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TRINITY NEWS

A Dublin University Undergraduate Weekly

May 14th, 1964

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S.R.C. Hears of Debating Mix-up

The S.R.C. meeting held on Monday evening was addressed by Mr. Gordon Colleary, the President of the Union of Students in Ireland, on the current work of the U.S.I. "The foremost difficulty of U.S.I. was a shortage of money," he said. While the average contribution per student in Europe was two shillings each, in Ireland it was only threepence, and there was no prospect of this being increased for some time.

Direct appeals for contributions were unlikely to be successful, and the grants coming in from the capitulation fees in Southern Ireland were niggardly. Recourse might be made to the Government, but to apply there was to risk losing the independence of the U.S.I., for the Government did not seem to recognise student bodies that were not subject to clerical control.

Mr. Colleary said that the U.S.I. exerts considerable influence, and called attention to the publicity given to its recently published Memorandum on Higher Education. Many in Trinity did not realise that 98 per cent. of Irish students were at university without State assistance, and the problem at present was to make influential people realise the urgent need for increased State aid.

At a later stage of the meeting the running of the debating competition organised by the U.S.I. in conjunction with the "Irish Times" was attacked in a motion proposed by Brian West. "In some cases," he said, "judges had not been informed of the place

of the meeting or given copies of standing orders." Some competitors who had failed to turn up for the first round of the contest had been quietly slipped into the second round. He called for a "radical revision of the present gravely muddled system," and the motion was carried unanimously.

In the same connection another motion proposed by Eric Lowry called for the subjects for debates for the last two rounds in the competition to be chosen in future by the heads of the debating societies concerned. At present titles were being chosen by people who often seemed to have no feeling for debating. The motion was carried by 22 votes to one.

The number of U.S.I. deputies sent to England and abroad was the subject of a further motion proposed by Brian West. This called for due economy in such visits, and asked for a detailed breakdown of expenditure incurred abroad. It was carried without abstention or dissent.

Chapel Organ

A Committee of the Board has been set up to look into the state of the organ in College Chapel and to make suggestions about its future continuance in the Chapel. The members of the Committee are the Ordinary (Prof. Woodhouse), the College organist, Prof. Boydell; Mr. Grocock and the Agent. The Agent said the matter is being considered "ab initio" and it is up to the Committee to recommend any steps which they may think necessary to ensure that Chapel has an organ that can meet the demands that are placed on it.

The instrument has been deteriorating for some time and it broke down during last term. One of the main problems seems to be that the particular action that works the organ is susceptible to the frequent changes in humidity in Chapel caused by the eccentricities of the central heating system.

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Airlines Threaten College

The College has been threatened with a fine of \$10,000 by the International Air Transport Association if it does not conform with that organisation's regulations regarding student air fares.

The point at conflict concerns the method presently used for obtaining the signatures of College officials on Travel Concession Forms. The airlines want the Provost's signature on every form—an obvious impossibility on account of the large number of students travelling to and fro between England and Ireland at very frequent intervals.

As a compromise solution, the College has now bought £25 worth of special rubber stamps and distributed them to tutors and others who are now authorised to sign Student Travel Concession Forms. Students now have to get travel forms from the airline companies and present the completed forms to their tutors, who will stamp and sign them on behalf of the "Principal of the College." Besides tutors, the list of persons authorised to sign includes Miss Brambell, Miss McManus, Mrs. Davis and Prof. Torrens. It is felt in official circles that the Association's regulations do not, perhaps, take account of the situation at Trinity where a large proportion of the student body is non-Irish and consequently uses the student travel concession scheme quite a lot.

AGORA?

Four students at the College, in an expression of discontent with the shallowness and lack of intellectual depth in the two weekly College publications, have plans to produce a new publication in mimeographed form. This publication will be entitled "Agora" and is intended, according to a spokesman for the group, to be a forum for serious discussion on controversial issues in the arts and social sciences.

"Agora" will contain no advertising and will be distributed without charge on a limited basis, with publication costs being borne by the staff. The first issue will be distributed by the end of the term and any articles, stories or poems for inclusion in this issue should be sent to Miss Hilary Reynolds, 6 T.C.D. In the light of previous experience in the publication of College magazines it seems financially impractical to produce a magazine which contains no advertising and for which no charge is made. However, the editors feel that the chance to develop a greater social consciousness in Trinity College will justify the costs they themselves will incur.



—Photo J. Bushnell.
Palling her mantle or just taking a break from rehearsal; whichever it is you'll be able to see Heather Lukes in the Players' revue which opens on Tuesday night.

Heading for an Indian Summer

An expedition consisting of six or seven people from Trinity will leave London for India on June 26th and return on October 10th. Its aim is to record in "glorious technicolor" aspects of poverty, the refugee problem, the industrial expansion in India, contrasting the old with the new, and the poverty-stricken with the opulent.

To ensure the expedition's success a new 12-seater Land Rover, at present being equipped by the makers, will carry, besides 100 spare parts, some excellent accoutrements, two attractive "Cordon Bleu" cooks and a collapsible "sitzbad." Two free air tickets from Delhi to London in late August have been acquired for those who may fail their exams in June.

Time in India will be spent in Kashmir, Nepal and Sikkim, before turning south to the plains, great cities and, of course, the Taj Mahal. The "short" route of the outward journey via Turkey, Iran, Afghanistan and Pakistan will be altered on the return to include Bagdad, Damascus, Athens and Rome. There are possibly two vacancies. Apply Christopher Whinney or Jonathan Bradshaw.

APOLOGY

Due to a typographical error in last week's edition, the entire meaning of the last sentence in "Vox Populi" was changed. It should have read: "Miss Wright asks all would-be inquisitors to 'shut up.'" We apologise to Fiona Wright for any embarrassment that this mistake may have caused her or the Eliz. Committee.

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TRINITY NEWS

A Dublin University Undergraduate Weekly

Thursday, 14th May, 1964

No. 17

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This week, on pages four and five, we start the first of a two-part series on the United Nations, Africa and Ireland by Conor Cruise O'Brien. We would like to thank him for replying to our questions so quickly in spite of his numerous activities.

We also have to thank the Inspector General, and his officers, Preventive Services, Customs and Excise, who supplied much of the factual material in the feature of page six.

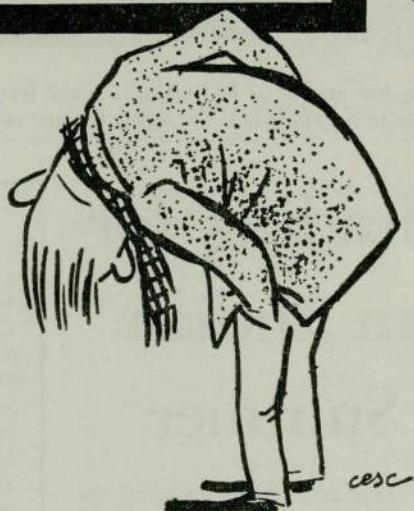
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Summer doldrums, the half-way, half-fine time of year has been reached. In No. 6 it's "Get your man" week, while the rest of College wilts under the worry of "Who and When?"

With the Ball to look forward to (by the way all tickets should be collected in the next few days—if you're among the lucky ones) or escape from, life needs a little livening up. The Players' revue opens on Tuesday night. The Trinity film, "A Free Little Bird," is scheduled to be shown in the middle of next week. These should help to fill the gap before the Week begins.

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GEORGE DAWSON

Nagpur; he is an honorary member of both Major Societies, and a former President of D.U.E.S.A. ("because they ran short of people to ask"); he has audited accounts for D.U.C.A.C. and still does for Choral; last year he was Chairman of the committee which planned the organisation of No. 4. But it is probably with D.U.C.A.C. and the College Gallery that he is most frequently associated.

One of the more extraordinary of his qualities in his ability to start things. Astrologers might connect this with his having been born at exactly midnight, but, whatever the reason, the facts speak for themselves. At school he started money collecting schemes for wartime charities which had produced over £1,000 by the time he left. At Cambridge, he persuaded the authorities to begin general lectures in English literature for science students in the long vacation. The scheme proved very popular and the lectures were crowded, giving scientists an opportunity of hearing such distinguished scholars as Willey, Tillyard, Henn and Leavis. His proudest moment was being asked to start the new genetics department in Trinity in 1959. On a less academic level he was entirely responsible for beginning the College Gallery.

George William Percy Dawson was born in the tiny Cheshire village of Alderley Edge and went to school at the King's School in nearby Macclesfield. From there he went to Clare College, Cambridge, having resolved to study biology. His own career as an academic was influenced greatly by the fact that no less than seven members of the staff at Clare were Fellows of the Royal Society. Thus his own aims were set very high from the first.

By his own admission he is primarily an academic and calls himself "a very donnish person." However, the last thing which this means is that he is a recluse or interested only in his own subject. Few people on the staff have taken such a broad and active interest in student activities. When he first came he was a strong member of the S.C.M.; for a time he was Treasurer of the Mission to Chota

the Foundation, but they exercised no control over a choice of works. Further grants of a very generous nature from the Arts Council have meant that it has been possible to establish the finest collection of modern Irish originals in the country. The collection is very valuable and Jack Yeats's small painting, "The Act," is now worth nearly £1,000. Mr. Dawson feels sure that modern Irish art, though quieter than much modern painting, will bear comparison with the art of any other country. Although he finds modern art most stimulating, he still admires many of the great figures of the past, particularly Giotto, Turner and Durer. He admits somewhat shamefacedly that his first love in art was for a sentimental 18th century Italian Madonna in the Fitzwilliam museum in Cambridge. He is no longer in charge of the Galleray, but retains his interest in its development. Its main problem now is to find enough money to buy some representative paintings of countries other than Ireland. The building up process will, however, inevitably be slow.

In spite of this varied background and although he would always maintain that his first love was science, his greatest pleasure comes from meeting people. This explains his love of travel (he has seen many European countries) and is reflected in his attitude to the university whose main function is to provide as wide a diversity of experience as possible. Very often his rooms will see a group of students chatting with him far into the night on topics as far apart as politics (he is a Labour man) and horse-riding (which he frequently practises early in the morning in Phoenix Park). He likes being in Trinity and finds he can work in its congenial atmosphere. He feels he has enough money to be comfortable and is unlikely to be tempted away by offers of higher salaries elsewhere. Bearing in mind his great contribution academically and socially to the College, we may be very glad that he is as fond of Trinity as Trinity is of him.

THEODORA At Your Parties

Parents away? . . . lock on the drinks cupboard successfully picked? . . . Great, then carve up the carpet, throw the bedroom doors wide and let's have the biggest gang-bang since Nero . . . let's wreck the joint. It wasn't exactly like that, but the young lady whose place it was (anonymity preserved in case of parental wrath) did her best; David Loxton helped her. Mike Mackenzie kept himself for his bird, and Tony Wade quipped with Tony Weale, who laughed. Sally Brinton was considering not

coming, but suddenly there was James Brown so everything was all right. Mike Jones chatted with a spotted-dog. Screaming Mike Newling whispered into a mixture of stout and gin, while the wind howled and the parquet gently blistered under the wine-stains.

Gill Coates had an elegantly mature party on Saturday. It was Theodora's debut and he was a little abashed at the sight of so many social successes. Ann (the Vole) Roberts and Colin Studert danced with a Continental sense of rhythm. Tim Street being engaged to, was very loth to be disengaged from Lisa Berry. Angela Gibbon gibbered with Peter Lavery in a dark corner. Bob doesn't like Crowdies, but certainly showed his affection for Anthea Dixon. Mary Julia Parry Evans looked serene and beautiful in the red light of a watchman's lamp. Meredith Yates danced with Ann Fenton, Ann Fenton, Ann Fenton. Mike Brereton gate-crashed and drank pink-paraffin. Richard Greene broke three glasses and three windows, but certainly no hearts.

Anyone who wasn't there had been at the Dixon-Glass-Dobbs and D.U. Ski Club barbecue at Dunboyne the night before. The Vampires with beardless Ivan Pawle were in ebullient mood. Nicki (I'm a classical beauty) Winmill soon pulled Adrian Naughton off the nursery slopes. Richard Woodward tried to drink as much as Chris Hodder. Helen Campbell led in by the eternal Mr. Smith led off with that disengaged sailor Peter Shanks (who got closer to the wind than usual). Bob Horlin found Jane Mason somewhere and Lesley let's-make-Love was off-duty on the wings. Keith Heron and Liz Kennedy, that oosome twosome oh so with-it, waltzed quietly in between temperature tests around the braziers. The Bailey boys arrived in force and a fairly advanced state of inebriation, but this was too good a party to be marred by such an unwelcome incursion.

Will the person who knocked off the door-knocker from the Northeumberland Road party please return it to their hostess.



BROWN'S
139 St. Stephen's Green

Reviews . . .

Triple Bill in Players

The standard of the Thursday plays presented at Players last week was unusually high. The highlight of the afternoon was "Jacques" by Ionesco. The climax of the play is the relationship established between Jacques, played by Peter Hulton, and Roberta (Judy Monahan). The latter's soft, wispy voice and delicate movements were directly in line with the tension of the horse-racing, love-making symbol, and contrasted well with Jacques' obduracy and intensity of feeling. The rest of the cast, with the exception of Ann Heyno, were not fully at ease with the idiosyncrasies and eccentricities of the dialogue. Paula Street was particularly clumsy in her approach, and threw away some of the cleverest lines in the play.

The timing, a particularly difficult factor in this play, was at first haphazard, but improved. Ian Milton should be congratulated for achieving a sympathetic rendering of this savage exposé of the influence of the family on the individual and of the basic animalism of man.

"Then," by David Compton, was an original treatment of the desert island, "If I were the only girl in the world" theme. The action takes place after a nuclear holocaust. Walter Jones gave a sensitive rendering of the broken-down maths master, playing his part for laughs without destroying its essential seriousness. Nina Boyd, as Miss Europe, was a disturbingly convincing dumb blonde who doesn't know why it happened, but only that she's scared. Their timing was almost perfect, and the bizarre relationship between the cowardly intellectual and the mindless body was tragically expressive of the frailty and pitifulness of man.

Some found the simplicity of "Orison," by Arrabal, an adequate expression of the futility of young people's lives when all sense of value is gone and good and evil are just a game. I thought it naive to the point of being trite. Heather Lukes' simpering and Nigel Ramage's puerile sentiments, "Let's be good to-day, it makes a nice change" and so on, were nauseating in the extreme. The fault, however, lay not in the acting, but in the play itself which handled what is an interesting theme in the most superficial way.

However, it was altogether a stimulating afternoon with an original choice of plays. Better to have been thus ambitious and largely successful than to have been content with a more ordinary selection.

M. W.

Sag Mir Wo
Die Blumen Sint?

Recorded by
MARLENE DIETRICH
in her inimitable style
from

EASON'S
Record Shop

Paisa Fine Arts Club

Anyone going to see this film should have the fact that it was made nearly twenty years ago firmly in mind. It is that sort of film. Directed and produced by Robert Rossellini, it concerns the story of the Allied advance through Italy from Sicily to the Po River, taking in Salerno, Naples, Rome and Florence on the way.

It takes the form of a social documentary concerning the effect of the advance on the people of Italy rather than a bullet by bullet report of each inch of territory gained by the Allies. The Allies, in fact, is rather a misnomer. The only two British soldiers in the film are two officers who are far more interested in the beauty of Giotto's campanile than the destruction of the German defences.

One of the major faults of the film is the lack of an underlying theme other than that of the war itself. This is probably due to the fact that its form is so episodic, none of the actors appearing in more than one of the six or seven sections of the film.

This, in some ways, might be considered as a blessing in disguise since the acting generally is not of a high order so that one does not have to suffer poor performances for too long.

The best part of the film was that which took place in Naples and which concerned the relationship between a coloured American military policeman whose imagination ran riot as he dreamed of a ticker-tape welcome on his return to New York at the end of the war, and a Neopolitan street urchin whose continued existence depends on how much he can pilfer. Lower than average entertainment. Bill Rodwell.

Art

Running until June 13th is the 135th exhibition of the R.H.A. in the National College of Art, Kildare Street. This gives fair coverage to all the ground between portraits and abstracts. Sir Gerald Kelly exhibits several excellent examples of the former, including one of Somerset Maugham.

Louis le Brocquy's "Trilogy on Assassination," which is three separate pictures, reflecting on death, grief and mourning, perhaps lead the abstract field, with competition from Fergus O'Ryan's "Harbour Hydra."

In an adjoining room are twelve paintings by Emile Nolde. These really need to be viewed in a different frame of mind from the rest of the exhibition. They are vivid, strong and sometimes very amusing. Remarkable is his "Brother and Sister," which, without being a very good example of portraiture, conveys the obviously deep relationship between the two figures. Paul Klee, the programme tells us, called him "the very ancient soul, the earth-like, the cousin of the deep." Further comment would be idle.

LUNCHEONS
AT
Ray's Restaurant
TILL 7 P.M.

Nothing but the Best

"Room at the Top" said it once and if you want to hear it said again (with a side order of chuckles), take a bag of popcorn, your second best girl and nip off to the Adelphi. Alan Bates, as the boy who reckons there's room up there for him too, gets very chapsy very quickly. All the acting honours must go to Denholm Elliot as the fallen socialite turned con-man. He is given the job of grooming our southern Joe for his position among the elite. In the process, he is delightfully ratty and it's a pity he has to end up in a trunk so soon.

Millicent Martin makes a believable boss's daughter, but never quite manages to convince us that she doesn't really live in Putney ("I always believe in leaving something for next time"). Her casual acceptance of the moneyed life is just a little overdone. James Villiers (as Robert Morley) has an E-type, but Millie jilts him anyway.

Our hero marries her and daddy (Harry Andrews) gives him a partnership. The sad faces of his abandoned friends tell us that Joe had now "made it." With the discovery of the con-man's body imminent, the ending leaves us with a nice story-line for a sequel called "Could Anything Be Worse?"

The plot is undeniably one big cliché; the audience is always about five minutes ahead of the celluloid. However, the embellishments in the shape of very slick direction and Denholm Elliot make it well worth hearing again. What the story lacks in the way of surprises is made up for by some nice originality in the camera-work. A cosy clinch in a night-club becomes a cosy clinch on a Thames-side dock and a painting of an ancestral home becomes the very thing, with Millie speeding up to it in a sports-car.

A large chunk of the dialogue is made up of straight comedy and it is this which gives the film its freshness; the wry humour takes all the sting out of an unpleasant situation. It's always rash to try and categorise films, but what "The Prize" and "Charade" have done for the American thriller, "Nothing but the Best" may do for the smoggy stories of human nature which England has been producing for the last few years. Ambition is a very tense human characteristic and laughing at it is a healthy Roland Brinton.

The Long Ships

Savoy

"Tom Jones" has mysteriously taken a jaunt down O'Connell St. and found himself in the Corinthian to be replaced by a load of rubbish about Vikings and Moors led respectively by Richard Widmark and Sidney Poitier (they could hardly have been cast the other way round). Plenty of ketchup, scantly clad young ladies and exquisitely banal dialogue add up to make the sort of film to be seen on an extremely wet afternoon.

LETTERS

YES

Sir,—If you wish to criticise Mr. Simon Morgan's extremely efficient, if somewhat flamboyant, handling of "Yes" magazine, it would be more sensible and more honourable to do so, firstly, for some valid reason, secondly, in your editorial column not under the guise of a straightforward news story, and, thirdly, directly.

Though the manner of the advertising and the content of "Yes" may be open to slight criticism, the fact remains that thanks to the hard work of Mr. Morgan and his staff, a sum of money has been raised for charity in two weeks which would take most other university fund-raising organisations several years to achieve.—Yours etc.,

Victor O'Reilly.

* * * * *

Mr. O'Reilly could not have read the first issue this term of "Trinity News." The editorial that week stated: "We can only regard the introduction of a professional firm (i.e., Universal Publishing Company) into an amateur field as a move in the wrong direction." It is on this issue that "Yes" magazine has received criticism in these columns. We feel that this is a valid reason.

What Mr. O'Reilly means by "directly" is not clear. Last week's news item was wholly factual except for the last sentence which was a justifiable comment. To attack Mr. Morgan directly for the handling of his magazine would not be giving credit to his acknowledged efficiency and drive. The ethics, however, of fund-raising for charity are notoriously strict, and it was these that we queried.

Finally, we do not wish to undermine the "Yes" contribution to charity, but to say that it would take "other University fund-raising organisations several years to achieve is nothing but a gross generalisation. Edinburgh University Rag Week raised up to £20,000.—Editor.

MARRIAGE

Sir,—In the letters written in answer to Mr. Newcombe's article on Birth Control, one important point has been missed out or glossed over. Sexual relations are not just "pleasant" like eating a sweet as was suggested by one of last week's letters, they have important psychological and physiological effect. They serve to deepen and intensify a happy relationship. The effects of depravity, or of ignorance, or of maladjustment in sexual relations can be seen in the crowded marriage guidance centres and psychiatrists' couches.

I would suggest that procreation is not the main purpose of marriage, but that the developing of a strong relationship bound more by love than the vows is of equal or even of more importance. Birth control has an important part in helping to create a successful marriage. A planned child enters a world where it is welcomed and properly cared for.

Contraception ensures that the sexual or emotional side of marriage is not impaired or strained by anxiety of unwanted pregnancies. As the "safe" period is notoriously unsafe and does not fulfill the purpose of birth control in that it does not eliminate the worry element, it is useless, and unless you do not want to starve your marriage of emotion, the use of contraceptives is the only answer.

Surely we have progressed far enough to recognise that marriage is not simply an institution for "breeding children." — Yours sincerely,

K. G. Marsh.

NEWCOMBE

REPLIES

Sir,—In view of recent pronouncements by the Dutch Catholic hierarchy and by Dr. Heenan, Archbishop of Westminster, and in the light of articles in "The Observer," "The Tablet" and "The Catholic Herald" on the subject of birth control, may I be permitted briefly to comment further on the subject in order to reveal the singular naivety of your correspondents last week who appealed to think not only that I had no right to hold or express an opinion but also that there was no room for discussion on this topic within the Church of Rome.

Dr. Heenan said: "We feel bound to proclaim the unchanging nature of God's law." The difficulty comes when defining God's law. The professor of moral theology at Louvain, Canon Jaussens, states emphatically that a pill which is used to restore a regular cycle in a woman is lawful. Father Schillebeeckx of the Catholic University of Nijmegen claims that the pill is not anti-conceptive but rather a contraceptive. Father Contenson writes that there should be no doubt that fertility control is a Christian duty. Despite Dr. Heenan's pronouncement, therefore, it must be clear that the problem for a Catholic is very far from being solved. There is a big debate being conducted among moral theologians and, if it has any meaning at all, theological debate should always be reflected in debates among lay people also. It is regrettable, therefore, that so many Catholics are not even aware that a debate exists.

With regard to Mr. Byrne's letter last week, he completely failed to recognise my argument about selling contraceptives in this country. This was quite simply that those who do not accept the moral teaching of the Church of Rome should be able to adopt their own moral standards. If birth control is permitted according to their standards, then they should be allowed the means to apply it. It is surely impossible to legislate objectively for the private morals of those of another faith.

Mr. Meotti loses his argument in a vain attempt at invective. He seems to imagine that the Church will change its mind in its own time if it considers such a change desirable. A glance at Church history is enough to demonstrate convincingly that changes in the Church result from re-thinking and debate at all levels. It is up to every individual to consider the argument in the debate and to express his opinion, otherwise the debate loses its significance.

Finally, it seems to me that social and economic pressures are forcing the Church to temper idealism with realism and that a new approach to the problem will be sought at the Vatican Council. If a pill can make the so-called safe period really safe, then surely regularising nature is not against the natural law any more than taking medicine to cure an illness. Such a solution would seem an acceptable compromise to which both conservatives and progressives could agree.—Yours faithfully,

J. Michael Newcombe.

(Continued on Page 5)



—Photo "Irish Times"

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CONOR CRUISE O'BRIEN

Dr. Conor Cruise-O'Brien was born in Dublin in 1917. While at Trinity he was Editor of "T.C.D." He graduated and received his Ph.D. From 1955 to 1956 he was a counsellor of the Irish Embassy in Paris and then became Head of the U.N. Section of the Irish Department of External Affairs and a member of the Irish Delegation to the U.N. General Assembly until 1959. When the U.N. Peace Force entered the Congo, Dr. O'Brien was placed in command, but resigned from the United Nations and the Irish Foreign Service in 1961. He is at present Vice-Chancellor of the University of Ghana, Legon, Accra, the courtyard and Assembly Hall of which are pictured on the right. He wrote of his experiences in the Congo in his book "To Katanga and Back," and here in Part I of the interview he answers questions on various international questions concerning Africa.

Do you consider that European powers continue to interfere in, and attempt to direct, the affairs of newly-independent African nations as they did in the Congo, and if so, in what ways?

European powers do continue to interfere in, and sometimes attempt to direct, the affairs of newly-independent African nations. The most obvious and extreme example is the recent French interference in Gabon where a popular revolt had deposed the President, M. Felix Mba, and where French troops then intervened, put down the revolt, and forcibly reinstated M. Mba, who now openly rules as an instrument of France.

Similar events previously took place in the French Congo, although there the French refrained from reinstating the fallen President, Fulbert Youlou, and appear to have agreed on a Government with somewhat more popular support. In most of French-speaking Africa, with the exception of Guinea and Mali, the situation is basically the same, although it has not become so public as in Gabon; that is to say, the real power, in the economy, in education, in the civil service, in the army and in everything but the surface of politics, remains in the hands of the French. This was in the main achieved by arrangements made before independence with chosen and compliant Africans of the Tshombe type — Youlou and Thirinana in Madagascar were, indeed, among Tshombe's strongest supporters during the secession of Katanga, and this, of course, with the approval of the French Government.

The situation in the English-speaking countries of Africa presents a much more varied picture because in general British policy before independence, unlike French policy, permitted, and even, at a late stage encouraged, the emergence of mass movements with genuinely popular leaders. Thus, mere puppets of

the Mba type are hard to find in English-speaking Africa. The actions of Nyerere and Kenyatta in calling in British troops in East Africa are superficially comparable to the rescue of Mba by the French. The vital difference is that the authority of Nyerere and Kenyatta rested, and still rests, on popular support, and that they were menaced not by popular revolt but by the mutiny of army factions. The British action in sending in troops at the request of these popular leaders cannot, therefore, properly be equated with the forcible re-imposition by the French of a figurehead who had lost whatever popular support he ever had. This is not, however, to say that Britain has lost all influence on the African States. On the contrary, she retains great influence in Nigeria and Sierra Leone, as well as in what appears to be the less stable situation in East Africa. The situation in Nigeria, where federal policy is controlled by the feudal Emirs of the north, traditionally sensitive to British advice, is probably the most important example in English-speaking Africa of continuing guidance by the former metropolitan power.

Do you consider that the western concept of democracy is valid for the new African nations? What other forms can democracy take in such countries? What basic rights and liberties of the citizen must be maintained in these countries in order to ensure a democratic form of rule of any type?

There is no point, I believe, in Europeans asking and telling one another what, if any, concept of democracy is valid for the new African nations or what basic rights, etc., "must be maintained." The very phrasing of such questions is a vestige of the days when "we" decided what was best for "them." They now have to decide for themselves what they will do in the

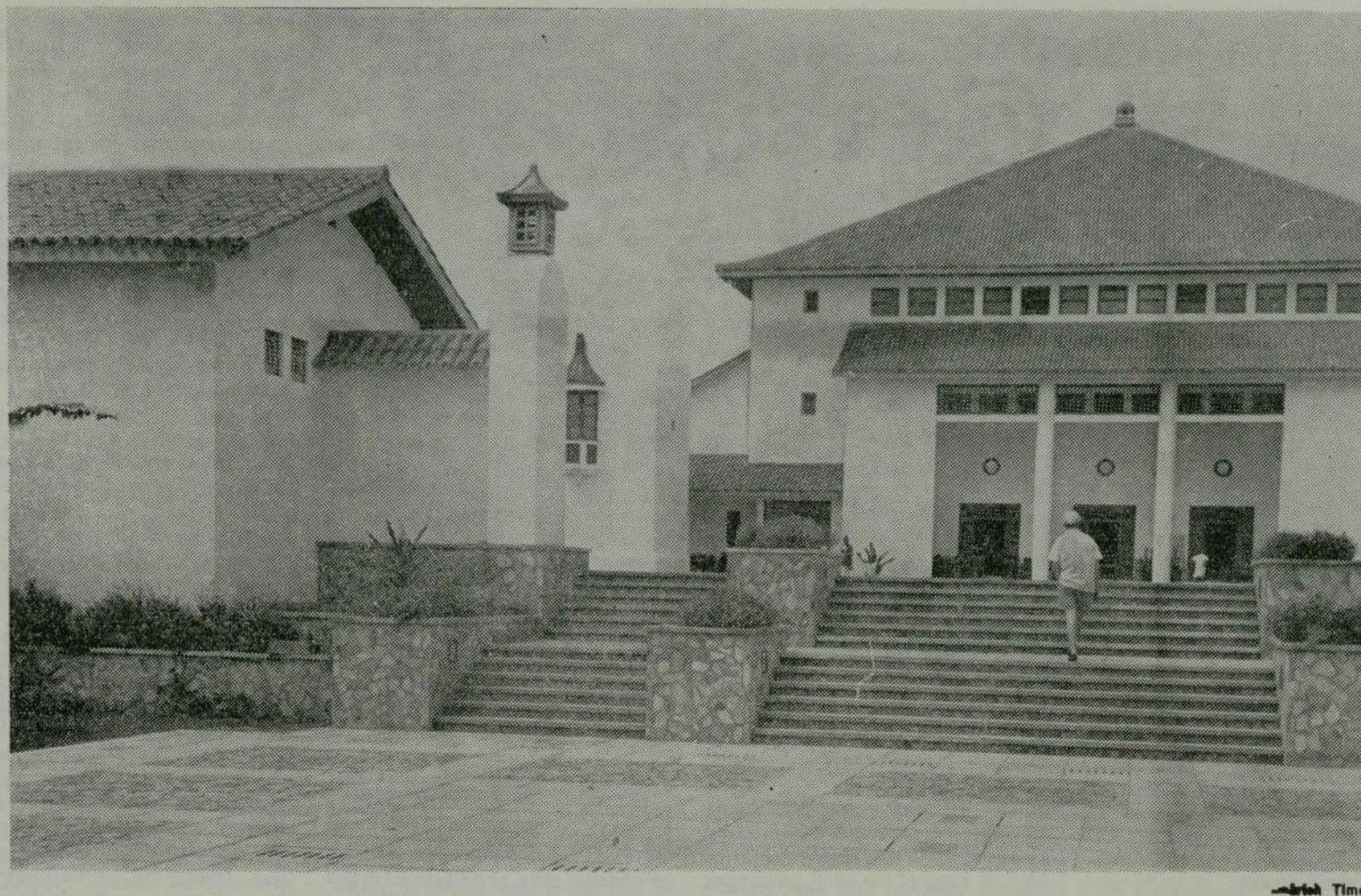
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only way that people have of deciding historically, that is by trial and error. We can have no assurance that they will make either more or less mistakes than the European countries. Historically, the only safeguard for the evolution of democracy is that when a State power of whatever form loses the support, or at least the acquiescence of the people, it will fall.

One paradox in Africa is that the popular leaders—i.e., the men who have themselves been chosen by an undoubtedly genuine democratic process—are almost all against the Western competitive party system and in favour of a closed one-party system whereas several of the puppet leaders, who have no real popular backing at all, have manifested affection for the forms of Western democracy. The popular leaders believe that the forms of the competitive party system would lead, under present African conditions, to tribalistic fragmentation, manipulation by outside powers, and the slowing up of economic progress. There is undoubtedly considerable force in what they say. The basic rights and liberties of the citizen are much more a question of habit and tradition than they are of formal law, and the point must be stressed that the former colonial powers which had, in varying degrees, cherished these basic rights and liberties in their home lands, showed little concern for them in the colonies; their acute concern for them in the same territories, once these territories had achieved independence, strikes Africans as somewhat hypocritical. When an African Government, for example, detains someone without trial, it cannot understand why people in, say, Britain criticise it for doing this when they never criticised the old colonial Government for doing exactly the same thing. It is true, however, that many thoughtful Africans realise that Britain's practice at home in the field of civil rights is better worth acquiring than her practice in her overseas possessions.

Should international guarantees be given for the protection of the white minority in Southern Rhodesia in the event of that country gaining independence under majority African rule? If so, what form should such guarantees take?

No. No international guarantees are available for the protection of the black majority now, and there is no reason why the white minority should continue to get privileged treatment after they are forced to relinquish power. No doubt many of the white minority will leave Southern Rhodesia if they lose their status as rulers by virtue of



British Times.

their race. Those who decide to remain will have to come to terms with the new situation as many of their likes in Northern Rhodesia have done.

Do you feel that military intervention is justified in South Africa? How could such intervention be organised and under whose authority would it be?

Military intervention in South Africa under the United Nations would not be justified until all peaceful means had been exhausted. Economic sanctions, as recommended by the recent International Conference and by the United Nations Committee of Experts, should first be tried, and only if these fail to induce South Africa to abandon its present racial policies would military intervention become necessary. If it should take place, the force would need to include strong contingents from all major powers and to be mounted on such a scale as to convince the rulers of South Africa from the beginning of the impossibility of successful resistance. Such an undertaking could not possibly even be launched without the active backing of both the United States and the Soviet Union, and the acquiescence of the major European powers. With this backing, and taking into consideration the military budgets of the powers concerned, the financing of the operation would not present a serious problem.

Should the United Nations raise and maintain a permanent army for peace-keeping and policing operations? If so, how should this army be recruited, and how should it be financed? How could the possibility of certain nations defaulting on payment, as Russia did in the Congo operation, be dealt with?

The difficulty about the permanent army idea is that the kinds of United Nations forces needed for different situations are quite different in size, acceptable composition, method of operation, etc. The forces needed for

truce supervision on the Israel frontiers, for observation of infiltration in Lebanon and for the multiple purposes of the Congo operation were all different; indeed one of the main sources of trouble in the Congo operation was that initially it was patterned too closely on the Lebanon "precedent." Similarly, any attempt to cope with the South African problem using forces on anything like the scale or pattern of any previous operation could only lead to disaster. It would, however, be useful, if many countries, including Ireland, kept contingents permanently ready for use in United Nations "fire brigade operations." Chapter VII of the Charter has, of course, quite detailed provisions about the application of military measures. Unfortunately, the Military Staff Committee envisaged in Article 47 has never come into effective existence, and this has allowed opponents

of United Nations "interference" to claim that the whole of Chapter VII is virtually a dead letter. This, however, is not the official view of the United Nations itself, as the Secretariat holds that its Congo operation fell under Chapter VII, Article 47 of the Charter.

It is possible that the improvement of relations between the United States and the Soviet Union, combined with growing international pressure for action against South Africa, may lead to the establishment, at long last, of the Military Staff Committee. As usual, this question is bedevilled by the question of the representation—or rather non-representation—of China. Article 47 provides that the Military Staff Committee "shall consist of the Chief of Staff of the members of the permanent Security Council." This would mean at present that Chiang Kai Shek's Chief of Staff would sit on the Military Staff

Committee, and it is difficult to see the Soviet Union agreeing to this. However, if, e.g., the South African situation reaches the point where intervention becomes inevitable, it is probable that a way will be found round this difficulty. As regards possibilities of default, if any participant should hold any given operation to be contrary to the purposes for which that participant supported it, then that participant is likely to default on its payments; although, of course, it will not accept the theory that its action constitutes a default, but rather assert that those in charge of the operation had acted illegally. This was the position of the Soviet Union on the Congo. Such a possibility cannot be excluded in relation to any future United Nations operation; nor can it be taken as a reason for never undertaking any United Nations operation again.

Letters

BIRTH CONTROL ANOTHER VIEW

Sir.—Mr. Newcombe, in your last issue, displays as extraordinary an ignorance of the teaching of the Catholic Church on contraception as I have ever read. He was, I think, a debater, and he uses with undoubted skill the debater's technique of stating an opponent's case on such flimsy grounds that reasonable argument against becomes unnecessary; the case collapses under its own weight. But even if it were true that "the main argument against the selling of contraceptives is that it would encourage free sexual relationships outside marriage" I cannot for the life of me see how the fact that relationships are in any case sometimes pretty free in this country, constitutes a point against this argument.

Secondly, he argues that "as standards of immorality are intensely subjective, it is impossible to maintain the objective views that contraception is wrong for all men at all times and in all circumstances." I would ask Mr. Newcombe to be, if not coherent, at least consistent. The Catholic Church does, as he admits, condemn contraception; and the grounds on which it does so are simply that it is unnatural to allow it; that is, contraception is contrary to the very nature of the act whose purpose it directly frustrates. If at the same time, Mr. Newcombe wishes to maintain that "standards of morality are intensely subjective," then he must admit also that the Church has no right to oblige its members to hold that contraception is objectively wrong. He cannot consistently maintain that contraception is right for others but wrong for Catholics, if standards

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CAROLINE WESTERN & GILLIE McCALL TAKE A LOOK AT CUSTOMS AND EXCISE

The Customs and Excise is one of the main branches of the Office of the Revenue Commissioners, the others being Income Tax, Estate Duty, Turnover Tax, Stamps Duties and Companies Registration. The purpose of the Customs and Excise Service is not only to collect the major part of the national revenue (it collects over 50 per cent,) but also to protect the national economy by the enforcement of a number of statutory prohibitions and restrictions on the importation or certain goods and to administer tariffs which protect local industries. The Service also plays a part in guarding the country from the introduction of dangerous animal and plant diseases such as psittacosis (parrot fever), swine fever, fowl pest, which could do much damage to the national economy, and also in preventing the introduction of dangerous drugs and undesirable literature.

The staff is divided into two main services known respectively as the Preventive Service and the Landing staff. The Preventive Officers are the officials who are uniformed when on duty and whom one meets when arriving in the country at airports, ports, or across the land frontier. The main purpose of their work is to prevent smuggling and fraud, and it is in this connection that they examine the baggage of arriving passengers. They are also responsible for the clearance of motor vehicles inward and outward. The Landing staff deal with the importation of merchandise and cargo which also includes goods imported through the foreign parcel post.

The two services work in close collaboration with each other. There is also a special investigation branch consisting of about twenty officials which is staffed by selected officers from both the Preventive and Landing Services. This branch is called in to deal with emergencies,

especially the investigation of revenue frauds of all kinds.

The Preventive Service is concerned with the land frontier as well as with the coast; of the two the Border is easily the more troublesome as it is a purely artificial boundary. At some points in the Dundalk/Castleblayney area the Border actually runs through the centre of farm outbuildings—in one case through the centre of a piggery—and in Pettigo it runs along the centre of the main street. In such cases the usual system of day and night motor patrols are obviously impracticable and foot and cycle patrols are used instead. There are sixteen approved routes across the Border and it is an offence for motorists to cross by any of the unapproved roads. Cyclists, pedestrians and animal drawn vehicles may, however, cross by the unapproved roads as necessary, but they may not bring in dutiable goods on such crossings. The restrictions on the use of the unapproved roads by motor vehicles is extremely difficult to enforce because of the network of small roads which were in use before the frontier was set up. The coastal areas need less staff to control them and, on some stretches where it is difficult to land, one customs officer can supervise as much as 50 to 80 miles of coast.

When an aircraft arrives at a customs airport an assistant Preventive Officer is usually on duty at the ramp to board and carry out a search of the plane and then seal up the duty-free stores which are subsequently transferred to a bonded shed where they are kept under Revenue control until shipped out again. While the passengers make their way to the terminal building for customs examination, the aircraft crew are cleared through customs in a separate office. As the passengers come forward for customs examination a special card carrying a "Notice 2A" is handed to each passenger to read. The question "Have you anything to declare?" is never actually asked, but there is a list of approved questions put to the passenger that require only one-word answers and are unambiguous. All goods, even those falling within the duty-free concessions, and whether carried in baggage or worn on the person, must be declared to the Customs Officer or the duty-free allowance is forfeit, and the goods are liable to seizure. The Preventive staff are also concerned with the enforcement of health

regulations. Up to the present an aircraft has never been detained because of the presence of infectious disease on board, though it has happened in the case of ships arriving from distant countries.

Irish students working abroad for the vacation frequently bring back clothes bought outside the country which are liable to duty. Allowance is, however, made if they are bought early in the student's stay abroad, perhaps to wear in his job. Students attending colleges and universities in Northern Ireland whose homes are outside the country are allowed to bring in clothing which is new or has not been previously worn, provided the articles are not excessive in number or value having regard to the reasonable requirements of the individual and the expected duration of his stay in the country.

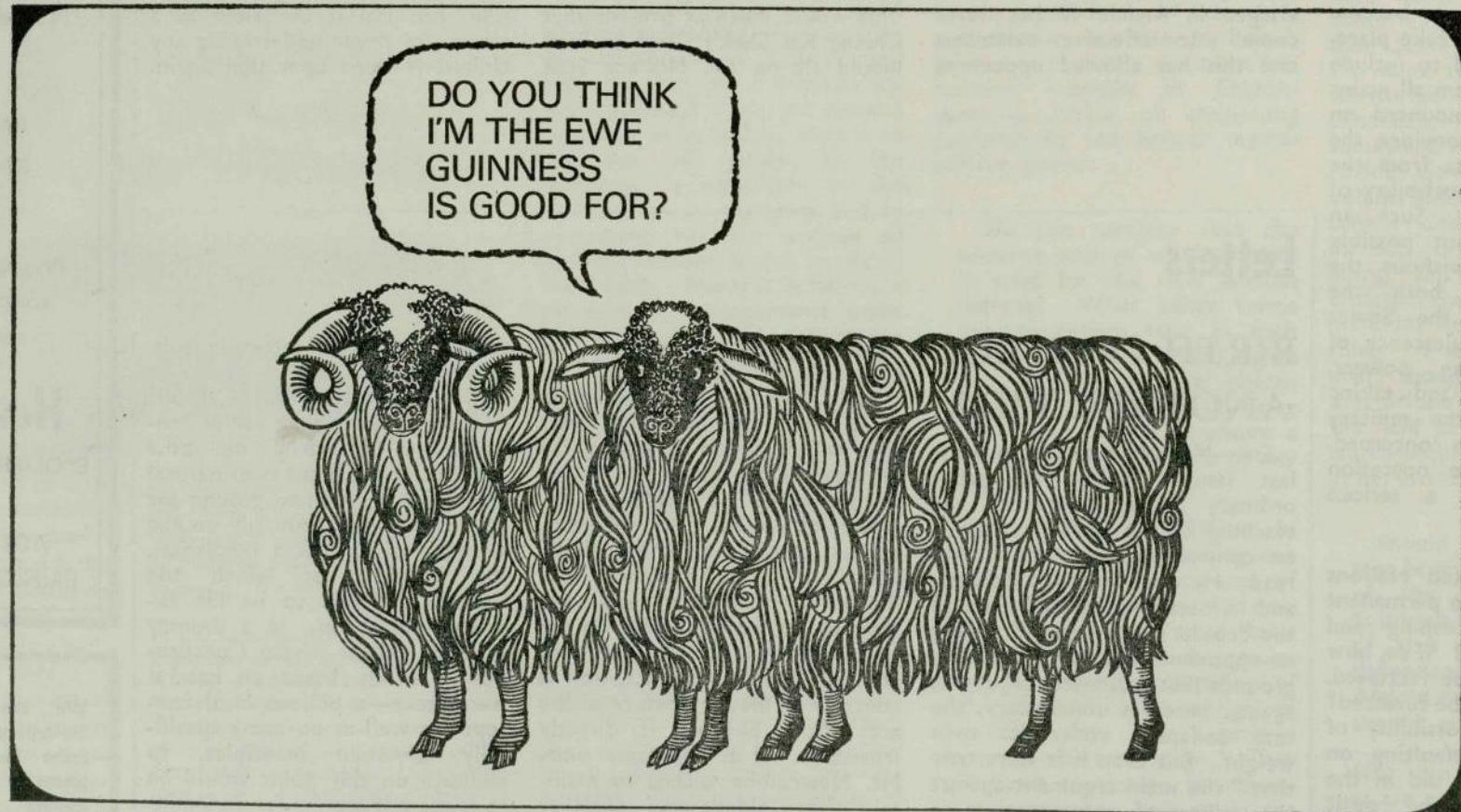
China, glass, clocks, jewellery, musical instruments, spirits and wines, radio and television sets, tobacco, cigars and cigarettes are all liable to duty, but antiques over a hundred years old are cleared free of duty. There is a general prohibition on narcotics, although the customs officers emphasise that prohibited drugs are not at present a problem in Ireland. While there are no specialists in drugs at point of entry, officers are provided with lists of prohibited drugs and descriptive particulars of each, and in cases of doubt they can detain the goods and have samples tested at the State laboratory. Arms, ammunition and explosives can be imported only on a licence, but this can be obtained without difficulty in respect of sporting guns and rifles.

Customs officers confiscate a

lot of obscene books, which appear on a long list drawn up by the Censorship Board to which books suspected of being in their general tendency indecent or obscene may be submitted by the customs staff or the public. "Casino Royale" and "From Russia with Love," by Ian Fleming, are both banned, but "Goldfinger" is not on the prohibited list. C. P. Snow and Daphne du Maurier both have books on the banned list, and "Go Tell It on the Mountain" by James Baldwin is also banned.

On my last visit to London all the passengers with the exception of myself were required to open their suitcases, parcels and handbags. The exception may be due to the fact that I was obviously a student — a class which rarely seem to have trouble with their personal effects. The English customs officer said that, in his view, students smuggle no more than other people, and that little comes in from Ireland anyway. He asked me how old my watch was, and if I had bought any presents; he then put a yellow chalk mark on my case; this I rubbed off and went along to talk to another officer. He said that smugglers sometimes give themselves away by losing their nerve at the last moment, so that he can feel the suitcase shaking under their hands. However, nerves do not always indicate guilt, and some innocent passengers are simply scared. Women are more accomplished smugglers than men, because they are better at telling a fairy tale. There are no sure ways of telling a smuggler. It is largely a question of psychology and the ability of the officer to weigh up the likelihood of the passenger's declaration.

THIS IS A WINNING ENTRY IN THE GUINNESS TANKARD COMPETITION



From an idea submitted by Alan R. Eager

Tennis

On Whit Monday, Trinity engage U.C.D. in the annual Colours match. For the last five years U.C.D. have had a stranglehold which Trinity have never looked like breaking and indeed the 9-0 defeat they suffered last year was the heaviest on record. But despite this, form this year points to a very close contest, the odds slightly favouring U.C.D.

So far this season, with the exception of the tour, Trinity have shown a more determined approach and their results are encouraging. Avory is playing with more bite in his game, even if he was unable to beat his "bogeyman," Buggey, in the Claremont match, and he and Horsley are perhaps one of the most dangerous doubles combination in Ireland at the moment. Horsley has settled down this year and looks like realising his potential if the responsibilities of captaincy do not weigh too heavily on his shoulders. Ledbetter has made a marked improvement and if he can eliminate a tendency to double-fault at crucial stages may be able to notch a win on his debut in the Colours match. Mackeown is playing with his usual panache and with a cool approach can also make a valuable contribution, as can Freshman Graham who has impressed with his sound technique and all-round ability for one so young. The final position is in doubt as we go to press, but clearly lies between Haughton, Ashe and Bowles.

The team will be heartened to know that U.C.D. are lacking Delaney and Cleary from last year and that Murray and Kennedy have not yet touched a racquet. As a consequence it is felt in many circles that Trinity could bring off a surprise win as team spirit is good and the ability is there. We wish them well.

Rowing

Trinity, 7; U.C.D., 7, and one dead heat. That is the score for the Gannon Cup, the inter-Varsity Boat Race in Ireland, to be rowed from Guinness Wharf to Butt Bridge on Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

All supporters will be very welcome.



J. Moriarty (U.C.D.) winning the 100 yards in the Inter-Varsity Athletics Match last Saturday. He also won the 220 yards and the 440 yards.

—Irish Times.

Athletics

Trinity Lose to U.C.D.

Last Saturday was a big day in Irish University athletics. It was the first Inter-Varsity Championships staged in College Park since 1935. As a result a lot of effort had been put into the organisation and none can have been more disappointed with the weather than Bob Russell, the captain, and Ian Angus, the Meeting Secretary, not to mention Mr. W. R. C. Parke, the President, and all the other officials, many of whom had competed in the 1935 match.

A strong wind and occasional drizzle kept away the expected crowds and half-way through the skies opened. In no time the track was dotted with pools and the match looked like being abandoned. However, after a short break athletes and officials agreed to press on regardless, and the milers paddled out to the start.

On the track we fared on the whole disappointingly, with U.C.D.'s Moriarity and Kirby dominating the sprints. Boelens ran his best "100" of the season to come 3rd and was unlucky to lose the long jump by only half an inch in 21 ft. 9½ ins.

Austen was not himself, though he was almost 2nd in the 440; Harrison pipped him into 3rd place in the furlong. Shillington held off the U.C.D. challenge in the 880, with Clark close behind, while Byrne was with the leaders coming into the final straight of the mile. Bryan and Boothroyd ran steadily for 3rd and 4th in the non-counting 3 miles. Our most encouraging track performance was Murtagh's 16.8 sec. win in the high hurdles, with Tyler hot on his heels in spite of a nasty fall in his heat.

The field events were more successful. Hugh O'Callaghan, son of a former Olympic hammer champion, won the shot easily for Cork with a new record of 51 ft. 7½ ins., from Cheevers, Galway's rugby final trialist. Hall's discus throw of 132 ft. was a personal best, yet only won him 4th place. Kennedy-Skipton's injured arm is still preventing him from letting fly with the javelin, which is unfortunate as he has trained hard through the winter and could beat U.C.D.'s record-holder, Twomey. The high jump was our most successful event, Crawford jumping a commendable 5 ft. 10 ins. from a slippery take-off to win by 2 inches from Russell and U.C.D.'s O'Dwyer.

CAPT. OF RUGBY

After over two hours' discussion, the 1963-64 Rugby football colours team decided that Aubrey Bourke will captain the 1st XV during the coming season. Bourke, who has played at No. 8 and prop forward, is currently Trinity's most distinguished Irish footballer, having played all last season for Leinster, including the All-Blacks match. He has a tough job ahead of him to re-unite the Rugby Club from top to bottom and to stop the internal bickering that has marred recent years.

Sailing

The team had another success on Sunday when they won the Irish Universities' Salver for the fourth successive year from teams from Queen's, U.C.D., U.C.C., Bolton Street and the host club, Surgeons. This was in a way a somewhat hypothetical victory as the Salver itself could not be found, nor indeed could the Ellwood Cup be presented, as Queen's, who won it last year, seemed loathe to part with the relic of their past glory and so "forgot" to bring it down. This cup is presented each year for a match between Queen's and Trinity.

In conditions which varied between rough and near calm, punctuated by rain squalls, all the members of the team had their moments of glory. The final was sailed in highish winds, Trinity winning both races against Queen's. For once the meeting was pleasantly free from protests which can often mar a team-racing meeting.

Sailing has been baulked recently by heavy winds, but the Club did manage to hold Division racing on Friday in the four boats that are at present seaworthy. Frank Williams won the first division in fine style, with Peter Messum the winner of the second.

Cricket

NARROW MISS FOR TRINITY

After four rain-affected league matches, the first XI lost only half-an-hour's play on Monday and Tuesday in the annual match against J. S. Pollock's XI, which included R. T. Perks, the former England and Worcestershire bowler.

It was good to see batsmen playing attacking strokes, a thing never seen in Dublin league cricket and the only reason that not more runs were scored was the carelessness of the batsmen on a rain-soaked wicket (surely Ireland's premier cricket ground could have some sort of wicket covering). The fact that the result is secondary to the game does not excuse careless strokes.

Neither side had a fast bowler and the wickets were evenly shared between the two off-spinners and the six seamers. For Trinity, Parker (7) and Bagley (8) were the main wicket takers, both bowled competently with little assistance from the wicket.

Sideline

The coming meeting of the Pinks Committee inspires the question as to whether this institution is still in touch with reality. During the years of Trinity ascendancy in most Irish sports it was doubtless realistic to insist on high qualifications before election. On the whole this period is now past, and the University occupies a humbler position to-day. Internationals inside Trinity can be counted on one hand and even inter-provincial and Irish Universities' representatives are scarce. The standard of sport in Trinity has not necessarily sunk and often it has been a case of club sides catching us up, as in Rugby. But most people with Colours are highly unlikely to ever get a Pink, whilst election to the Knights of the Campanile is not purely on sporting ability.

Would it not be better to introduce a selective system of awarding Colours? The Rugby Club provides many instances of players winning their Colours and ending the season in the 2nd XV, which seems to defeat the whole object of the Colours system. In any case different clubs have different ways of awarding Colours, and playing against U.C.D. is not always the standard required.

A system which abolished Pinks, and made Colours the highest award one could win, not of necessity awarded to everyone in a team and not as a result of playing for a side for a whole season, or against U.C.D., might be preferable. Or perhaps a Pink might be exclusively and automatically reserved for international honours gained whilst at Trinity?

As matters are at present, various people can at least hope their qualifications will be discussed. Charles Sprawson's consistently high-class squash performances in the past two years merit a higher reward, whilst Aubrey Bourke relieved the gloom in the Rugby Club last season by being chosen for Leinster. Tony Shillington has run many fine races in the middle and cross-country distances, whilst our international fencers bring us some reflected honour. Jeremy Pilch, Trinity's No. 1 golfer, is at last producing match play results to vindicate his ability, whilst triple colour Hugh Mackeown deserves recognition for his versatility.

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Bagley's so-well-disguised seamer was particularly in evidence. In the batting, only Parry and Anderson failed to break 20, but the absence of an outstanding batsman in College was emphasised by the fact that the highest aggregate (35) was shared by Labbett and Parker who batted first and last in the order. The Trinity fielding was abysmal throughout.

Many thanks to Stuart Pollock for providing such an enjoyable and interesting match.

Scores:

T.C.D., 151 (Parker 32, Garst 29) and 147. J. S. Pollock's XI, 131 (Houghton 47) and 92-8.

NEWS IN BRIEF

WORK CAMPS

Glencolumbkille in Donegal will this summer be the scene of the first International Work Camp in Ireland. Father James McDyer, leader of the Errigal Co-operative Society, has eagerly responded to the idea of the camp which will operate for three weeks in July.

Plans for the camp, organised by World University Service, are well advanced and already enough applications have been received. There will be some twenty-four men and six women volunteers, and two-thirds of these will be foreigners. The volunteers will eat and sleep in the local community hall and old school, while at week-ends the villagers plan to lend cars for outings in the vicinity. Working under plans drawn up by the Co. Engineer, the students will tap mountain springs and lay down pipes to twenty houses which are at present without running water. A grant is being obtained from the County Council to cover the costs of the materials.

Justin Carroll, an Irish speaker, will lead the camp, supported by Elisabeth Magowan and Brian Denham from Trinity, and Brendan Caulfield from U.C.D. Alain Bruneau is the camp chairman. Recently the leaders with helpers from Surgeons, U.C.D. and Trinity have been touring firms and Government departments to gain support. Guinness have offered unlimited quantities of stout, but Justin Carroll thinks it unwise to antagonise the local publican and so has only accepted one barrel. The Ministry for Defence seems keen to lend bunks, while Bord Failte is interested.

1964 COMMITTEE

Dr. D. R. G. Boyle was in the chair at the first public meeting of the 1964 Committee. In view of the publicity that had been given to the event there was not a large audience.

The assembly was addressed by Mr. Robert Mathew, who is Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs in the

Westminster Government. Mr. Mathew, who told the house that he had once been described in the "Daily Express" as a "dangerous man," talked about Britain's policies towards European integration and the United Nations.

He declared himself to be European in outlook, and said that Britain must adopt a positive policy towards European unity. While at the moment there was no chance of a further application for membership of E.E.C., the Government would avoid adopting policies of economic self-sufficiency and protection, because an economic divergence would ultimately lead as well to political split.

Mr. Mathew said that people tend to regard the U.N. either as a place where we are "kicked around by the Blacks," or else as the solution to all our problems. "Neither of those views is correct," he said. "Britain would like to see the Organisation as a dynamic instrument with its peace-keeping arm more effective and strong."

At the end of his paper, Mr. Mathew answered questions from the floor concerning British foreign policy generally. Only one or two of the questions seemed hostile to the visitor, but the absence of polemical dispute at the first open meeting of the Committee was to be welcomed.

THE CASE OF THE MISSING PIE

Last term's "Buffet Strike" in protest against the price and quality of the food served emptied Buffet for one day and seemed at the time to have been quite successful. The only apparent result of this noble effort is that the meat pie, which was used as an example of poor quality and high prices, has disappeared from the counters of Buffet. One member of the

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former action committee is planning another strike this term. This time, however, the slogan will be: "Bring back the meat pie!"

DRAMATIC SUCCESS

Congratulations to the Cumann Gaelach on the success of their one-act play, "Uaigneas and Ghleanna" ("Shadow of the Glen"), by J. M. Synge, in the Oireachtas Drama Festival. They came in third to a large entry of first-class performances. The credit for this achievement must go largely to David Wagstaff, who carried off the second prize for his production of the play. Of the cast, Bernard O'Donnchadh was an impeccable Dan Burke, while Pauline O'Donovan turned in a polished and sensitive performance as Nora. Also in the cast were Conall Cannon (Michael Dard) and Alan Harrison (Tramp).



JENNY GREENLEAVES
who was profiled in "Trinity News" last week.

THEO. ELECTIONS

Auditor: A. H. M. Kerr (Mod.), B.A.; Secretary, K. Dalton; Treasurer: D. W. McClatchie; Librarian: W. D. Sinnamon. Committee: F. L. Graham; D. R. A. Bacon; J. M. G. Sirr (Mod.), B.A.; J. R. W. Neill.

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SHOW TIME

by
Mirabel Walker

I was privileged to follow the footsteps of my fashionable frères to the Spring Show last week. Not, however, having the same socialite cachet as them, I couldn't just idly ornament the bovine scene for the sake of the photographers, but had to get down and study the beastly things in earnest, the editor being one of those cheery, laugh-a-minute people who thinks you can wring humour out of a herd of cows.

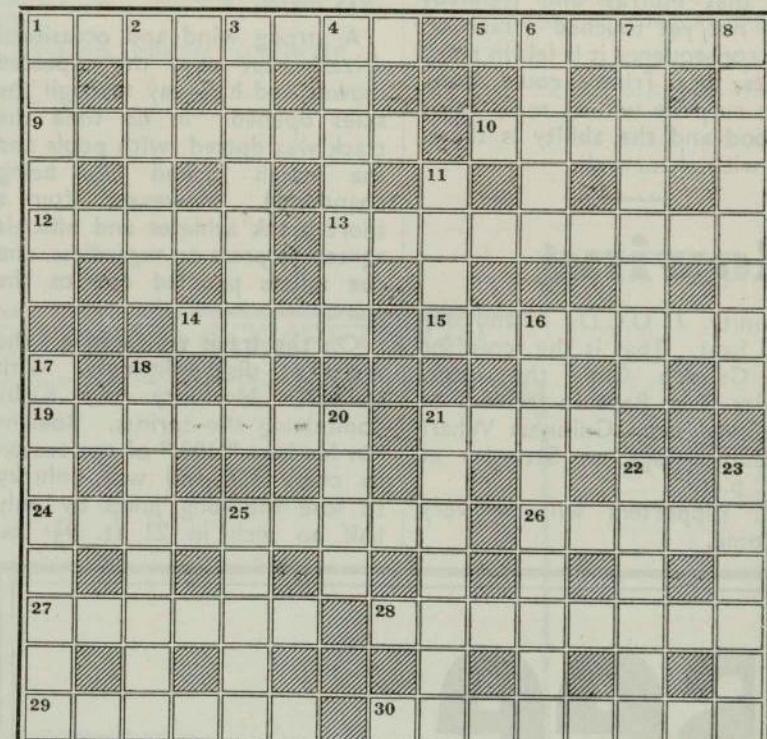
"Now just go and write one of your delicious little funnies," he enthused, pressing my bus fare into my hand. I spat on his six-pence and stomped off.

Inside the stadium an enticing red notice marked "Pigs" drew my attention. Someone once said that there is something obscene about pigs. I find them positively lewd. They looked so happy in their gross obesity, great arcs of flesh lying in the straw, their baby-pink flanks undulating as they breathed. It quite unnerved me, so I hurried out to a charming little arena, with delightful flower-beds arranged all around it. It had one or two odd constructions dotted around in the middle, like the ruins of Do-it-Yourself Kit, which rather spoilt the "rus in urbe" look, but otherwise it could have come straight off a set for "Bill and Ben, the Flower-Pot Men." Suddenly the floral peace was shattered as a great lumbering horse charged in and hurled it-

self at the obstacle things. "Ooooh-aaaah-oooooh" everyone gasped at this extraordinary pantomime. However, it soon absorbed me too. Would the horse knock over the little bars, of could nature still triumph over man's ingenuity? Two people who did from Trinity are Ita O'Higgins who won a second in the hack class on Wednesday, and Christina Ind who also won a second on that day.

Leaving the jumpers to their own devices, we passed on to the machine that packs two hundred sweets a minute; to the girls who mashed a saucepanful of potatoes every five minutes (what a job, fancy having that flaccid mess staring you in the face all day for a week); to the red mite killer which might be quite useful in Trinity if it killed grey mites as well; to the stand with chocolate drops for dogs, and the one with Irish cottage cheese, made in Clonskeagh; and learnt among other things that warble-free animals sell better (what is a warble?), and the highest speed achieved on a bicycle. I left the stadium laden with pamphlets containing everything the young farmer should know, and free samples of fluke capsules and pickled herrings.

Outside I met a horse and cart, the cart carrying a car. Really the way some people pamper their jags these days is too ridiculous.



ACROSS

- What a thief in the night does (8).
- Abuse Mac? Count me out! (6).
- Son has quiet time and gets the job (8).
- City jest throws the mixture out (6).
- Parnassian ensemble (5).
- Egon Ronay's atom (9).
- Flow back (4).
- One of those dire creatures in high immortal verse (7).
- Take out to eat costly mince tart (7).
- Stops in an open carriage (4).
- Sick abed with a lumpy mattress? (3, 2, 4)
- Pinch the regimental salute (5).
- Mythical goblin swallowing Greek letter (6).
- I chew red meat from one side to the other (8).
- Every night? (6).
- Anticlockwise document, perhaps (8).

DOWN

- Fruit found in the Strand (6).
- Languish about a tree (6).
- Plenty of leeway in the Roaring Forties (9).
- Payment deferred? (7).
- Type of a jewel, or jewel of a type (5).
- French eye-opener? (8).
- 8 and 23. Smoking in the boudoir (8, 6).
- 500 equals 100, in round figures (4).
- We don't know, and neither does he (9).
- In otherwise in otherwise in Denmark (8).
- Heap lace around the spineless creature (8).
- Afternoon paper? (4).
- First discovered by Donne? (7).
- Thank the pioneer, and give him specs to see the display (6).
- See 8.
- Attempt at 20 (5).

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