bit of leg in the first, hotly pursued by **Brother Denis**. **Diritto** could be the answer in the next and **Merry Trix** may keep up the good work in the 3.15, even if I had a drunken whisper for **Aigincourt** last night. I make **Clusium** best bet of the day in the 3.45, whom I strongly expect to make a winning début, despite **Papus** and **Portail Rouge**. **Cavendish** will go close in the 4.15, but I'll take a chance on **Anonymous**. In the last, **Mediterranean Blue** will be expected to atone for a recent narrow defeat, though I think **Belle of New York** will keep him out of the winners' circle again.

Try **Sizzle On**, **Mustard**, **Forest Prince** and **Richard of Bordeaux** at Haydock to-day, while **Happy Arthur** and **Fighting Squire** could notch a double for the powerful Oliver stable at Newcastle on Saturday.

## ANOTHER DEFEAT

### Trinity Unimpressive

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE CORK, 12 points; TRINITY, 3 points.

Last Saturday Trinity travelled to Cork to play the University. As it was Cork's Colours match, Trinity were sure of an enthusiastic and keen opposition, and it was obvious from the start that the home side were more conscious of the occasion.

Cork did most of the early attacking, backed by an icy wind. Although the surface was deceptively slippery, the ball was given plenty of air by both sides throughout the game, and play was never confined to one area for long. A superb dropped goal from the Cork full-back opened the scoring, but within five minutes Trinity were level through a well-judged penalty goal from **Butterworth**. Cork applied pressure towards the end of the first half and scored a try in the corner. There was some doubt as to whether a foot was put in touch, but, unfortunately, the touch judge was lighting a cigarette at the other end of the field at the time.

Even when the forwards did get the ball into the St. Ita's circle they found it very hard to obtain a clear shot at goal, as the opposing defence was very quick to clear. Bradshaw worked particularly hard, but Trinity failed to convert any of their five corners.

Argyle's absence from the forwards was sorely felt, and though they were lively in the loose, they were unable to win a good supply of the ball from the set-pieces. Read's return to the side was very welcome, and one hopes that he will stay there. He produced the occasional run which looked dangerous, but was supported by neither the centres nor the back-row. For Cork, Walsh at out-half seemed to have time to do just as he pleased, while their forwards played with zest and purpose.

As a side, Cork were more of a unit, and this, coupled to their greater sense of the occasion, saw them home. Trinity might not have lost this game had a few people put in good performances. As it was, the majority of the side gave mediocre displays and this on the day was not good enough.

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*Paul Pepper by Paul Pepper*

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**Driving force.** A pre-occupation with metamorphosis, if I can put it that way. I don't mean turning a man into a beetle, like Kafka. But nevertheless, to change things. To take raw materials and turn them into something different, something people need. Look at it this way. On the left you have things in drums. In the middle various things happen. On the right you have a product that millions of people can use every day. If you think about it, that's quite an amazing thing.

**Most paradoxical quality.** I'm hopeless at work around the house. Always breaking dishes or falling over things. Luckily, I've got a wonderfully patient wife.

**Personal panacea.** Read a book—a ghost story preferably. That usually seems to take my mind off things.

**The terrible temptations.** Making pizza . . . my wife's kitchen is always a shambles afterwards.

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# THAT BLACK FLAG

## (1) — Exclusive —

In the early hours of Saturday morning last a black flag was hoisted up the flag-pole over Front Gate. Why was the flag hauled up? We, a small group of Trinity students, decided that, although the authorities in Dublin did not wish to pay tribute to Sir Winston Churchill through the simple gesture of lowering flags in the city, there was no reason why Trinity College should not show its respects. The flag was hoisted not as a student stunt for the express purpose of flaunting the cold attitude of those in power, but rather it was hoisted because we felt the majority of Trinity students would have so wished it. It was a small but heartfelt tribute to the imperishable glory of Sir Winston Churchill's greatness.

At approximately 2 a.m. we assembled in Front Square and thence made our way in a leisurely manner to No. 7. By means of the hatch on the top floor we gained access to the roof space. By the light of one small torch brought for the purpose by one of our more experienced members, we groped and crawled to a point directly over No. 5; however, on finding we could proceed no further and that the skylight was padlocked, we retraced our tracks to No. 8 where we found a skylight had been conveniently left open. After a

stealthy crawl along the roof we reached the chimney nearest to the flag-pole. Two of us went forward and hoisted the flag (a makeshift gown), the only difficulty arising when we found that it was not possible to leave it at half-mast, but had to draw it to the top of the pole.

After another quick dash had brought us back to the opened skylight, we descended and made our exit through the hatch at the top of No. 8. An orderly withdrawal took place to the rendezvous where some of us had coffee while the rest went off to the "Irish Times" in order to catch the first edition.

## (2)

The sight of the College flag at half-mast at 9.45 a.m. on Saturday last was more than welcome; it came as a complete surprise. Prompted no doubt by the black flag (was it a gown?) which had been on top of Regent House from early that morning, the Provost ordered the Trinity flag to be flown in its place. Trinity, some hotels and the Embassies were alone in their expression of mourning. Yet when are we supposed to fly the flag at half-mast? No one really knows, except that it is entirely in the hands of the Provost. I am told that Trinity and the Bank of

Ireland work together on this, relying on reciprocal initiative in order to come to an amicable arrangement. Not so on this occasion. Despite efforts by Trinity officials to find out the "form," even the Protocol department of the Government hid behind the "We are unable to say at present" answer.

The last time the flag was lowered was on the occasion of the death of President Kennedy. The Chief Steward, whose responsibility the flag is, told me that the deaths of Senior Fellows and senior officials of the College are accorded this privilege. Even so, such occasions are rare.

The initiative of the roof-climbers has not gone unnoticed. Individual members of the Hist are hoping to arrange a memorial service in Chapel, and are planning to follow the lead which U.C.D. gave this week when they adjourned a meeting of the L. & H. Society, and sent a telegram to Lady Churchill. These would be most welcome. Feeling in College has generally been one of disappointment in the Irish tribute. Let us hope that the black flag which touched so many Dubliners on their way to work on Saturday is not the last tribute which Trinity is to pay. If Telfis Eireann was pleased with "burying Churchill in 30 minutes" (as one Dubliner put it), Trinity appears not to have been.

sive programme for the year. The new Committee will represent Trinity at many I.C.Y. functions, will plan corresponding programmes at College, and will co-operate closely with U.N.S.A. branches throughout the country.

## UNSA is Born

The Dublin University Association for International Affairs, in an unprecedented move last Tuesday night, re-affirmed their commitment to the work of the United Nations. The Association set up a special committee to deal with the affairs of the U.N. at Trinity and drew attention to its existing connection with the Irish United Nations' Student Association by adding the name D.U.N.S.A. to the D.U.A.I.A. title it now uses.

The U.N.S.A. Committee will be chaired by Kanaan Atiya—an Iraqi—who said of the new Committee: "International affairs are becoming increasingly United Nations affairs. The new Committee will try to centre attention on the exciting and often controversial work the U.N. is doing." Mr. Atiya went on to say that many of the most vital international issues were not being fully discussed at Trinity because of their very controversial nature. "The new D.U.A.I.A. and D.U.N.S.A. will concentrate on many of these issues."

The Committee will take a central rôle in the coming International Co-operative Year. Ireland is one of the 12 nations on the special U.N. Committee for I.C.Y. and the Irish U.N. Association is planning an extensive programme for the year.

The Society for Voluntary Social Work held its first meeting last Monday, 1st February, in West Chapel "A" at 5.15 p.m. Messrs. D. Barham, R. N. Towe and K. Stark were appointed Committee members, and Miss M. Mitchell, the Secretary.

It was decided that, before next Monday, the Committee would meet to draw up a constitution and would submit the same to the Board.

The Society's headquarters for this term will be in Mr. D. Barham's rooms—No. 38; anyone who wishes to enquire about the Society's activities should visit the above room in the G.M.B.

Everyone present at the meeting next Monday, 8th February, to be held at the same time and place, will be given some definite social work to do. By next week all preliminary hurdles will be overcome.

## On The Shelf

This week there has been considerable speculation on the future of Regent House. College sources have been reticent to commit themselves to any disclosure of plans, but it is evident that there are two main interests lobbying the Board.

Naturally, there is a strong body advocating the retention of Regent House as a library. Recently, the largely autonomous libraries of Lecky and Regent House have been brought under the responsibility of the main library. But only technically. It is not at all evident that this centralisation of authority will lead to any substantial coordination of facilities.

The Lecky library, in the bowels of the Museum Building, is in the process of expansion into the Law Seminar Room where there will be more open shelf and reading facilities for students in Law, Economics, History, and Political Science. But when it is completed at the end of term, the students in Economics and those in Political Science will be working at the other end of College under the eaves of Regent House. The extension of the Lecky, I am told, are permanent; so there can be no hope of moving the Modern Language section from Regent House to the Lecky, down amongst the Mod. men.

Then the new library is rebuilt there will have to be a further reshuffle, and more confusion. It is precisely because of this apparent lack of policy and co-ordination of library facilities and because it is possible that Regent House will become redundant as a library, that there are strong competing interests.

At present, with its long curved tables and raised dias, the Regent House would be more suited as a poor man's General Assembly—there could hardly be a more incongruous setting for a library. One suggestion is that it should be used as an undergraduate common room. Indeed this is a suggestion that is believed to be before the Board in a recommendation of the Dawson Report of 1963, set up to investigate the re-organisation of No. 4. It is a particularly praiseworthy idea for the major societies are far too crowded. The original functions and conceptions have been sacrificed for the problems of mass student welfare. The major Societies should be running as separate units, providing their own peculiar and unique contributions to college life, and not, as they are now, the very substance of the social life in College.

A large undergraduate common room would, apart from its own inherent advantages, allow the major societies to return to specialised and well-informed societies.

This idea has for far too long been regarded as a luxury, but it is certainly far from that. It is to be hoped that this will be one recommendation that will be acted upon and not shelved.

## Personal

"YES Charity Magazine" offers openings for young men and women. Applications invited for the posts of Sales Manager and Motor Transport Officer. Fast Secretaries with instant fingers will be vitally required. Apply in writing, marked "Personnel," to "YES," No. 3, T.C.D.

**INFORMAL** Group of Christian Scientists at Trinity College, Dublin, will hold a meeting this afternoon in West Chapel "A" at 3 p.m. All members of the University are cordially invited to attend.

**DANCE-HALL** Decorators at Trinity Ball. Position and free tickets offered to best ideas.—Trinity Week, 34 T.C.D.

### ELIZABETHAN SOCIETY

#### PRESIDENTIAL MEETING

TUESDAY, 9th FEB., IN G.M.B.

Inaugural Address:

"WOMEN IN THE MAKING OF MODERN IRELAND"

by the President

MISS MELISSA STANFORD

Speakers: Lionel Fleming, Mary Lavin, Ullick O'Connor, Katharine Whitehorn. The Chair will be taken at 8.30 by Dr. F. E. Moran

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