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Trinity News

A DUBLIN UNIVERSITY WEEKLY

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

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EARL OF ROSSE TO VISIT AMERICA

Goodwill Tour for College

THE Vice-Chancellor, the Earl of Rosse, is going to America for a three-weeks' tour in April, at the request of the Library Extension Fund Committee, to appeal for funds for the College.

The arrangements for his visit will be in the hands of the American Council for the University of Dublin. This body was formed last September, with Mr. George Garrett, former American Ambassador to Ireland, who received an Hon. LL.D. in 1950, as its President, with a number of other distinguished Americans on the Committee. Lord Rosse is to be present at the inaugural meeting of the Council.

The idea of the Council grew out of the appeal sent out by the Library Extension Committee for funds, and is sponsored by the University of Dublin Friends in America. This is the parallel there of the Trinity Trust here. All funds collected for the College in America are subject to tax exemption by the Federal Government.

Lord Rosse hopes to extend contacts between T.C.D. and America during the course of his tour, and will visit various university centres, as well as taking part in the meetings of associations interested in the Arts.

A copy of the documentary film, "Building for Books," made in connection with the appeal, will be shown privately at various centres during the forthcoming visit.

The performing rights of the film have been sold by the College to the Rank Organisation, who will now act as general distributors of the 35 mm. copies of the film in the British Isles and other overseas territories except America. The College, however, will continue to receive the royalties on the film for a number of years to come. It is expected that the film will be generally released in a few months. The general distribution of the film has necessitated the cutting of the final shots of the Provost making his appeal from his own library. The film will now conclude with the flash-backs following the opening of the Manuscript Room by An Taoiseach, Mr. Eamonn de Valera. However, a third 35 mm. copy of the complete film has been ordered and will be kept in the College archives.

Private distribution of the film in 16 mm. copies will be in the hands of the various T.C.D. associations who will arrange for showings in their respective areas, the first of which will be a showing of the full 35 mm. film in the Ritz Cinema, Belfast, on February 14th.

Finally, it is intended to arrange for a further showing of the full film in College later this term.

History Professor in the News

Professor T. W. Moody is in the news, for two reasons, this week. Queen's University, Belfast, have conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Literature, which he will receive in April, at the University's golden jubilee celebrations. Dr. Moody, who is a graduate of Queen's, has joined in the writing of a comprehensive history of the University, which is to be published shortly.

Furthermore, he is consulting editor of the present series of Thomas Davis lectures, which are being broadcast



—By courtesy Irish Times
PROF. T. W. MOODY

between 9.30 and 10 o'clock on Sunday evenings by Radio Eireann. The series is entitled "The Fenian Movement, 1858-1916." Dr. Moody himself will give the last lecture, summarizing the preceding seven. He is at present a member of the Council of Radio Eireann, a body which has made many changes since its foundation in 1953—not least of which is the introduction of these comparatively scholarly lectures at a "peak" listening time on Sundays during the winter months. A more detached and dispassionate view, Dr. Moody says, is being taken at the present time of Irish history, and as the thinking of historians about a nation's past must eventually affect the thinking of a people on their history, it is hoped that many members of the public who are not historians will listen. Professor Moody expects that these talks, while not putting forward anything new in historical research, will provide an up-to-date and authoritative survey of the subject—which will be exceptionally useful in this country, where it is notoriously difficult to persuade historians to set down the results of their work on paper.

Dr. F. S. L. Lyons, F.T.C.D., who is also giving one of the series of talks, will be speaking next Sunday evening, February 8th, on "The Fenian Movement, 1867-1916."

Wanted

Urgently wanted, back copies of "Trinity News." Anyone having one or more copies of Vol. I, Nos. 1-18, and Vol. 11, Nos. 1-18, please contact Miss Frances-Jane French or Mr. Robert Young as soon as possible.

COLLEGE GALLERY

A NEW venture was launched in College last Monday, when forty-one pictures belonging to the newly-formed College Gallery were displayed in the G.M.B. for loan to students in rooms, at a charge of five shillings per reproduction.

Some brisk business was done during the lunch hour, and many pictures soon bore the label "Hired." Half-way through the afternoon all the pictures but one had been hired and this Holbein was the subject of intense speculation on the part of the Committee—when



—By courtesy Irish Press
J. T. KILLEEN (Sch.)
Member of the Organising Committee.

Theological Society

To provoke twenty speakers at the first Hilary meeting of the Theological Society, held in the Graduates' Memorial Building on Monday, January 26th, 1959, was the measure of Mr. R. G. Telford's paper on "Conversion." His approach to the world's need in these troubled times fired the evangelicals to great fervour, so that the Hon. Librarian and Mr. Sprowle strongly emphasised the vital nature of a personal encounter with Christ. The usual old faiths added further fuel and maiden speeches of real worth flamed up, notably from Mr. England. Mr. Cooper's sense of humour prevented a series of trial sermons and pointed the need for true Christian living rather than spouting texts. The debate centred on ways of aiding the required encounter and, of course, Dr. Billy Graham's supporters and critics came to grips. Sad to say, the Prayer Book teaching was scarcely mentioned and so the Auditor and President reminded the meeting that we were Churchmen and not part of the Protestant underworld.

Engagements Book

Some attempt has been made to relieve the congestion of engagements which inevitably occurs each term. An engagements book has been placed in the Assistant Registrar's office. This, it is hoped, will help the staff and prevent clashes between such events as the various extra mural lectures.

This book does not include such items as regular society meetings or society dances. These are all still bookable with the Senior Dean, who remains in charge of the allocation of rooms for society meetings and the allocation of dates for society dances. These society dances last term became so inextricably entangled that it seems that cohesion in this matter can only be gained by careful consultation between societies. It is surely in the interests of the societies concerned to arrange these functions so that maximum financial benefit may accrue to them, and so that the minimum monetary distress is caused to their members by a haphazard pile-up of functions "not to be missed."

would it go? It was eventually hired by Mr. Bruce Arnold. After 6 o'clock the owners could be seen proudly carrying off their choice to their several abodes.

The scheme was first mooted by Mr. G. W. P. Dawson, M.A., from a similar gallery already operating in Clare College, Cambridge. Together with four undergraduates, Messrs. N. A. D. Casey, F. A. Elliott, G. Johnson and J. T. Killen, Mr. Dawson formed a committee, and the Trinity Trust generously gave £100 as capital.

The Committee made several sorties to Dublin art shops, and seem to have found the task of selecting reproductions strenuous, but satisfying. Most of the framing was carried out by Mr. Smith of Dawson Galleries, Dawson St. During the vacation, Mr. Dawson continued the task in London, and also added some generous gifts of his own to the collection. The selection has been as catholic as possible, ranging from early Italian primitives to Dali and Sutherland. Plans were finalised, and a circular was put into every letterbox in College. Contrary to Mr. Dawson's misgivings expressed in an interview on Radio Eireann, the response of the students was enthusiastic. In addition to the radio interview given by Mr. Dawson, reports have appeared in the national newspapers.

The same afternoon Mr. Dawson entertained the members of the Trinity Trust, several distinguished Dublin artists and art critics and members of the Press to celebrate the inauguration. It is hoped to add to the collection with the money obtained from hiring the pictures, and several people have already offered to present reproductions to the Gallery. The enthusiasm of Mr. Dawson and his Committee, together with the munificence of the Trinity Trust and the helpfulness of Dublin art shops, has succeeded in creating a College Gallery which, to judge from the interest evoked on Monday, has both excited and enhanced the College.

Inter-Varsity Debate

This evening the Phil. will be holding its Presidential inter-debate. At this meeting can be heard speeches by the representatives of the University Unions of ten different universities throughout Ireland and Great Britain. They will be debating the motion "That this house believes that peace cannot prosper save with sword in hand." From Britain will come delegates from the Universities of London, Edinburgh, Manchester and Glasgow, while Ireland will be represented by the President of the Phil., Mr. Roche, and delegates from Belfast, Cork, Galway and University College, Dublin.

Tea is to be served in the Society's rooms before the meeting and the chair will be taken at 8 o'clock by Mr. G. W. P. Dawson. From reports of previous meetings of this kind in past years, we can expect a sparkling mixture of wisdom and wit from the delegates who may be said to be the cream of the university orators of these islands. It is an event not to be missed as it is not usual for the Society to have as its guests such an array of Presidents of similar societies; normally, for an inter-debate, a society would send one of its members and for this reason to-night's debate should be one long remembered in the College.

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**TRINITY ADVANCES
BACKWARDS**

Red Flags Here Soon?

IT is understood that the Bursar is behind the present campaign to keep motor-cars out of College. Those of our readers who have had lectures from Dr. Chubb will know that he is opposed to ideas of laissez-faire and that his Socialism is of the more moderate intelligent brand. For this reason it is to be feared that as from 1st May all cars entering Trinity will have to be preceded by men carrying red flags.

Only two of the newly-revised regulations — those barring cars from the "Bay" and from passing through Front Gate during the day — up to 7.30 p.m. on week-days — are of any importance. The remainder of the rules seem designed to prevent anybody else at other times (other than members of Staff, tradesmen and residents changing rooms) from driving a motor-propelled vehicle in the College grounds. Why these regulations should apply also during the vacations no one has yet bothered to explain. We also do not know yet if the Cadillacs which have been a common sight in Front Square these past few summers will be allowed near the Library. (Why not charge a parking fee and make some money during the otherwise unproductive holiday season?)

The net result of the new Rules would seem to be: 1, Greater inconvenience to students; 2, greater annoyance to students; 3, 0.05 of a decibel less noise in the Fellows' Garden; 4, 15 seconds off the laundryman's round.

It is worth recalling that about twelve years ago a Deputy was elected to Dáil Eireann solely because he promised to have Trinity made into a car-park. Under these circumstances the least the College could do to help ease Dublin's traffic problems would be to cater adequately for the parking of the cars of all the Staff and students and not to force those students fortunate enough to own cars and motor-bicycles to clutter up the city streets.

All College parking problems during the "bulge-period" could be solved if a regulated system of double-row parking in Front Square and of single-row parking in New Square were introduced. It might also help if those of the Staff who remain in College nearly all day could be induced to park their cars in the Parade Ground.

Altogether, the College administration's campaign against cars would seem to be yet another example of Trinity bureaucracy gone wild.

Tradition is permissible if one already possesses it, but turning the clocks back just in order to be different is the sort of thing that the present generation of Trinity men and women greatly resent.

By all means, let us have Socialism if the majority wish it, but let not our bureaucrats adopt as their slogan this paraphrase of the immortal hymn of the Democratic movement:

"Though scooters screech and cars go by,
We'll keep the civilisation out of Trinity."

Profile: DAVID ROSE—Ex-Chairman

There was a character walking around Front Square for the greater part of last term looking for a story; this was David Rose.

And now, for the fourth time, I sit down to try and write his profile. At first there seems very little to write.

He was educated at Hurstpierpoint College and then took a job in the Borough Surveyor's office at Brighton. From here he went into the Royal Engineers to do his National Service and then returned again to his job as an apprentice surveyor. But he was not very thrilled with the prospects of re-

is important. It is really much more because he is my idea of a "nice guy."

Although he is often serious, he is never solemn, and this is good because a solemn person inspires as much as an owl, but a serious person with a cheerful personality can just say quietly, "Go on, man, you can do it," and suddenly the person realises that he can. This is perhaps the greatest gift that David has. He seems to know instinctively when anybody is feeling defeated and helps them get up and start again.

Probably the greatest enemy David has is time. There are only 24 hours in a day and in that day he tries to put the world to rights, talk seriously to several people, attend his lectures, and sometimes ends the day having wasted it for the most part. But slowly he is managing to catch up on himself and perhaps one day he will complete his basic education and go on to produce something of real value to the world.

After leaving College he hopes to travel widely as a geological surveyor and a journalist. This throws light on his interest in people. He is always very keen to learn the views and interests of people from other countries and has a special liking for Italians and West Indians. This links up with another ambition, to see the Carnival at Port of Spain, Trinidad.

No profile of David would be complete without a word on his religious beliefs. He has Anglo-Catholic tendencies, but maintains a balanced sense of perspective and remains liberal in his views. He would like to see the Christian Churches united.

He has a great interest in sport and his attitude is rather that of the connoisseur, for he definitely has a sensitive feeling for the finer points of any game that he watches, and is thrilled whenever anyone achieves something near the height of his particular field.

Now David can get back to work after vacating the chair of "Trinity News," and so let us thank him for bringing a little colour into College life, and wish him the best of luck for the future.



maining in a Local Government office and walking up the same stairs to the same job for the rest of his life, and so he thought of coming to a university. He had thought of coming to a university before, but previously had never really thought that he would be up to the standard required. However, he decided to try, and entered Trinity two years ago. Since then he has made a name for himself in College by becoming Chairman of "Trinity News" and being the only Natural Scientist, so far, ever to hold this position. But it is not as Chairman of "Trinity News" that David

Regency Renovations

The problem of how to accommodate too many students in too few seats occurs daily in Trinity. To appreciate the truth of this remark you have only to try to find somewhere to come to rest in the Reading Room. In the afternoon the problem is virtually insoluble, unless you resort to buccaneering methods and jump somebody else's claim. However, this is not entirely satisfactory.

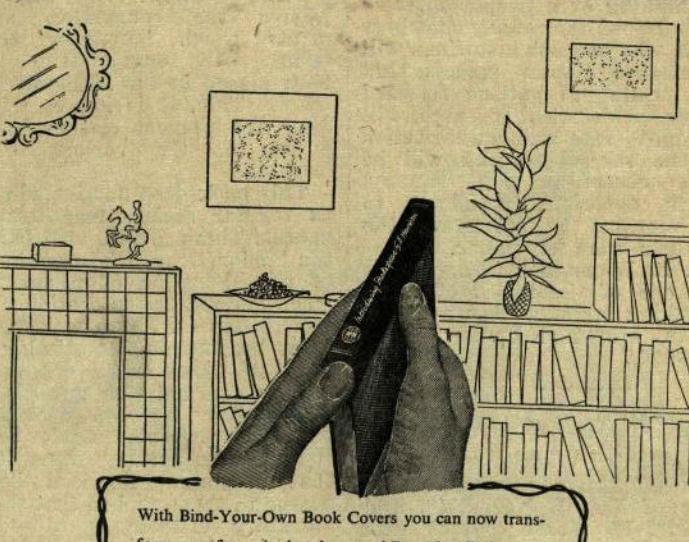
So, R. J. Campbell, of Ringsend, has been called to the rescue. This is the same contractor who transformed the top floor of No. 30, providing Trinity with her first set of "modern" bed-sittingrooms. So we do have a proof of the quality of his work, and now his talents have been brought to bear on the Regent House. Work has been going on for the past five or six weeks and will be completed probably by February 9th. The Regent House is being converted into a modern languages library and reading room. More space has been provided by the removal of the old rostrum, and the noises of Dame Street will be muffled and, we hope, practically silenced by the provision of double windows on this side. The heating system remains the same, but the roof-lighting has been considerably improved, and there will be also bracketed wall-lights. The walls themselves have been painted light green, with grey panelling, and the roof has received a similar freshening-up. There will be 12 wall book-cases and four 20 ft. long double-sided mahogany book-cases. The old

familiar tables have been retained. Eight of these now face Dame Street. These tables have an interesting history. They were specially made for the Irish convention in 1917 which was held in the Regent House and were presented to the College at its conclusion. In fact it was in preparation for that now famous meeting that the Regent House took on the form we all knew so well. Up to that date the room had something of the appearance which it is soon to have once more.

By providing a Modern Languages Reading Room it is hoped that some pressure will be relieved from the main Reading Room. For the Mod. Lang. students themselves there is the advantage that under the new conditions in Regent House a less informal atmosphere will prevail than in the former Mod. Lang. Library in No. 35. This informality did indeed breed a certain camaraderie, but camaraderie and serious study are not compatible, as surely the first purpose of a reading room is serious study, and not the fostering of social relations.

One obvious disadvantage is the situation of Regent House. It is such a long way from No. 35 and is, by former association, a sort of border-province seldom visited. But neither of these are objections.

We welcome the Board's attempt to answer this problem posed by the increasing numbers in College and hope it will be successful.



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College Observed

My old man always used to say that a faint heart never won a fair lady. So without any apologies I start to write "College Observed," but after observing College for a short time I feel a little nauseated.

There is a small group of people around College who have a little dream of high ambition secretly tucked away in the web of their memory. Unfortunately, the atmosphere of College does not seem to encourage these ambitions, and these people on the whole have a general air of hopelessness about them. I suggest that there are some very good reasons why this is so.

There are too many schoolchildren in College who do nothing except pass exams, go out to the latest parties, and "kid" themselves that they are growing up. College seems to favour this type of person much more than the person who comes to College to learn the things that they have always longed to know, develop the talents they already have, and discover those still latent inside them. This place is getting like a technical college with everyone trying hard to get their "City and Guilds."

I have been disillusioned since being in College. Before I came I imagined a university to be a place with a great restless, inquiring spirit, with the lecturers full of hope for their students. Instead, they seem, on the whole, to regard their job as a task to be done to earn their salary, rather than having the power in their hands to realise the great potential locked inside each student. I will now quote from William Carlos Williams "In the American Grain": "The English appraised the New World too meanly. It was to them a carcass from which to tear pieces for their bellies' sake, a colony, a place to despise a little. They gave to it parsimoniously in a slender Puritan fashion. But the Spaniard gave magnificently, with a generous sweep, wherever he was able. They sought to make it in truth a New Spain, to build fine cathedrals, to found universities, to establish great estates. For this I like them," he said. I would liken the majority of lecturers to the English, the minority to the Spaniards, and the students to the great potential of the New World.

But the fault is not by any means all on the side of the lecturers, or, I think, limited to Trinity. Students meander through their College life with as much enthusiasm as a bunch of cabbages waiting to be cooked. Perhaps the trouble is that anybody can pass the Entrance Exam. without having any more equipment than a photographic mind. Surely a better method of entrance would be for each prospective student to have an interview with a board of professors. It would then be essential for the student to have something more than a string of qualifications behind him, providing that the interviewers were also intelligent.

Why not, instead of the exam. system, make the students write a thesis before they are allowed to even enter for an exam.? Surely that would be much more beneficial than stamping us all with the same brush, with roughly the same knowledge on a limited field of subjects? This was the method applied in Strasbourg University at the time of Schweitzer. Talking on the university, he says: "Strasbourg University was then at the height of its reputation. Unhampered by tradition, students and teachers alike strove to realise the ideal of a modern university. There were hardly any professors of advanced age on the teaching staff. A fresh breeze of youthfulness penetrated everywhere." Schweitzer again, criticising the Sorbonne: "Either the professors gave lectures which bore solely on the examination syllabus, or they lectured on special subjects." That remark could equally well apply to Trinity.

It would be very easy to write a book on what is wrong in College, but as a summary I suggest that a great reversal of attitude is needed. Why not ask a prospective entrant: "What have you done in life and what do you hope to do?" And the prospective graduate: "What have you done with your life in College?" Then perhaps the attitude of the students would change and they would say among themselves: "Look what I have discovered. Look at what I have done."

Perhaps this change will never come, but would it not be fair to offer the opportunity to a student of paying his fees and then being able to study for, say, four years without being bothered by exams and set courses of lectures? Then when he had finished, to give him a reference instead of a degree. It does not seem much to ask, and I for one would like to be the guinea-pig.

But there is always hope, and there are some very good men and women in College, so I will finish on a note of encouragement taken from Walter Pater on the Renaissance: "To burn always with this hard gem-like flame, to maintain this ecstasy, is success in life."

I hope that this will inspire some of you into action and make the cabbages in the vegetable garden start to dance with the joy of opportunity.

CAREERS SUPPLEMENT

Vol. VI—No. 7

TRINITY NEWS

February 5, 1959

Graduate Employment

By DERMOT MONTGOMERY, Appointments Officer

WHAT I have to say in the following article applies to graduates in general, and not to those of this university in particular. The statistics incorporated in the text are not therefore based on the records of my own office but on wider studies.

The Scientist

I will mention first the physicist, the chemist and the engineer. The reason for this is that they can be dealt with more easily and more briefly than the others. If such graduates have a problem, it is created more by abundance of opportunity than by lack of it. The decisions they have to make are less complicated than those of their fellows, if not always easy ones. Which of the many institutions and industries open to them should they examine? Which job is the most likely to allow the scope to develop special talents and interests? Are they of sufficient calibre for research? Would development or design be more suitable? Are they sufficiently interested in personal contacts to make a good production manager or technical salesman? Do they feel that teaching would be the most rewarding career, socially and intellectually, if not materially? Whatever they choose, they know that they will be able to apply directly the initial fund of knowledge with which their university course has endowed them. This is the rock on which to base their career.

The Arts Graduate

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

What in fact happens to arts graduates; and in this category I include economists and lawyers who do not intend to take up their subjects professionally?

About one in three teach. The openings may vary considerably in scope and remuneration, but the demand is strong not only in this country but, to an even greater extent, in the United Kingdom and abroad. It is unlikely that a graduate who wants to teach will have to wait long for an opening, but some care is often necessary in assessing how desirable the opening is.

A comparatively small proportion become Civil Servants at home and overseas. This is not because government service lacks prestige, but rather because the standards of choice of the Home Civil Service both in this country and in the United Kingdom are high, while in the U.K. Overseas Civil Service the prospect of remote location confines its appeal to men or women with a strong desire for colonial life.

Competition from Without

An even smaller proportion find their way into that group of occupations which are extremely attractive to arts graduates and which, for want of a better word, can be lumped together under the heading of "cultural" occupations. Radio, television, the theatre, journalism, the film industry and the creative departments of advertising fall into this category. In all of them the supply of willing and eager candidates far surpasses the employers' demand, and enthusiasm is not enough. Considerable and proven ability has to be supplemented by a lively opportunism. In all of these careers, the universities, though fairly well represented, are not the principal source of recruits. The provision of organised training for them tends to be sporadic.

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

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

The various Churches have an appreciable intake of arts men; the armed services of both this country and the United Kingdom, (other than for National Service), a much smaller one.

Business Prospects

Arts graduates who do not take up one of the occupations mentioned above

usually go into some branch of business. This group comprises about one-quarter of each generation.

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

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

The only thing which is common to all these graduates is that they have been to some extent taken on trust, and with an eye to their future potential rather than their present usefulness, and that all will have to prove that their time at the university has been of advantage to them, and that as a result of it they are or will be better businessmen. They will, in many cases, have the privilege of special introductory training, but no other privilege except that which they earn.

Earlier in this article I included economists under the heading of arts graduates. It is perhaps worth pointing out that in addition to the general business careers which are mentioned above, there is a rapidly increasing number of openings for economists with decent degrees, in which they can "use their subject." In government, in big business, in research and in trade associations, economists are collecting and interpreting data on trends which effect the institutions employing them, and are giving advice to the men who determine policy. A description of the work they do may be found in another article in this Supplement.

The Biological Sciences

We have still not dealt with a body of graduates which in this University is very large, namely, those reading the biological sciences. The majority of these, the medicals, have their route well signposted. The position of the remainder is that if they do not intend to be schoolmasters and if they refuse to contemplate a career outside Europe, they will for the most part readily find research appointments in the British Isles only if they are of first-class or high second-class calibre academically. Overseas, however, there is a good demand for field workers of average attainment with either zoology or botany as the background subject. Biochemistry, which has wide application in industry, should perhaps be treated as an exception to the foregoing generalisations.

Another group of natural scientists, geologists, are in strong demand by mining and oil companies, but they will in the majority of cases have to be prepared to seek their fortunes overseas and in conditions which often preclude the employment of women.

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

I have attempted in a short article to give as broad a picture of graduate employment as possible. This has inevitably resulted in a lack of depth of information. The Appointments Office is in a position to remedy this deficiency at individual interview, and we should be very glad to do so.

Research Awards and Prospects

By DR. F. S. L. LYONS

(Member of the T.C.D. Committee on Post-graduate Research)

YOU can scarcely open a newspaper these days without reading of the need for research into this, that and the other, and the inducements and enticements offered to post-graduate students show no sign of diminishing for a long time to come. It is, obviously, a seller's market for the universities and it is high time we considered the question—how does this particular university stand to take advantage of it?

Until recently one would have had to give a discouraging answer to such a question. Within the last year, however, our research funds—none too plentiful at the best of times—have been overhauled in such a way as to make the money go much further than it ever has before. The details are set out in the 1958-59 Calendar (pp. 226-30) and, contrary to the general belief about entries in the Calendar, they are perfectly intelligible. I shall, therefore, only refer here to the most important points. Each year, provided sufficient merit is shown, the following awards will be made:

Opportunities Available

(a) Two research exhibitions of £250 a year, tenable for two years.

(b) Two research exhibitions of £200 a year, tenable for one year.

These exhibitions are payable from certain funds which are listed in the Calendar. Some of the funds are tied to certain subjects (e.g., Blake to Irish History, Fitzgerald to Experimental Physics, Hackett to Natural Sciences), but others are not so tied and the intention is that any meritorious candidate shall be eligible to compete irrespective of his subject.

In addition to the above exhibitions, a Lefroy Stein Scholarship of £400 a year will be awarded in 1959 and 1960, and thereafter in even years. This scholarship must be held at Trinity, but note that it is open to graduates of all approved universities.

Furthermore, smaller sums may be available as grants-in-aid for the maintenance of graduates who are registered research students and are actually engaged in full-time research, but who have not been awarded exhibitions, or as travel grants to supplement the allowance of exhibitors who are doing research outside Ireland. The number and value of such awards, of course, depends upon the funds available and the demand upon them.

Finally, there is one other type of award. This is the Moderatorship prize of £20 which will be awarded each year to the first moderator in each of the following subjects, provided he obtains a first-class moderatorship:—Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Classics, Economics, Modern Literature, Modern History.

These, then, are the post-graduate awards which the College now offers and they are all—except the Lefroy Stein Scholarship—designed to help our own students. In order to qualify for them, however, the intending research worker will have to fulfil certain conditions. These are as follows:

Conditions of Tenure

1. He must engage in full-time research, and must present a progress report, signed by his supervisor, every six months. The only modification of this rule is that a research student may earn up to £50 a year by private coaching, demonstrating, etc., without any deduction from his award. If he earns more than £50 a year, the excess will be deducted from his grant or exhibition; and in any case he cannot undertake work paid at more than £50 a year without permission of the Senior Lecturer.

2. If the holder of an award already receives grants from bodies other than Trinity College, the value of his scholarship or exhibition will be correspondingly reduced.

3. Scholars of the House and Non-Foundation Scholars who hold a research award will not continue to receive their Scholar's salary as well, but they will continue to have their rooms and commons free of charge. If they do not have a research award, they will continue to receive all their Scholar's privileges and emoluments, provided they are engaged in full-time research.

4. Applications for grants and exhibitions must be made on the proper form (obtainable from the Senior Tutor's

office); these forms must be signed by your proposed supervisor. And note particularly that they must reach the Senior Lecturer not later than October 1. In other words, do not wait to see how you have done in Moderatorship before sending in your application.

To these various awards ought to be added the much wider field open to our graduates in competition with graduates of other universities—I mean the post-graduate exhibitions, fellowships, etc., offered by other universities and institutions all over the world. The Appointments Officer supplies tutors with lists of these awards from time to time and has full details in his office. Many of them, of course, are made during the summer, before our graduates are in a position to apply, but for some of them the closing date is January 1 and these are ideally suited to our newly-fledged Moderators. But even where the awards are decided during the summer, it is by no means out of the question for a Trinity candidate to apply before he has taken the Moderatorship examination—though I should only advise him to do so if he has, so to speak, a great future behind him, in the shape of Scholarship, a first in the first part of Moderatorship and so on.

Qualifications

This brings me to my last main point, perhaps the most important. How good should a man be before he can begin to think of research as the next stage in his career? I think one can begin by making a distinction between the man who wins a major exhibition and the man who does not, but may still be accepted as a research-worker. Generally speaking, I think you may take it that the major awards will ordinarily go to the habitual first-class man. Of course, you may say that just because a man is a first-class examinee that is no guarantee that he will also be a first-class research worker. To which I reply: "How true, but in this unjust world, examination results are almost the only test we have, and we shall go on applying it in the foreseeable future."

But what of the remainder—what sort of qualifications should they have? The answer will vary enormously according to subject, competition, previous experience, future ambitions and so forth. In science, for example, there are so many more or less routine jobs and so comparatively few to fill them that a reasonable second-class man should have little difficulty finding a niche, even, perhaps, a lower second-class man. In other fields, most of the arts subjects for example, I should regard a high second-class mark as the normal minimum, though I admit one cannot be too rigid about this. On the other hand, if a third-class man came to me for advice, I should gently but firmly warn him off.

Pros and Cons of Research

The idea of research work has, quite rightly, a great attraction for a certain type of student, but I should be guilty of misleading the potential research worker if I ended without pointing out one or two of the snags. Research of any kind is intensive and usually, if it is to be worth anything in the end, exacting; much of the time it is laborious, if not downright dull; and it demands great concentration and patience. You commit yourself to at least one year's work (the minimum for an M.Litt. or M.Sc.), or two years for a Ph.D. Unless you know the background of your subject extremely well, and have been well advised, you can go very far astray even in one year, and can quite conceivably ruin your career in two. It is absolutely essential, therefore, that right from the beginning you should be in the closest touch with whoever is to supervise your work. This is almost more important

when choosing the subject than when actually carrying out the research; the post-graduate student who has bitten off more than he can chew is one of the saddest and also, alas, one of the commonest phenomena in academic life. But, of course, if the perils are great, so are the rewards. You will not at the outset probably add very much to the sum of human knowledge, but you will have the sheer, undiluted pleasure of learning new techniques, using your mind to its fullest extent, and absorbing yourself in the most fascinating of all pursuits.

In this article I have purposely said nothing about the prospects in medicine, engineering, law, Divinity and commerce. In all these fields there are technical problems on which only the authorities of the different schools are fitted to pronounce. I can only advise you, therefore, to consult them.

What it Costs

One final word about the cost. For the M.Litt. degree you pay a registration fee of £5, a fee of £5 a term (minimum three terms), an examination fee of £8 and a degree fee of £10—minimum total is thus £38; the fee for an M.Sc. is the same, plus £5 a term laboratory fees. For a Ph.D. in an arts subject you pay £5 registration fee, £5 a term (minimum six terms), £10 examination fee, and £15 degree fee; a Ph.D. in a science subject costs the same, with the usual £5 a term addition for laboratory fees.

It may very well strike you, comparing these fees with the awards offered, that apart from the holders of a handful of major exhibitions, most research students are likely to have a lean time. This is, of course, true—though not so lean a time as they would formerly have had—and we must face the fact that for their maintenance the non-scholar, non-exhibitioner research students will still have to fall back upon gullible education authorities or even long-suffering and by now impoverished parents. It is a pity, but it is the measure of our resources, not of our intentions. On the contrary, I do not suppose the value of research has ever been more fully understood in this university than it is to-day. So if you provide the brains, we will do our best to provide the opportunities.

OVERSEAS BANKING

By A. H. O. BLAND

Staff Manager, Bank of London and South America

THE graduate who is undecided on his future career finds it increasingly difficult to come to a final decision. The more he explores all the possible avenues the more he finds his interests being torn apart in his desire to discover an outlet which gives him an opportunity of using his talents and providing real interest.

There is one career, however, that can offer a graduate such an opportunity, and that is banking overseas in a British bank.

It has always been the policy of the United Kingdom to assist other countries in their economic development in the form of investments and finance of trade. Many countries are now finding their feet in this respect and are becoming more independent. There are still a few areas, however, which are expanding rapidly and require assistance, and the United Kingdom is playing, and will continue to play, a large part in their expansion, for some time to come.

Overseas banks are principally concerned in these financial aspects and it might, therefore, be as well to mention here briefly the functions of a bank.

The job of a bank is to mobilise all the small savings made by a large number of depositors and lend them in large amounts to a comparatively small number of borrowers. This is oversimplification, of course, but emanating from this is the paying and collection of cheques, discounting of bills, collection of bills, foreign exchange, and a host of other documentary dealings. Banks are expected to give advice on investments, imports and exports; act as trustees and care for customers' treasures in their safe deposits. In fact, it would be difficult to expand on this list further without using the technical vocabulary of the profession.

Executive's Duties

The bank executive is expected to be able to deal with all these things in a diplomatic and tactful way. He must

be able to meet people of various walks of life and different nationalities. He should be able to speak to them in their own language and understand their customs and, if they are borrowing, he must be able to assess the risk. It does not only fall upon him to meet small depositors and borrowers, he may quite well have dealings at high governmental level and with large industrial and commercial organisations.

The branch manager is, of course, responsible for everything that is carried out by his branch; however, he has to delegate some of the work in order that he may have proper time to interview clients, give advice on a hundred and one things relating to banking and, being a Briton in a British bank, is often looked upon as the local representative of British interests. Depending on the size of his branch, so his lieutenants vary in numbers. He may have sub-managers to assist him; he most certainly will have an accountant whose function is to supervise the internal working of the branch, including the staff, and there may even be a sub-accountant. Some idea, then, of the qualities required for an executive should now be apparent.

So far as a graduate's interests are concerned, diplomacy, meeting people and business have been covered. But that is not all: travel and languages have yet to be mentioned.

To think of banking overseas and to write about it on a global basis is im-

practical in an article of this size, so let us consider one area in particular—Latin America.

The principal languages are Spanish and Portuguese—Spanish being spoken in all the Latin American countries except Brazil, where Portuguese is spoken.

Rapid Expansion

In Latin America there is room for a considerable amount of further development; as rapidly as present opportunities are taken up, so new opportunities take their place. It is the largest geographical group in the Western world where there is virtually unlimited scope for economic expansion and it has an extremely high rate of population growth.

The Bank of London and South America operates in this territory and has offices established in most of the cities. Such have been the cultural and architectural developments in recent years that in most of them there are facilities of all kinds which compare favourably with the best in the world. The offices are modern, some housing a considerable staff, and with the most up-to-date equipment to lighten their task. Sport and entertainment of all types abound and, apart from the question of language, it is difficult to believe that there is any difference between a South American city and an European one. On the other hand, the bank has branches in more remote places where sport and entertainment are limited and Europeans are few.

It is in these latter territories that the true character of the executive is more likely to show itself. He has to be more independent and forbearing. Whilst he is able to communicate with the chief office, which may be thousands of miles away, by telephone or cable, this may not be expedient and the right decision will have to be made on the spot without a second opinion. The strain of working in the tropics where climatic conditions are difficult, where facilities are mediocre to poor and where there are few fellow countrymen is trying, to say the least, but the period of employment under these conditions is kept to a minimum.

Young men of ability are required to fill these executive posts, particularly Arts graduates, who are single and between 21 and 25 years of age. Those who have studied languages, in particular Spanish and Portuguese, and who have read for degrees in banking, business administration, commerce or economics, are obviously most suited for such a career. But because personality and character as well as the qualifications of the applicant are important in final selection, there are openings for all those whose interests are wide, who like people and can appreciate the other man's point of view. To be a successful executive overseas, a man must be adaptable and responsive to the atmosphere of expansion and development which is characteristic of the New World.

Training

On selection, a candidate becomes a trainee in the Bank's Overseas Trainee Service which provides a nucleus of the Bank's Executive. Many of the graduates who join the Bank's overseas service as trainees are, therefore, non-specialists; and for the purpose of training it is assumed that banking and the two languages—Spanish and Portuguese—will be unfamiliar. An intensive course of instruction at the bank's head office in London, lasting about four months, provides the basis of the subsequent training period of from three to five years in one or more of the bank's overseas territories, which is designed to give them some experience in all the departments of the bank's operations. Reports are sent to head office twice yearly where their progress and movements are carefully supervised.

Salaries

Salaries in the overseas service are paid in local currency whilst serving overseas, and are calculated to provide a standard of living somewhat higher than that which could be achieved in a similar post in the United Kingdom. On appointment, the initial salary paid in London is £550/£600 per annum, according to age. It is increased on transfer overseas and thereafter reviewed annually on a merit basis. Substantial increases are awarded on obtaining first executive appointments, positions which generally attract a salary in the region of £1,300 per annum.

Out of a total staff of about 4,600, some 4,120 are in overseas branches and 480 in the United Kingdom. Of those abroad, about 200 are British, recruited in the United Kingdom. There are over 210 posts of executive rank—chief managers, managers, accountants, etc. While some of these posts are now filled by nationals of the countries in which the bank operates, the senior posts are for the most part filled by Britons, who thus maintain the essentially British character of the bank.

Bearing this in mind, the British staff are given facilities to maintain a strong contact with home. The main facility, of course, is home leave. In addition to annual local leave, three months' furlough, excluding travel time, in the United Kingdom is granted, on sterling salary, with fares paid for themselves and families every three or four years, according to the country of service.

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LIBARIANSHIP

A Career for Those who like People and Books

By F. J. E. HURST, M.A., A.L.A.

Deputy Librarian, T.C.D.

If you decide to become a Librarian, you will never become a millionaire. But the chances are that you will play a considerable part in adding to the prosperity and happiness of the community, and in the process, because librarianship verges on being a vocation, get a great deal of personal satisfaction and, with care, a reasonable reward. All that follows in this article applies equally to men and women.

A librarian's job is to acquire books, to preserve them, and to exploit them. The meaning of books in this context must be stretched to include manuscripts, periodicals, music, maps, newspaper clippings, microtexts, illustrations, films, gramophone discs, tapes; in fact, all methods of communicating facts and ideas. There are some libraries in which, even to-day, the librarian gets no further than the first two functions. He may then be the legendary person who says he is a librarian just because he likes books. But all the emphasis to-day is, or should be, on the third function, that of exploiting books, of making them work, of putting them and their contents into the hands and minds of the people who need and want them. In that case the librarian must still like books; but he must even more like and be interested in people, the people for whom the books are intended.

Personal Qualities

So it is that some graduates go into librarianship liking books and prepared to acquire the appropriate technical skills, and yet fail because they lack the personality that is necessary to bridge the gap between the book and its reader. A librarian must be patient, able to exercise judgment, have as wide a general knowledge as possible, and a deep sense of responsibility, especially so far as the need for accuracy is concerned. He must also, at least in the early stages, be prepared to get very dirty (for books, if they are not used, collect dust, and if they are used, collect dirt off other people), very tired (for books are heavy, and, without showing it, very exasperated (for the users of books are human beings with normal human weaknesses). Of course, there is drudgery in librarianship. But a library exists to provide a service which should always be moving forward. In this alone there can be exhilaration, and one may often judge the success of a library by the attitude of its staff.

There are many different types of library, at home and overseas. National libraries, university libraries, libraries of colleges and schools; libraries of professional bodies (such as those representing lawyers, architects, doctors, engineers), of public corporations (such as the B.B.C., the National Coal Board, the E.S.B.), and of special societies and learned bodies (such as the R.D.S. and the Royal Irish Academy); county libraries, with their mobile branches, municipal libraries, the libraries of government departments and agencies; libraries of industrial firms, which may be either large, like those of I.C.I., or, more usually, small and highly specialised; newspaper libraries, medical libraries, and so on. The opportunities to-day are endless, especially for graduates with language or science qualifications. Some special libraries prefer staff who already have had library experience, and it is generally true that the best way to obtain that experience is in one of the large municipal library systems. It is also generally true of the British Isles that although it is possible to move from one type of library to a second (and, for financial reasons, there is constant movement from municipal libraries to special libraries), it is difficult and uncommon to move on to a third. In the U.S.A., librarians move about much more easily.

How to Begin

You can enter librarianship in one of three ways. Firstly, you may get a job just as you are without any special training, and gradually progress from there. Secondly, you can obtain a

diploma at the London University School of Librarianship and Archives, or in Ireland you can obtain a diploma in library training in University College, Dublin. Thirdly, you can go to one of many schools of librarianship run by technical or other colleges in Britain which prepare you for the registration and Final examinations of the Library Association. Each course lasts a year. It is also possible to work for the British Library Association examinations by part-time study and by a correspondence course, but this takes longer. The Library Association of Ireland runs a correspondence course for librarians wishing to sit for its own Fellowship examination. Other things being equal, the tendency to-day is, quite rightly, to give preference in promotion to persons who have one of these professional qualifications, all of which (except for the U.C.D. diploma) require also a preliminary period of practical working experience. No professional qualification is available in Britain without practical experience first. In the U.S.A. or Canada a librarian must have a degree in library science, and it is essential for a British or Irish immigrant to have a professional qualification in order to achieve parity. Therefore, first decide where you want, or may want, to work, then find out which is the most useful qualification. In passing, it must be pointed out that

in most British libraries, at present, graduates work alongside non-graduates. It is, therefore, up to the graduate to make the most of his or her particular advantages.

The Rewards

Salaries in librarianship vary considerably. In a municipal or county library you may have to start at the rate of £400 to £500 a year; but once you have become a qualified librarian you should move to a professional salary scale rising (in Britain) from about £11 a week. A limited number of chief librarians receive salaries of over £2,000 a year, but the great majority of assistant librarians at present receive less than £1,000 a year. Advertisements for vacant posts appear in "The Times Literary Supplement" and appropriate professional periodicals.

Whatever else librarianship does for you, it should provide you with interest and variety. The writer of this article, before coming to Dublin, was in a large municipal library system. In it, he doled out novels to weary housewives, helped children with their homework, provided newspapers and the B.B.C. and Independent Television with vast quantities of material, assisted reprieved murderers and their warders to run a prison library, wrote an emergency speech for an ex-President of the Oxford Union, earned a place among the acknowledgements in the prefaces to learned books, did the most unlikely bits of research, and met a number of interesting people at home and abroad, all in the course of acquiring, preserving and exploiting books.

Anyone who is seriously thinking of taking up librarianship is invited to ask the Deputy Librarian for further information, and, meanwhile, should certainly read "Be a Librarian," by Clifford Currie (classmark in T.C.D. Library 92. g. 87), as well as the pamphlet on librarianship in the Ministry of Labour "Choice of Careers" Series (classmark 157. r. 42).

"Trinity News" has much pleasure in presenting this, its fourth, Careers Supplement. We would like to take this opportunity to thank both our contributors and our advertisers, without whom this publication would have been impossible. Our special thanks are also due to Mr. Dermot Montgomery, the Appointments Officer, whose assistance has proved so valuable.

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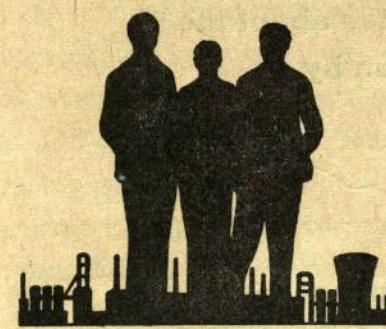
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Opportunities for Scientists in Electronics

By A. B. CALKIN, M.A., M.I.E.E.,

Graduate Appointments Officer, Mullard Ltd.

THE momentum of a second industrial revolution is causing an increasing number of young scientists each year to look to the electronics industry to provide a stimulating and prosperous career. This industry attracts not only because of its own rapid growth but because of the startling advances it has brought about in British industry in general. The expansion of the electronics industry can be gauged from the fact that valve sales increased from 15 million valves in 1946 to nearly 80 million in 1956 and this notwithstanding the rapidly expanding use of transistors.

Diversity of Products

This industry consists of a large number of firms of varying size employing between them about 250,000 people and having a joint annual turnover in excess of £300 million. The products manufactured can be conveniently classified as radio valves, semi-conductor devices, small electrical components, equipment for the home broadcast entertainment market, and electronic equipment for professional use, such as telecommunications transmitters and receivers, radar, navigational aids, computers, scientific laboratory apparatus and industrial process control instrumentation. The number of scientists and technologists employed by a firm depends not only on its size but on the scientific content of the articles

manufactured and the manufacturing methods employed. Most of the larger firms undertake research, although this term is often misapplied. When faced with the confusing variety of jobs that the industry to-day has to offer, the choice can be narrowed down if you can answer the following three questions:

1. What type of work am I best suited for? Some of the alternatives are research, advance development, product development, production management, application development, work connected with the properties of the materials used in manufacture, sales engineering and patent engineering. Much excellent literature is now available describing these different types of work.

2. Am I prepared to go and settle anywhere in pursuit of the job that attracts

me, or are there reasons—domestic perhaps—which make it necessary to remain in a restricted locality?

3. What particular group of products or technologies am I likely to find most satisfying when considered in conjunction with 1. above? The classification given earlier will be found useful here.

Research or?

It is common knowledge that the great majority of science graduates state an immediate preference for research when asked what sort of work they want to do. The reason for this is not far to seek: Research is something every science student knows about, it has a certain glamour appeal and unless he has already worked in industry the student will have little idea of the many other types of jobs open to him—jobs which, incidentally, may suit him better, either academically or temperamentally. Human temperament is an important factor which may affect your choice of occupation later, even if not in the first instance. Apart from the high standard of academic achievement demanded, research requires a special temperament suited to long-term investigations. A scientist—however scholarly—is likely to find research frustrating if he belongs to that group of individuals whose personal satisfactions depend upon producing results—results which act as a positive spur to achievement. Such people are more likely to find (and to give) satisfaction in a manufacturing organisation than in a research laboratory.

Satisfaction in Industry

To some extent in all the departments of a production organisation the scientist is faced with real live problems—

technical problems concerning design, assembly, manufacture, or quality control, or management problems concerning factory layouts, manufacturing costs, labour relations, or perhaps the progress and aspirations of a particular member of his staff. The reason why so many people find such work stimulating is the sense of achievement they derive each time a problem is solved within the context of its prevailing circumstances. By way of contrast, the research worker may have to wait months—possibly years—before seeing a positive result from his own work.

In the space that remains I propose to enlarge upon the different occupations referred to earlier, quoting examples from my own company as necessary.

Fundamental research is primarily the prerogative of the universities, although industrial research associations are also concerned. A few of the larger firms undertake fundamental research in particular fields. In my own firm, for instance, fundamental research in the field of semi-conductors is a feature of the work at our Salford laboratories.

Target research is research conducted within certain boundary limits of knowledge from which new information having possible fields of application can be expected—for example, target research in the field of ferrites, directed towards discovering materials possessing new hysteresis characteristics.

Development is the theoretical, experimental, and design effort required to create a new product, system or service, generally employing known scientific principles. Unlike research, development is always centred round a specific problem, usually the creation of some new piece of hardware which must eventually be made and marketed. For organisational reasons it is sometimes desirable to distinguish between "advance development," which follows on the results of target research and is generally concerned with the application of new principles, and "product development" which is directed towards the preparation of design data in respect of a product to be manufactured.

Production management is a technical and administrative job. A section leader in the production department will be in charge of a team and have certain manufacturing plant and facilities under his control. His responsibility is so to marshal the resources at his command and to organise the duties of his staff that he can produce the numbers and types of units called for within the period and expenditure allowed. He will be concerned not only with the effect of standardisation, mechanisation, and work study upon the quality and cost of production, but with the well-being and aspirations of his staff.

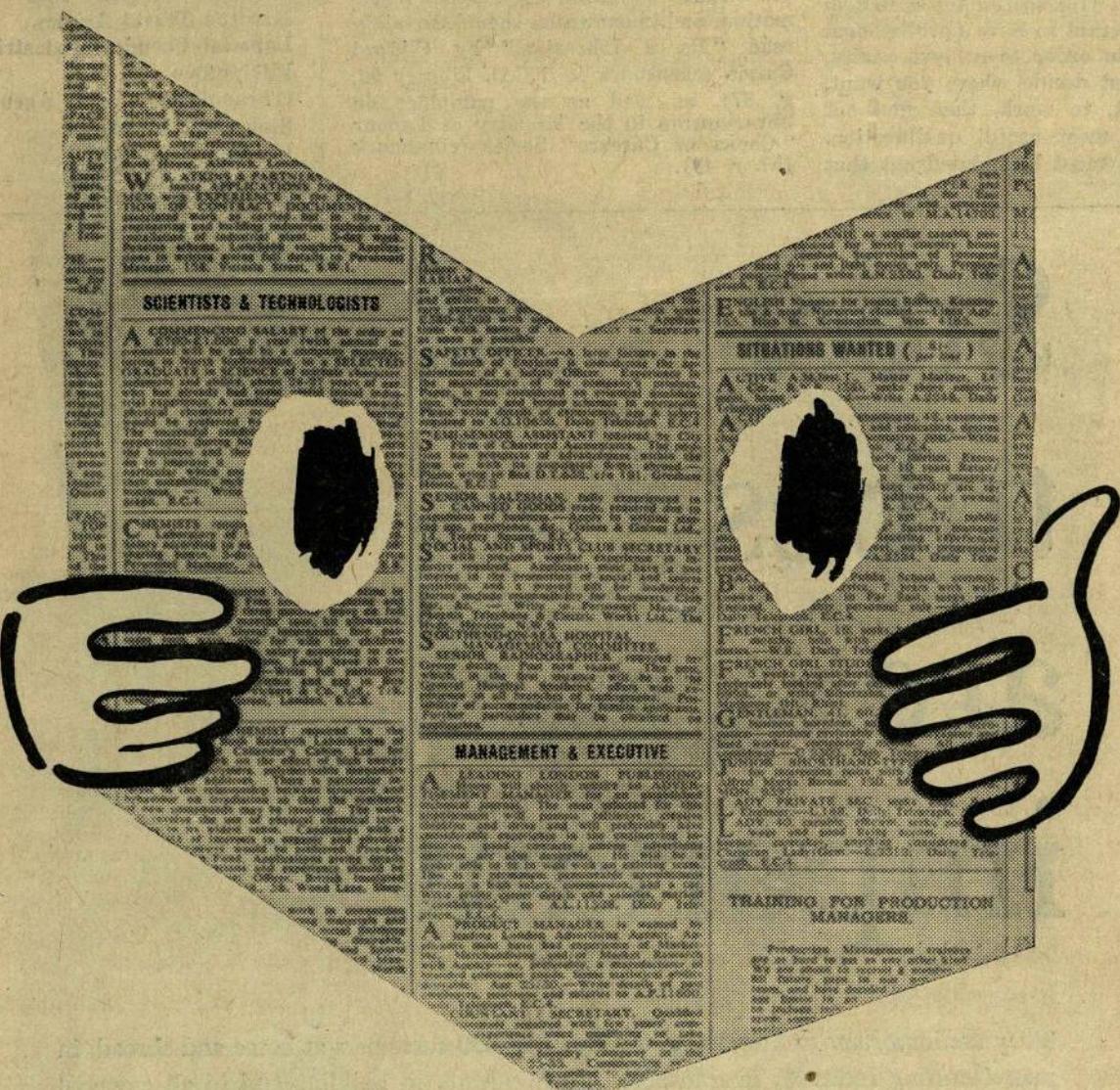
Applications development is sometimes undertaken by sales engineers in the commercial department, and sometimes by application engineers in a laboratory which forms part of the factory organisation. In a typical valve factory there is a special measurements and applications laboratory where new valve specifications are prepared and where prototype valves are tested. Such a laboratory is also responsible for investigating and developing new valve applications together with the special circuitry involved.

Materials research and control. A surprisingly diverse range of the rarer elements and their components are in common use in the electronics industry. These include molybdenum, tungsten, zirconium, thorium, germanium, silicon, selenium, tellurium, barium, strontium, gold, platinum metals and the rarer gases. Most materials have to be controlled to very close specification limits. A chemical laboratory is, therefore, part of a typical electronics factory organisation. It will be responsible not only for investigations into the properties of all the materials used in manufacture, but for advising on the chemical and metallurgical production processes of manufacture.

Sales engineering. The more scientific the content of a particular device or group of products, the greater is the need for qualified scientists and engineers in the commercial department. For the man who needs to see results as a spur to achievement, this type of occupation can be very satisfying. Practice in the commercial department is generally preceded by a training period of up to two years in the corresponding factory or applications laboratory concerned.

Patent engineering. In an industry advancing as rapidly as electronics, the continuing search after new materials, components and techniques constantly gives birth to new ideas and methods which may be of sufficient importance to require protection by patent application. This type of work is, naturally, attractive to the graduate who, in addition to his training as a scientist, possesses the perceptive acuity of the legal mind.

For the types of work described above, there are openings in the electronics industry for engineers, physicists, chemists, metallurgists and statisticians, also graduates having a General Science degree in which one of the principal subjects is either physics or chemistry.



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By COILIN Ó BRÓIN, M.A.,
Employment Superintendent, Aer Lingus

GRADUATES, for the purpose of this brief article, may be divided into two categories, viz., those who know where they are going and those who are not so sure. The first category comprises mainly those having what may be generally described as professional degrees, viz., Engineers, Scientists, Doctors, etc. Some of the other categories, i.e., those holding more liberal degrees, may also be included where they can clearly see their way ahead, whose ambition and purposefulness or family business connections will help them through.

The advice being proffered here may help them but it is primarily intended for the young Arts or Commerce graduate whose ambition is to make a career in industry but who is not quite clear on the type of industry he would like to work in or a field, if any, in which he would like to specialise. The opportunities are limited in this country at present although with the growing realisation of the value of graduates to industry, the future looks brighter. This is a reason why the graduate must all the more sell himself. He will find that time spent in preparation for the selection processes he may have to face is time well spent.

Selection Variation

The process of selection will vary from firm to firm. In almost all, he will be asked to fill in an application form. If the firm is interested in him (and this will depend mainly on how his application compared with all the others in the field), he will, before he can hope to be selected, face interviewers (probably a board of them before the end). He may be asked to take intelligence, aptitude and group tests as well. If he is being considered for a post with some of the larger firms in Britain, he may spend a week-end in a country house participating in a lengthy series of tests.

Sometimes the young graduate may wonder why he is subjected to such a battery of selection media. Remember that selection is really prediction and when a company, particularly a relatively small one, employs a graduate it wants to be as certain as it can be that the successful candidate has the ability to go very far within the circumstances of the firm. It will take some years for the graduate to prove himself and the time it takes him to develop is costing the firm a lot of money. In addition, it is frequently difficult to clearly separate the degrees of usefulness to a company of several good candidates. Therefore, the more information a company has about the candidate, and here tests help, the more correct the final choice is likely to be.

Superiority Does Not Pay

In choosing a career in industry, the graduate should not adopt, as some do, an air of superiority. Young graduates will frequently find it difficult to get a start. Firms may be interested in them, but may not be prepared to accept them because of their lack of experience. The graduate finds this attitude of mind hard to understand, but the companies have their own problems and frequently have difficulties in taking on graduates who are not specialists and have no experience. Graduates who find that they can undertake vacation jobs without letting their studies suffer would be well advised to seek employment where they may gain useful experience. All the better, if they can get a summer job with the firm they would like to settle down in. Any reduction in earnings due to taking such a job might in time turn out to be a very useful investment.

The young graduate must realise that to the firm which he is contemplating joining he is not likely to be immediately of any more use than if the company employed a man straight from school. The only difference is that he should have a capacity for development and the ability to learn quickly; provided he does not sit around waiting for work, but shows initiative together with the capacity for superior work and responsibility, he should progress. With this attitude of mind, the graduate's approach to selection should be a modest, convincing, winning one.

Here one must caution him to avoid the extremes. Above all, he must not underrate himself. He should take every opportunity, at first in his application form and later at the interview to give as much relevant information about his achievements, his interests and his hopes as possible. A good interviewer should bring it all out, but the graduate, if he is keenly interested in the job, should not leave it entirely to him.

Next, a graduate should seek as much information about the company as he can get. If he has a friend or two in the company he should discuss with them the type of work done in the organisation and get some insight into its structure. In this way, he will also be better able to see what prospects might lie ahead for him in the company. Armed with such facts, the graduate can safely face any interview board in the realisation that if asked questions about the company he could display interest and initiative.

It should hardly be necessary to remind one that attention to grooming before attending for interview is essential. Neither should one overlook bringing certificates and other relevant documents.

Book Publishing as a Career

By a Member of the Staff of the Publishers' Association

THE number of publishing houses in Great Britain is comparatively small. In each there are only a few positions which a University graduate would regard as an attractive prospect, and in quite a number of firms one or more of these positions is very frequently filled by a member or connection of the family or families who largely own the business. The opportunities of achieving an executive position in any firm are therefore severely limited.

There are, nevertheless, a few worthwhile posts held in publishing houses by university graduates who have entered their firms without personal or family influence, either making opportune application direct from the university to a publisher who happened to have a vacancy, or establishing an association with a publisher while practising in some other field, such as journalism, authorship, one of the technical professions, or bookselling.

What Publishing Is—And Is Not

It cannot be emphasised too strongly that publishing is a commercial business. Commercial acumen and considerable technical knowledge and experience are essential to success. It is true that the foundation of success in publishing lies in editorial policy; and that, especially in firms of repute engaged in general publishing, this requires literary knowledge and intellectual power. But unless these qualifications are accompanied by commercial "flair," they are more likely to lead to disaster than to success. The mere possession of literary and academic interests and attainments by an applicant is, therefore, not enough to recommend him. Good evidence would be required by the prospective employer that the applicant combined business sense with a love of letters.

That a publisher's life is a glamorous one, and mainly a matter of reading manuscripts and entertaining authors, is a conception as fallacious as it is commonly held. Another popular misconception is that the financial rewards of publishing are of considerable magnitude; in fact, incomes are modest by commercial standards, and moreover there are few forms of business in which money may be lost so easily and rapidly.

Most publishing firms are divided into roughly three departments: editorial,

production and sales. Probably four-fifths of the staff are in the sales and accountancy departments (dealing with travellers and agents abroad, advertising, accounts with booksellers and authors, sales analysis, etc.), where the work and qualifications do not differ greatly from those in other branches of commerce. The remaining one-fifth are concerned with editorial work (assessing MSS. and readers' reports, initiating new books and series, negotiating with authors or their agents, etc.) and with the physical production of books (planning details of size and style, ordering paper, instructing printers and binders, and so on). A panel of outside specialist readers is employed by most general publishers who, after their own first sifting and reading, send a promising specialised MS. to one or other such expert for his report.

Specialised Publishing

The largest field of specialised publishing is the educational. Several general publishers have departments concerned entirely with the publication of school books, and some firms are purely education publishers. The nature and scarcity of the openings for new entrants are similar, except that educational publishing may offer opportunities for university graduates on its travelling side. The educational publisher's representative spends his time visiting schools; he does not take orders as does the general traveller calling on bookshops, but instead discusses with the schools' staffs his firm's publications of text books and general educational books, and frequently himself inspires the planning and writing of such books. Some teaching experience is invaluable as a preliminary to this work. A school traveller's life can be a gruelling one, with long and irregular hours, and, of course, considerable periods away from home. A good school traveller is sometimes promoted to the editorial staff of his firm and advances to an executive position.

Specialist qualifications are valuable, but not indispensable, for entry into the still smaller circle of law, medical and technical publishers.

Preparation and Training

No one who is considering the possibility of publishing as a career should fail to read and study the latest edition of "The Truth about Publishing," by Sir Stanley Unwin. This is a book of the highest practical value and deals with every aspect of publishing.

Few forms of training will commend a candidate to a publisher more than a period of employment with a printer or a bookseller, and, if possible, with both.

The aspiring entrant into publishing, undeterred by the difficulties of getting in, may develop certain interests to his later advantage whether or not he succeeds in becoming a publisher. These are: a knowledge of the liberal arts, and especially of literature; an understanding of business methods and a sense of the market place; a faculty of mixing with and understanding all kinds of people, since books and ideas for books originate in people of every sort.

Methods of Approach

A letter of application, accompanied by a short biographical summary of the applicant's background, interests and qualifications, is likely to be quite as effective as any personal introduction through a third party, if not more so. A publisher who has a vacancy will be very ready to interview anyone likely to fill it. A relevant and well-composed summary enables a publisher to decide whether an interview is worth while, relieves him of the necessity of extracting this information in conversation, and is in itself an initial recommendation.

Finally, getting into a good publishing house of any sort is mainly and inevitably a matter of sheer luck.

Women Graduates

The foregoing is addressed to university men ambitious to enter publishing. For a woman graduate the method of entry into a publisher's office is different, and usually easier. In general, she should add to her academic qualifications a secretarial training, and offer herself in a secretarial capacity or merely as a shorthand-typist. Thereafter her prospects will depend on her aptitude and on the openings in the firm in which she is employed. In a number of the larger publishing houses women graduates have moved up to positions of responsibility and considerable interest as editors, librarians, educational specialists, etc., and some are heads of their departments.

You never know till you try...



You never know what you can do until you try. For instance, you may be certain what your forte is going to be—research, say, or production. But in a few years you may well find even greater satisfaction in vastly different work—research men may be plant managers, engineers engrossed in research, economists in work study. It's a matter of aptitude and potential—and I.C.I. takes great pains to encourage both. Because I.C.I. wants men who are keen to take responsibility in different spheres; not in research alone, or sales, production, or personnel, but in any—or all—of these activities. And the man who can move around from one to the other, implementing a staff policy, for example, as ably as he conducts a laboratory investigation, has an unlimited future in I.C.I. We want, in short, scientists and engineers who appreciate the layman's point of view, Arts graduates with a working knowledge of the scientist's language. It is in men like these that our industry finds its leaders.



IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LTD., I.C. HOUSE, LONDON, S.W.1

A Career in Industrial Engineering

By D. A. MACAULEY, B.A., B.A.I. (T.C.D., 1954-1958)

THE decision to enter Industrial Engineering as opposed to Civil Engineering is not an easy one. Quite apart from the fact that one is better qualified in the latter field, the difficulty in making the decision is due to the remote position industry may appear to occupy to the job-hunting engineer. This remoteness is partly due to the vastness and complexity of modern industry, and partly due to an awareness of the present and potential scope within it. No one can be blamed for this outlook, as only sketchy impressions are gained from interviews, vacation courses and literature on the subject. Thus, it is not surprising that the career "shop window" in Civil Engineering must appear clearer and more attractive than its Industrial counterpart.

Any fears that the degree of B.A.I. is unsuitable for industry are completely false, as the breadth of the curriculum more than makes up for any deficiency of knowledge in mechanical and electrical engineering. In fact, this deficiency is well catered for during post-graduate practical training in these fields.

Industry differs from civil engineering in its outlook towards this post-graduate training, in that it is not usually given "on the job," but follows a more formal nature. The courses usually last two years. They are designed to bridge the gulf between theoretical and practical work, as well as providing a "feel" for industry. By "feel" is meant a balanced appreciation of the human and material factors that matter, as well as an increase in personal confidence.

Gaining Experience

To meet the requirements of the Professional Institutes, over one half of the training must be spent on the shop floor, where experience is gained in manufacturing processes and techniques, as well as some useful practical skills. After this training, the remainder of the course is spent in the drawing office, commercial production and research departments. However, the pattern of this training must depend on the industry concerned.

It is impossible to generalise on the values of the different courses offered, as training methods differ from company to company. One type of training employs what is known as the "exposure" method, which is more accurately known as the "sink or swim" method. This type of course provides an introduction to the company and the work and responsibilities of the different departments. But due to the fact that not enough careful planning has gone into the course, the success will depend on the inquiry as well as the patience and enthusiasm of the individual. In the light of more progressive training methods, it appears out-dated. Some firms using the method have realised this weakness and are now providing projects during training which call on initiative as well as offering some responsibility.

Correct Approach

Another type of post-graduate course recruits engineers for management training schemes. The training tends to be more "on the job" and provides a wider commercial aspect which is so important in industry to-day. In between these two limits lie the bulk of graduate apprenticeships.

The importance of post-graduate training cannot be over-stressed, as it has created an important educational standard. In choosing a particular course, it is advisable to put remuneration second in order of importance, and to look for a course that provides a broadly balanced training coupled with a flexibility to suit individual requirements. This is usually available with large companies, who can offer scope, variety and amenities not available with smaller concerns. Generally, larger firms have had greater experience of graduate training, and as a result their techniques may be more progressive.

Increasing Emphasis on Management

It is apparent that industry's recruiting policy has changed. To understand this change it is necessary to realise that prior to the 1939-45 war, engineering graduates were recruited mainly for their technical knowledge and ability to apply it as a result, their opportunities in higher managerial positions were rather limited. More explicitly they were "on tap," but not "on top." While recruiting has the same object initially nowadays, it is clear that companies are prepared to make a much broader use of engineers, in that they are tending to find their correct place in higher management, due to the increasing importance of technical considerations on overall company policy.

To reach such positions, it is essential to be able to appreciate factors other than technological ones. After several years in industry, academic qualifications will be of little importance and give way to success and understanding in the related fields of finance and commerce. As a

result, one may have to accept a situation where contact with pure engineering decreases annually as administrative responsibilities increase.

Although this broader use of engineers is increasing, it must be said that there are many openings for those who wish to specialise. In some cases it may be advisable to take direct employment initially in a particular field. Companies are not generally very enthusiastic about this early specialisation, as it deprives the individual of a general knowledge of the company structure, which may be detrimental to his future prospects.

Communal Adjustment

The change from university life to industrial life requires a degree of personal adjustment. Quite often this adjustment is hindered by a badly planned training course, with monotonous jobs giving little scope for initiative. Due to the communal life in industry, one has to be able to appreciate social factors at all levels. Indeed, it is often said that no matter how inefficient the training is, one cannot escape a sound education in human relations. This latter fact is of immense value.

In conclusion, it must be said that university trained engineers are not rapidly becoming a privileged class over non-university engineers, who have obtained qualifications at technical colleges, as at all stages, promotion depends on merit alone.

"WORK STUDY"

By JOHN KNIGHT SCOTT (T.C.D., 1951-1958)

Job Study Engineer at Thomas Hedley & Company Limited, West Thurrock, Grays, Essex, England

THIS article is an attempt to say something about the widely used, but not so widely understood term "Work Study." The intention is to present Work Study as a possible starting point in a career for a graduate, particularly an Arts graduate, who wants to go into industry. This may be difficult to do in any detail in the space allowed, and so perhaps the best way to tackle this question is to consider the principal points involved.

First of all, it must be stated at the outset that work study does tend to present, initially at any rate, a slight language barrier between the "initiated" and the "uninitiated." I have attempted to avoid erecting this barrier by using as few as possible of the many phrases and bits of terminology and jargon that are normally used when discussing this subject. This language barrier is, in itself, slight and can very soon be surmounted. Secondly, work study as it is described here, is as it is known by the writer and taken from his own experience. It may vary in form, description and application from industry to industry; different companies will have different ways of introducing work study into the managerial structure of their factories. However, the basic idea and principles behind work study are the same everywhere, and are sufficient to give the necessary background information.

Elimination of Unproductive Activity

Work study is a very general term, but may broadly be taken to mean "Time and motion study," more particularly motion and methods study. The complete title, "Time and motion study," implies the application of methods study to the particular operation under review, the subsequent setting-up of that operation in the best possible way (if it has not been possible to eliminate it in the meantime), and, finally, the setting up of a standard time in which the operation should be completed. Therefore, by natural extension, work study embraces a whole range of subsequent work, more especially the introduction and maintenance of time bonus incentive schemes, and all other administrative work that is required once schemes of this nature and size have been introduced.

It is often thought that the "average graduate" (if such people exist?), who has what is generally referred to as an

"academically trained mind," will find the general atmosphere in industry somewhat stale and uninteresting after the intellectual struggles (in some cases, at any rate!) of his university days. Well, work study would appear to be designed expressly to get rid of that doubt. It requires an active intelligence, and, more especially, a probing turn of mind, a questioning approach to everything. In fact, in any factory where work study is used and applied, it should "ipso facto" imply the questioning of absolutely every operation and the subsequent necessity for every person employed in that operation within the four walls of the factory. It should be stated at this point that work study is something also referred to as works (=factory or industrial plant) study. Every operation that is considered to be worth spending time on is questioned to the point of seeing whether it is necessary at all. If it is not, then it can be eliminated, but in the more probable case that this operation is essential, then the changes that can make it a simpler and better operation must be found. Once a better way has been found and established, the job is timed and described in great detail. But even such "standardised" work must never be regarded as being in any way final. It must always be at least open to questioning and possible change. Work study can best be summed up as the application of the basically philosophical approach to all work under review—i.e., that there is **ALWAYS** a better way.

Opportunities for Arts Men

With the exception of the engineering graduate, the average graduate, be he scientist or arts man, has a twofold choice, in general, when he thinks about industry as a career. He can either take up normal "line management," where he will be concerned, for the first few years at any rate, with the management of a normal factory department, controlling the people in that department, and being entirely in charge of production in that department, and of the department itself. Or he has the other choice, work study, or as it is generally known under the more comprehensive title (American) of industrial engineering (no relation to ordinary engineering). Now this article is written with the particular point of view of trying to interest arts graduates in work study. That is not to say that a science graduate could not make an excellent work study engineer, and an arts graduate succeed as a line manager. But work study seems to be a field of work that is particularly suited to the "arts" type of mind. This fact should be of paramount importance to arts graduates who are interested in "industry" as a career, provided the term "industry" is fully understood by a graduate. There is certainly a place in modern progressive industry for the arts man, who, while lacking the intensive technical background of the scientist, is nevertheless prepared to meet industry "half-way," and achieve a workmanlike compromise between the technical requirements of a particular industry and his own academic (and necessarily non-technical) qualifications and background. If you, as an arts graduate, are unable to add or subtract, or are unwilling, to the point of incapacity, to do so, then give up the idea of industry at once. However, provided an arts graduate, who possesses all the other obvious qualities required for industrial management, is prepared to become sufficiently technical to carry out his job properly and efficiently, he can feel assured that there is a place in industry for him.

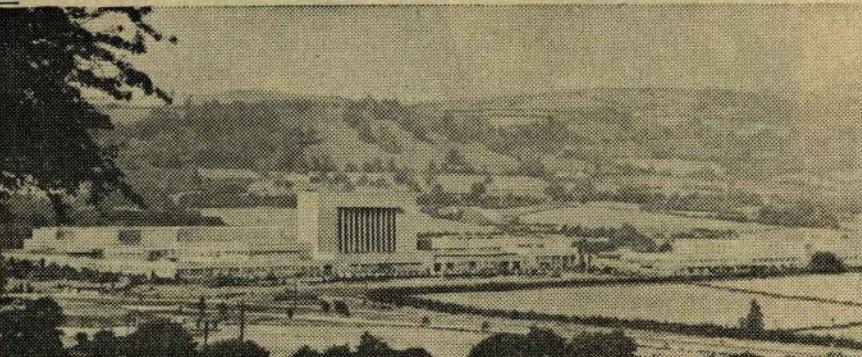
Practice versus Theory

Undergraduates who are nearing the end of their time at the university may experience a certain amount of intellectual frustration. This is inevitable in many cases: for three or four years they have been receiving ideas and knowledge, and churning all this (one hopes!) over in their minds. However, a university provides very little practical outlet for the fulfilment of such ideas, and one may, at that particular stage, experience a very intensive desire to become practically, rather than just theoretically, effective, and relate one's ideas to action. Industry may well be the answer. As well as being given "knowledge," a university "mind" should be trained to think. A knowledge and comprehension of Proust or Malraux's work, for example, may not be of much practical value in industry, but the ability to understand and think constructively about their work certainly should.

Industry has plenty of "problems," and is certainly no easy career; it offers a direct challenge, and if you like a career that offers a challenge, why not try industry?

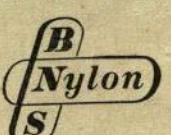
CAREERS IN

Nylon



Nylon spinning is the centre of a large new industry in which production over the last ten years has expanded something like fifty times. Further expansion is taking place at Doncaster, and a third factory is planned in the U.K. A factory operated by B.N.S. (Australia) will be in full production by the spring of 1959. This rapid growth has been achieved because, from the start, the importance of technical effort was recognised. Expansion in 1959 will call for chemists (organic, physical and analytical), physicists and engineers. Direct appointments are available in the Research and Development Departments for chemists and physicists. For mechanical engineers there is a graduate apprenticeship scheme which includes the possibility of a year's University research; this scheme provides a means whereby men of good academic standard can receive a training which, in addition to satisfying the requirements of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers in regard to practical training, will have an intellectual content appropriate to the level of their education. A high proportion of the jobs will be at Pontypool, the Company's headquarters. Here in splendid new buildings, in pleasant country surroundings, most of the research and development is carried out.

Enquiries, whether for permanent employment or for vacation experience, should be made via the University Appointments Board or direct to the Personnel Manager, British Nylon Spinners Ltd., Pontypool, Mon.



Opportunities in Irish Broadcasting

By PROINSIAS MAC AONGHUSA

In common with film making, the theatre and journalism, broadcasting appears to have a quite undeserved glamour attached to it in the minds of many people. Personally, I have never understood why this should be and I am always fascinated when I hear of the hundreds of applications which Radio Eireann gets each week from young and old in all parts of these islands looking for auditions or jobs or information about the station or merely for permission to see the studios.

The majority of these applications for auditions are from cranks or from plain lunatics. Some wish to play a kitchen fork in the Light Orchestra, others want to sing through their noses, quite a few desire to preach propaganda of one kind or another and the odd one merely wants to tell the truth about his neighbours over the air. All these applications are answered. Not only that, but some of the weirdest suggestions made by would-be musicians on fork, poker or spoon are given a trial. Generally, these auditions last about two minutes and then one more weary visionary leaves the station with a chip on his shoulder and the word "No" ringing in his ears.

Announcers

Most applications for jobs come from those whose heart's desire is to become announcers. On an average one extra announcer is appointed every year. Both men and women are eligible as announcers but in spite of the fact that they do exactly the same amount of work, women announcers are always paid less than their male counterparts. On the other hand, exactly the same opportunities for promotion are open to women as to men and, in fact, the last station supervisor was a woman who had previously been a member of the announcing staff. As a matter of fact, this same lady is now Director of Radio Eireann's Cork station.

Each year the station holds training courses for announcers. These are attended by about twenty young men and women, a good many of them graduates of Trinity and the National University, who have previously been successful in an audition. In the ordinary way scores of applications for posts as announcers arrive at the station every year. These are sorted and applicants with the most likely qualifications are called to an audition. Among the qualifications considered when sorting applications are education and background. Since a good proportion of the announcer's work is likely to be in Irish, a reasonable fluency in that language is an essential qualification. Knowledge of other languages such as French and German is also helpful. Announcers are expected to have well-modulated, pleasant voices and to be able to read news bulletins and other items in an easy, relaxed style. Whether or not this object is always attained can be found out by listening for an hour or so to Radio Eireann.

Short List

Following the training course, generally conducted by the chief announcer and station supervisor, two or three of the trainees are put on a short list of prospective announcers. Then, when temporary vacancies occur through illness or during holiday periods, they are given short-term contracts as announcers. Quite often, in this manner, a man or woman with an excellent voice is discovered and the station does its best to keep him or her on the regular staff.

Being an announcer is possibly quite amusing at first. The salary is never much more than adequate and the prospects are very limited, so that after a number of years one finds that the majority of announcers are extremely bored with their jobs and very anxious to seek new careers.

Acting

New appointments are usually made every few years to the station's Repertory Company. The salary for actors is somewhat similar to that paid to announcers—an average of about £15 per week—and, of course, women are paid a little less. It is generally agreed that the standard of acting attained by members of this company is sometimes extremely high and it is by no means easy to become a member of it. Over the years, numerous members of Players have tried to become Radio Eireann actors but very few of them were successful. Those who succeeded were really brilliant actors while in College and in a short time they became very prominent members of "the Rep."

The station advertises occasionally for actors for the company and those

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Physiotherapy as a Career

PHYSIOTHERAPY is in the happy position of a profession which is underfilled, yet the qualifications needed by the prospective physiotherapy student are not rare; they are a Leaving Certificate or its equivalent, a kindly heart, common sense, a hardworking body, and an average brain.

The name physiotherapist needs little explanation since the work of Chartered Physiotherapists in the rehabilitation of patients after war injuries and in successive epidemics of infantile paralysis made their name well known to the general public, who now realise it covers massage, remedial exercises of all kinds, and electrotherapy.

Training for the Examination of the Chartered Society of Physiotherapy

In Ireland there are three training schools: The Dublin School of Physiotherapy, 12 Hume Street, was founded over 50 years ago, and for many years the students of the Dublin School of Physiotherapy have attended lectures and demonstrations in anatomy, physiology, elementary physics and chemistry in Trinity College. Dublin University was the first university in the British Isles to grant a Diploma in Physiotherapy, and students of the Dublin School of Physiotherapy who are successful in their Diploma examinations and in those of the Chartered Society of Physiotherapy receive a Diploma in Physiotherapy, and are eligible to join the Trinity College, Dublin, Association.

The Royal Victoria Hospital, Belfast, and University College, Dublin, in conjunction with Mater Misericordiae Hospital, both train for the examinations of the Chartered Society of Physiotherapy, the latter school awarding a Diploma in Physiotherapy. The duration of training in all schools is three academic years, commencing in late September, and during this time the student studies anatomy, physiology, elementary physics and chemistry, electro-mechanics, pathology. Also the practise of massage, remedial and educational gymnastics and electrotherapy.

Three weeks of full-time nursing is also taken, and after six months the students begin to attend the Physiotherapy Department.

The following two and a half years' work includes Medical and Surgical Clinics from the staff of the hospitals concerned, practical experience in General Physiology, as well as specialised work in Orthopaedics, Thoracic Conditions, Maternity and Geriatrics, etc.

The student takes her final examination after three years.

Openings for the Recently Qualified Physiotherapist

When the hazards of examination have been overcome, the one-time student

finds herself 21, a Chartered Physiotherapist with the world before her, and sufficient basic training to allow her to explore in whatever direction attracts her, since there is a world shortage of physiotherapists.

Travel

Australia, New Zealand, Canada, U.S.A., Kenya, Nigeria, South Africa, West Indies, India, Pakistan, etc., all need physiotherapists who are willing to take up posts in many different countries learning something new in each centre they work in.

The British Isles

There are many attractive posts in the big English hospitals, or in Scotland, Wales, or Northern Ireland, where the young physiotherapist can get experience in all branches of her profession. During these first years the standard of her experience is important, since when in training her horizon was to a certain extent limited by the necessity of passing examinations. But now free to decide for herself, there is nothing better than a hard-working Physiotherapy Department in a big hospital to make a member think for herself and provide her with knowledge to bring back to her own country eventually.

The Republic of Ireland

There is a growing need here for physiotherapists, since the hospitals are beginning to make use of this form of treatment, but low salaries and temporary appointments without superannuation prevent some of our best workers from coming back to Ireland.

Private practice is not recommended to the recently qualified till she has had some years of experience, after which she can combine a treatment room and a car. Her results will decide her success or failure, since a Chartered Physiotherapist can only accept cases from a registered medical practitioner.

Teaching

With all the interesting hospital posts, why study further and take more examinations, even if it means a higher salary? Yet the variety of theoretical and practical work leaves few dull moments, and teachers are scarce and much sought after in the rising generation.

Finally, there are many part-time posts which are suitable for the married physiotherapist who can feel she has a self-supporting profession for life.

Chartered Physiotherapist.

University of Dublin Appointments Office Visits and Talks—1959

SO far the following visits and talks have been arranged for 1959. If you are interested in having employment interviews with any of the firms listed, get in touch with my secretary as quickly as possible, and in any case not later than the first week of Hilary term. Further information on all the firms is available in my office.

In addition to the firms listed below, several divisions of I.C.I., who are interested in recruiting chemists, will be visiting the Chemistry Department.

Date	Visitors	Purpose
2nd February	Decca Radar ...	Employment interviews with physicists and mathematicians.
4th February	Da La Rue Company ...	Employment interviews with arts men, and one or two scientists.
6th February	I.B.M. Ireland Ltd. ...	Employment interviews with engineers, mathematicians, economists, lawyers or commerce graduates, who are interested in selling.
11th February	Mullard & Phillips ...	Employment interviews with physicists, physical chemists, mechanical engineers and mathematicians.
12th February	Thos. Hedley & Son ...	Employment interviews with arts men and women.
13th February	Thos. Hedley & Son ...	Employment interviews with chemists and arts men interested in production.
13th February	Lewis of Liverpool (Retail Store) (4.30 p.m.)	Talk on careers in retail stores.
17th February	Standard Telephones & Cables Ltd. ...	Employment interviews with physicists.
19th February	University Liaison Office ...	Employment interviews with physicists, engineers, chemists and mathematicians.
20th February	The Beecham Group of Companies ...	Employment interviews with arts men, chemists and bacteriologists.

The Dates of other visits will be announced next week.

Dermot Montgomery,
Appointments Officer.

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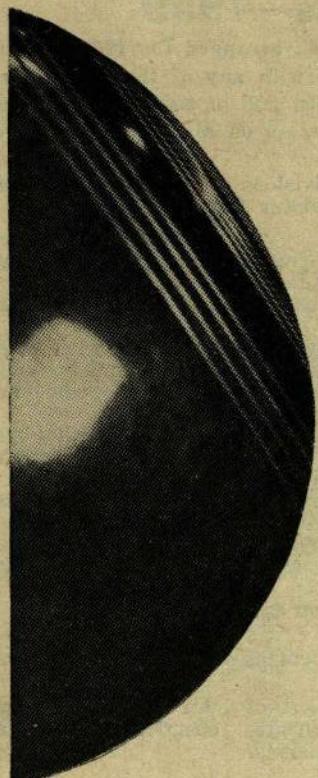
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like
at
St. Helens



If you have ever watched a game of bowls, it is more likely than not the players have been bowling straight across the green, then back along the same track, and so on, all the time using a predetermined strip of green. That's not the way they play bowls at St. Helens. There, it's the Crown Green game, and that means not only that the green has a hump in the middle, but the player bowling the jack picks his own direction and length—across corners, straight along one side, wherever he thinks he will gain most advantage.

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

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FOUR & SIX

On the Trail of the Missing Marco

All through the exciting round of first week parties we looked in vain for the Neapolitan nobleman. In the coffee bar Gillian (Madrigals) Howe denied knowing anyone except Bostock St. Quentin Smith, while Michael Knight was too busy ogling Ann Mahon to care. We proceeded to Olga Johnston's 21st at the Salthill Hotel which turned out to be quite a busman's holiday for her numerous final year colleagues. Ann, Mary, Rachel and those two Walker Cup potentials, Ronnie Ewart and Brian Nick, were there. Even Ron Wathen was dressed in a dinner jacket. Sweet Olga, dressed in fetching evening gown, made her party a most enjoyable one for all.

Mens Sana in Corpore Sano

So two adventurous Freshmen, Chris. Kendal and Martin Bennett, hung their social net wide (it's still Friday); for that reason only they make minor headlines, Kendal even charging admission, but in a U-way. Guests included Pauline Long Hair and Mike Brereton dragging in tow an ex-Oxford undergraduate. The party was pleasant—most crashers were living it up with Vincent O'Donovan's gang.

S.C.M.

WAR AND PEACE

At the S.C.M. on Tuesday, January 27th, Canon Greening, an ardent pacifist, maintained that he was just as entitled to be a total-abstainer from war as he was from liquor or tobacco. If modern preachers would emphasise the Incarnation of God rather than the Atonement, people would be more conscious of the sanctity of the human body and would be less ready to mutilate and destroy it. He deplored the fact that chaplains to the armed forces could reconcile the Gospel of Christ with the gospel of militant nationalism, and he said he believed that if the "Christian" nations would abstain from war, God would intervene so that the much-prophesied total destruction of the world by nuclear weapons would not take place.

While many members of the S.C.M. would agree that Christianity is incompatible with militarism, a more positive view is taken than mere abstinence. Because of war, there are millions of people living in refugee camps in Europe, on roof-tops and pavements in Hong Kong; many of these people will never have any other home, many of them will die of malnutrition, their children will be maimed and uneducated. The Inter-Church Aid to Refugees does what it can to alleviate some of this suffering and the S.C.M. contributes to this through the Bread and Cheese Lunches. These are held every Tuesday in No. 7 from 12.30-2 p.m. An adequate, but not exciting, lunch is provided and one pays the same as one would pay in No. 6 or on Buffet.

Nearer home, members of the S.C.M. do social work in Dublin — feeding patients at the Royal Hospital for Incurables, reading to blind ladies, helping at the British Council Office for Overseas Students, etc. If anyone is interested in helping with this work, Peter Skelton, c/o. S.C.M., No. 7 College, would be delighted to give full details.

Law Society

FRED c. and b. (Caught and bowled)

Motion 0.

With its long periods of near inactivity interrupted by brief moments of high excitement, debating is often like cricket. And last Friday's Law Society impromptu debate proved this once more, showing in the process that the Society's batting, like that of the M.C.C., is desperately thin. In fact, after Mr. Cronin's usual display of powerful but controlled hitting, the practised elegant strokes of Messrs. Holland and Kennedy, the straight bats of Miss Milsom and Mr. Jones, not one of the remaining twelve made any really worthwhile contribution. Some, as Mr. Topping, swung wildly, others, as Mr. Stitt, offered no stroke at all. Mr. Maloney made one mistake—he spoke; and little Mr. Haggard indulged in what we think is called gamesmanship. However, though faced with a general failure, the Chairman, ex-Captain John Temple Lang, gave us an innings à la Peter May.

To be serious, the success of the impromptu debate depends upon a certain degree of sense in the motions and the ability of the speakers to make the most of what is offered—both lacking last Friday. Few people can, without practise, think and speak sensibly at the same time. Practised and experienced speakers—the Cowdreys and Harveys—are needed to give tone and solidity to the meeting. Without them, only a boring failure can result.

Islandbridge,

What scenes of nostalgia the name evokes! However, the Members' Party evoked quiet, Margaret Keating, a river, and respectability. Maureen Condon, breezing in from other festivities, danced with Adrian — he still dazed with his success in Wadia-fight. Who should be there but—surprise! Heather Laskey, with stalwart James Vincent O'Brien, but Marco was nowhere, so Law-girl Keating danced with Brian Kidd.

Some of us gathered at the Dixon and heard the new Skiffle Group, led by Peter Davies and a guy called McEwen Tillman. Group One (including John Goldberg) provided music, but minus piano. This worried no one except the pianist, and Pooler Leeman danced all the time. Suzanne Sheridan danced with new Players. Bonar-Law noted all aspiring socialites, but future baronet Thos. D. Molony was absent. (Harris, sadly enough, was not.)

Flash! And Note to Hon. Andrew

All aspiring socialites are expected to attend a pyjama party. Host? The shade of Jane Bayldon? (New readers begin here). No, a J.F. (all details from No. 6).

MIRACLES

The description of the Roman Catholic Church as "the most massive miracle-producing organisation in the world" by one of its members was but one of many facts which came to light at the meeting of the Phil. when Mr. R. Basu read his paper entitled "Miracles" to the Society last Thursday.

Mr. Basu's paper was thorough and covered many aspects of the subject. He pointed out that no single miracle had been seen by a large number of reliable, educated men, and so doubt could be thrown on the validity of any miracle. His conclusion gave the impression that Mr. Basu did not believe in the existence of miracles.

Dr. Bass, the distinguished visitor, spent some time discussing the problem of accurately defining a miracle and suggested some which he found untenable for various reasons. He asserted that the primary purpose of miracles was to prove the existence of God and so any definition of a miracle as an intervention of God was logically unsound. Also, any definition of a miracle as an occurrence which violated the laws of nature is impractical because we do not know with certainty any immutable law of nature.

The first speaker from the floor, Mr. Maloney, gave examples of miracles which have happened in modern times. He put forward the belief that miracles are the result of Divine intervention and prayer.

Mr. Lucas maintained that science was not fundamentally opposed to the possible existence of miracles and said that scientists should always keep in mind the great number of things about which they knew nothing. Mr. Warren gave an interesting account of some old miracles, and Miss Sinclair considered that miracles are essential to the Christian religion. Mr. J. West provided a little light relief before Mr. Boydell pointed out that miracles were due to man's urge for recognition of a supreme being, and Mr. Raymond felt that miracles are always happening even to-day.

In all it was an interesting and entertaining evening, with a generally high standard of speaking.

Skiffle Strikes Trinity

A new group made its first appearance by supporting Group 1 at the Economics and Commerce Society and Sociological Society "Hop" at the Dixon last Saturday. Mike Knott, the principal organiser of the dance, was also instrumental in forming the skiffle group, which consists of three Natural Science students, Peter Davies (guitar and vocal), Brian Dawson (guitar) and Richard Philcox (rattle); a Medical student, Jeremy Green (guitar), and two Economics students, Peter Tillman (teachest) and John de Veulle (flute, washboard and coconuts).

The idea for such a group was not conceived until the beginning of term and, although some of those involved are practised players, they have only been playing together for a week, so it is not known whether they will develop into a balanced and united group. They say themselves that, because of exam. work, they may not be able to continue as a regular formation, but that this depends partly on how much interest and support they are given. Anyone interested in hearing what sort of a sound they produce is advised to listen outside the door in No. 11 some time.

The group, by the way, call themselves the "Nematodes." Biologically, we are informed, a nematode is a sort of worm which lives in a liquid or semi-liquid medium—well, they must have some reason for giving themselves such a name!

Royal Dublin Society Library

The library of the Royal Dublin Society takes its place among the older Irish libraries. Six months after the foundation of the Society, a minute, dated December, 1731, ordained "that all works, journals, transactions which should be published by other societies and by private persons, and which might contain any useful improvement or discovery in nature or art, were to be purchased." Four years later the first catalogue of books in the library was drawn up; the majority of the books catalogued dealt with agriculture in all its aspects.

From a small beginning in 1731 the library grew steadily in size and importance. In 1755 the Society purchased for a sum of £500 the collection of manuscripts made by Walter Harris, the author of "Hibernica," and the editor of "Ware." Towards the end of the 18th

are some examples from the Gaelic printing presses at Louvain and Rome, and autograph copies of the works of Yeats, Russell, Stephens, Hyde, and other Irish writers.

The Society maintains an important agricultural library, perhaps the largest in Ireland, and for the student of agricultural bibliography the works of such writers as Tusser, Markham, Young, Tull, Ellis and Varley are to be found side by side with the most modern agricultural writers.

The Society's library to-day is more or less equally divided between a general library of about 70,000 volumes and a scientific and technical library of more than 100,000 volumes. The general library is somewhat akin in character and composition to the London Library insofar as the most important books on all subjects are purchased. The annual intake of the general library is about 4,000



Library and Members' Hall, Royal Dublin Society

century a still greater interest was taken in the library and a large number of books were purchased in England and on the Continent, including a number of rare Portuguese books at a cost of £200.

In 1795, the celebrated Rev. Dr. John Lanigan was employed in the library and some years later was appointed Librarian. From about this time the library of the Society filled the rôle of a National Library, and was supported by a Government grant which permitted the purchase of such valuable collections as the Harris manuscripts. Under the Museum Act of 1877 the library of the Society, as well as the Museum, Art Gallery and Botanic Gardens at Glasnevin, was transferred to the Government; the Society's library forming the nucleus of the present National Library of Ireland.

All the Society's books, with the exception of its valuable science collection were transferred; but with the science collection as a basis, a new library was gradually built up, and to-day contains more than 170,000 books, pamphlets and manuscripts. Among the more valuable books in the Society's possession are the publications of the most important learned societies in the world; these include the publications of the Royal Society from its foundation in the reign of Charles II, those of the French Academy from the time of Richelieu, the American Philosophical Society from the time of its foundation by Benjamin Franklin who derived his inspiration for its establishment from the Society when he visited Ireland. Besides these publications are the beautifully hand illustrated botanical sets such as the Botanical Register and Hooker's Botany.

Apart from the rich collection of 18th century scientific works, the library possesses a magnificent illuminated 14th century manuscript, the Epitome of Lactantius, and some incunabula, including a very fine copy of the rare Agreentina Horace, printed in 1489. There is also a fine collection of beautifully bound books from the Elzevir, Stephanus and Aldine Presses, and good examples of Dublin 18th century binding and printing. In the large Irish collection of more than 5,000 books and pamphlets

volumes, of which about half are works of fiction. In order to keep the book stock from growing too large, about as many novels are withdrawn as are purchased. In the case of non-fiction, it is generally found that about one-third of the books, particularly travel books, popular biography and some text books, can be withdrawn entirely after a few years; thus a fairly strict policy of withdrawal ensues, so that the book stock is kept within reasonable limits. In the case of scientific and technical books, such a policy is not possible nor desirable.

The total number of members using the library is about 8,000, and the number of books borrowed each year exceeds 320,000. There is a postal service for country members and some 9,000 boxes of books are posted each year to members in all parts of Ireland. Although use of the library is one of the privileges of membership of the Society, the library was one of the first in the country to become an outlier of the Irish Central Library for Students, and to-day supplies it with more books for the use of students and research workers throughout Ireland and Great Britain than any other Irish library.

At the same time, students and research workers generally are permitted to consult books on the premises, and technical books and periodicals are readily loaned to other learned societies, universities and libraries if required.

Over the past two hundred years the library of the Royal Dublin Society has fulfilled an important function in the world of books, and the dissemination of knowledge thereby. To-day, as in the past, concentration is on the written word insofar as it is of use to mankind, and the library, far from following the Baconian idea of being a shrine where all the relics of the ancient are preserved and reposed, believes in the widest possible distribution of books and the knowledge contained therein. The awareness of this ideal is amply demonstrated by the fact that of the more than 320,000 books circulated from the library each year, 42 per cent. are books other than fiction, a figure considerably ahead of that in most general libraries.

Desmond Clarke, Librarian.

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SPORTS NEWS

Rugby

TRINITY'S ENGLISH TOUR

Last Minute Upset at Cambridge

D.U.R.F.C., 6; Cambridge University, 6.

In the first of their three-match tour of England, Trinity appeared to have won this match until the last few seconds when, in failing to cover, a Cambridge winger, Angier, managed to scramble a yard across the line after collecting the loose ball, and draw the match.

The 6-3 advantage which Trinity held for the majority of the game was not weakly disputed, and thus generally they were on the defensive. Cambridge were quick to open the scoring in the third minute. Following a tight scrum just outside the Trinity "25," S. R. Smith broke to the blind side and handed on to P. Mills, who dodged and handed off two tackles to score a first-class try near the posts. A later penalty award for Trinity was a chance for Tony Reid-Smith to kick a beautiful goal 30 yards out and 5 yards in from touch.

In speed and skill Trinity showed themselves to be equal to their opponents, R. Hall having twice burst through to the Cambridge line, only to see the ball end up in touch.

Reid-Smith kicked another grand penalty 20 minutes after his first, and Trinity looked like keeping their lead, despite the concerted efforts of the Cambridge three-quarters. The stout defending of Trinity brought them very near to defeating one of England's finest sides in a match where they displayed themselves as the finer tactical side in the greasy conditions. Trinity's two penalty goals to the Light Blues' two tries does not present a true picture of the play.

* * *

Trinity's second match against London Irish on Monday was lost by 10 points to 6 points. Yesterday afternoon they played Manchester University at Manchester.

The Week's Diary

D.U. Association F.C.

Saturday, February 7—T.C.D. 1st v. St. Marks.

Monday, February 9—T.C.D. 1st v. Eastern Command. College Park.

D.U. Badminton Club

Saturday, February 7—1st (Mixed) v. Bangor University. Home.

Monday, February 9—Ladies v. Rathfarnham. Home.

Wednesday, February 11—Ladies v. C.Y.M.S. Away.

D.U. Swimming Club

Thursday, February 12—Swimming and Water Polo Match against Dublin S.C. Iveagh Baths, 8.00 p.m.

* * *

Entries for inclusion in the diary should be sent before the Tuesday before publication.

D.U. Fencing

The standard of fencing in the Irish Junior Open Fencing Championships was extremely high this year. The Championships were held in Archbishop Byrne Hall, Dublin. There was a record entry of about 40 ladies and 40 men. The ladies' foil title was won by Mrs. M. Livingstone. Although none of the Trinity ladies reached the final, they fenced well — Mary Dixon, Ann Jones and Rosemary D'Arcy notably. In the men's section, the winner was J. O'Grady; second place went to Brian Hamilton, and Malcolm Boyd came third. Here, too, the standard was the highest ever. Others who did well were Chris. Wood and Michael Birken, both of whom are very promising fencers.

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Hockey

IRISH SENIOR CUP

Trinity Struggle Through

Dublin University, 2; Corinthians, 1.

AFTER twenty minutes extra time, Trinity emerged victorious over a poor Corinthians side at Londonbridge Road last Saturday. For more than 90 per cent. of the game, Trinity were on the attack, but weak finishing allied with some desperate defence by Corinthians, brought only two goals. Numerous short corners were also wasted, for which there can be no excuse.

Lavan, on the right-wing for Trinity, had an outstanding game; well fed by G. Bynn at inside right and Blackmore, he sent a stream of passes across the Corinthians' goal, but all to no avail. Keely, on the left-wing, was also impressive, and had even one-eighth of Lavan's and Keely's passes been converted, Trinity would have won easily. Findlater, at inside-left, made some penetrating runs and was well supported by McCarthy and Bynn. Blackmore, first at right-half and subsequently at centre-half, gave little away in defence, and promoted the attack with many well placed passes. With goalkeeper Stewart not at his best and right-back Judge having a muscle injury, the ultimate defence was not as confident as usual. Steepe, too, seemed oppressed by numerous worries and his game suffered accordingly.

In the first half, chances were missed by both sides, and at half-time there was no score. Mid-way through the second half, Corinthians took the lead when the ball was lobbed over Stewart's head. Mounting attacks one after another, Trinity eventually equalised with a well-taken goal by McCarthy, and the same player shot the winner in the final period of extra time after a shot from Keely had rebounded from the goalkeeper's pads.

D.U. Golf

Colours Defeat

The conditions were ideal for the annual Colours match between Trinity and U.C.D. In the top foursomes, G. McCambridge and E. A. Fox were rather unlucky to only halve with the National pair, I. McAleese and F. Glynn. M. Murphy and J. Jackson (Captain) produced par figures in disposing of D. McCormick and D. Stewart, 5/4. However, T. McDonald and D. Sherlock were beaten by the same margin when they met the well-fitting combination of U.C.D.'s D. O'Grady and T. Shaw. Trinity's fourth pair, D. Dorman and C. McCarter, could not combine sufficiently and so went down 4/3 to some excellent golf from D. Shachan and B. Donnelly. Thus, T.C.D. went into lunch one point to the bad.

In the two top singles, Fox and McCambridge just lost (1 down) to their opposite numbers, O'Grady and McAleese — both matches had never more than a couple of holes in them and could have gone either way. Dorman and Sherlock played very well to halve their singles. Sherlock, particularly, is worthy of praise as he was faced with an outstanding golfer in David Sheahan. F. Glynn of U.C.D. outplayed M. Murphy, but the Trinity captain, Julian Jackson, completed a fine day's work by routing D. McCormack (Jackson was never on the 15th hole all day). Carl McCarter was rather unlucky to lose to Tom Shaw — crowning a lovely brassie shot over the "Garden" at the 18th by missing a short putt! However, there was a consolation for Trinity when McDonald played very well to beat Donnelly, 2 up.

The final result was a victory for U.C.D. by 7½-4½. However, T.C.D. were by no means disgraced. Many of the matches were very close, and the strange whimsies of the golfing fates being what they are, it is not difficult to visualise a different result to another match between the same teams.

Women's Hockey

HONOURS SHARED

D.U. 1
Pembroke Wanderers "B" 1

Trinity gained their first league point by drawing 1-1 with Pembroke Wanderers "B" on Saturday. Sue Rawlings and Penny Ruddock replaced Gladys Ruddock and Hilary Kirwan, both injured.

Taking advantage of Trinity's slow start, the Pembroke right-inner broke through and scored. Further Pembroke attacks were foiled, mainly by the dexterity of right-back, June Palmer, and play swung to the other end. Some good movements were started, but a score seemed unlikely as the Trinity forwards seldom shot. Shortly before half-time, however, Edna Broderick scored an excellent goal from a difficult angle and Trinity hopes of a victory soared.

In the second half Trinity continued to dominate play, but without scoring. The close-passing of the inside forwards was deft, if slow, but it was carried too far. Backwards and forwards, short passes criss-crossed the circle in a bewildering maze, while the Pembroke defence coolly assembled to stop the final shot being delivered. Orthodox methods were, likewise, in vain; four cross passes from the wing halves caught the Pembroke defence wrong-footed, but the forwards poised at the edge of the circle were unable to connect with the ball. Full-time brought a welcome relief from this frustrating encounter.

Congratulations to June Palmer who has been chosen to play for Leinster "B" team against Ulster.

Richard S. a. t. y. A.I.B.P.

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