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Trinity News

A DUBLIN UNIVERSITY WEEKLY

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

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1955

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HOPELESS HOPLESS HOPS

Not "done" to dance in Dixon

LAST term almost marked the end of the Dixon Hops, so poorly were they attended. Now there has been a numerical transformation; most dances have been a sell-out. College Societies are happy for the profits have become a reality. On the surface this is indeed an encouraging sign.

What a pity it is not the result of undergraduate interest. Dixons were instituted so that Trinity men and women could meet socially, not to give opportunities for raising funds. The latter reason has become so predominant that outside ticket sales exceed those in College.

A "Trinity News" survey showed not only that as little as 15 per cent. of the girls who spend their Saturday evenings there are in College, but also that nearly 60 per cent. of the men are not studying in Trinity, and a considerable number of these outsiders come from U.C.D.

It is indeed unfortunate that this tendency should be so strong at a time when many successful efforts have been made to improve the standard of Dixon hops by providing colourful decorations, a new band, and a refreshment bar. As our photograph of the Engineers'

Hop illustrates, dances, no longer humdrum, have new life.

No Beer

Nothing stronger than ciderette is sold, which presumably accounts for the phenomenal influx of people after ten o'clock, having before that hour found attendance at nearby licensed houses necessary. But, on the whole, the behaviour is better than it used to be, and fewer appear in an alcoholic stupor.

On the other hand, these alterations have definitely not attracted the College in general, and the atmosphere, with the sedentary segregation of the sexes and style of conversation of the girls, is reminiscent of the Crystal. The Dixon provides one of the few opportunities for Trinity men and women to meet socially; it is unfortunate that the Saturday hops are rapidly losing contact with Trinity students.

At the Engineers' Hop:



HISTORY REDEEMED

Among politicians, those who possess an historical education are normally the unsuccessful men. In interpreting the past, all the factors are known, but in explaining the present many important links may be missing. This was the opinion of Dr. McDowell, speaking at the opening meeting of the History Society last Friday. He was replying to Miss Elizabeth Horn's inaugural address, "Wasted Years," in which she made a plea for "history as a source of humanism." History is the story of man and to understand the present we must study the past.

Mr. Hugh Kearney of U.C.D. believed that one of the great values of history was that it made us feel at home in the world. Statesmen appealed to it to justify their actions, but the historian has no place in politics. Dr. McDowell challenged this as he thought that the purely academic historian was in danger of becoming too isolated. He was not prepared to say whether history was useful, because the word "useful" is indefinable.

Mr. Thomas Hogan was unfortunately largely inaudible. Dr. Charles Dickson put in a plea for local history, and Dr. Moody, the President, summed up, stating that one of the great movements in Ireland to-day is the increasing interest being shown in history by young people.

LANGUAGE GROUPS

The first group meetings of the Mod. Lang. Society were held last week and gave a hope of larger and more enthusiastic audiences this year.

The German group had a successful meeting on Wednesday, 23rd. to hear a collection of poems by Schiller on gramophone records. The poems and part of "Wallenstein's Tod" were read by well-known actors.

On Thursday the French group had a full house of about 50 people to hear Mlle. Rennesson talk on "La Richesse de la Littérature Française Actuelle." Unfortunately, time ran out before she could cover her subject, but she touched on Gide, Claudel, Colette, Mauriac, Maurois and as many of their contemporaries as possible. The whole meeting was conducted in French, and this is to be the rule for the future.

Last Tuesday at 4 o'clock, Mr. E. M. Deegan showed colour slides of an interesting journey from St. Jean de Luz to Toledo. The photographs were unusual, not only because Mr. Deegan had been careful to avoid tourist routes, but also because he had an eye for rare and beautiful views of places which fascinated him by their strangeness.

There were excellent views of the harbour of St. Jean de Luz, the foothills of the Pyrenees and the tablelands of Navarre; and striking landscapes in the country around Logrono and Soria — a region bypassed by most visitors with astonishing consistency.

Mr. Deegan (who provided a running commentary on his holiday while projecting the photographs) concluded with a few original pictures of Toledo and Aranjuez.

REGIONAL ROUND

To-night the Phil. are sponsoring the regional round of the Irish Students' Association Debating Tournament. This is a sub-section and a semi-final of "The Observer" television tournament, the final of which is to be televised in England on December 10th. Those in this region are U.C.D., U.C.G., College of Surgeons, the Veterinary College and the U.P.S. The motion is "That extreme Nationalism presents a threat to world peace." Ald. A. Byrne will be in the chair, and two of the three adjudicators will be Dr. Chubb and Mr. Declan Costello.

DELINQUENT PROBLEM

On Tuesday evening in the Regent House, Lord Pakenham addressed the Laurentian Society on the subject of "A Christian Approach to Criminal Responsibility." He began by emphasising that there was no general principle of causation and that the psychologist, in endeavouring to understand the criminal, had stressed those factors over which the delinquent had no personal control, such as the social environment. The psychological and moral influences of the family were more important than social and hereditary factors.

Lord Pakenham said that it was impossible for the Christian, owing to his beliefs, to accept the view that all crime was a disease. It was the general tendency among criminologists to speak of causal or criminogenic factors rather than causes of crime; for example, the broken home did not necessarily make a child delinquent, but did undoubtedly increase the risk of his becoming one.

Lord Pakenham concluded by saying that some connection should be maintained between the deserts due to a criminal and the penalty. In framing a penalty, its effect as deterrent and the justness of it should be taken into account, though ultimately it would only be justified as a means of reforming the prisoner. The President of the Society, Dr. O'Sullivan, was in the chair.

PROTECTION?

At the meeting of the Commerce and Economics Society last Monday, a talk was given by Mr. Lionel Booth, of Poole and Booth, on the protection of Irish industry. Mr. Booth dealt with protection from the economic, social and political aspects. He thought that opposition to protection was based largely on prejudice. The danger of over-centralisation exists, irrespective of protection, though protection does much to foster it. The idea that protection was backing up inefficient industry was a misconception.

Public opinion, rather than Government control, was the consumers' best protection against the continuation of an inefficient industry. Mr. Booth concluded by saying that Irish industry should be based as far as possible on this country's own resources, rather than on the development of industries which shelter behind high tariff walls.

The Chairman, Mr. James Meenan, a lecturer in Economics at U.C.D., recalled that Irish Nationalist opinion in the nineteenth century was highly protectionist.

Since 1922, protection has been applied indiscriminately by successive governments. In the early 1930's the aim was to achieve self-sufficiency. Later, it was to create employment. Whereas in reality, the only chance of retaining the population is not by providing uneconomic employment, but rather by the creation of wealth, which would lead to a higher standard of living. Protection has in fact deflected attention from agriculture, in an attempt to build up an export industry. Mr. Meenan ended by giving the view that if successive governments over the last twenty years had concentrated on raising agricultural output, instead of concerning themselves with developing industry, the result would have been a far more prosperous Ireland to-day.

HOLY UNION

While the Auditor, Mr. A. C. Kuma, was being united in holy matrimony last Friday afternoon, the Metaphysical Society itself was uniting with the Mathematical Society in a meeting at which Mr. P. A. Olagunju, Auditor of the Maths. Society, read a paper on "Logic and Sets."

Suggesting that logic ought no longer to be thought of only as the "vestibule of Metaphysics," Mr. Olagunju set out to forge the link between logic and mathematics, brilliantly building up an algebraic system into the terms of which could be translated the traditional logical proposition, syllogism, etc.

Mr. M. J. Kenny considered symbolic logic from the point of view of a student of philosophy, and Mr. C. C. Walker, Secretary of the Maths Society, gave some applications to the "set theory."

Prof. E. J. Furlong, in the chair, noted the appropriateness of this joint meeting of the societies, continuing the traditional link in T.C.D. between philosophy and mathematics, exemplified in the past in men like Berkeley and Boote.

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Vol. 3 TRINITY NEWS No. 5
THURSDAY, 1ST DECEMBER, 1955

A GENERATION ON TRIAL

IT is gratifying to feel that at any rate one of our articles this term has started a healthy controversy whose more concrete results appear in our correspondence columns again this week. Mr. Pentycross's letter attacks the opinion that Mr. Kaminski adopted in his letter published last week, and we are pleased that our editorial comments appended to that letter have inspired the original writer to further action. However, we cannot understand Mr. Kaminski's disinclination to argue with us nor his fear of what is implicit in such a step. He certainly can have no fear of being ignored, as all letters which we have received so far this term have been published.

In the course of his argument he refers to the by now notorious conference of Yalta. Ever since then, Yalta has been made the Aunt Sally of any politician who has required a scapegoat for his own inept failures. It is traditional to condemn the decisions of previous generations, judging them by the results of events which they could not foresee. Attacks on the New Deal are the popular pastime in United States politics at the moment, and the attempts of President Roosevelt to find an answer to the gigantic problems which faced America in the early 1930's are completely removed from their political and social context and dumped in the electric chair.

This is an exceptionally dangerous attitude; just how dangerous was shown by Alistair Cooke in his brilliant book, "A Generation on Trial." It is the historian's duty to pass some form of political judgment on the actions of historical figures, but he often uncovers hornets' nests when he passes moral judgments. The politician usually encounters no such trouble because every generation thinks it is superior to its predecessors. But criticism of the past is only valuable if this study makes us wiser and to avoid inconvenient factors of context is only debunking the issue.

If we are unwilling to make allowances for human mistakes and if we refuse to try to recapture the urgent needs of the moment when judging the past and instead implant our own notions upon it, we will miss the greatness of many great men and sentence many other men to five years' jail in state penitentiaries.

The results of a survey carried out by "Trinity News" into the numbers of College students taking vacation jobs will be published in next week's issue.

REQUEST

Dear Sir, — Through the medium of "Trinity News" I would like to ask if any reader could give me information about the part played by the College O.T.C. during the Easter Rising (1916).

V. Ennis.
Geology Department, T.C.D.

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Profile:

THE CAPTAIN OF THE RUGBY CLUB



Mr. P. R. C. Dowse

Peter Dowse was born into a well-known rugby-playing family on 28th May, 1934. He has denied flatly the rumour that the first coherent word he spoke was "feet" (!), but from the start it became apparent that rugger was to become his first love. He was educated at Portora Royal School, where he was captain of rugby during his last year and where he also distinguished himself at rowing. He entered College as a Medical student in 1952 and has so far failed to follow the tradition of the Rugby Club, by sailing through every exam.

This season has been a personal disappointment to Peter. Due to an unfortunate cycling accident in September he has been unable to turn out for the 1st XV and has thereby missed a Leinster "cap" which many considered a virtual certainty for him this season. Peter's attitude towards this set-back is typical of the man, for although confined to the touch-line, his unfailing enthusiasm has contributed greatly towards the function of a team which has been steadily progressing towards its main object this term—the winning of the colours match against our old rivals, U.C.D., next Saturday.

His chief immediate ambition is, naturally enough, to play rugger for his country. He has already represented the Irish Universities in Paris, and seems certain of achieving higher honours within the next few years. After this, his only aim is to retire into a settled existence as a general practitioner in the country, where he will be able to exchange his lethal bicycle for a more sedate method of transport.

CORRESPONDENCE

THE POLES

Dear Sir,—I should like to join issue with Mr. Kaminski on a point arising from his letter in your last issue. Mentioning World War II he says: "I have reason to believe that had Germany settled down after the conquest of Poland and come out with proposals for pacification, she would have found an enthusiastic response in the West."

Between the final conquest of Poland (approximately September 15th, 1939) and the "drawing into the war's vortex of many more states," early in 1940, there was a period of "phony" war. During this period, Germany having "settled down," Herr Hitler made several overtures to Britain to the effect that if he were given a free hand in Eastern Europe, the British Empire would be unmolested. All these overtures were rejected.

I therefore resent the slur against British political integrity, implicit in Mr. Kaminski's remark. I should like to add, too, that France, far from being attacked and thus "drawn into the vortex," declared war on Germany on the same date at the British did, also by reason of a security pact with Poland. —Yours faithfully,

C. R. Pentycross.

Dear Sir,—It's against my principles to argue with the editorial staff of a popular periodical. It is dangerous in any case. In spite of that, however, I find myself forced into an effort of minute distinctions.

Commenting upon my letter in the last issue of the paper you pointed out that opinions expressed in the article on the Poles were ascertained from the Poles themselves. I will not dispute the assertion, but suggest that there might have been a marginal misunderstanding between questioner and questioned. The assumption seems to me very likely where the term "Westernisation" is employed. To a Pole this implies simply the removal of Communists, i.e., foreign-suzerainty, from Poland. I am afraid that that was not the interpretation many from the West have given to it.

The argument about expediency or principle in the conduct of the West is intangible to a degree and I will grant that the point is arguable. It will not be out of place here to recall Bernard Shaw's brilliant Lucifer, observing an Englishman's tendency to confusion or

COLLEGE OBSERVED

Writing

There are, of course, many other kinds of egotists besides the didactic ex-service bore and the neurotic ex-schoolroom bore mentioned in this column last week. There are northerners ("Last Twelfth I . . ."), southern English ("Well really, old man, I do think . . ."), colonials ("Gee I . . ."), foreigners ("Vell I . . ."), women ("Darling, of course I never . . ."), Editor of "T.C.D.—A College Miscellany" ("Let Wood write the Godot review, I missed the critics last Sunday"), and subtler egotists ("Tell me more . . ."). In fact everything under the sun, the moon and the stars which is animate is also selfish. This is a happy thought. So you really cannot blame the undergraduate who (for the most part) has not truly lived or thought or done anything worth writing about; when in despair he writes about himself.

So give us this term our termly "Icarus." There are ways of avoiding this. It is possible to specialise, to write about watch mechanisms and atom bombs, sex and flagellation. But who wants to know anything about watch mechanisms and atom bombs? And sex and flagellation are hardly the done thing. So one falls back on the physically orthodox and the mentally immature. Among the contributors are Michael Sickley, Staley Punn, Tommy M'Groin, Toad-in-the-Cole, etc., all edited by An Claustrophobia.

Reading

If one has nothing better to write about, the Reading Room is certainly worthy of observation. It is nearly always full of people. During the afternoon, in fact, it is quite crowded. Most of those who are there are not entitled to be there anyway, but the Vice-Provost's lecture on restricted admission is already forgotten by most freshmen. Most irritating of experiences for the Sophister to suffer is to find that his seat has been taken by some peach-cheeked freshwoman while he has been consulting the catalogue. Over his books she had dumped the inevitable bucket bag. Over her face she is busy spreading Marmite or some other cosmetic while carrying on conversation with her neighbour three chairs away. Really, Mr. Vice-Provost, you will have to make your meaning a little more clear.

Rules

If, of course, this means more rules, then, alas! The Junior Dean, who came in for so much praise at the beginning of term, must now be one of College's most unpopular personalities. That, of course, is his job, to be unpopular. If the Reading Room bores you and you want a moment to laugh, walk into East Theatre buildings and read all the restrictive notices put up just recently.

Gas

Since they mended the gas there has not been any. "Fru-Fru."

CORRESPONDENCE

THE POLES

Voltaire's appreciations of France's mercenary preferences. "An Englishman," said Lucifer, "thinks he is moral when he is only uncomfortable." Obviously, the devil was not a politician for otherwise he would have looked into their honest duplicity and found that England never fights for her own interests. Popular principles are England's guiding stars, though nowhere was there a more impressive succession of philosophical thinkers damning universal ideas as humbug totally unfit for consideration in politics.

Was England acting on principle? Did she and France go into the war in 1939 to save Poland's independence? Why, then, were they so eager to prostitute that very principle in Munich only a year before? England subscribed to the criminal acts of Yalta; true with reluctance, though easily overcome. France deplored her inability to do so! Why? Was that a principle?

In both instances the origin of attachment to principles can be traced back to policy decisions of Cabinet meetings. Principles are venerable symbols of loyalty to common values. When their adoption and rejection alternate in quick succession on plausible grounds, we are apt to get suspicious. Nothing can excuse the conduct of the West in the last 30 years with regard to commonly-held principles. Not even stupidity, though perhaps petty selfishness will. —Yours truly,

J. Kaminski.

Dear Sir,—Some of us who study Russian are intending to form a Russian group to provide an opportunity of practising the language.

We propose that the group be set up on an informal basis, with meetings once a week. The first meeting will be held in the first week of Hilary Term, on Saturday, 28th January, in W. Somary's rooms, 40 College.

The group's activities would include discussions, talks, play readings, song recitals, etc.

Anyone will be welcome to come and take part, whether Trinity students or not. Only Russian will be spoken.

So if anyone knows some Russian (even if it is only a little) and is interested, they are invited to get in touch with: Lisa Simms, 6 T.C.D.; Wolfgang Somary, 40 T.C.D.; Ryszard E. Kozubowski, c/o 2 T.C.D.



SOCIAL CIRCULAR

Nicholas Westby recently lost a weekend. Finder, please return.

* Clodagh Phipps (Charlie's sister) has opened a fashion salon in Ann Street. She will concentrate on Irish fabrics and traditional Irish designs.

* The following have honoured College with a visit:

* Lord Pakenham of Cowley.

A U.C.D. history student.

Dr. Charles Dickson.

An American tourist looking for the National Museum.

* * * * * Apropos of Miss Horn's advertisement in this column last week, the following letter has been received:

Dear Sirs,—Since the revered Miss Liz. Horn has not, like us, the facilities for hearing that delightful ditty, "The Foggy, Foggy Dew," during her lectures, may we recommend the following recording: Josh White—Brunswick L810, —Yours helpfully, The Dublin Jazz Appreciation Society.

S.R.C.

Dance Committee

The success of last Saturday night's "hop" at the Dixon fully justified the hard work put in by the S.R.C. Dance Committee. The hall itself was gaily decorated with balloons and streamers, and a general air of festivity prevailed throughout the evening. The originality of the organisers in providing a refreshments bar is much to be commended. Numerous spot prizes were given away, among which were several tickets for the Commencements Ball. The vocal efforts of the three couples competing in one of the spots were greatly appreciated and the volume of applause accorded to the successful pair indicated the presence of a large proportion of the Medical Faculty.

This year the Commencements Ball is being held on Thursday, December 8th, in the Metropole Ballroom. As in previous years, the demand for tickets for this dance has been very great, and those who wish to go will save themselves disappointment by buying their tickets and booking their tables immediately. Tickets are on sale every afternoon from 5-6 p.m. in the S.R.C. rooms, No. 4 College, or from B. A. Harkness, No. 17 College.

Publicity Committee

Illustrated brochures of Trinity College are now on sale, price 2/6, and may be obtained from the S.R.C. rooms, from Co-op, or on Buffet.

The Trinity College diaries for 1956 are now on sale and are priced at 5/6 and 4/6. They contain much information invaluable to those in College, which has this year been revised and brought up to date.

THOUSANDS DIED

Last Tuesday H. Butler, a graduate of Oxford University and a student of Balkan affairs, addressed the S.C.M. on "Churches Behind the Iron Curtain." Some interesting facts were revealed.

The Orthodox Churches in Moscow now number fifty-five where there were once sixteen hundred, but by far the most startling information concerned the mass "conversion" campaign undertaken by the pro-German Government of Northern Yugoslavia in 1941; the pattern this campaign took was to herd all those who held fast to Orthodoxy into railway trucks and dump them over precipices; 41,000 people, young and old, died in this way.

It was into this situation that the Communists came as a happy release. The Christian Church has much to answer for.

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CAREERS SUPPLEMENT

Introduction by

J. K. HUDSON, Appointments Officer, Trinity College, Dublin.

THE series of articles which follows has been specially written by men and women who are interested to see university graduates—and more especially Trinity men and women—find a job which will fully match their talents and enable them to make a worthwhile contribution to society wherever they choose to go.

Opportunities in Ireland

In the first article, Mr. Davies of Cambridge has sketched the general picture of opportunities which exist, especially with reference to the United Kingdom, but there is no general appraisal of the situation in Ireland, for here I feel the opportunities open to any graduate wishing to stay depend very much on what he or she has to offer and, equally important, the time when they are available. An opportunity missed in Ireland, whatever the cause, may mean a lengthy wait which few can afford—or worse, the obligation to find a temporary and often unsuitable job; and this temporary job may give to any career a stamp difficult to efface. Thus, whilst Ireland needs her graduates to stay, the decision to do so requires courage and must be backed by plenty of initiative in the search for jobs.

Seeking Information

The other articles and advertisements have been chosen to give a cross section of opinion from those who are specialists in both the academic and outside worlds, from T.C.D. men who have made good and from others who have as yet stepped up only two or three rungs of the ladder. None of these gives a complete picture of opportunities even in the smaller fields; rather the intention has been to stimulate interest and to start independent discussion, reading, thinking and fact-finding.

So many young men and women who come along to the Appointments Office think that the only way to find about every type of job is for me to tell them (and this within the half an hour when I really prefer to hear them talk). They forget that there is some onus on them to find out facts, by coming along to listen to speakers from outside companies or Government offices whenever they visit College; by discussing prospects with others in College who have visited firms in the United

Kingdom; talking to tutors and departmental heads who are in touch with industry; writing or visiting Trinity graduates who have recently taken up jobs (I will gladly supply suitable contacts); or, best of all, spending part of the vacation visiting companies or concerns which interest them—in some cases special vacation courses are run to give the university man an insight into the workings of industry—and, of course, by using the numerous publications, still much too glossy, available in our own Careers Information Room. Once equipped with this knowledge, the student will derive much greater benefit from further interviews with me and potential employers.

If then the articles which follow will help to start you on this first task, I am sure all our contributors will feel their time has been well spent.

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The General Prospect

By J. A. W. DAVIES, O.B.E., M.A.

Secretary, Cambridge University Appointments Board

IN the modern world the call for brains and for the capacity to assess and conduct affairs becomes increasingly insistent. The growing complexity of government: the rapid development of new scientific techniques: the startling expansion of research effort in private industry and under the auspices of officialdom: the need to maintain British business in countries swept by strong nationalistic movements: the drive for higher productivity: the emphasis on the social responsibilities of employers: all these factors combine to strain to danger point the nation's resources in man-power of high mental and personal calibre. The right employment of graduates has become a matter of keen public concern. Irish talent will be as welcome in British organisations and services as it is in its home environment. Irish scientific or technological talent may even be more welcome, since the shortages are mounting year by year.

Post-War Changes

In the United Kingdom, as the Education Act of 1944 is put into effect, a higher proportion of the more intelligent youngsters from school proceed to the universities, thereby reducing both

makers, the analysis of economic trends, the measurement of production and productivity and the survey of financial movements occupy a place of mounting importance. Further, there are signs that the development of automatic control systems and of electronic computing devices is broadening appreciably the range of openings for the mathematician.

Fortresses of Culture

Fourthly, supply has tended to outstrip demand in the occupations calling for literary and creative propensities. The would-be writers and producers, the aspiring journalists and publishers, the novices of advertising and information services constitute a force for which insufficient vacancies fall open. Many of these men misconceive both the limits of their own talent and the attributes which such professions require; but even quite a gifted young man has not found it easy to get a good start. Very recently, however, the formation of the companies contracting for programmes under I.T.A., the consequent spur to the B.B.C.'s efforts, the financial recovery of the film industry and the easier supply of newsprint have combined to loosen the defences of these difficult fortresses of culture. But advancement still awaits only the man with the right flair. Interest and goodwill is not enough.

The Professions

Fifthly, a word about the professions. Medicine seems temporarily to have over-produced doctors—at any rate, to the extent that qualified men may have to accept appointments overseas and in the less attractive and salubrious districts of this country. The weakest intending teachers of Arts subjects sometimes find it hard to secure an opening of the standing they expect, but in general (always excepting science and mathematics) the market is well balanced. It is becoming more difficult and no less expensive to make one's way at the Bar. Accountants and solicitors are turned out in considerable numbers, but at present there is no sign that they cannot be absorbed. Architects and surveyors complain of a slight overcrowding in their professions. Dentistry and veterinary medicine, however, are definitely short of recruits.

Future Trends

These few strokes of the brush suggest a picture bright with optimism and plenty. The more cautious graduate may accept its bona fides, but may add, with Napoleon's mother, pourvu que ça dure. Can we honestly predict the continued flowering of this fruitful crop? Given a world economy in which the British Isles can play at any rate something approaching its normal rôle, it is difficult to see why the recruitment of graduates should deteriorate. Certainly a disaster of the first magnitude would be needed to equate the demand for scientists and engineers with the supply. Opportunities in Government service and in teaching might not be greatly affected by a slump. The professions which at the last analysis rely on business for their money would suffer in some measure. Undoubtedly, the recruitment of Arts graduates into industry and commerce would be reduced, though the longer-sighted concerns with powerful financial reserves would probably maintain their recruiting against better times ahead. But only an adverse economic movement pervading all branches of the economy is likely to make a serious change in the general buoyancy which at present prevails.

THE WOMAN GRADUATE AND EMPLOYMENT

By MISS I. F. HILTON, M.Sc., F.L.S.

Secretary, Women's Employment Federation

We live in an age where a good degree in any of the physical sciences is a guarantee of immediate employment. Opportunities for the biologist are increasing also, but the new Arts graduate who is not proceeding to a course in social studies or a teaching diploma faces a very different state of affairs.

Using a Degree

The inevitable question arises, "How can I use my French, or History, or Classics?" The search for well-paid, interesting work in specialised fields usually produces disappointment and sometimes disillusion. International work, or "a job involving travel," proves to be illusive and nobody seems very certain where they are to be found. It is not surprising that the Arts graduate frequently becomes discouraged and a little cynical or may even doubt the value of the three or four years which lie behind her. Things are by no means as bad as they seem and a cleared picture of the facts may help to set the situation in its proper perspective.

First, it is necessary to remind ourselves that the chief function of a university is to provide higher education—not vocational training. Though many of the special skills acquired there have a market value, a good and disciplined mind is an asset for life and not least useful in the important sphere of homemaking. The best fruits of university training are rarely immediately apparent, nor can they be judged by earning capacity. To be "exposed to excellence" for three to four years is a tremendous privilege and we should not underestimate it.

Secondly, the new graduate should not be impatient or disheartened if a prospective employer does not immediately see the potential connection between a

first-class honours and the capacity to become an executive in his firm. This has to be proved. A certain elasticity of mind, a willingness to start at the bottom and humility about one's academic achievements are very disarming traits and sometimes lead to the chance one so badly covets.

Immediate Openings

There are a number of things the graduate can try without further training. The Civil Service, the Foreign Service, Local Government are all entered by open competition. The Colonial Service and the Nationalised Industries have need of young graduates. In the field of Industry and Commerce a number of firms run management trainee schemes on a salaried basis for selected graduates. The Women's Services need officers and specialists and offer direct commissions to graduates.

Further Training

For those who can contemplate further training, the field of social work has much to offer. Hospital Almoning, Psychiatric Social work, Community work, Housing Management are all careers for which a degree is an excellent background.

If a very short training is the only possibility, secretarial work is often a back door into many attractive jobs. Secretarial skills are used in many and varied ways, and at present they are highly paid.

"Careers for Graduates," published by the London University (5/-), is a mine of helpful information, whilst the Women's Employment Federation, 251 Brompton Road, London, S.W.3., is always available to women graduates for advice and consultations by letter or interview.

in numbers and in mental quality the flow of school-leavers from which many employers, particularly in industry and commerce, traditionally drew the bulk of their future managers and technical experts. These employers are, therefore, constrained to recruit graduates more widely than in the past, not merely to improve the quality of their executive, but to maintain the standards of pre-war recruiting.

Science and Arts Graduates

What are the most conspicuous features of the labour market for graduates in the past two or three years? First, any young man with a degree in the physical sciences, in engineering or in technology can be certain of a good start in industry or in government service. Those with degrees of some distinction can pick and choose to a remarkable extent. But the reluctance of young scientists to become schoolmasters threatens to leave without adequate successors the generations at present practising these subjects.

Secondly, manufacturing industry has greatly expanded the recruitment of arts graduates (by which term is meant men who have not taken science, engineering, mathematics or agriculture) and has given considerable attention to the best method of training and introducing them to business management. While these men find their principal outlet in marketing and buying, in staff management and publicity and to some extent in accounting and secretarial departments, a significant minority may be found in the factory, playing some part in production management. What industry insists upon from the arts graduate is a readiness to learn, an adaptable disposition and the capacity to deal harmoniously, yet effectively, with personal relationships.

Economist and Mathematician

Thirdly, in government, in industry and finance, in co-ordinating bodies, such as trade associations or industrial councils, the economic statistician is plainly being called for in increasing numbers. Either for information purposes or for the guidance of policy



a Career with Hedley

In all the main divisions of the Company—Advertising, Sales, Supply, Finance, Research, and Manufacturing—there are opportunities for university graduates.

Careful selection is carried out to make sure that recruits will enjoy the work in the department of the Company in which they start their career.

The Company's aim is the eventual development of the man to the fullest extent of his ability in the field to which he is best suited.

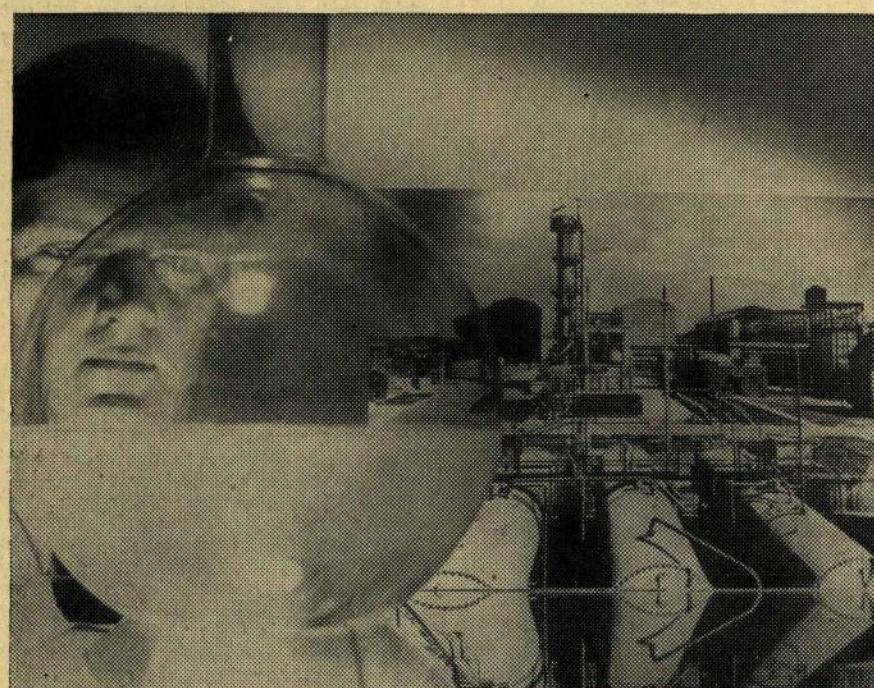
Hedley follows the practice of promoting from within its own organisation. All executive posts are filled from within the Company, and management responsibilities are assigned early.

COMPLETE INFORMATION ABOUT CAREERS IN HEDLEY CAN BE OBTAINED FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS BOARD

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Yet research—and discovery—are only the beginning. There remains the problem—always complex and sometimes supremely difficult—of translating laboratory techniques into bulk production processes, and, in this, the chemist and the engineer play an equal part. It is significant that, in the ten years 1945-54, I.C.I. spent £190,000,000 on new construction and modernisation.

Naturally the manning and management of this large organisation calls for the continuous recruitment of large numbers of chemists, other scientists and engineers. To such men the Company can offer interesting and worthwhile careers.

Imperial Chemical Industries Limited



CAREERS FOR CHEMISTS

By E. R. STUART, M.A., B.Sc., F.R.I.C.
Lecturer in Chemistry, T.C.D.

At the present time, one of the major problems facing a graduate in Chemistry is not the availability of a job, but rather the decision as to which of the many jobs offered he is to accept. So much so that representatives of various industrial concerns will be visiting College in the next few months to interview and "sign-up" Senior Sophisters, contingent upon the latter gaining a First or Second in Mod., next October!

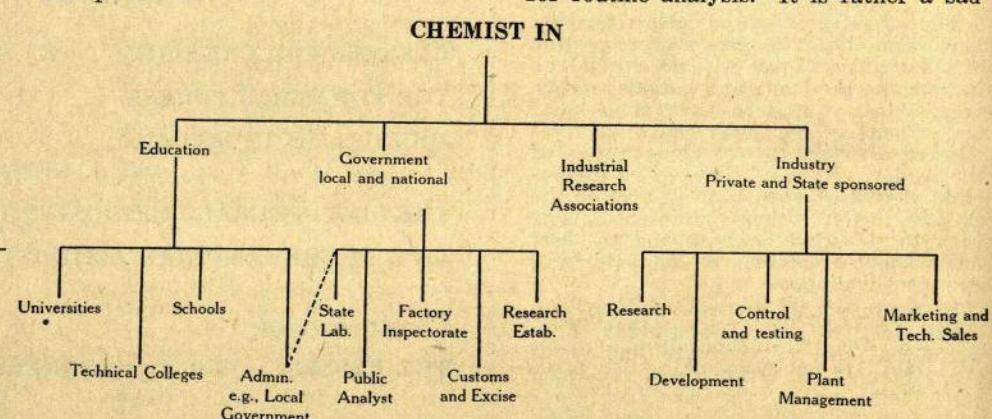
Looking Around

What is the undergraduate to do, therefore, to ensure that he does choose the right job? First, he should consult the excellent series of articles (over 20 so far) on "The Chemist and His Work" in recent issues of the Journal of the Royal Institute of Chemistry, in which various types of work on which chemists are engaged are discussed by senior men actually working in these fields.

Secondly, he should avail himself of the vacation courses offered by many industrial firms; these are intended not only to "sell" industry to the future chemist, but also to allow prospective employers to look over the available talent—frequently with mutually beneficial results. These two suggestions, then, should materially clarify the situation in the undergraduate mind.

Range of Work

If we attempt to summarise as briefly as possible the types of employment open to chemists we might show this picture:—



Generally speaking, a "research-minded" man will tend to gravitate towards the more academic job except in so far as cash is a major factor in his demands, in which case he is more liable to be found on the research side of industry. It would be unwise to generalise too much, but a man's predilections usually point the way fairly clearly to the type of work most suited to him. Also, it should be emphasised that distinctions are not always clear cut—for example, many industrial research laboratories are engaged in fundamental research, whereas some universities undertake applied research projects.

Having chosen his type of employment, what prospects now face the individual with respect to (a) finding a job, (b) expectation in the job? Again, in general terms, there are more vacancies in the industrial category than in all the others put together; and secondly, whereas research experience (M.Sc. or preferably Ph.D.) is highly desirable in almost every field, it is somewhat less necessary in the production and sales aspects of industry.

Guide to Salaries

Turning to financial prospects, we may quote from the survey made by the Royal Institute of Chemistry; having

been made in 1953 it is somewhat dated already, but may be used as a guide.

Again, note that there have been increases since 1953, and, for instance, recent graduates have entered industrial employment at around the £675-£750 mark for a good Mod., and £850 for a Ph.D. Also, in industry it is becoming customary for the directors, members of the board, etc., of large chemical organisations to be drawn from the ranks of chemists—gone are the days when the chemist was merely a "hired-hand"! Indeed, no fewer than 79 chemists in the United Kingdom have salaries of over £5,000 per annum, of whom 60 are in industry and 16 are consultants—none, as might be expected, are in universities!

Prospects in Ireland

The foregoing applies primarily to conditions in the United Kingdom, where most of our graduates find employment. What prospects are there ahead of the man who wishes to remain in Ireland? As is to be expected, jobs are fewer and further between, and competition is keen. The universities between them offer only one or two vacancies per annum, and openings in bodies such as the State laboratory, Institute of Industrial Research and Standards, Medical Research laboratories, etc., are relatively infrequent. In industry, apart from a few larger concerns that employ a number of chemists, many Irish chemists are employed in the food-processing industries in which most firms employ only one or two chemists for routine analysis. It is rather a sad

feature that Irish industries, with one or two notable exceptions, are just not research-minded, so that opportunities for a research chemist are somewhat limited. It is to be hoped that the current drive for industrial expansion will lead to more openings for chemists, e.g., in oil-refining and mining industries.

As regards remuneration and prospects, for a good man the possibilities in this country are, on the whole, comparable with those outlined above for the United Kingdom, although salaries, particularly at the lower levels (and the upper!) tend to be somewhat less. Here, it may be mentioned, that the Institute of Chemistry of Ireland, in addition to its professional activities, has established an employment bureau and from time to time publishes recommended salary scales.

Finally, the Professor of Chemistry and members of staff of the School of Chemistry are always available to advise undergraduates and to assist them in finding suitable employment.

Occupation/Remuneration			
Occupation	Number of Fellows and Associates	Per cent. of Total	Average remuneration lies between
Industry	4,014	58.6	£1,280-£1,470
Nationalised Industry	357	5.2	£1,040-£1,150
Government	813	11.9	£1,050-£1,140
Local Authority	166	2.4	£970-£1,060
Industrial Res. Association	220	3.2	£990-£1,080
Universities	402	5.9	£1,170-£1,330
Tech. Colleges	361	5.3	£1,040-£1,120
Schools	258	3.8	£860-£930
Independent (Consultants, etc.)	198	2.9	£1,760-£2,130

Note that as regards schools, teachers' salaries have increased markedly in the interim and so the figures quoted are not typical.

Age/Remuneration in Industry			
Age Group	Number of Fellows and Associates	Per cent. of Total	Average remuneration lies between
21-25	233	5.8	£610-£660
26-30	681	17.0	£780-£830
31-35	708	17.6	£1,010-£1,100
36-40	767	19.1	£1,270-£1,410
41-45	492	12.2	£1,460-£1,660
46-50	444	11.1	£1,680-£1,990
51-55	396	9.9	£1,840-£2,230
56-60	171	4.3	£1,930-£2,400
61-65	90	2.2	£2,140-£2,660
65	32	0.8	£1,960-£2,410

WORKING IN A DEPARTMENTAL STORE

By Miss R. S. Moffatt
(T.C.D., 1950-1954)

If in my days in the Mod. Lang. school I gave any real thought to what was to become of me in the far-off days "after Mod." I suppose I had vague visions of myself in a class-room or possibly behind a type-writer. Certainly I never visualised myself in a department store. Mostly, ostrich-like, I dismissed the disturbing matter from my mind and resumed the peaceful routine of lectures and the daily trek between the Reading Room and Fullers. All too soon, however, Mod. crept up on me, as Mod. has a habit of doing, and with it the realisation that my days of irresponsibility were numbered. The problem of finding an alternative to the inevitable class-room and typewriter I presented hopefully to our much-maligned but hard-working Appointments Officer, who promptly drew my attention to the opportunities offered to graduates by the retail business in general, and by Messrs. Owen Owen Ltd. in particular. I think the idea was comparatively new to him and it certainly was to me, but I was strongly interested.

The Interviews

Having therefore, to my surprise, survived the ordeal of Mod., I came to Liverpool for interview with Messrs. Owen Owen. After one or two informal conferences with, among others, the staff controller and the general manager (in the course of which I was even offered a cup of tea!) and a tête-a-tête with a trainee of some months' standing, I was advised by the staff controller to consider the matter carefully for a few days before coming to any decision. This I did, and in due course accepted the traineeship which had been offered to me—a decision which, I may say, I have since had no reason to regret, except during the occasional periods of uncertainty to which I think almost every trainee in every occupation is subject. During these periods, incidentally, I met

with every understanding and encouragement from those concerned with my training and progress.

Training

The first stage of my training when I joined the Owen Owen organisation in January, 1955, took the form of floor supervision, that is, looking after such matters as lighting, ventilation, general tidiness, demeanour of staff, attention to customers, etc. During my four-month supervisory period I spent some weeks on each floor in the store, thus gaining insight into the general system and methods used from day to day, and becoming familiar with the side of the store with which the customer comes in direct contact. There also fell to my lot during this stage such unexpected but interesting tasks as helping to organise a "children's day," and several periods spent in the store's Enquiry Bureau!

Attachment

The next stage of my training took the form of what is known as "attachment" to a department; each trainee is at this stage assigned for approximately three months to one particular department—in my case shoes—and learns, under the guidance of the department manager concerned, the general principles of how a department is run. I was initiated into the mysteries of invoices, advertising, and all the various duties of a department manager, for this is the post to which the trainee aspires after attachment to perhaps two or three department managers, by which time he or she would have acquired a fairly thorough knowledge of system, various types of merchandise, the book-work involved and the hundred and one pieces of information which the good department manager should have at his fingertips.

If I have succeeded in arousing the interest of at least some prospective graduates in the opportunities offered by the retail trade, I should like to add (and I don't think it is merely personal prejudice on my part) that, having been a member of my present organisation for almost a year, I can strongly recommend it as first choice to any fellow-graduate wishing to enter a retail firm.

THE COMMERCE COURSE

By J. J. Byrne, M.A., LL.B., M.Sc.
Registrar, School of Commerce, T.C.D.

One of the major problems which face commerce and industry to-day is the recruitment of executive and administrative personnel. Traditionally, managerial staff was recruited from talented employees who entered the firm's service at an early age and passed through the various stages of promotion from office-boy upwards. But this reservoir of ability is drying up. The desire for higher education, coupled with State scholarships and rising living standards, is sending a greater proportion of the country's talent to the University. The potential executives among youthful employees grow fewer, and Universities find themselves presented with an increasing monopoly of intellectual ability. The employer has no inducement which can offset the attraction of a University career, so he must search the graduate lists for his management personnel and hope that too many able graduates are not already assigned to the natural sciences or the professions.

ability, the commercial and industrial employer now looks to the university as the main source of marketable talent, and there he must compete for the talent he requires with every other attractive career available to graduates. The less successful he is in the competition, the more he must enhance the attractiveness of his offer, and since his attitude in the past has not earned him a good reputation among university graduates, his offer must be improved substantially and quickly. A bad reputation dies slowly and many recipients of degrees continue to believe that in industry and commerce they will be treated as super-critical incompetents who must first be stripped of their university outlook before they can be remoulded as useful cogs in a machine.

Co-operation with Industry

The degree course which aims to equip the student for a career in management is Commerce. It was designed to do just this and any defects in its structure reflect the extent to which employers ignored the degree and thereby left to universities the difficult task of deciding what constituted the basic training for future managers. Some emphasised economics, others accounting, but in the absence of any co-operation or guidance from business and manufacturing interests, all were shooting in the dark, but with the best of intentions. The situation is different in other professions, for example, medicine and engineering, where a direct link exists between practitioners and university, in consequence of which courses are continually modified to keep in line with changing conditions in the outside world. But a similar liaison is developing for Commerce. The employer, realising that the main sources of his executive and administrative personnel are the universities, is coming to realise the need for close co-operation and consultation with these educational centres.

The commerce graduate can look forward to a sellers' market, with all the advantages accruing. He may also look forward to a changing curriculum as the university is informed of management's special requirements, because the university, while insisting on the merits of generalised education, also accepts the necessity for some degree of specialisation and will, therefore, arrange its curricula so as to obtain an optimum blend of the two.

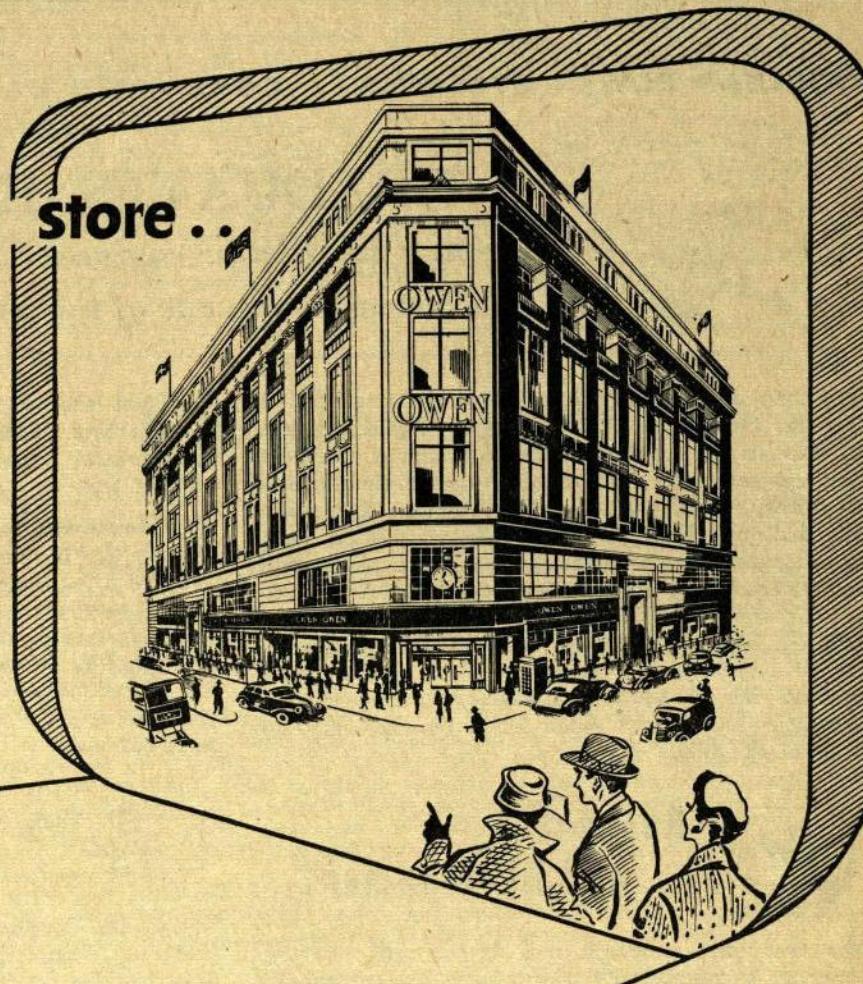
opportunities in a departmental store . . .

DECEMBER 1955

The advent of December reduces the number of shopping days to Christmas to a figure which must stimulate even the most lethargic of us to a preliminary consideration of what presents to buy, and the infinitely more delicate problem of for whom to buy them. It raises in acute form the annual dilemma as to whether or not to have a Christmas Tree, and whether it should be the genuine tree which will shed its needles indiscriminately, or the much more tidy but much less satisfying artificial tree which will always look rather like a rack for oversize pipe-cleaners.

Altogether, and taken only from this point of view, shall we be entirely sorry when there are again 364 days, shopping and other, to Christmas?

We sell Christmas Trees, of course, in all our seven stores, and the logic that induces us to sell them on the Stationery Department should be sufficient to attract any man or woman of Irish extraction or education to find out more about us.



Full details of our Management Trainee Scheme for men and women graduates are given in the booklet, "Opportunities in a Departmental Store," which you may obtain from your Appointments Officer.

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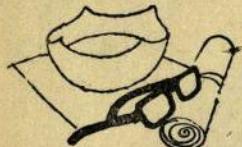
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The man or woman with a University degree is in familiar company at Simon-Carves. Working with us at present are graduates from as many as thirty-five universities; their qualifications range from Chemical Engineering to Classics. In our research department you are quite likely to find a physicist, M.Sc. Edin., working on a fundamental problem for a plant which will be erected by a mechanical engineer, B.Sc. (Eng.), Lond., and commissioned by a chemical engineer, B.Chem. Eng., Queensland, on a contract negotiated by an administrative assistant, B.A. (Com.), Manchester. We are always interested in people of sound academic background who have the capacity for original thinking.

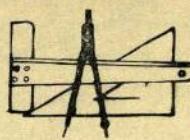


Research and Development

The Company's research and development activities cover an extraordinarily wide range. At present, for example, people are working on such diverse problems as the use of micro-biological techniques, the development of a new type of distillation column, the investigation of corrosion at high temperature and pressures, and the chemical engineering problems of atomic power stations. This kind of work demands extensive equipment and research facilities. As well as more con-

ventional laboratories, there are at our Cheadle Heath headquarters large pilot plant laboratories where experimental work can be carried out on a commercial scale.

A graduate with a creditable degree, a good brain and an interest in pure or applied research is usually engaged at a minimum starting salary of £700. With normal progress he can expect to earn £1,500 before he is 35, though many will do much better than this. If he prefers development work he will probably have the opportunity to travel abroad to deal with technical problems and collect data on new plants as they are commissioned.



Design

Design and development are two aspects of the same problem. With a staff of more than 500 designers and draughtsmen, we have vast experience of design work at our disposal, and the graduate who comes to us as a potential designer finds himself exercised on problems which demand both technical knowledge and an ingenious mind. For example, we often have to house a plant under conditions which make the installation of supporting columns for the roof inconvenient. This problem may be solved by using a reinforced concrete

shell or barrel vault, a structure which few firms in Great Britain have the technical resources to design. We have built many and our young civil engineers have had valuable training in the new technique involved.

Most graduates require training in our specific types of work before they become competent designers. A trainee designer aged 23 would be paid not less than £575 and after two years' training could expect to be earning about £700. His further progress would depend on himself. For the man who shows an aptitude for design there is excellent scope.



Construction and Operation

The young man who prefers a practical job with a roving commission may make a career in plant construction or operation. In this kind of work personal qualities are particularly important. To commission a large and complex plant quickly and efficiently in, say, the heat of the Turkish uplands, using native labour, requires uncommon qualities of patience, resourcefulness and leadership. These may be equally important on a site in a busy English coalfield. Junior commissioning engineers with an ordinary degree start at a salary of £650. They are paid a living allowance in addition when out on site.

If you are interested in discussing the matter your Appointments Officer will be glad to fix a date with our Chief Personnel Officer who will be visiting Dublin shortly.

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CHEADLE HEATH

STOCKPORT

The Prospect for an Engineer in Ireland

By L. D. G. COLLEN (T.C.D. 1936-1940)

Director, Collen Bros., Dublin.

Prior to the 1939-1945 war the majority of engineering graduates from Trinity were forced, through lack of opportunity at home, to seek employment in Great Britain and abroad; nowadays the situation has altered and there is a scarcity of junior engineers. This has been brought about by the expansion of Irish industry since the war, together with the very keen demand—still growing—from Great Britain and Canada. At present there are approximately 1,700 qualified engineers employed in Ireland, and this number is still increasing; prior to the war the figure was 850. Nevertheless, Ireland alone cannot yet absorb all the engineering graduates who leave Trinity and the National University each year. It is only because so many still go overseas that those who remain can at present afford to pick and choose.

Variety of Work

The engineering graduate without any experience, other than that gained in vacations, will find openings with most engineering companies, though at salaries lower than those offered in the United Kingdom or overseas. Projects may be on a scale smaller than in Canada, but the variety of work is just as great. The following groups of firms will give an idea of the choice offered in Ireland:

Site Experience in General Civil Engineering. — Dublin Corporation (roads, sewers, bridges); E.S.B. (power stations, hydro-electric schemes, rural electrification); Board of Public Works (arterial river drainage, harbour design and construction, structural design, etc.).

Structural Engineering (Steel) — Design and Fabrication: Smith & Pearson; Thomas Thompson, Carlow; J. & C. McGloaglin.

Consulting Engineering: N. O'Dwyer; Ove Arup; Theo. Garland; Delap & Waller, McCabe & Delaney.

General Railway Engineering: C.I.E.; G.N.R.

Civil Engineering — Contract Work: S. & T. Crampton; John Paul; John Sisk; H. & J. McNally; Collen Bros.; McLaughlin & Harvey; Irish Harbour & Engineering; H. & J. Campbell; Cementation Ltd.

Reinforced Concrete Steel and Design: Thos. Pearson; British Reinforced Concrete; Norman McNaughton.

Harbour Works: Dublin Port & Docks Board; Cork Harbour Commission.

Aerodrome Construction and Design: Department of Industry & Commerce; B. & J. Brampton.

Mechanical Engineering

The main opening lacking in Ireland at the moment is some form of recognised post-graduate training in mechanical engineering.

Many of the larger British organisations—Rolls-Royce, de Havilland, Babcock & Wilcox, British Thomson-Houston—are seeking graduates (and Trinity men are well fitted for this training by their course here) to train for a period of two or three years at a good salary on condition that they afterwards remain for a minimum number of years as mechanical engineers. However, a man really keen

to follow mechanical engineering in Ireland may find specialist companies here who will arrange for him to do a course abroad, possibly six or twelve months, with some firm specialising in the same type of business as their own.

Gaining Experience

During the first years in Ireland there is much to gain by changing jobs frequently to win experience quickly; this will also help the young engineer to choose a specialist field best suited to his talents. In addition, it is advisable to join the two bodies—the Institute of Civil Engineers of Ireland and the Engineers' Association. The former is primarily a body dealing with professional conduct and the publishing of scientific papers; the Association has a wider function, helping to fix salary levels and conditions, as well as presenting papers and acting as a social centre for members of the profession.

Salaries

After two years' experience the junior engineer will find such bodies as the Electricity Supply Board, Bord na Mona, and the Department of Posts and Telegraphs especially keen to use his services. At this stage, salaries are £12-£13 per week, a reasonable salary for a person who, so to speak, is only reasonably qualified. (The engineering graduate must accept the fact that he will still require a further two or three years' training to be really useful to an employer.)

The general level of salaries can be gauged from the table published by the Engineers' Association (Scale for Temporary Engineering Posts):—

Grade IV Salary Scale: Nine to twelve guineas per week by annual increments of one guinea. Post: Any post which in the main involves routine office and field work.

Grade III Salary Scale: Eleven to fifteen guineas per week by annual increments of one guinea. Post: Any post having responsibilities, the proper discharge of which calls for a minimum of two years' post graduate experience and involving mainly the duties on minor schemes of: (a) Resident Engineer; (b) Contractor's Engineer; (c) Design Engineer; or post involving in the main specialised office and field work.

Grade II Salary Scale: Fourteen to eighteen guineas per week by annual increments of one guinea. Post: Any post having responsibilities, the proper discharge of which calls for a minimum of two years' experience set out for Grade III, and involving in the main duties on major schemes of: (a) Resident Engineer; (b) Contractor's Engineer; (c) Design Engineer; (d) Engineer responsible for carrying out any scheme by direct labour.

Grade I Salary Scale: Seventeen to twenty-one guineas per week by annual increments of one guinea. Post: Any post having responsibilities, the proper discharge of which calls for a minimum of two years' experience set out for Grade II, or four years' varied experience for Grade III and involving specialised experience as: (a) Resident Engineer; (b) Contractor's Engineer;

the business of Life Assurance is confined to two main branches—Ordinary and Industrial. In the latter category fall those policies where premiums are collected from door to door, weekly or monthly, by agents and their supervisors. The Ordinary Branch caters for the policy holder who is able to pay his premiums at less frequent intervals (yearly, half-yearly or quarterly) and thereby obtains the advantage of a much lower premium rate.

Outside Work

The duties of the Field Staff of a Life Assurance Company embrace collection of premiums, canvassing for new policies and general servicing in both branches of the business. Recruitment to this staff is usually confined to those in their twenties, although experienced men (that is to say, experienced in Life Assurance) are often taken on at higher ages. Salaries commence at about £6 per week, plus a varying expense allowance, and income, in the form of bonus or commission, above this basic wage depends on the productive capacity of the employee. On the average an agent earns about £10 per week, although good men earn considerably more. Prospects of promotion to the Supervisory Grades vary, but considerable experience at the agency level is usually a pre-requisite. There is a fairly large turn-over of staff in the outdoor grades and the opportunities for employment are good, especially if the candidate is prepared to work (and reside) in a country district.

Arts Graduates' Limited Opportunities

On the other hand, there is the indoor staff, whose duties are chiefly of a clerical nature. The recruiting age is about 17, with a salary of £4 per week approximately. The salary scale will probably bring an average man to about £600-£700 at 35 or 40, although there is limited opportunity to improve beyond this point by appointment as clerk-in-charge of a department (rising to about £1,000 per annum). The higher executive posts are not numerous in Ireland where staffs in general are comparatively small, and hence the chances of promotion to the heights are not great.

University men might be taken in at age 22 or 23, but they may not expect to receive substantially more than the minimum scale salary until they prove their additional worth.

(c) Design Engineer; (d) Engineer responsible for carrying out such schemes by direct labour.

This indicates the prospects for the first eight or ten years. After that it is difficult to forecast. In Ireland the higher paid posts are not very numerous and jobs carrying more than £1,500 per annum are few. It is the difficulty of obtaining these higher posts, available in other countries to engineers with 10/15 years' experience, which may force an engineer to go abroad.

The Life Assurance Industry in Ireland

By R. P. WILLIS (T.C.D. 1941-1945)

Openings for Mathematicians

However, graduates in Mathematics have excellent prospects of employment in the Actuarial Departments of Life Offices. The Actuary is responsible for the calculation of premium rates and for the acceptable of risks. The periodic valuation of the liabilities and the fixing of bonus scales, amongst many other duties, come within his charge. There is much variety in the work, which requires both technical training and general business aptitude. Most offices employ a number of Actuarial students, many of whom are university graduates (Honours Mathematics). These students are required to sit for a series of examinations conducted by the Institute of Actuaries (London) or by the Faculty of Actuaries (Edinburgh). Success in these examinations can only be achieved after close application to study over a considerable period of years (five to seven years). It is recommended that interested undergraduates should attempt one or more parts of the examinations while they are reading their university course.

Salaries and Prospects

The Actuarial profession is not overcrowded and a graduate with good mathematical qualifications (and no actuarial knowledge) should obtain £400 per annum as a starting salary without much difficulty. This sum will rise quickly as examinations are passed, so that on obtaining Fellowship the salary should be in the region of £800-£1,000 per annum. A successful student whose general administrative ability is satisfactory will find that his services are in demand both at home and abroad, giving him adequate scope to obtain a rate of remuneration which is a satisfactory return for his years of study.

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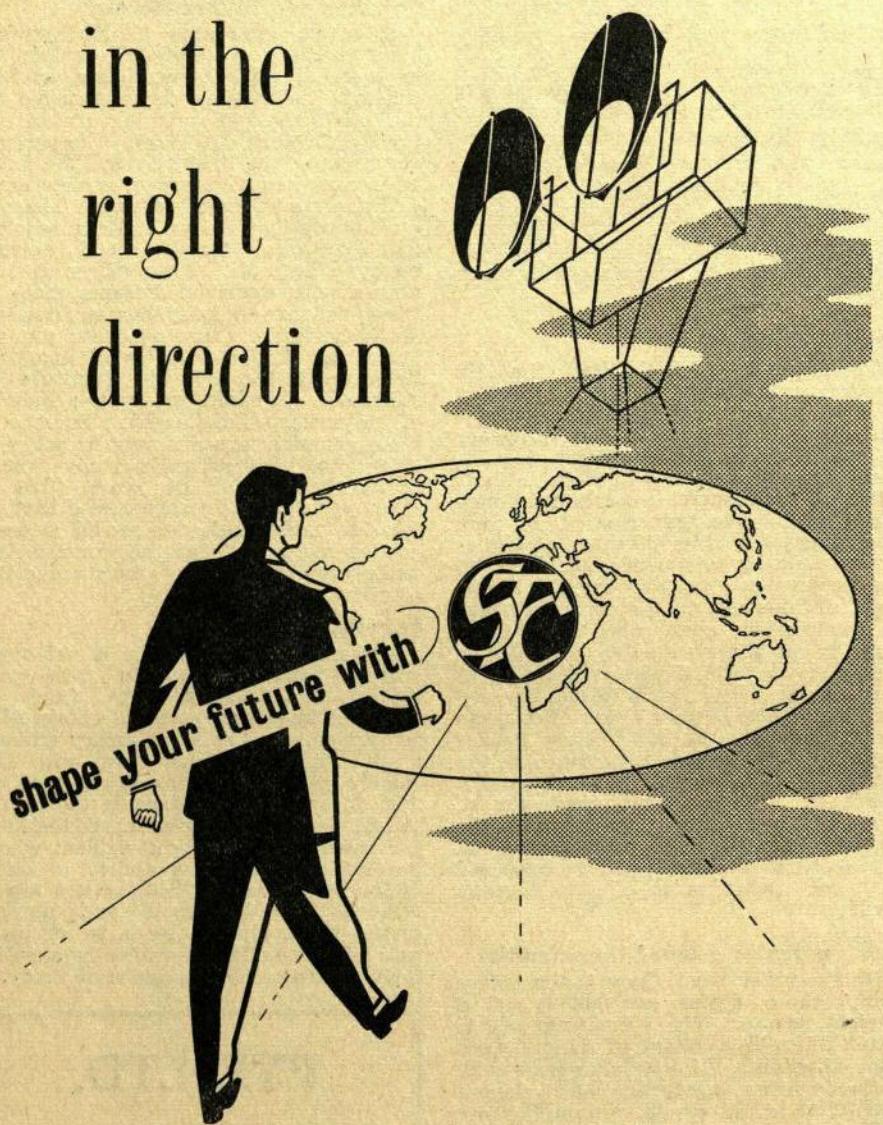
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THE PUBLIC SERVICE

By F. B. CHUBB, M.A., D.Phil., F.T.C.D., Lecturer in Political Science, T.C.D.

On April 16th, 1801, there appeared in the London "Times" the following advertisement:

Five hundred guineas will be given to any lady or gentleman who can procure the advertiser a permanent situation of proportionate value in the Exchequer or any other office under government where not more than three hours daily attendance is required. Strict secrecy may be relied on if requisite . . .

Variety of Openings

A post in the public service to-day is neither so lucrative nor so leisurely. Nor is it to be acquired in the same way! Yet, on the other hand, the mental and material opportunities and rewards are greater than most realise, while, on the other, a career in this, amongst the most important of all vocations, is by no means confined to a very few with Firsts and Seconds. Indeed, what is not generally recognised is that the public service offers a career to men and women (note, and women) following no matter what course in any school, honour, pass, or professional (except Divinity) in this University. What is more, there are a large number of posts offered regularly.

For the good arts graduate the administrative class of the British Home Civil Service, together with the Foreign Service and the Northern Ireland Administrative Class, are well enough known. All too often ignored, however, is a whole range of posts with comparable salaries and conditions, to some of which even those with very ordinary academic records can aspire. They range from Inspectors of Taxes in the Inland Revenue, and managerial and inspector posts in the Ministry of Labour and National Service and the Post Office to posts of a more "academic" nature, often involving research, in museums, art galleries and the Public Record Office. The graduate with a special hobby, artistic interest or knowledge, and a desire to pursue it, may well find the very post he wants in the last category.

Irish Civil Service

For the good honours graduate with fluent Irish, the Irish Civil Service offers a possibility. There are approximately two or three posts a year and competition is not very keen. The Service resembles the British, and salaries are comparable, except at the top; work of considerable responsibility comes very quickly; the profession is a small one and is friendly, able and alive.

New, and very little known, opportunities also exist in the British Local Government Service which is a unified and expanding service of considerable size, offering wide opportunities and, at the top, salaries which beat the Civil Service.

For the professional man (virtually any profession) who does not wish or cannot afford to go into practice on his own, the public service offers salaried employment, often of an advisory nature, on terms which must, in the nature of the case, relate to the standards and rewards which the profession enjoys elsewhere. Graduates, in no matter which of the sciences and almost no matter what their quality, can find posts in the Scientific Civil Service or in one of the "professional" or

advisory groups in the British administration.

Overseas

One of the traditional avenues for the Trinity graduate has been the public service overseas. Indeed, India, Africa and South-East Asia have much for which to thank this College. For many years from the late nineteenth century the College conducted special courses for the steady flow of men going into the Indian Civil Service. The "Indian Civil" has disappeared, but there remains the Colonial Service, since 1954 reorganised and renamed "Her Majesty's Oversea Civil Service," in which Trinity graduates have played an important, and sometimes dominant, rôle. This service offers a range of posts as wide as that available in the public services in these islands, with the added attraction for some of life overseas and long leaves, and with a very real opportunity for transfer from one colonial territory to another. That British colonies are all moving to self-government and independence does not mean that a career would be uncertain. A post in the Oversea Civil Service is permanent and the British Government guarantee employment, salary and pension. In any case, independence (which is a long way off in some colonies) does not make skilled public servants less necessary, in fact quite the reverse; nor does it create a skilled native administrative class. People from these islands will be employed in government in British or ex-British territories for many generations to come.

The Attractions

What does the public service offer? To the arts graduate the great attraction lies in the fact that a large number of opportunities exists for what might be called "good raw material"—people with good intellectual equipment and the right personality, but with no knowledge of the work. Further, no one is better placed than a university lecturer to explode the myth that young people do not want security, even at an early age. Most graduates, on the contrary, do want a safe job; but they also want opportunity and, since many are genuinely intellectuals, they want congenial company too. The public service gives just this combination. You have "freedom from dismissal or injury at the whim of an individual or through economic uncertainties"; you have security of tenure at good, though not high, salaries, together with long ladders of promotion; you have a good pension; and you have the company of colleagues of the same intellectual background, interests and powers as yourself.

That the public service gives work of the highest social importance is obvious; that even the most junior takes a real share in it is less so. It is none-the-less the fact. Do not believe for one moment that the young higher civil servant is ground down with routine and is not allowed to take decisions and responsibility. Decisions of quite frightening magnitude (or so it appears to a university don) are taken by men, who, it seems, only a year or two (well, perhaps three) ago were writing those very ordinary essays and who just wouldn't open their mouths at all at a seminar.

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YEARS OF ASSESSMENT

(As an Inspector of Taxes in H.M. Civil Service)

By MAUREEN MAHON
(T.C.D., 1949-1953)

Like most undergraduates in Arts, I had no idea what to turn my hand to when I left College. Which is not to say that I had no ideas about what I wanted to be; I had about three in all, and all quite impossible to realise for some years at least. They did not make the immediate problem of gainful employment any easier.

Attending Interviews

Two things I knew for certain. I wanted to get out of Trinity and I was determined to realise a five years old wish and get out of Ireland. I thought of the British Civil Service only when I chanced to read, casually, an advertisement in the public appointments column of a newspaper (for in those days there was no Appointments Officer to warn, comfort and command). That was at the beginning of the Senior Sophister year. I spent the rest of that final year filling in the endless forms and travelling to Belfast and London for tests and interviews, and mention of it recalls vividly the view of Liverpool Docks at various unlovely hours of the day and night. As I had entered for almost every possible department, and usually by both of the two allowable methods, my attendance at lectures, never very steady, became more erratic than usual, and my financial position highly precarious. And it was a long time before I forgave the Commissioners for holding one series of interviews on, of all days, the Wednesday of Trinity Week.

Group Selection

I enjoyed the various ordeals, perhaps because they introduced me to a new and wider range of people. The most interesting were the Foreign Office tests, alarmingly styled "tests of personal qualities." These were formerly the well-known "country-house week-end," until an economising government decided that the hundreds of competitors were enjoying the country-house hospitality rather too whole-heartedly, and the present morning and afternoon sessions in a London headquarters were introduced. Divided into groups of twelve or fourteen, we presided over meetings, joined in discussions, planned fictitious emigration schemes, and all under the cold eyes of three observers, modern and male equivalents of the Eumenides, who wrote screeds of observations as we talked—endlessly.

Some of the tests seemed to confer an advantage on the forewarned. I remember being dismayed by the sudden command to list my fellow-competitors in order of merit as potential civil servants and as holiday companions, but I arbitrarily placed all the very intelligent men at the head of the first list, and the very debonair ones at the top of the second. I do not think any of my selections finally passed. Even more shattering was the necessity of writing two self-portraits, from the point of view of a discerning critic and of an admiring friend.

Training

I was finally accepted for the Department of Inland Revenue, and am now a trainee Inspector. The work of Inspectors of Taxes nowadays consists mainly in examining for taxation purposes the accounts of businesses, concerns, sole traders and so on. The more difficult cases of Pay-As-You-Earn, property tax, repayment claims, and other more routine work may also be brought to the Inspector. The work is interesting, often fascinating, the occasional battles of wits with accountants or taxpayers over disputed liabilities being its most heart-stirring aspect. The job requires a knowledge of accountancy and of income tax law, and I am now trying to acquire both. After English Literature it was at first bewildering.

The Service

The attractions of life in the Civil Service are many. The integrity of the service, which I can testify is not overrated, has a genuine appeal for the university entrant; nowhere else to-day, perhaps, is it so easily possible to remain "audessus de la mêlée." The financial rewards, if far from princely, are fairly adequate; the work demands intelligence; the prospects of promotion are good. What the career does not normally give are the vast rewards, and the aspirant to these should be warned off, and guided to more exotic channels.

One attraction of Civil Service life was the prospect of an independent existence in London; a malignant fate, however, sent me to Glasgow, though I am hoping that my trek south will not be too long delayed. Of Glasgow I could repeat Lord Melbourne's words of a century and a half ago: "The town is a damnable one, and the dirtiest I ever saw," but there are compensations. To sail boats on the Clyde or climb the

Cairngorms on horseback is to realise how beautiful Scotland can be. In winter, I charm my provincial darkness by reading in enthusiastic chunks, and if to be enchanted by Ayer is to be horribly old-fashioned, then I am old-fashioned. On the other hand, I read Henry James and Anthony Powell with equal relish, and as far as I can see, both are extremely modish. I spend as much as possible of my six weeks' annual leave on holidays abroad—which I cannot afford.

All this may sound like a vain endeavour to give both Martha and Mary their due. I must admit that life has often seemed to me to be a fight between the pair of them, and I cannot yet predict the winner in this case. But I am sure that some day, when I am rather old and grey—say about thirty!—the penny will drop, and I will know for certain that it must be this—and not that—and that it has always been so.

LIFE IN THE COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE

By L. H. BRADDELL
(T.C.D., 1930-36).

Tanganyika Administrative Service.
I was in Trinity 1930-36, at Cambridge 1936-37 attending the Colonial Administrative Service Probationary Course, and have been in Tanganyika in the Provincial Administration since then, except for four years' war service, including some time in Burma with a Tanganyika Battalion.

Working with People

Much of the pleasure of this work has been in contact with the Tanganyika natives, who are cheerful, likeable and easy to work with; even during the war years, when I was working first in Kenya, then in Uganda and Rhodesia, I have not met their equal. On the other side, the European settlers are friendly and informal, and there are good gymkhana and social clubs to be enjoyed at the stations in the larger districts. But, perhaps even more important, there are many Trinity men in the Tanganyika Service who are willing and anxious to help all newcomers.

The work will, of course, involve much travelling and moving. I have, so far, served in the Eastern, Western, Tanga and Southern Highlands, in the Lake Provinces, and in the North. My last tour was on secondment to the Judiciary, serving as Resident Magistrate in the Western Province. Before that I was Commissioner responsible for the Chunya District. In this job, much of my time was spent moving around my district to keep in touch with the people and their affairs.

Safari

This work out on safari in the districts is thoroughly varied: you may be checking tax, or Court Registers, or hearing Native Court appeals, walking miles inspecting crops, forest reserves and examining boundary disputes; or you may be holding large tribal meetings, or supervising construction of new roads and buildings, organising a campaign against locusts, or dealing with a rinderpest outbreak. Sometimes you must camp out, but more usually you stay in thatched rest camps.

Jack of All Trades

In an out-district, in addition to running the district administratively, you may also find yourself Supervisor of Agriculture, Veterinary Work, Forestry, Public Works, Roads, Police, Prisons, Schools, Dispensaries—or even the Native Treasury. The rates of taxes have been raised recently, with the result that much more money is now available for development work (large dams, creameries and public works).

There are, of course, disadvantages in colonial work, as there are in all kinds of work, and anyone coming out abroad needs to have a keen interest in his work, in the country in which he will work, and in outside interests such as hobbies, coupled with a real liking for constructive work and a cheerful determination to cope with any problems that may crop up, without being put out by them. A little of the old pioneering spirit is still needed.

Meeting Officers on Leave

Before applying for a Colonial Service job, a man will, naturally, want to know what it is all about, and the best way to get an idea of the details of the work in any Colonial Government department is to contact Colonial Service officers on leave, as practical experiences can be related far more vividly when talking, rather than in print. But to any Trinity man thinking of joining the Colonial Service I would say only this: "Trinity graduates in Tanganyika will give you a warm welcome there, and if you join us I feel sure you will enjoy the work and like the country. I look forward to seeing you there."

JOURNALISM

I would like to be able to make a passionate plea to university graduates to enter the profession—or, as I prefer to regard it, the craft of journalism in Ireland, but it would not be wholly honest. For, while the potential rewards are greater than they were some years ago, entrance is no longer so easy.

Agreement with the Unions

The day is past when a graduate with a talent for writing could apply to the editor of a Dublin newspaper and, if he found favour in the editor's eyes, obtain an immediate post on the staff. For journalism is highly unionised nowadays. By agreement between the National Union of Journalists and the Dublin Newspaper Managers' Committee, it is laid down that no newspaper may employ more than one "junior" journalist for every six "senior" journalists on its staff. A "senior" journalist is, by definition, one who has made his living by full-time journalism for four years;

JOURNALISM IN IRELAND

By W. A. NEWMAN, Editor, "Irish Times"

and men conforming to this definition are nowadays very scarce. And, so long as they are scarce, the openings for "juniors"—under which heading every new graduate would automatically come—are obviously six times scarcer.

Drab Prospect for the Graduate

This restrictive practice means that the bulk of journalists must begin young—at 16 or 17—and "come up the hard way," and it makes for good, solid reporters and sub-editors. But it has its disadvantages. It puts critical writing at a discount. You cannot take a boy of 17 and train him to become a leader-writer, or a critic of art or music or literature, or to take—and, what matters more, display to the public—an intelligent interest in a scientific lecture, or an architectural exhibition, or the Chester Beatty library, or the subtleties of an ecclesiastical synod, or the finer points of a constitutional problem. That is where journalism has, or should have, room for the graduate with a flair for clear writing. One of the current weaknesses of Irish journalism, in fact, is that, if a budding Shaw or Chesterton were to present himself for employment, he would have little or no hope of it unless the newspaper had a vacancy for a "junior." And, if he were 22 (the average age of graduation) he would not be entitled, by union agreement, to a higher initial salary than £6 6s. a week. Admittedly, £6 6s. a week for a start, mounting to £7 17s. 6d. in the second year and to £8 18s. 6d. in the third, compares more than favourably with the £200 a year which is the basic salary of a secondary schoolmaster; but there remains the difficulty of finding a place in a newspaper office, created by the "senior-junior" ratio. And that is why Irish critical journalism is very far short of what it ought to be.

The Back Door

I have deliberately painted the darker side of the picture. A little too drably, perhaps! In the first place, the salary scales I have quoted are minimal: there is nothing to prevent an office from paying higher rates to a man it really wants—except the danger of an adverse reaction from other, less favoured employees. In the second place, every newspaper wants "casual," occasional contributors: book reviewers, stand-in critics of the theatre or music, men who can produce a reasoned opinion on a town plan, an architectural development, or a Budget speech. This is the back door into regular journalism, and probably the one by which most university graduates, in Ireland anyhow, enter it in these days. It is not, perhaps, a money-spinner, but it can make all the difference between financial stringency and modest comfort to the young man who already holds a job of sorts; and there is the advantage that the fellow who already has one foot in a newspaper office will be considered much more rapidly than the complete novice when that newspaper finds itself with a vacant place.

Let it be added that, from an Irish editor's point of view, the graduate-journalist is not wholly an asset. He is too apt, having found his professional feet in a Dublin office, to succumb to the allurements of a better-paid job on the other side of the Channel.

LOOKING BACK

(The reactions of a T.C.D. graduate to 18 months as a journalist in the United Kingdom.)

Many graduates are probably attracted by the glamour that superficially seems to surround journalism, a glamour which is usually derived from seeing American films in which the hero is a tough, an incessant smoker, and a man who packs a powerful punch.

Firstly, it should be stated there are but few newspapers who want graduates on their staff. Secondly, that journalism is merely a type of business in which the reporter plays a part.

Newspapers do not want graduates merely because in some cases they are old-fashioned, or because they have had doubtful experience with the graduates that they have employed. A paper, in fact, wants young men who have been apprenticed in journalism; men who

have started at 16 on a local paper and who have worked the way through all the facets of the newspaper business.

Thus any graduate who has leanings towards journalism should at first be content with working long hours and for low pay on a local paper. He will have to cover the local sewing week and the church meetings. He must be sure to get all the names of all the committees and spell them right. This is indeed tedious work, but it is really the only way to success. The amount of time wasted is amazing. A newspaper office at a time when there are few big stories is, perhaps, one of the most boring of places. The routine of work is surprising: weather reports from the meteorological offices, rewriting of local correspondents' stories, the 'phoning of police and fire stations. Perhaps the only relief is the local beauty show, and yet even this becomes very tiresome.

Then, the so-called big story breaks. On a large circulation paper there is a systematic approach. All reporters and photographers who can be spared are sent to the scene of the story. Some go to the official authorities, others mix with the unofficial sources. A terrific amount of money is spent. Sometimes the stupidity of it all is infuriating, at other times disgusting. But it is all done to give the public what they presumably want.

In so far as no reporter knows what he will be doing during the day, or indeed where he will be, journalism is interesting. Certainly the work is varied: weather report, holiday round-up, human interest stories, or the latest I.R.A. raid.

Yet the amazing tedium of it all, and the fact that meals are usually taken at infrequent intervals means that many reporters who work for the popular press are physically and probably mentally finished by the time they are forty.

A graduate who has a specialised degree has more chance. There is scope for specialised writing as industrial and scientific correspondents. But first it is essential to get some general reporting practice.

Perhaps the best post in journalism is as a circulation or advertising manager. To-day in most papers these are becoming the path to directorships. Obviously they are very important in the newspaper business. Consequently, they should not be overlooked by the graduate. Admittedly these jobs have no more glamour than the sales representative of a coal works. Yet if a career in journalism must be taken, these are the jobs which offer the greatest scope for the graduate who wishes to enter the business of journalism.

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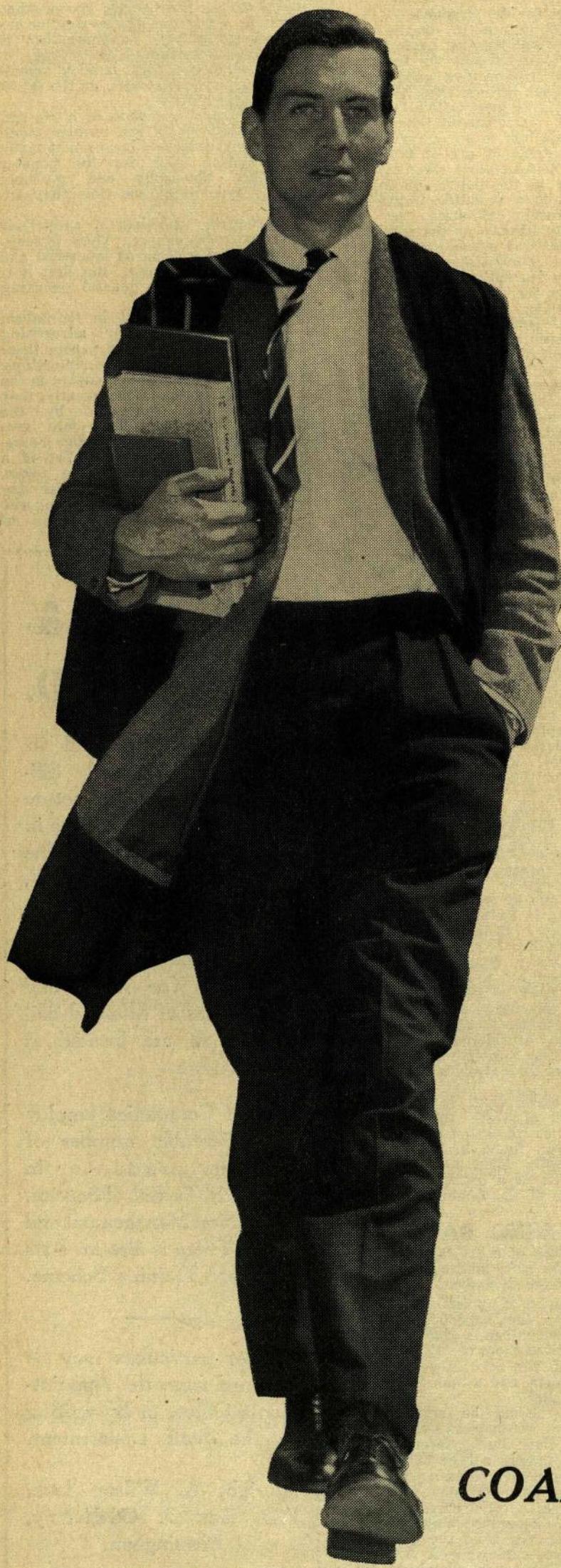
Both Companies employ a considerable number of Chemistry graduates in Research, Technical Service, Production Management and Sales. There is also an Arts Graduate Training Scheme.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Appointments Office, or by writing to the Staff Department,

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The direct way to the top in mining



Many of the key positions in the coal industry are occupied by engineers. An engineering degree is the passport to a very wide variety of jobs in the Board's Service, nearly all of such importance that they carry exemption from national service. To get the highly skilled men it needs, the National Coal Board offers:

I. Conversion Scholarships

Conversion Awards are granted to selected graduates in engineering and science who wish to take a further university course (normally of two years) leading to a degree in mining engineering.

2. Ordinary Scholarships

Graduates who are not eligible for a conversion scholarship may be considered for an ordinary N.C.B. Scholarship; these are awarded mainly for Mining courses, but some are available for Mechanical, Electrical and Chemical Engineering and Fuel Technology.

There is no difference between the value of conversion and ordinary scholarships; they vary from £232 to £348 a year for students living in College, hostel or lodgings, and from £176 to £231 a year for those living at home. In special cases dependants' allowances are made. The scholarships are always awarded in full: there is no means test.

Coal has a big future in Britain. The mining industry is—and will be for a long time—the one on which all other industries depend. Its pressing need is for executives who will shape this future, for, in this industry, the proportion of management and administrative personnel to industrial workers is still only 5 per cent. This compares with a figure of 18 per cent. in British industry as a whole, 26 per cent. in American industry, 10 per cent. in Continental mining.

Obviously, there is "room at the top"—and the opportunity for a young man to build a fine career.

Management Training

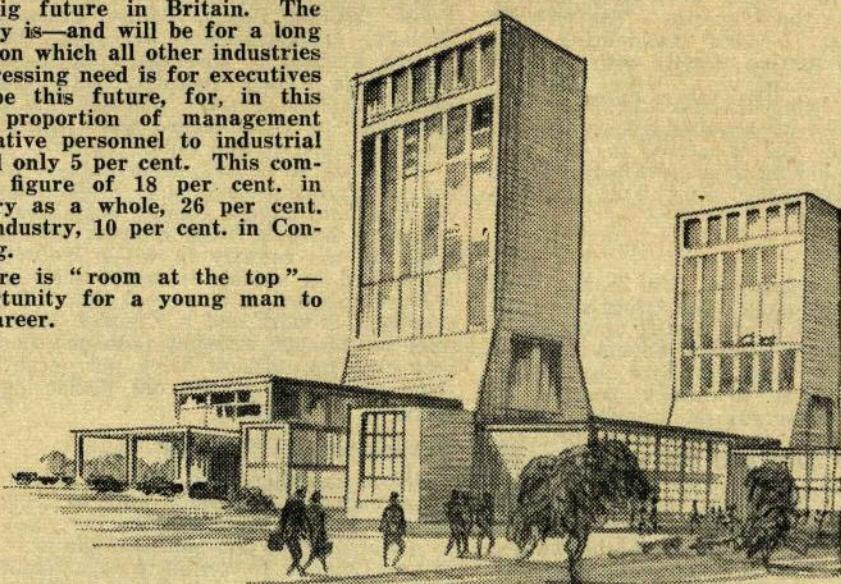
If you already have an engineering degree or when you have taken one on a N.C.B. Scholarship, you are eligible for a two or three-year course under the Board's management training scheme (you would receive a starting salary of between £500 and £620 a year). There is no standard course. Every man who comes into the industry this way is trained as an individual. He has the fullest scope for exercising his ability in any one direction, whether in management or as a technical specialist (for example, in planning, mechanisation and ventilation engineering).

But in whatever capacity you make your mark, the financial prospects are exceptionally good. A man who comes in as a mining engineer, for example, and has it in him to be the under-manager or manager of a colliery, can be earning a four-figure salary by the time he is 30.

Administrative Training Scheme

The Coal Board also need a steady flow of first-class men for administrative, marketing, finance and personnel work. Young university graduates with good Honours degrees in Arts and other subjects may be accepted for a course of training designed to fit them for eventual senior posts in these fields.

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FOUR & SIX

Ciderette and Socialites

Noel, President Harkness walked into the Dixon annexe, Lincoln's Inn, to round up dancers for the S.R.C. hop. There he found Billie Porter and Donald Jackson supplementing their free Commons beer, as Oxo Jackson confessed with compelling candour to his commonness.

Some hours later . . . cheery chappie Noel teetered into the Dixon itself. The Tomlinson twins were playing hide and seek in the crowd and bow-ties, each concealing his vices from the other, but occasionally meeting about the person of Hazel Wright. While Hugh Grace tried silently to talk to discouraging Jennifer Corscadden, young Quentin Crivon enjoyed other games besides tennis in the Bay with his partner. Andrew Bonar Law's glasses were misted over with chagrin as he saw his "blue girl" dancing with A. N. Other, leaving him to clutch a tattered bundle of raffle tickets. S.A.S. Jill de Sutton et de la Baie was present with her gentlemen-in-waiting. Etienne Rynne, scalp-hunting in unfamiliar places, pursued Sarah Porter — "Sweet nineteen, straight from Roedean." Intrigued by her Jane Austen nissishness, he soon found she was decidedly An Original.

The "Bye" Scored

The absence of most of the well-known "arty" faces at the "Bi" dance was pleasant, although a few crashed in and hid amongst the myriad of medics. Michael "Kiss Me David" Lloyd Roach sported a black eye and Eunice "Dance Me Michael" Turner, whilst Mrs. Shirley Fry sold raffle tickets to lecturers Chesney, Stewart and Kingsmill Moore in aid of husband! Newcomer John Lyndsey moved quickly with Caroline Johnston, but Donald Blithe-Keoghan failed to bring bike as promised, preferring Mary Daly. David Knowland (v)amped new "baby spot" Jennifer. Janet Cuthill failed to conceal her charm behind a chrysanthemum.

London Echo

Many of Trinity's finest sons have departed in the autumnal trek to the Saxon capital. Kane Archer is firmly established as a floor producer on Commercial T.V., and on his new task he bestows that effervescent anti-humanism that in happier days was lavished on many a Players' production. Tony Lee and Tony Jennings have set up house in Putney, and on most evenings can be found in the Antelope.

Dermot Owen Flood payed a State Visit for four hectic days, and then departed beyond the seas. It is rumoured that Roger Rolfe earns danger money in consideration of his appointment to the staff of a Teddy Boys' Academy, somewhere off the Old Kent Road. As a prominent ex-member of the Boat Club, he must feel quite at home!

Heat in the Boat Club

The pick of Trinity's sporting bloods gathered at the Islandbridge Shangri-la after the throwing-out limit of local hostilities and, in the care of Mike Murray-Alston, coffee-inns. The Boating fraternity were celebrating a dead-heat with Queen's in the final of the afternoon's racing.

Fostering the "spirit" of the affair were John Gibson and party-girl Rosemary Brown, who finished the evening contemplating a journey into space through an unopened window. As Molly-cuddle Maguire sang "Lover Come Back to Me," a seedy Romeo joined with quiet-boy Graham Taylor in pursuit of Wilson. The College's unobtrusive loverboy, Gerald Byrne, promising matrimony, failed even to tempt the wallflowers. Dr. McDowell abandoned tutorial cares for the more serious ideal of converting Tony Wilson to the reality of philosophy. Meanwhile, those experienced chaperones, Rosemary Moore and Liz. Wilson, guided the innocents from the North through the intricacies of a Dublin hooley, and displayed their linguistic talents in a translation of the more erotic songs.

PLAYERS' ENCORE

by Joseph Murray

As a result of our articles on Players in last week's issue, the following contribution has been received:

As a graduate of U.C.D. who competed against Players in various dramatic festivals some years ago, I hoped that the standard of the present Players would at least be equal to, and surpass their predecessors who almost always won first place at these festivals. I had been delighted to see the enterprise they were showing in taking the plays to Edinburgh and Wexford, and was keenly awaiting their return to Dublin for the opportunity of seeing the fruits of their endeavour. The write-up in the "Times" whetted my appetite, although I did feel apprehensive when I read of the song recital by Mary O'Hara, whose connections previous to this had been with less cultural productions.

I regret to say that my visit was not as happy a one as it might have been, and for this I blame Players and their what appears to me, casual attitude towards the paying customers. I must say that I was very impressed by the theatre, which possesses all the virtues of the ideal "little theatre," with the added luxury of a foyer and coffee bar. The stage, being the width of the auditorium, gives the audience, no matter where placed, the maximum field of view.

Now for the criticisms. The booking arrangements need improvement and the admission price of 3/6 strikes me as

being a trifle excessive for student productions. Moreover, sixpence is too much for a two-page programme: its price could have been reduced by the sale of the blank spaces for advertising. Would it not have been possible, also, to have had someone to show people to their seats and avoid the confusion which arose when two sets of people claimed the same seats? So much for the criticisms of the administration.

"The Land of Heart's Desire" was the first offering, and the players made a reasonable attempt to master it, although it was obvious that it did not entirely suit them. The acting was uneven and only two of the actors seemed to get inside their parts, namely, the mother and the fairy child. The rôle of the priest, who to my mind is an "old" character, was taken by a young man who played it as a character of his own age, i.e., about 25 years. His speeches were too laboured and his movements, especially of the hands, too stilted. The young bridegroom, on the other hand, threw away all his speeches as though they had no relevance to the action. The bride made an intelligent attempt to master her part, but was handicapped by her sophisticated air and a hair style which did not seem to me typical of the type of person she was portraying. The fairy child was easily the best of the cast and the manner of her speech and her delightful dance in a very limited space was a joy to watch. One of the glaring faults of the production was the mass-produced table used in conjunction with the other genuine country kitchen furniture.

The real shock of the night for me was when the curtain rose on the next play, "The Pot of Broth," for I immediately recognised the principal actor as a person of great stage experience who had acted with me some years previously at U.C.D. The supporting actors added nothing to his excellence, except as contrast in the matter of acting ability. In the last play of the evening I had the opportunity of seeing my friend again giving a first-class performance and proving himself as versatile as I always believed him to be. "The Dreaming of the Bones" was very satisfactorily played, and, as it was done in half light, one got the full value of the spoken word, and one felt that here was the type of play that suited Players.

The advertised programme had stated that Mary O'Hara would give a recital of Irish and English songs, one presumed between the plays. However, the recital did not materialise nor did the interval, and no word of excuse was offered by the Players.

Another small point before I finish. The actors, for no apparent reason, took no curtain calls, a break with theatrical tradition, which serves no useful purpose that I can imagine except possibly to leave people with the impression that perhaps Players felt contemptuous towards the meagre audience that night.

COMMENCEMENTS

BALL

THURSDAY 8th

DECEMBER

APPLY

NO. 4

Woman's Column

The Reason Why

Trinity, as last week's article implied, has accepted women students as being capable of working alongside men in similar jobs. But for what reasons do women pursue an academic education?

A criticism that is frequently levelled against College women is that they come here only to meet men; they fill places in the University which would otherwise be occupied by serious-minded male students, while having no intention of using their acquired knowledge to further a career.

This column interviewed a wide cross-section of women students and discovered that the only girls who admitted this to be their primary purpose in coming to College were found amongst those studying Pass Arts.

The faculty which claims the highest feminine attendance is, naturally, that of Social Science. Most people study this with the ultimate intention of doing social work in hospitals or among children.

Nearly everyone interviewed in the Mod. Lang. faculty wanted to enter the diplomatic service, and the point was made that women usually become more skilled at jobs like interpreting, than men.

The History School seems to attract the next highest percentage of women students. Four main reasons for this choice of subject were given: some wanted to enter the foreign service, and felt that history provided the best background to international affairs. Others were studying history in conjunction with social science, because primarily they were interested in "people." A large number of students wanted to teach, and chose history as the subject for a degree simply because it interested them. Most of these have already had experience of teaching, usually amongst the fifteen-to-sixteen age group. Others again felt that history would be valuable training in a civil service career.

Natural scientists unanimously wished to teach, and had chosen this subject because it appealed to them. Very few women study economics, classics or maths.

In spite of the bias which, unfortunately, still exists against women doctors, a high percentage study medicine. Several were fascinated by the workings of the human body, and a desire to remedy its defects. They considered medicine an important branch of the "science of life." Some were purely interested in the mechanics of the subject, and felt no great humanitarian desire to heal. The remainder study medicine because once qualified they are assured of security in their career, or because medicine is "in the family."

To sum up, arts students tend to concentrate on subjects which will bring them into contact with people and ideas, a typically feminine trait. But medical students are seldom activated by humanitarian motives, and have a purely scientific or business-like approach.

THE GRAMOPHONE

Last week's recital of the Gram. was both interesting and varied. The meeting opened with part of Litolf's Symphonic Concerto, which contrasted well with the Piano Concerto No. 5 by Beethoven, which followed. The Overture and Venusborg music from Tannhauser by Wagner closed the first part of the evening.

After the interval the room resounded to the tragic music of the Symphony Pathétique by Tchaikovsky.

The Society intends to buy a set of the Brandenburg Concertos which will be played next term.

This week's programme includes recordings by Kathleen Ferrier, operatic extracts and Symphony No. 2 by Sibelius.

NATIONS IN TRINITY

5.—THE NORTHERN IRISH

The first impression most Northern Irish who come to Trinity give is that of dour Presbyterianism. Scottish by descent, on the surface they appear unsympathetic, with harsh voices and an inability to understand or condone other moral standards and viewpoints than their own; this has gained them the name of Presbyterians. And in some ways they are nearer the Continental idea of Major Thompson than the Englishman is himself. For instance, they are very reluctant to open conversations with strangers in buses or trains. But with improved acquaintance, this crustaceous shell disappears: Ulstermen make very good friends and blossom forth in surprising directions.

Northerners have a reputation in College for scholarship. In Classics there is a recognised cursus honorum—Sizarship, Scholarship two years later and a First Class Mod. two years after that (an accompanying Gold Medal is not unknown). Engineering, too, has its appeal, and many Northerners are to be found in other faculties, particularly that of Pass Arts. Certain sports seem to attract them, others not—some of the Boat Club's staunchest supporters in its varied and strenuous activities are often from Portora or at least the North of Ireland. But above all it is the

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Mirror of an Age

To the eighteenth century student, irresponsibility was a creed.

Sir Jonah Barrington confirms this point in his "recollections," in which he describes a lively incident of his student days in the 1770's. He relates how he and others were in the habit of driving round Dublin on dark nights, breaking the windows of houses by throwing out halfpennies for bets. Sometimes they bribed the watchmen to lend them their cloaks and rattles, and with these insignia of office they broke into prohibited gambling houses, extinguishing the lights and driving out the gamblers. These students often forced their way into the theatres to revenge some insult, beating and turning out all those within their reach. Their arrival would be greeted by the fall of the curtain and the discreet disappearance of the actors.

Among the leaders were sons of noblemen, and when they took part their gold or silver laced gowns were turned inside out to disguise their identity. Even the great keys of College rooms, carried in the sleeves of gowns, were used in these forays. "Devilish good weapons on a dark night in a street wrangle or gutter fray," comments a contemporary student.

Rugger Club which takes the greatest toll. Rather surprisingly, in contrast, is the large quota of Northerners in the Chess Club.

Why do Northerners come to Trinity when Queen's University in Belfast is so richly subsidised by the Ulster Government? Some come because of family connections; but the North has always been predominantly an agricultural country and most dwellers in the cities are only a few generations removed from rustic forbears. Having made money in the industries which have sprung up, they are anxious to get value for it. So, if their offspring are incapable of getting into Oxford or Cambridge and achieving the cachet of an education completed there, they choose Trinity. They scorn a red-brick University and prefer one with an older established reputation. Of course, some Northerners come to Trinity because of the superior reputation of some of its schools and degrees. Others again come with the confessed idea of getting away from the restrictive atmosphere of their homes.

But once here they take little interest in politics and many are unaware of the existence of an Orange Lodge in College. When they return home they rapidly lose their Trinity veneer.

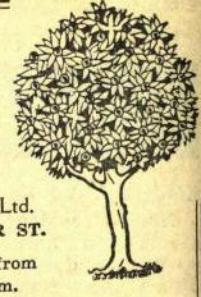
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Trinity News

THE WEEK IN SPORT

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Rugby SHAKY DEFENCE Sound Substitutes

Trinity, 13 pts.; Queen's University, 14 pts.

TWO last-minute substitutes for last Saturday's game against Queen's, D. Beatty and J. H. Smyth, have at least the satisfaction of knowing that they caused the Selection Committee quite a few headaches by virtue of their excellent displays.

Beatty's general soundness at full-back, and above all, his value as a place kicker, must have strengthened his claims towards a place on the 1st XV, and Smyth's opportunism and football sense on the left wing make one wonder why he was not selected earlier in the season.

Trinity kicked-off against a slight breeze on a beautiful day in the Park, and were soon on the defensive, mainly due to some clever running by the Queen's out-half, who was being allowed too much room by the Trinity back row. About half-way through the first half a most blatant offside by a Trinity wing-forward allowed Queen's to open the scoring with a penalty goal, and soon afterwards they increased their lead with a goal after a series of cross kicks had baffled the College defence.

The second half saw Trinity attempt to shake off the lethargy which had pervaded them during the first, and John Smyth opened their account with a smart kick ahead and follow-up on the left wing. Beatty, having earlier hit the crossbar with a penalty effort, converted this try with an excellent kick.

The match was won and lost, however, in the next ten minutes.

A series of blunders by the College defence presented Queen's with two "soft" tries, and strive as they did, Trinity could not quite make up the leeway. O'Connor charged down a defensive kick by the Queen's out-half and cantered over for an easy try. Beatty converted this and then kicked a penalty goal to bring his own personal total for the match to seven points.

Trinity lost this match deservedly. If they are to beat U.C.D. on Saturday they will have to eradicate three main weaknesses which have been evident in this year's side, namely, slowness in settling down, weak and indecisive tackling, especially against opponents who exploit the "dummy," and, last, careless passing when under pressure.

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Boxing REVERSE AT CAMBRIDGE MIDDLE-WEIGHT K.O.

IT seems inexplicable why a club of the prestige and record of the Boxing Club should undertake the important English tour so much below strength, no matter what good excuses might be put forward.

That in the circumstances they were so soundly defeated by Cambridge by six bouts to two last Monday was no surprise.

Trinity's superiority was, however, undisputed in the middle-weight class, where both D. Baxter and D. Gibbons decidedly knocked out their opponents.

Baxter did so in the first round. Yet the tourists theoretically came very near to drawing the match had J. Orr (feather) and S. Onojobi (welter) won their close bouts—the only two which did not necessitate a knock-out decision. The results:

Bantam — D. Tullalambra lost to B. Hope, k.o. round 2.

Feather — J. Orr lost to G. Russell-Grosch on pts.; T. McCarthy lost to B. Hunter, k.o. round 2.

Lightweight — O. Barry lost to S. F. Kingoley, k.o. round 1.

Welter — S. Onojobi lost to A. Bacon, stopped round 3.

Light-Middle — J. Taylor lost to A. Naylor on points.

Middle — D. Baxter bt. D. Parker, k.o. round 1; D. Gibbons bt. C. Haughton, k.o. round 3.

Soccer FIRST VICTORY

Trinity, 3; R.A.F. (Valley), 1.

Last Monday, for the first time this season, Trinity fielded their best team and registered their first victory over the R.A.F. (Valley) by 3 goals to 1.

Elder opened the score for Trinity after a pass from Ryan, but five minutes later some good passing by the R.A.F. forwards ended in the equaliser.

Shortly afterwards, David gave a well planned pass from the left-wing and Kenny put Trinity ahead once more. Captain Sainsbury with a magnificent 35-yard shot made it 3-1.

In the second half the Trinity defence was given a hard time, but sound play and two excellent saves by goalkeeper McCabe kept the score intact, though Trinity looked like increasing their lead towards the closing stages.

The two new players, McCabe and Kenny, acquitted themselves well. Cohen at centre-half was probably the best in a good defence. Ryan, who was moved to centre-forward, supplied the wings well and should be retained. The old hands, Sainsbury and David, displayed their better techniques. The whole team combined well.

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Lawn Tennis
 At the A.G.M. of the Tennis Club held in No. 5 College (D.U.C.A.C. room), on Friday, 25th November, the following officers were elected for the coming season: President, Dr. F. S. L. Lyons; Captain, W. Flannery; Hon. Secretary, G. Reynolds; Committee: R. Pigott, R. Fitzsimon, D. Pratt, R. Sweetman.

The ladies will hold their A.G.M. tomorrow at 1.10 p.m. in No. 6, and Miss Crawford will preside.

Racing
 "Colonel Tottering," who so far this term is 9 points up, is on holiday but has sent me the following selections:

Friday, Windsor Brocas 'Chase — Galloway Braes; Manchester, Juno 'Chase—Gentle Moya. Saturday, Worcester, 1.30, Four Ten; Manchester, Apollo Steeplechase—John Jacques; Ballydoyle, Dollymount Hurdle — Boltown Comet; 2.45—Athenian.

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