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The Gryphon



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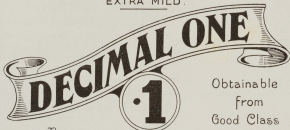
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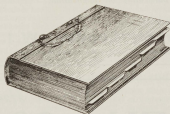
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THE GRYPHON.

THE JOURNAL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS.

"The Gryphon never spreads her wings in the sun when she bathes in rich feathers; yet how we continue to present our exercises before your judgments when we know them full well of weak matter; yielding ourselves to the criticism which we have ever found them to be the preciseness which we ought to fear."—ALTY.

Editorial

YES, the old home is in the same place, and look! the same old pictures on the wall. And here comes the *Gryphon* just as ever, with her beak wet from every pie and her crop full of plums. "When will the stream be a-weary of flowing?—Never, O never, nothing will die." Grime is grime, business is business, Leeds is Leeds; class rooms are dry, and Lawnswood is gloriously sloshy; lecturers whisper in the ear, and bells and secretaries howl from the house-tops; snug corners welcome back old friends; H—e smiles, H—L. soliloquizes; the clock ticks, the crowd surges; the H.P. scowls, the queue grows long and longer, and the *Gryphon* is plucked and carved and taken with salt, and never, never digested. So perish all fowls. But at least let us break a wish bone together, readers, as we join in our first meal. Come, your little finger. Who wins? Success to the 'Varsity.

John Drinkwater and Modern Drama

WHETHER mental performance alone may not eventually be the fate of all drama other than that of contemporary or frivolous life is a question not without interest." So wrote Thomas Hardy in 1903 and the question he raises is one which must have entered the heads, at some time or another, of all those who take an intelligent interest in the theatre and its vicissitudes. That it should have arisen at all implies a lack of faith in the theatre as a provider of fine drama which events even to-day would hardly seem to render unwarranted. People everywhere appear to be clamouring for good drama. The packed audience at Mr. Drinkwater's splendid recital of "Oliver Cromwell," the great success of his "Abraham Lincoln," and of amateur performances all over the country, are proof that the demand is there. How is it, then, that so little really good drama is produced?

The painfully slow progress of the Repertory Theatre Movement would seem to be sufficient evidence that the fault does not lie entirely with theatre managers. This movement has been the inspiration of some half dozen theatres in England pledged to the production of first-class modern drama. Yet the pioneer theatre of the movement, the Gaiety at Manchester, has recently had to close down and is now a purveyor of "pictures." Nottingham has a Repertory Theatre, so have Liverpool, Birmingham and London. There may be one or two others, but I don't know of them. Now, if theatres with this high aim, theatres which are usually small and whose running expenses, I imagine, can be nothing like so high as are those of some of our bigger "commercial" theatres, cannot find favour with a public waiting for good drama, where are we to look for hope?

I would not have it thought that I am deprecating the Repertory movement. We owe to it the production of too many fine plays, ("Abraham Lincoln" for example), which without it would probably never have seen light, for it to be in the least despised. Nor would I seem to flatter the commercial magnates who manage our ordinary theatres. They are only too often unimaginative and unwilling to take

risks; they don't put first things first. I would neither extravagantly extol the one nor unduly damn the other, for it is my opinion that they are to a very large extent limited in the scope of their activities by a terrible dearth of what we all want—really fine drama.

It is significant that Mr. Drinkwater's "Abraham Lincoln" was first produced at a Repertory Theatre and has since become a splendid success in the ordinary commercial theatre. Evidently, in that play, he has succeeded in pleasing all parties. And it is also significant that the plays of Mr. Bernard Shaw and Mr. Galsworthy are more often read than seen acted. Productions of their plays are almost entirely limited to Repertory Theatres and amateurs. Now why is this? The answer may be found, I think, in Dr. Johnson, "Nothing," he wrote in 1765, "Nothing can please *away* and please long but just representations of general nature." That is to say that the dramatist's appeal must be to *all* men; the theme must be of universal interest. He may preach politics if he likes; but if he makes that his chief aim, he is doomed, and rightly so. For he must necessarily become partisan, like Mr. Shaw, and thus limit his appeal; or he must hover between two points of view and leave us unresolved, like Mr. Galsworthy. And the public, with admirable good sense, refuses to sit still while a dramatist hurls chunks of political theory at its head, and refuses to be attracted by a play which is not controlled into a unity and leaves them, at its close, suspended mentally in mid-air. It demands that a play should resolve itself into a satisfying end, whether the end be tragic or comic. And the instinct which makes the demand is a perfectly good one. It is the unconscious craving for form, without which any art is no art at all.

Mr. Drinkwater's triumph is that he has cut himself away entirely from contemporary tendencies. Yet his plays are eminently topical, and always will be. For the love of liberty and hatred of tyranny are eternal; they are found in men of all ages. The problems of housing and industrial relations are only passing phases of their working, and in another hundred years will be as dead and unsuitable for dramatic material as the subject matter of "The Witch of Edmonton" is to-day. They can only be treated, if they are to be of interest for all eternity, as particular manifestations of some great and eternal idea. And that is how Mr. Drinkwater treats history. He sees in it a struggle between two conflicting ideals, and Cromwell's victory was the victory of freedom over tyranny. That is why the play ends satisfactorily to us: it is not simply because Cromwell won, but because we know that the ideals he stood for are fine ideals and it was right and proper that they should win. And succeeding generations will feel the same. The interest of "Oliver Cromwell" is universal and immortal.

The trouble with historical plays is that they are so apt to become dehumanized. By the side of clashing armies and falling dynasties, humanity is likely to seem so small a thing. Yet Mr. Drinkwater has avoided this danger. No one who heard him read the play (and how well he read it!) would say it was lacking in human interest. He treats not so much of the events, but of their effect on the people most intimately concerned. We see the movement of affairs through the eyes, as it were, of Bridget and old Mrs. Cromwell. By such a treatment we see the play of human action and human emotions, which is the very essence of English drama. Intellectual comedy is not at home in England. We cannot sufficiently detach ourselves from our feelings to enjoy thoroughly the satirical portrayal of human foibles and follies. We pity Le Misanthrope rather than laugh at him. If we want to laugh we laugh with a gusto which is foreign to the Comedy of Manners. We invent a glorious buffoon, like Falstaff. Yet our dramatists will insist on hitching their genius to a foreign star, and most of them make matters worse by being sentimental because they are

afraid of being indecent. They are on the wrong tack, and Mr. Drinkwater will show them the right one. The expression of human passions is English—and honourable.

A last point. No one could help being struck by the fine quality of the dialogue of "Oliver Cromwell." After the turgid stuff which passes for dialogue in most modern plays, it is good to find one dramatist who can write fine and powerful prose.

Mr. Drinkwater is to be congratulated on having broken from a tradition which is not English and never will be. He is not founding a new one; he is going back to one which has been underground for years. That his action is a right one, the immense popularity of his "Abraham Lincoln" proves. "Oliver Cromwell" will be as successful.

H.S.P.

Longing

The trailing of the curlew o'er the moorland,
The crying of the stormwind in the trees...
The calling of my heart's voice to my loved one
Is sadder far than these.

The need of slaking pools to thirsty creatures,
The ache for home to those who wander late,
Are nothing to my lone heart's bitter longing
For one who is my mate.

The wild things in the eventide come homing
And darkness sends a rest to earth and sea,
But I await the night when, tired of roaming,
My mate comes back to me. . . .

VAGABOND.

To-Day

The leaves have fallen,
The year is dying,
But warm is our blood and life is long;
Away with sighing!
There is joy to be tasted,
Joy for the seeking;
Under the gleams of the winter's sun
Pleasure is basking.

Why pawn the present
For unknown tomorrows?
Why free to-day with cares of the future
Worries and sorrows?
To-day—it is ours,
With its glory and strife,
O exuberant mirth!—O joy unconfined!
We are masters of life.

W.R.S.

An Autumn Song

Dance my soul like leaf on tree
For the joyous melody in me,
Dances my soul, then softly pass
Over the whispering leaf-strewn grass.
Along the still white road that winds
Up to the crest that sunset blinds,
Lightly then with the day take wing
On other morrows thy song to sing.

G.M.M.

The Wind goes Mourning

The wind goes mourning past the cottage
cave,
Then to herself she sighs,
Then louder, louder wails she, wilder grieves,
Tossing dishevelled hair cold heartache leaves,
Crossing her dirge she flies,

The tears of all the world are in that cry,
Her heart has heard them all.
She fled them agonised to Heaven's sky—
Mark that deepest, most heart-broken sigh
Those are God's tears that fall.

G.

A Teacher in Kavirondo

LIKE the butler in the Egyptian court long ago, "I do remember my faults this day." During four years as a student at Leeds, I made no contribution to the *Gryphon*, and now in consequence am pursued to this remote corner of East Africa to atone for past negligence.

The Editor, however, cannot have what he asks for in the way of a thriller, as my life here has not yet been imperilled by adventure with wild beasts or murderous natives. In the journey up country from Mombasa, much big game can be seen from the safety of the train, and here in Kavirondo, I have seen a baboon, monkeys and wild cats from a safe position on a motor. The only things which I have seen at close quarters are a puff adder, and the terrible siafu or biting ants, which are able to give anyone a good run for his money. In the neighbouring country of Uganda, one of the gentle methods of execution in days past was to tie the victim over a nest of siafu and leave him to his fate. Another source of adventure (?) here is the perseverance of the white ants, who do their little best to bring our houses down about our ears, and they have to be dealt with at once, if they get in the foundations of a building. "Negrogen" also provides a bit of variety in our peaceful life; some wag gave this name to the strong odour of the unwashed native, and sure it is that these odoriferous brethren give warning of their approach when "far, far away." These trifles apart, life here is as peaceful as our peaceful outlook on the Gulf of Kavirondo (the N.E. arm of the Victoria Nyanza) would lead anyone to imagine.

If the Editor agrees, I will try to tell the readers of the *Gryphon*—those at least who are interested—something of the work to be attempted in this peaceful life. I was sent here a year ago to lend a hand in the training of native teachers for village schools, and not knowing exactly what I should find, I have had a few surprises.

To begin with, there is here a much more civilised state of affairs than I expected. To see the comparatively good houses provided for the European, and the civilised conditions prevailing generally, takes some of the gilt off the gingerbread; though it is still possible to see numbers of natives walking about almost in birthday attire. Life is not nearly so rough as it used to be, and this is in most ways all to the good, as the climate in itself provides trial enough. Further, I found that the saying "working like a nigger" has lost all meaning in Africa; anything more leisurely and less energetic than the average African, it would be hard to imagine, and there are many who decline to be even on nodding terms with work! The Nilotic people of Kavirondo, too, surprised me by their sturdiness and independence, by their tenacity, impatience of authority and lack of fine polished manners (such as most Bantu people have, particularly the Baganda, they reminded me much of the people of my own native country. Most of all, it was a surprise to find that the much criticised Government of E. Africa, in its Education Department at least, is really making good and means business; it wants to push on with all possible speed, and will help and foster all educational efforts being made by existing agencies provided they work on approved lines. There may be not a little worldly wisdom in all this,* especially as emphasis is laid (in the popular mind) on technical, as opposed to merely literary, education, but the emphasis is, without doubt, rightly placed, as experience has proved. The man in the street—here the man on the farm—will want us to shew something for our work, though he cannot say much, as it is the native himself who provides the wherewithal in the shape of hut tax, etc.

NOTE.—The desire to replace Indian fundis or craftsmen, by natives, has made many settlers much more sympathetic towards educating the native.

Of course, the first thing for a teacher to do is to settle down to learn the language, and this is neither a mere joke nor child's play, as the language has been reduced to writing only within the last 16 years. There is as yet no grammar worth speaking of, and spelling and such things are not standardised, though happily it is phonetic. In student days, a grammar is often a weariness to the flesh, but when a new language has to be learnt for other than ornamental or half-ornamental purposes, the want of a grammar is keenly felt. Further, there is no definite authority to appeal to for a ruling on disputed points, and instead of finding wisdom in a multitude of counsellors, one finds much amusement or is driven to distraction, according to the situation of the moment, for nothing will sooner turn the classroom into a bedlam than a general request for information on some point of language. "Quot homines, tot sententiae," all with equal confidence and vehemence. The blunders of a learner are most amusing at times; I myself recently used "lihumbulu" (backbone) instead of "lihusu" (rainbow), making a real howler in consequence. Yet no one even smiled, for the African is considerate towards those who learn his language; and when I afterwards reproved my assistant for not correcting me, he merely said "Bwana, we all knew what you meant." The lack of vernacular literature, though inevitable at present, is a big drawback for both native and non-native teachers, and should get earnest attention without delay. In passing, it may be said that the place of English in school work is not yet agreed upon.

Besides needing to be a fair linguist, a teacher needs to be quite a jack-of-all-trades. He should be something of a doctor, as there is no professional medical man within 14 or 15 miles. This, however, will soon be altered in our case. He should be something of a builder, too, and show by example how schools should be built. Not least, he should be a sympathetic student of native custom, and more particularly of the mental background of the native, which may to some extent be explained or understood in connection with native custom. The teacher too must constitute himself a nuisance inspector and sanitation committee. The African cannot for the life of him understand the need for thoroughness in this direction, and he is very careless and untidy in the disposal of refuse. Indeed, lack of thoroughness is the failing of even the educated African. In addition, a teacher should have the patience of Job, and the diplomacy and dexterity of Lloyd George to keep things going smoothly, otherwise, his pupils might take fright and vanish like melting snow. How many things there are in a teacher's world, which are not dreamt of in Education lectures! I have felt my shortcomings often, and more than a little.

The students in training are in some ways very mature, and in others terribly immature; many of them speak three or four languages fluently, and yet our first job is to teach them to write (and in some cases, to read) decently. Everything is most elementary. All these men have been working for two years or more in their villages, and have done what they could with their slender knowledge. The schools which the Government now wants to take under its wing began as classes for baptism, in which all learn to read, while many learn writing and simple arithmetic too. The men whom we get here are thus men of some character and ability, which is all to the good; though there are at least two disadvantages, first, a big proportion did not begin to learn when sufficiently young, and so do not easily enter completely new realms of thought, and second, after having had great authority in their villages they do not take to discipline like a duck to water.

Two things seem to need special attention. First, education is here looked on as a matter for adults only; the business of children is not to learn, but to herd cattle. In this way, the best years of life are lost as far as school is concerned. Second, the care of children and simple hygiene are subjects which must be pushed in a teachers' training school; it is the only way of reaching villages where the

women are either dull, or hopelessly conservative, or both. Infantile mortality is appalling. It is said by an educated native that 75 per cent., and probably more, of children born do not survive childhood. This in a country where there is no desire on the part of either sex to avoid parenthood.

It will be seen that in working on virgin soil, a teacher has great difficulties to face, and great possibilities to allure him. I personally should be glad of the sympathetic interest of students of my old College, and (being a missionary) specially of members of the Christian Union.

Go to the Mountains

READERS of the *Gryphon* are sure to see, some time next spring, some very nice posters displayed on the big Notice Board, inviting them to the summer courses in France. Now we can have a jolly time in France without spending more than one might spend at an English watering place. Only the fare is extra, so I am warning you to commence accumulating the necessary funds for the journey without delay. And I'm advising you most earnestly to go to old Grenoble; for though it is a long way off it is well worth the extra trouble. Don't forget, either, that if one is going to attend the courses, one travels from Paris to Grenoble and back for about the price of a single journey. Grenoble is great. What gorgeous mountains and what a wonderful river! What bridges, and what lights in the water! And you can climb mountains and learn to use a pick to cut foot holes in the ice, and you will treasure your trusty steel-pointed mountain stick on which you have carved the names of all the heights you have conquered. And later on, when you climb Mont Blanc, your Grenoble training will stand you in good stead. You'll never forget a night in a mountain cabane; you'll learn to love the snow and the great mists charging past you. You'll trudge up through a depressing layer of damping despiriting cloud and feel how mad and ridiculous it all is, and then you will emerge into glorious sunlight again and feel it would have been the greatest tragedy of your life if you had turned back and missed that triumph and that view. Nights on Belledonne and sunrise in the morning! You will count your life as beginning from the year you go to Grenoble.

Every town in France has its Jardin des Plantes, but Grenoble's is made on a great rock that overhangs the town and the river; and the fort is perched up behind. Those who are used to French *parcs* and have suffered in French *parcs* towns will think Grenoble a town of elegance. They make *ciment armé* and give you broad fine avenues and smooth concrete footpaths, and ladies do have a fair chance to wear Louis Quinze heels. Cour Saint André is one of the longest avenues in Europe, and you will easily find the big tennis courts as well as the picturesque ones in the Jardin des Plantes that I have already mentioned. There is a big open air swimming bath with cabins all round and shady trees.

Excursions are endless. If you go to Grande Chartreuse, make up a party and walk all night; you will find plenty doing it. You can easily get to Italy and cross the frontier without any pass-port formalities to visit the Monastery of Petit St. Bernard. Switzerland is close to and several French spas whose names are famous; third-class railway travelling is good enough for short trips and it is ridiculously cheap.

As for students, you'll meet them from every part of the world, and you will find yourself dancing and laughing at the *reunions amicales* which the University of Grenoble organises.

I think I still see the electric lights of Grenoble twinkling in the summer night, and the river as one sees it from the train that climbs, climbs, climbs above the town.

In Grenoble last summer I met only one student from Leeds, but there were plenty from Manchester, Durham and the Scottish Universities. It was a Manchester man who told me that before coming to Grenoble he knew only two things about it—that it was famous for electricity and for Dents' gloves. One makes friends at Grenoble and I heard from him at Christmas. He said nothing about gloves or electricity. He said, "Do you know that those old mountains have taken possession of my heart. I feel that *I want go back*." X.Y.

A Sad Tale

There was once a small orchard, far smaller than some.

For the trees in it numbered but two; One supported an apple, the other a plum— Not a lot, but the best they could do.

Montmorency the Apple, though outwardly cold.

At the core was with passion alight, Whereas Gertrude the Plum, east in tenderer mould.

Kept a heart like a stone out of sight. The two trees stood together, and so it befell That the apple and plum dangling near, Montmorency loved Gertrude and often would tell

His devotion in Gertrude's left ear. These impetuous speeches gave Gertrude much sport.

So were never by any means spurned; She, in fact, led him on till the poor old fruit thought

His affection for her was returned.

This continued till summer drew on to its close.

They were then past the first flush of youth, Yet the Plum was still vague with her years and nose.

And the Apple suspected the truth.

For a time Montmorency refused to believe That a Plum could behave such a way

No! Dear Gertrude would ne'er a true love deceive—

But suspicion grew stronger each day. When at length he could bear it no longer, he cried

"Is the door to your heart indeed barred?" In a voice choked with laughter, Dear Gertrude replied

"Yes, to one who looks sour and hard!" Well, this cruel remark stabbed him through like a knife.

Montmorency felt all was up now, So that night he decided to finish with life, And fell quietly down from his bough.

But the Fates stepped in here, against Gertrude he crashed,

And she dropped to the ground with a thud, Where she lay most forlorn all battered and smashed.

Until finally lost in the mud.

In the meantime poor Monty had drawn his last breath.

But his end was a shade *infra dig.*, For his love had been played with in life, and in death

He was loved, and consumed by a pig. C.O.E.

The Inter-'Varsity Athletics Board

AS the Inter-'Varsity Athletics Board is becoming more and more the controlling force in Athletics of all sorts, it seems advisable that as much information as possible should be given about its constitution and functions, and also as to the work it has done and proposes to do in the near future.

The Board was constituted in 1919 as a result of a meeting of Athletics Secretaries of various Universities, and its chief function was stated to be "to further University and Inter-'Varsity Athletics in England and Wales." The Universities which up to now have definitely joined in this scheme are ten in number, viz., Aberystwyth, Bangor, Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Nottingham and Sheffield. It is hoped that during the present session Swansea and Reading will also affiliate. London University has at present no central athletic authority, but consists of a number of University Colleges. There is, however, every indication that as soon as amalgamation takes place, London also will join the Board. Durham University is already affiliated to the Scottish Board which has an organisation of its own. It is hoped that before long co-operation will be obtained between the two

Boards so that the Champions of each may meet. The Irish Universities are not yet affiliated, but it is only the question of travelling expenses which has prevented Belfast at any rate from joining, and if such expenses ever become normal again, there is every reason to believe that the Irish Universities will join us.

The Board itself consists of a Chairman, an Hon. Secretary and Hon. Treasurer (who are elected annually), and one member (usually the General Athletics Secretary) from each University affiliated to the Board. Leeds has a special interest in the Board this year as the Chairman (Mr. G. L. Sharpe), and the Hon. Secretary (Mr. S. W. Gardner) are both Leeds men, and the meetings of the Board will be held in Leeds.

Now as to the work the Board has done. As may be imagined, it has been no easy task to get a scheme of this magnitude into proper working order, and it has necessarily been done gradually. During its first year, the Board was content with getting its Constitution and powers clearly settled and with organising Inter Varsity Sports, which were held at Manchester. These Sports are now a well-recognised and popular annual fixture, the venue in 1920 being Aberystwyth, and in 1921 Liverpool. By the time the last meeting was held, the Board had obtained very fine Challenge Cups for each event, and also a Championship Cup for the University gaining the greatest number of points at the Sports. This Cup is held at present by Liverpool, but we hope to see it at Leeds before long. The Sports will be held this year at either Nottingham or Birmingham on May 19th and 20th.

Last session the Board formulated a Championship Scheme for winter sports—Rugby, Association and Hockey—which is now in operation. Under this scheme the Universities are divided into three groups—Northern, Southern and Welsh—and the winners in each group meet in a semi-final and final to decide the Championship. The Northern group, with which we are directly concerned, consists of Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester and Sheffield, and our fixtures with the other three members of the group have now an added interest. We hope Leeds may represent the Northern group in at least one of these sports.

Boxing and Swimming have also come under the consideration of the Board, and though no definite arrangements have yet been made, it is probable that contests in both these sports will take place during this session.

The question of Summer Sports—Cricket and Tennis—has also been considered, but owing to the shortness of the Summer Term, and to the fact that exams. take up so much of it, no practicable scheme has yet been devised for running a Championship for these sports. The Board, however, is ready and willing to do all it can to encourage all sports, and if any club, for which no championship has yet been arranged, can put forward a workable scheme, it will be of great help, and the Board will do its utmost to carry it into effect.

This has been a very brief outline of activities which have entailed a great deal of hard work on the part of the members, and particularly of the Executive, of the Board, but it is hoped that this publicity will stimulate interest in that work, and generate a greater amount of enthusiasm both on the part of the players themselves and especially on the part of those who, by their support and encouragement, can greatly help the players who are endeavouring to uphold the honour of the University in their various branches of sport.

Any further information will be gladly given to those interested by either the Chairman or Secretary of the Board. Proposals and suggestions should be made either to the General Athletics Secretary or to Mr. R. Sayce, who is the Leeds representative on the Board.

"Eleven Words of Simonides"

MANY new English verse-renderings, suggested by a paper bearing the above title, have reached me from various parts of the country. Readers of the *Gryphon* may like to see two of these fresh attacks upon a problem which has always tempted and baffled translators. One came from the Vice-Provost of a famous Classical School:—

Wayfarer, tidings to the Spartans bring
That here we lie, their words remembering.

Adopting the English rhymed couplet, customary in epitaphs, the translator has kept skilfully the word-order, and the recurring vowels and chiming consonants, of the original. He has also guarded jealously its Laconic brevity. He uses thirteen words in all, or no more than eleven, if "to—the—Spartans" can count as one word, as the Greek word which it translates does, notwithstanding its fourteen letters. Terse, musical, faithful, this version would, in my judgment, be hard to beat.

The other rendering came, unexpectedly and pleasantly, from a junior member of our Library Staff. It endeavours to reproduce the hexameter and pentameter of the Greek, so far as this can be done in English, where monosyllables prevail and the stress accent is apt to override quantity. I mark the "feet," in order to show the general resemblance aimed at:—

O thou | wayfar | er, this | message | bear to the | Spartans :
Still in our | slumber | here, | we are ob | eying their | words.

The long-drawn-out openings ("Wayfarer, tidings," and "O thou wayfarer") are, I assume, in both cases meant to represent the initial spondees in the Greek of Simonides, so gently arresting as these are. Of necessity the words used in an English imitation of a Greek elegiac couplet must be many: they are nineteen in this instance. But the translator has not, like some other aspirants, made the mistake of introducing any ideas which are foreign to the original. His assault on an ancient citadel is a plucky one. Some three centuries later than Simonides, there was a Greek librarian who wrote elegiac poetry, Callimachus of Alexandria. The name "Callimachus" must originally have meant "bonny fighter," and it was borne worthily by the commander of the right wing at Marathon. Let us hope that our young librarian at Leeds will continue to be a bonny fighter in the peaceful realms of literature.

W. RHYNS ROBERTS.

A Proposed National Union of Students

STUDENTS from many lands gathered at Strasburg in November, 1919, on the invitation of the French National Students' Union, for its Congress, held coincidentally with the re-opening of the University there as a French institution. As previously notified to its visitors, the French Union here took the initiative for setting on foot an "International Confederation of Students" (la Confédération Internationale des Étudiants—C.I.E.—the original suggestion for which had been made by Czecho-Slovakia). This was to be a body of federated National Unions, organised with a view to better mutual understanding among nations, and to the promotion of world peace. England, having no national Students' organisation, took no real part, but certain British students present undertook to move in the matter on their return home.

The formation of such a National Union was mooted at a conference of Presidents of S.R.C.'s and Students' Unions held at Manchester in 1920, but without result. It was again brought up at a similar conference in Sheffield (January, 1921), the approach of the Prague Congress of the C.I.E. lending weight to the project. The

matter was seriously discussed, and on the invitation of the Birmingham University Guild of Undergraduates a Conference of Student delegates was held in Birmingham (4th and 5th March, 1921) for its detailed consideration. With the idea of encouraging corporate feeling nationally amongst students, the first object of the proposed Association or Union was worded: "To foster comradeship and co-operation between the Universities and University Colleges of Great Britain and Ireland by encouraging the development of Inter-Varsity functions, &c.," and then secondly: "To represent British Students from a National and International point of view."

A draft constitution was drawn up and sent back to the Universities for consideration and amendment, and certain students were asked to represent at Prague the Universities taking part in the Birmingham conference. To the suggested Union the name "Inter-Varsity Association of Students of Great Britain and Ireland" was given.

Meanwhile, in December, 1920, the C.I.E. and also the committee of the Czecho-Slovak Students' Union responsible for arranging the Prague Congress, had approached the International Students' Bureau of London, in default of any English Students' Union to which application could be made, and asked them to arrange for a delegation of English students to the approaching congress. Mr. Malcolm Thomson, secretary to the Students' department of the Bureau, took this in hand, and by the end of February had secured over 100 students from British Universities as official and unofficial representatives to the Congress. Being unaware of the proposed Birmingham conference, and desiring to secure for this delegation a united and authoritative voice at the Congress, he put forward at the eleventh hour, after consultation with a conference of representatives from London Colleges (3rd March, 1921) a suggestion for a temporary Federation of English Universities to this end. Favourable replies were received from a number of colleges of London and Oxford, but it was found too late to carry the matter further, particularly in view of the parallel movement of the provincial Universities at Birmingham, with which there was no desire to clash. It may be added that the Scottish Universities, who have for forty years possessed their own national organisation, made it clear that they were not at present considering federation with England, but intended to retain their separate identity at Prague and apply for separate affiliation to the International Confederation.

Then came the Prague Congress: and here, in addition to the aim of international understanding and amity, another very fruitful line of thought as to the value of the C.I.E. became prominent, chiefly contributed by the northern countries there represented. This was the practical value to students of an interchange of scientific knowledge and information, and a widening of education by correspondence, vacation tours, and other means of pooling intellectual contributions of different countries, such activities being maintained by the permanent offices of Bureaux of the National Unions. A conference of such Bureaux was held immediately prior to the General Congress, in which representatives from Student Bureaux of Czecho-Slovakia, Denmark, England, Germany, Holland, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland were present, and plans were laid for the practical co-operation of the students of these countries.

At Prague it became clear that most of the nations represented considered the true international spirit and ultimate success of the C.I.E. to be dependent upon the co-operation of England and Scotland, and a number of them made their membership dependent upon our affiliation. In the end, an application for membership on behalf of English students was made by the delegation, Scotland at the same time applying for separate membership, and after some interesting and heated discussions these were granted, the membership of England being of course on the understanding that a National Union should be formed to exercise it.

A further conference of representatives from our Universities was held at Birmingham, 6th to 7th May, 1921. Here it became clear that Oxford, Cambridge and London Universities were neither able nor eager to co-operate in the full programme of the Inter-Varsity Association, and a scheme was drafted to associate them with it for international representation and action in a loose National Union of four federated portions represented according to strength—*i.e.*, the Associated Universities of the I.V.A., London, Cambridge and Oxford. At the same meeting the I.V.A. included amongst its objects, on the motion of Leeds University, the institution and control of a Central Bureau for the purposes set out in Appendix IV. of this pamphlet, and appointed delegates to confer with Oxford, Cambridge and London as to the constitution of a National Union on those lines, and as to a method of making such a Bureau available for all students, alike those within the I.V.A. and those in these other Universities. It is significant that they also reversed the order of their objects as defined in the March Conference.

It was soon seen, however, that this two-fold scheme was not likely to succeed, and that object (2) of the I.V.A. constitution (dealing with organisation of inter-arsity events in England) was unpopular amongst the anticipated constituent members. As a consequence of this, and of the shortness of time till the end of the session, the proposed joint conference between the I.V.A., Oxford, Cambridge and London was not held.

Then came the recent conference in London, the minutes of which are now before Union Committees. Here the whole position was reviewed in the light of the previous conferences, and a new draft constitution framed embodying the result of previous experience.

Notes on the Character and Functions of the proposed Central Head Office or Bureau of the National Union

THE main purpose of the proposed National Union is the association of students in this country with those of other countries—with the Dominions, with U.S.A., with the National Unions of European Lands, and with the International Confederation of Students and its members. If this association is to be effective, not merely nominal and illusory, it must find its practical embodiment in definite and concrete measures of co-operation, serving the requirements of students of different faculties and varying interests. The Union must provide for its members facilities for obtaining all kinds of information and material from abroad that may be serviceable for their studies, and smoothe the way for them to gain, by interchange of correspondence, by exchanges *au pair*, by vacation trips, and in similar ways, the fullest acquaintance with the intellectual possessions and cultures of other lands, in addition to organising the arrangements for their attendance at any national or international functions, held from time to time, where English students may claim or desire to be present. And, it may be added, in return for securing such facilities through the co-operation of foreign Students' Organisations, the English Union must reciprocate to similar requests on their side.

It will be obvious that the maintenance of such extensive activities, and the provision of such a range of information, can only be effected by means of a permanent office; and indeed, most of the National Students' Unions abroad have already established such offices or Bureaux, some of which have been in operation for years. A parallel instance at home is afforded by the Authorities of the Universities throughout the British Empire, who, desiring to co-operate more closely, have founded the Universities Bureau of the British Empire, which serves the common interests of the governing bodies of our Universities much as the proposed Students' Bureau would serve those of the University Students. The two offices should, of

course work in close co-operation, for while practically all the activities of the National Union envisaged in the previous paragraph lie quite outside the scope of the Universities Bureau, which does not include the requirements of the undergraduate student within the purview of its programme, nor undertake co-operation with foreign Universities, yet where information is wanted from or concerning other British Universities, the National Union will be able to secure it from the Universities Bureau and avoid overlapping efforts.

In the absence of any official Student organisation which could serve student interests along such lines, the International Students' Bureau in London (a private Association of Educationists) has hitherto maintained a Students' section which has devoted itself to carrying on, so far as was possible for an unofficial body, the type of work which the office of the National Union would undertake. A few concrete examples, culled from a very large number of similar proceedings, may serve to illustrate the nature of this work.

International Congress.—Notifications and programmes of the Prague Congress were sent to every University and College in the United Kingdom. Particulars followed regarding items for discussion there. Enquiries were supplied with full information regarding alternative routes, fares, probable expenses, &c. Their passports and all visas were secured for them, and the authorities at Prague notified of all intending delegates and their expected dates of arrival, so that accommodation might be in readiness for them.

International Correspondence Exchange.—Universities and Colleges were asked for lists of names of those wishing to engage in an exchange of correspondence with students in other lands. Between 500 and 600 applications were received, a number have already been fitted, and the remainder will secure their correspondents as soon as the continental Universities re-open.

Vacation Travel.—Student (Cambridge) travelling in Central Europe during Summer Vacation, provided with information required about journey, and with letters of introduction to heads of the Student organisations in Prague and Brno, and to Professors in Vienna.

Travelling Scholars.—Two Students of Economics (Oxford) proceeding to Denmark and Germany on travelling scholarships, given full information regarding academic conditions of both lands, and letters of introductions to heads of Danish and German bureaux (who were informed in advance of their coming, and promised to make all arrangements for their comfort and information) and also to persons who could assist their investigations at other places on their route.

Books.—A class of advanced science students (London) desired copies of a certain textbook published in Germany. These were secured for them (via the German Bureau) free of the 250 per cent. export duty at present levied by Germany on books.

Holiday Course.—Student (Birmingham) desiring to attend course in Spanish at Burgos, supplied with information about same, and name of official to whom to write; also with translation of correspondence he received.

Foreign Accommodation.—Two Students (Nottingham) going to Holland for further study, wanted to secure rooms in advance. Matter laid before the Dutch Bureau, which undertook to secure rooms such as required by the students.

Passport and visas secured for student (Manchester) travelling during vacation in Central Europe.

Special Information.—Student (Durham) wanting to be put into touch with a U.S.A. student of Economics, who could correspond with him about certain researches being carried out in U.S.A. regarding which he required details. Matter laid before the Institute of International Education, New York (the Central Bureau of the International Clubs in the leading American Universities), who are arranging.

This list could be greatly extended, and each instance noted would be typical of many similar ones where like service has been rendered to students of English Universities. It can be added that the work has its reciprocal side, and information regarding English academic matters, copies of documents in this country, introductions, particulars of accommodation, etc., have been provided for students from abroad. Foreign students visiting this country have also been put into touch with English students with whom they could exchange lessons in each other's language.

It must be observed however, that hitherto all work of this nature has been the voluntary effort of an Association without official authority from the students, and its scope has, in consequence, been much smaller than would be the case if it were being carried on under the control of the National Students' Union. Moreover, the resources of the International Students' Bureau are not proving adequate for the proper maintenance of this department, particularly as very little of its income is contributed by undergraduate students or with a special view to their service. It is suggested, therefore, that the National Union of Students shall take over this Department, with the experience, information and connections it has already acquired, and use it to form its own Central Office.

Correspondence

THE UNIVERSITY MOTTO.

SIR,

To the Editor of the "Gryphon."

Can you or any of your readers tell me from what source the motto of the University *Et angelator Scientia*, is taken?

It looks like a translation of the last words of Daniel xii. 4: "[Many shall run to and fro], and knowledge shall be increased."

But in the Vulgate the passage runs: "Plurimi transibunt et multiplex erit scientia."

Yours faithfully,

July 26th, 1921.

M. E. SADLER.

SIR,

To the Editor of the "Gryphon."

At my suggestion a former student of the University, the Rev. J. C. Hirst, now a missionary in Kenya Colony, British East Africa, has been asked to contribute something to the "*Gryphon*." This he has done in a short article, headed "A Teacher in Kavirondo," which appears in the present issue. Mr. Hirst graduated with First Class Honours in Classics in the year 1908. Some of us remember him when, disguised as a white-haired old man, he took, in 1906, most effectively the part of the *Juss* Argument in the "Clouds" of Aristophanes. From Leeds he went for a theological course to Wycliffe Hall, Oxford. It would clearly gladden Mr. Hirst to hear occasionally from members of the University: and any teacher or student who wishes for information about the district and the people where his lot is cast would find him an accurate observer who would not report anything which he had not taken pains to sift. The University seems specially bound to keep in touch, so far as it can, with those of its sons who are working in distant lands.

Yours faithfully,

October 14th, 1921.

W. REYS ROBERTS.

THE UNIVERSITY.

LEEDS, 8th September, 1921.

DEAR SIR,

Mr. Baillie, Public Librarian at Wellington, New Zealand, has been interesting himself in the origin of the University's war cry, and has very kindly sent me the result of his researches. I think, perhaps, you would like to see his letter and notes, which are enclosed herewith.

Yours faithfully,

A. E. WHEELER,
Registrar.

The Editor,

"The Gryphon."

[COPY.]

PUBLIC LIBRARY,

WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND.

JUNE 23rd, 1921.

A. E. WHEELER, Esq.,

University of Leeds.

DEAR SIR,

This is a belated reply to your letter of December 2nd, but I have been waiting for the opening of our Historical Section session, so as to secure the assistance of our President, Mr. Elsdon Best, who is one of the leading authorities on Maori history and lore—and the Maori generally. I have typed his article, as I was afraid that the Maori words might not appear too clear. But I am sending his original manuscript for preservation if you wish. He has only touched lightly on the "Ake, ake, ake." This comes from a very stirring episode in our trouble with the Maori in the "sixties"—April 2nd, 1864. Of this I am sending an extract from the Rev. Richard Taylor's "New Zealand." Your University cry seems quite appropriate for use before say, a football match, where often one side and then the other is in the ascendant—but, of course, your side winning at the finish—and it is only necessary to correct the spelling of Ka mate. As you will note, the account given by "Pukeha" in the *Gryphon* is substantially correct, except that the Ake incident took place at Orakau—not Gate Pa. We feel proud that your University should have taken up one of the yells of our Maoris. I think that I mentioned in my last that Yorkshire was represented among the earliest British emigrants to this far-off land in 1840.

Yours sincerely,

HERBERT BAILLIE,
Librarian.

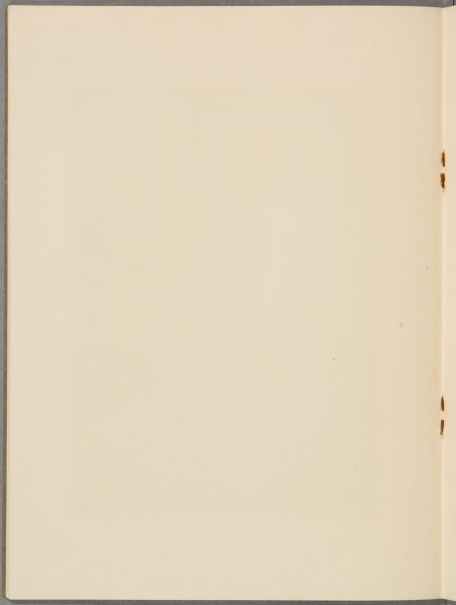
KA-MATE.

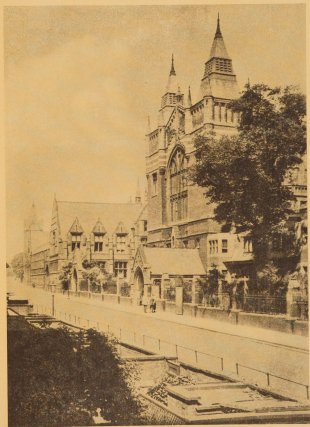
Komate is impossible, as also is Kumati. The correct form is Ka mate (two words), meaning dead, afflicted, distressed, sick, also as a noun—death, disease, sickness, affliction, etc. In the haka, taking into account the circumstances of its origin, the words Ka mate, followed by Ka ora, may be freely rendered as: "Now I am done for—No, I am saved." It is said to date back to an episode in the life of a famed old raider and fighting chief, Te Rauparaha, of the Nga-ti-toa tribe, he who, early in last century, smote the Tai hanauru (Western Sea) and left but the drifting waters at Te Whanga-nui-a-tera (Wellington Harbour). He was hard pressed when succoured by the tangata puhuruhuru (hairy person), another chief. The haka is as follows:—

Ka mate, ka mate!	} sometimes repeated.
Ka ora, ka ora!	
Tenei te tangata puhuruhuru	(Here is the hairy person)
Nana i tiki i whakawhiti te ra	(who caused the sun to shine)
Upane! Upane!	(all together)
Upane! Kaupane! Whiti te ra!	

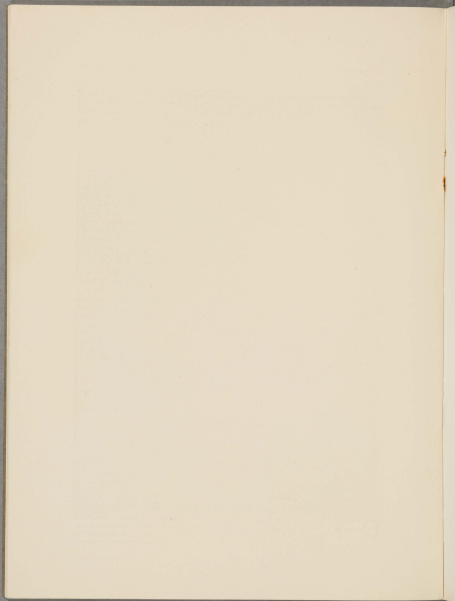


City of Leeds





The University



This effusion is not a war cry, but a haka, a song accompanying a posture dance (haka). A war song is termed a peruperu or puha. The words ake, ake, ake (for ever, i.e., continuously) are not a part of the above haka, but have been taken from a reply made by one of the defenders of Orakau in 1864 (not Rewi, who was under-ground making cartridges).

"Ka whawhai tonu matau, ake, ake, ake." We will fight on and on.

Upape = hooray.

Kaupane = action (jumping in air).

Orakau = o-rah-cow.

The last engagement in the Waikato campaign took place at a roughly fortified pa, Orakau, containing between three and four hundred Maoris, including women and children. To attack this position, garrisoned by a band of half-starved natives, a force of more than a thousand soldiers were selected. The troops in three divisions, accompanied by artillery and cavalry, commanded by skilful officers, surrounded the pa. Adept in strategy as in fight, the natives lured the soldiers in front of a masked earth-work, from which a deadly fire of musketry was poured upon the attacking force. Three times were they repulsed by the Maoris; then the artillery was brought up, and at a range of only a few yards, grape shot was hailed upon the devoted garrison; but neither the fire of artillery, nor the repeated attempts of the soldiers, made any impression upon them; it was found that the position was too strong to be carried by assault. The engineering service was then called into play, and a sap was pushed up to the edge of the enemy's works. Further reinforcements of troops arrived, making a total of fifteen hundred men, with two pieces. The General disposed his force so as to surround the defenders and cut off every chance of escape.

When all was completed for the final attack, the General (Cameron), desiring to spare the lives of so brave an enemy, sent a message to them saying: "Friends, hear the word of the General, cease your fighting. You will be taken care of and your lives spared. We have seen your courage, let the fighting stop." The answer given was: "Friends, this is the reply of the Maori—we shall fight on, for ever, for ever, for ever." "If you are determined to die," said the General, "give up your women and children and we will take care of them." "Who is it," said they, "that is to die? Wait a little, our women also fight." "Let your word be repeated," said the General, to which the reply was:

"Heoi ano, ka mutu, ka whawhai tonu matau ake, ake, ake."

(This is all we have to say, we shall fight on for ever).

(Extract from "The past and present of New Zealand," by the Rev. Richard Taylor, London, 1868.)

[We are greatly obliged for the foregoing information respecting the 'Varsity cry, and desire to thank all who have in any way assisted in its compilation.

Editor, Gryphon.]

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE

The *Gryphon* Committee desires to thank all those students who have assisted in the collection of *Gryphon* subscriptions.

Lady Moynihan has presented a Silver Tennis Cup to the Women Students at the School of Medicine. It has been won this year by Miss Elaine Knowles.

"O wad some power the giftie gie us . . ."

ON Monday, Oct. 17th, we hastened in crowds to the Education Lecture "Theatre," where it was proposed to startle our self-complacency by the demonstration that "Modern Civilisation is a failure." And it was no small assembly of the "effete and degenerate" which gathered to discuss its own ineffectiveness, and the

depraved and down-trodden condition of the society of which it must needs form a part. After a few words of welcome by the Chairman, a vast area from the pestilence-stricken plains of Eastern Europe to the rows of family washing in Kirkstall Road was immediately swept for evidence of the evils of existing social conditions. "The fools are the people who work" said Mr. Tibble (and prospective "Firsts" looked strangely reflective). His seconder, with a wealth of allusion, which however scholarly, was useless in debate on account of its being unintelligible and therefore unconvincing to the majority of us, went on to describe how the only motive force which present civilisation could supply to man's labour was commercial ambition or other "miserable aims that end with self." It was entirely a question," continued Mr. Thomas later, "of how to live." (Whereupon students in receipt of Government Grants nodded at each other in mutual acquiescence that the debate was here at least touching a really vital point.) We had further suggested that an ideal civilisation would combine in their just proportions the intellectual, the moral and the aesthetic. The Middle Ages, said the speaker, lacked the intellectual, and this was NOT GOOD. Present-day civilisation had a conception of the aesthetic which was VERY, VERY POOR INDEED. (We hope this gentleman is never our examiner!) "The only beauty we perceive to-day is concrete," he observed. (We have heard of ladies having stony hearts, but this latest description is entirely novel.) Few critics could refrain from throwing their piece of mud at the Capitalist system, and we listened in horror as the long tale of its resultant sordid details was unfolded with feverish vituperation.

Yet some there were, Mr. Editor, whose attitude towards our present state was more comforting. The opening opposer of the motion, Mr. Flowers, showed how in his opinion freedom of thought, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, possibilities of international brotherhood and happiness in the maximum degree for all were more widely considered and greatly sought than at any other period in the history of society. Only he should have added at the end of his remarks—

"I'm but a stranger here,
Heaven is my home."

Miss Jarvis, who followed, immediately expressed her entire dissatisfaction with the whole attitude of the speakers who had gone before, and asking for a greater optimism, decided that after all civilisation was what we ourselves made it. (We were just too late to obtain a facsimile of the chalk design she left on the lecturer's desk.) Later in the proceedings, Mr. Miller "went in to bat" and "projecting his ego towards infinity" (all this, with an auxiliary forward motion of the right hand) agreed to the paradox previously stated by a lady that by the very recognition of our failure we could be said to succeed, in so far as we had not entirely failed so long as we retained sufficient of the ideal to recognise our deficiencies and strive to remedy them in the future. (It is to be hoped that examining professors will spend the time between now and next June in mastering the subtlety of this rather finely-balanced point).

According to Mr. Healey, the present epoch dated back to the early Manchester school of economists whose avowed object was to make money. To settle the debate we had only to draw a mental picture of the Rolls Royces now on the road, and ask ourselves "Have we succeeded?" (The only objection which we have to offer, is that we personally, judging by the state of our pockets, appear to have been left out of the vogue.)

Many other speakers elaborated their points of view, and great was often the applause and loud the laughter. May we, in conclusion, express our humblest gratitude to those who helped to defeat the motion by 82 votes to 25, but we hardly believe that even the most ardent devotees of the "natural man" would really have us painted with woad and set at large in the woods of Beckett's Park.



L. U. C. C.

Review of Season 1921

Played 16. Won 3. Lost 9. Drawn 4.

THE XI. have not had a good season. Of the first six matches played, five were lost and one drawn. This was largely due to the failure of the batsmen. Then a win v. Durham, was registered, and from that time the team played much better. The XI. were undoubtedly seen at their best in the last match against an M.C.C. XI. at Headingley. The University batted first and scored 231 runs, and the M.C.C. then scored 232 for 7 wickets, thus winning by 3 wickets. The fielding in this match was good, especially that of D. P. Stewart.

The most successful batsman this year has been W. H. Lamb, who scored 314 runs in 9 completed innings, while E. H. Gibson (the captain) secured the bowling honours, with 36 wickets, captured at a little under 10 runs apiece. F. W. Midgley also bowled very well. The fielding on the whole was fairly good throughout the season, but at times, dropped catches were more in evidence than was desirable.

Of the University matches played, Leeds beat Durham and Liverpool once each; lost once to Durham and twice to Manchester, and drew once with Liverpool.

Next year, although half the team have gone down, we hope we shall have a more successful season. S.W.G.

The L.U.B.C.

WITH the definite acquisition of a plot of land on the canal bank at Calverley, the Boat Club has been revived, the boat house is in course of erection, and soon we may hope to hear the music of well-coached oars and to astonish the natives with conflicting cries of "Well rowed, Textiles!" and "Well rowed, Engineers!" Between 60 and 70 men have entered their names for the Club, and the Committee hopes that rowing may have begun by the time the new *Gryphon* is out. Let us hope that the summer term will find us possessed of a racing crew that will carry the fame of Leeds as brilliantly as did the initial crews of 1919. There will be a period of congestion at first until a proper fleet of boats has been got together; but with good-will, energy and subscriptions there is no reason why the new start now made should not be carried to success.

The President's "eye in a fine frenzy rolling" has projected the following vision of the session before us:—

A Leeds Boating Song

Cambridge has her Grants Oxford, Isis fair, Leeds with an enchanter Still might row the Aire— But until he comes, in spite of banter, We must row elsewhere.	Then we'll row our courses In a junior four, With increased resources Pick up something more, And by digging deeply learn where force is Wasted on an oar!
Meanwhile our canal is Suited to a boat; Calverley's green valley's Not so far remote— So in pairs and fours and clinking galleys Let us get afloat.	Or, with blade aspiring, Heave the skis apart; With a zeal untiring Miss the precious start; Yet, in spite of all, go on admiring Feathering as an art.
First we'll do some tubbing, Learn to swing oarslate, Undergo a scrubbing When we dip in late— And it takes a mighty lot of drubbing Oarsmen to create!	But these little troubles Memory will not rouse When we hear the bubbles Seething round our bows, For it's then each man his might redoubles Dreams of laurel'd brows!
	Ripping music dances To our rowlocks' beat, While our oarlocks prance On with rhythmic feet, And she sings a song the oarsman fancies Sweetest of the sweet, And skips along with sparkling glances, Flotest of the fleet.

W.G.

Hockey Reminiscences

By an old Undergraduate.

I DON'T remember a Hockey team playing for the Yorkshire College in the early nineties when I was in residence.

In 1898 three men decided to form a team at Ben Rhydding, and I was present at the first practice. As they were without a referee, I undertook to learn the rules and do my best. I was their referee till the outbreak of war in 1914. The most remarkable game I ever saw was in 1908 when the "All Blacks," the original Australian team, were training in Ilkley and agreed to play the local side at Hockey in the cause of charity. Mr. Clifford Hare and the writer were the referees and we only blew our whistles at half-time and time, as apparently the visitors had the idea that as long as they kicked the ball or slung their sticks over their heads, or collared the opposing player, they were in order and if we had done our duty the game would have been a succession of whistle and stoppages. Luckily there were no accidents, and Ben Rhydding won, 2—0. One of these goals was scored by a member of the Committee who, on the strength of this secured the position in the first team for several matches, till one day the Committee were discussing the team in the manager's private room, and on his name being mentioned a parrot in the corner said "God help us." It was too much for us, and we decided by a narrow vote to play another man.

It is a remarkable coincidence that on my election to the Yorkshire Committee that year, Yorkshire won the championship of the North for the first time, and when elected two years later to the North Committee, a similar result happened.

In my opinion the University have this year one of the best sides they have turned out, as the forwards are quick on the ball and well supported by the backs, they should prove superior to the majority of sides opposed to them.

The writer is arranging the usual tour at Scarborough for Easter, and as he hopes a London University side is coming, would be glad if a similar team from the University would take part.

J. R. CONYERS,

Harrogate, Oct. 31st, 1921.

Yorkshire County Hockey Association.

[The above reference to the present University team, by one who knows the Alpha and Omega of Hockey, is very gratifying. Results up to date show the side's success:—

Oct. 15	..	Corinthians	..	home	..	draw	..	2-2
" 22	..	Sandal	..	away	..	won	..	5-3
" 26	..	Sheffield University	..	home	..	won	..	5-1
" 29	..	Harrogate	..	away	..	won	..	9-1
Nov. 1	..	Manchester University	..	away	..	won	..	5-1

EDITOR, *Gryphon*.

Match Results

RUGBY.

Oct. 15	..	Leeds Training College	..	..	..	away	..	25-5
" 22	..	South Elmsall	..	..	..	away	..	5-3
" 29	..	Wakefield	..	..	..	away	..	11-0
Nov. 5	..	Ilkley	..	..	..	home	..	17-4

"A" TEAM.

Oct. 15	..	Harrogate O.B.	away	..	
---------	----	----------------	----	----	----	------	----	--

ASSOCIATION.

Oct. 22	..	Lidgett Park	home	..	
---------	----	--------------	----	----	----	------	----	--

"A" TEAM.

Oct. 22	..	Lidgett Park "A"	away	..	
---------	----	------------------	----	----	----	------	----	--

HOCKEY.

Oct. 15	..	Corinthians	..	..	..	home	..	2-2
" 22	..	Sandal	..	..	..	away	..	5-3
" 26	..	Sheffield University	..	..	..	home	..	3-1

"A" TEAM.

Oct. 15	..	Corinthians "A"	..	..	..	away	..	0-4
" 19	..	Fulneck School	..	..	..	away	..	4-1
" 22	..	Sandal "A"	..	..	..	home	..	2-2

LACROSSE.

Oct. 8	..	Clarendon	..	..	..	home	..	11-5
" 15	..	Roundhay	..	..	..	home	..	7-4

Leeds University "B.P." Scout Club

THE Committee of the above Club wish to inform all students that this is not a Scout Troop, but a Social Club where members meet in convivial gatherings, based on Scouting Principles.

On Saturday, Oct. 15th, the members of the Club met the Chief Scout, Lt.-Gen. Sir Robert Baden-Powell, Bart., who was very much interested in the Club.

We have a jolly good syllabus arranged for this session, and want more members to join us. See our notice board for particulars of meetings and come and give us a trial.

RONALD A. DALLEY (Science and Textiles)

Hon. Sec.

The Leeds University Mining Society

TWO Meetings were held during the summer vacation.

The first was held on Monday, July 25th, 1921, with Professor G. Poole, B.Sc., M.I.Min.E., F.G.S. (President) in the chair.

Major Mellor read an excellent paper on "Coal Cutting," reviewing the practice at a certain colliery where electric coal cutters are used. A lively discussion followed, in which practically the whole of the members present took part.

A second paper was read by Mr. S. C. Brown, B.Sc., on "Tin Ore Dressing," which gave a description of the methods of separating the minerals of market value from the gangue, as practised in Cornwall.

The second Meeting was held on Monday, August 29th, 1921, with Mr. T. Brown, M.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., M.I.Min.E. (Treasurer) in the chair. Mr. Dean Harrison of Altofts Colliery, read a paper on "Coal Conveyors," which gave an excellent review of modern practice in the mining of thin seams. A good discussion followed.

A full programme of lectures has been arranged for the present session, the Society having been fortunate in obtaining papers from Sir Richard Redmayne, K.C.B., Mr. R. Nelson, M.I.Min.E., Dr. Gilligan, F.G.S., and many other prominent Mining Engineers and Geologists.

A syllabus of meetings will shortly be published, when they may be obtained from the Secretary.

S.C.B.

Meeting of the League of Nations Union

THE first Meeting of the University Branch of the League of Nations Union was held in the Refectory on Monday, Oct. 10th. Shortly after 5 o'clock the chair was taken by the Vice-Chancellor, who, in introducing the speaker, the Rt. Hon. J. R. Clynes, M.P., mentioned the valuable work he had done in supporting the movement for wider education. Mr. Clynes, in a powerful and authoritative examination of the reasons why we ought to support the League of Nations, said, "The idea of freedom for powerful nations, and bondage for smaller ones, is receding. Freedom must be universal and while war is the arbiter, there can only be a partial and inequitable freedom. War has lost its old glamour, it has become hateful to all sane people. And the horrors of war are enormously increasing as science is being applied to wholesale murder. So much so that one scientist has said that, compared with the next war, the last one will seem like a christian encounter. Moreover, war settles nothing. After this war the final treaty has thrown the world into a state of confusion far worse than that existing before the war, and which the war was, presumably, to remove. Instead of trying to heal the scars of war, the makers of the treaty sought, by set intention, the economic destruction of a great part of Europe, an achievement which could not fail to involve the rest of Europe and the world in the gravest economic difficulties.

I should like to ask, Mr. Clynes challenged his audience, I should like to ask whether anyone here can think of any point of honour, or territorial right, apart from its existence as a sovereign state, to obtain which a nation would be justified

in expending £50,000,000,000 and killing 9,000,000 of the flower of the manhood of the world, knowing that even this expenditure, coupled with all the horrors of five years of war, would not win the object desired? Such an effort is a disaster, immeasurable in the extent of its evil and maleficent workings throughout the whole world and over a period of time so far untold.

Let us place against this, the old method, a new method of settling a national difference. That supplied by the machinery of the League of Nations. This is a new method; it has never yet been tried upon a large scale. Four methods have been tried to keep a nation out of war.

First, Isolation. In spite of a determined effort, America failed to achieve this and was drawn into the war.

Second, Diplomacy. Even in the best conditions this has failed to prevent war.

Third, Armed Resistance for Defence. Nominally only for defence, armaments bring a nation to the brink of war and a war of aggression, for who so ready to make war as he who can attack first and most strongly? This did not even secure victory in the great war, and always it ensures that a nation will be dragged into any war that is once started.

Fourth, Alliances aiming at a Balance of Power.

None of these efforts has had any permanent success.

Now, last of all, is the League of Nations. Built on truly immense foundations it may well be asked, will it succeed? No one can say it will fail until it has been tried. We who, through age or other causes, stayed at home, owe it to those who died for us to give our fullest and heartiest support to the League of Nations, which is the only chance we have of making this the last war.

The Meeting closed after a vote of thanks had been given to the speaker and chairman.

H.B.

O.T.C. Camp, Gales, Ayrshire July 8th-23rd

"A T six o'clock on a shining morn we start our little day."

No, not as bad as all that, for it was at 6.30 that our slumbers were disturbed by the sound of a piper imitating the final wails of a dying cat. It was not long before the novelty wore off and the prolonged reveille ceased to be appreciated by the Southern Tribes. At 7.15 we paraded for half-an-hour under the leadership of Mr. Thompson or Mr. Burgess, who throughout the whole camp led their small army with irreproachable gallantry. At 8 o'clock, once more to the strains of the bag-pipes, we assembled for breakfast, which was held in one of the many Army huts—relics of by-gone days. After our repast we went through the onerous duties of preparation for kit inspection and the morning parade, which was

held at 9.15. The latter usually consisted of either field operations amongst gorse-covered sand dunes of the low lying coast line, or manoeuvres in the camp grounds. If the morning parade had been held in the vicinity of the camp, it was usually followed by a bathing parade, otherwise the bathing was held up till after dinner. Although it was some distance out to deep water, the bathing was extremely enjoyable, the water being generally warm, and even when cold, refreshing after the morning exercise. For the greater part of our stay, the remainder of the day was at our own disposal. During the last few days of the camp, however, extra parades were organised for the benefit of candidates for Certificates A and B. There were no Leeds candidates for Certificate B, but in the practical part of the former examination, which was held at Gables, all our candidates were successful, thanks to their officers, Sergeant Buckley (and themselves).

Various forms of amusements were organised during the camp. Concerts, provided by the Contingents present, took place nearly every evening; these were both well-attended and popular. At the final concert, the Commandant, Major Hunt of the Dragoon Guards, took a leading part and his popularity was afterwards proved in an unusual way. A donkey-cart was commandeered for the occasion, and both he and his fellow-officers were conveyed in triumph round the lines, the guard being turned out specially for the occasion.

One afternoon, towards the end of the camp, was set aside for athletic sports, visitors from Troon and Irvine being invited. Our hearty congratulations are extended to Sergeant Buckley on his victory in the Staff-Sergeants' race, and to Lance-Corporal Best, who was a good second in the high jump. Altogether Edinburgh University won most events, though the representatives of Durham's large contingent made a remarkably good fight, so much so that the result was not certain till the last race.

The Universities of Dundee, Durham, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leeds and St. Andrews sent contingents to the camp and the opportunity of meeting our Scottish fellow cadets in their own land was much appreciated. The spirit of good fellowship which existed between the various contingents makes us hope that this will not be the last occasion on which we shall have a joint camp with our friends from over the border.

G.H.



There was once a Professor named Gordon
 Who appeared on parade with a sword on,
 "Though it's certain that I'm
 Very smart, I've no time"
 He repined, with his stiff mortar-board on.

And how very sweet of the Sergeant to sell the League of Nations literature.

Was it a prophetic vision of the November rag that we heard so solemnly proclaimed!

"He returned before the dawn,
 With his shirt and tunic torn."

REGISTRATION EUCLID.

1. If O is the centre of a circle, the probability is that he is giving something away.
2. Many students would have subscribed to the *Gryphon* if their finances had been equal to the sum.
3. Nine tens for 3s. 6d. sounds too good to be all square! And if it takes twenty-three minutes to persuade "a cute" Economics student to join this Society, find by construction how long it will take to persuade an obtuse ex-service man to join the O.T.C.
4. The way from one Prof. to another is the longest distance between two points.
5. The locus of a man filling up his time-table is—Heaven knows what! (No prize for the solution.)
6. The "What is your sport?" pamphlet was a convenient way of reaching Freshers. But how many did it cause to "lie evenly" on all points?
7. Birth certificates, matric, certificates and time tables may be produced any number of times.

Regarding acceleration: Psychologically it would be interesting to find the varying degrees of pain produced by dropping an ink-pot on a student's head from increasing heights and to graph the results.

DID YOU HEAR THIS!

1. Sartor Resartus is intoxicating, if taken in the right spirit.
2. What's your name? Not one of my Honours students? GET OUT!!!
3. Hum—er . . . primitive Norwegian . . . which cook of course has wrongly glossed.
4. You were not here last time, Mr. X. Why?



A DEBATE: Tibble, tibble, tibble!
 Quibble, quibble, quibble,
 Time flies,
 Tummy cries,
 Nibble, nibble, nibble.

Heard in the Seminar: Is this Library a collection of books or an offertory?

RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE STUDENTS' UNION.

MR. A. WOODHEAD, B.I.G. B.O.Y.

Mr. Woodhead received his earlier education at Miss Dainty's Academy for Young Gentlemen, where he gained the H.P. medal for repartee and corridor scrumming. His address is Beech Nut, Beckett's Park, Leeds.

MR. S. MAJOR, Y.M.C.A.

During the war Mr. S. Major served Bovril and hot soup with peas and great distinction on many fronts. He now hopes to cook laboratory results and time sheets with equal success. His address is The Dug-Out, Wood Lane, Headingley.

MR. A. WRIGHT WING.

After a strenuous course in marbles—for keeps—at D'Uffers C.S., Mr. Wing proceeded to the Eccentric High School, where he studied the finer points of Tig, and mastered the art of tricycle riding. His address is 21, Rush Lane, Moorland Road, where he is at home during most lecture periods.

Proceedings of the Union Committee

THE first Meeting of the Union Committee was held in the Union Committee Room on Wednesday, June 22nd, 1921, at 5.15 p.m.

Mr. H. L. ROUSSON in the Chair.

Present: Twenty-one members.

- (1) After the President's opening remarks, it was proposed and seconded that the minutes of the inaugural meeting be dispensed with.—*Carried*.

Replies were read by the Secretary from those accepting office under the Union.

- (2) The undermentioned were nominated as delegates to the I.V.A. :—

Messes. Miller and Sharpe, Miss Lee—Two required.

Mr. Miller and Miss Lee were elected.

The suggested electoral reform scheme was discussed at length.

Mr. Miller presented the report of the Handbook Committee.

- (3) Proposed and seconded that the Finance Committee deal with the question of interest on the Union Funds.—*Carried*.

- (4) Proposed and seconded that the letter from the W.R.C. referring to colours be dealt with by the General Athletics Committee.—*Carried*.

- (5) Proposed and seconded that the Cricket Secretary, Mr. J. H. Lupton, be asked for an explanation regarding the letter written to Nottingham University College Cricket Club, failing an explanation that Mr. J. H. Lupton be asked to send in his resignation of the office of Secretary to the Leeds University Cricket Club.—*Carried*.
- (6) Proposed and seconded that the letter from the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine referring to dress on Tennis Courts be referred to the General Athletics Committee.—*Carried*.

The Meeting adjourned at 7.45 p.m.

The second Meeting of the Union Committee was held in the Board Room on Tuesday, October 11th, 1921, at 2.30 p.m.

Mr. H. L. ROBINSON in the Chair.

Present: Twenty-four members.

- (1) The minutes of the last meeting were read by the Secretary and approved.
- (2) Arising out of the minutes, a letter of apology was read from Mr. J. H. Lupton; it was proposed and seconded that this be accepted and the matter be dropped.—*Carried*.

Mr. W. R. Grist was welcomed by the President on taking his seat as Union Treasurer.

- (3) Proposed and seconded that the resignation of Mr. G. M. Miller as Student Treasurer be accepted and that Mr. S. J. Partridge be appointed to succeed him as Student Treasurer.—*Carried*.
- (4) Proposed and seconded that the question of dress on the Tennis Courts be left over to the next meeting.—*Carried*.
- (5) Proposed and seconded that the Hon. Secretary inform the Tennis Club of the complaint regarding Sunday play and of the attitude of the Union Committee on the matter; that the Tennis Club must endeavour to find a satisfactory solution regarding Sunday play, and report to the Union Committee.—*Carried*.
- (6) Proposed and seconded, after discussion, that the rules relating to the Financial organisation, recommended by the Finance Committee, be adopted.—*Carried*.
- (7) The following estimates submitted by the Finance Committee were approved:—

	£	s.	d.
R.U.F.C.	65	0	0
A.F.C.	75	0	0
Hockey (Men)	65	0	0
Hockey (Women)	54	0	0
Lacrosse	26	0	0
Fives (Men)	5	10	0
Fives (Women)	2	0	0
Swimming (Debt)	1	11	11
Swimming	13	0	0
G.A.C. Secretary's expenses	7	10	0
Office expenses:—			
Typewriter	30	2	6
Duplicator	5	5	0
Lithograph	1	0	0
Sundry Accounts:—			
Medical School Photograph	5	19	0

- (8) Proposed and seconded that the item for hotel expenses in the Association Football Club's estimate be deleted.—*Carried.*
 - (9) Proposed and seconded that the Swimming Club's debt be paid and that the Hon. Secretary inform the Swimming Club that it is wholly financed by the Union.—*Carried.*
 - (10) Proposed and seconded that the Union reject the Rowing Club estimate, and instead pay the Rowing Club a sum of £1 10s. for every £1 ls. received as subscription. The subscription of the Rowing Club to stand at One guinea.—*Carried.*
 - (11) Proposed and seconded that the action to be taken with regard to the filling up of reception committee's forms be left to the Reception Committee.—*Carried.*
 - (12) Proposed and seconded that a grant of 10s. 6d. be forwarded to the International College, Denmark.—*Carried.*
 - (13) Proposed and seconded that two letters received from members of the Union Committee be submitted to the S.R.C., asking if the views contained therein are to be regarded as official.—*Carried.*
 - (14) Proposed and seconded that the Editor of the *Gryphon* be a member of the Union Committee.—*Carried.*
 - (15) Proposed and seconded that the bye-election for vacancy on the Union Committee be conducted under the new rules.
 - (16) Proposed and seconded that Mr. J. V. Crossley enter in the Colours Register, the names of men awarded colours by the Cricket Captain for season 1921.
 - (17) Proposed and seconded that the Hon. Secretary write to the Railway Companies with a view to obtaining increased facilities with regard to cheap fares.
- The meeting was adjourned at 6 p.m.

Financial Organisation of the Leeds University Union

1. There will be a Staff Treasurer and two Student Treasurers, one man and one woman. The Treasurers will hold the funds and draw all cheques and will pay out wages and such accounts as do not come within Club and Society accounts. He will sit *ex-officio* on the Union Committee, and Finance Sub-Committee, and will have in each case one vote. The Assistant Treasurers shall be elected from the personnel of the Union Committee. The Assistant Student Treasurer (man) will sit on the Union Rooms Sub-Committee and the Hon. Treasurer will sit on the Entertainments Committee.

2. (a) The Secretary or Treasurer of any Athletic Club which has claim on the Union must send in to the General Athletics Secretary, before the 21st of the month, a detailed estimate of expenditure for the season.

(b) The General Athletics Secretary will lay these estimates before the General Athletics Committee Executive at a meeting held between the 21st and 28th of the month.

(c) The General Athletics Committee Executive shall forward to the Finance Committee these estimates with their recommendations.

(d) The Finance Committee shall forward to the Union Committee these estimates with their recommendations.

(e) On confirmation by the Union Committee the estimates are to be given to the Student Treasurers who will pay out the details of the estimate as they fall due.

(f) On no account can the amount of an estimate be exceeded without reference to the Union Committee through the proper channel, i.e., by means of a Supplementary estimate. Under no circumstances whatever must any expense be incurred in advance of the formal approval required by these regulations. The Union disclaim responsibility for unauthorised expense.

(g) Estimates from Clubs or Societies not concerned with Athletics shall be sent direct to the Union Secretary for submission to the Finance Committee.

(h) To facilitate the working of the Union, the Secretary will refrain from calling a meeting of the Finance Committee when the business awaiting decision does not warrant it.

3. The General Athletics Secretary will be responsible for seeing that all athletic gear is ordered from the Official Outfitters on his signature and allowed for on the estimate of the Club concerned. He will supply to the Student Treasurers a copy of all such orders.

Obituary

C. T. M. VINCENT.

Mr. Vincent, a second year Medical student, was drowned during the vacation in the River Wharfe at Arthington. He was a keen student, of wide and varied interests, and one to whom the medical profession offered a high ideal of human service.

PERCY K. WINTER.

Mr. Winter, an Engineering student, was drowned during the vacation while bathing at Horton-in-Ribblesdale. He ran with the Harriers' Club last year, and earned his half-colours in the run c. Cambridge.

C. S. BROWN, M.B., Ch.B.

Mr. Brown died on October 13th at his residence, 4, Brunswick Villas, Pudsey, aged 35. He was the eldest son of Rev. C. V. Brown, Vicar of Embay, and graduated at the University of Leeds in 1911.

We extend our sympathy to all those who mourn the loss of these our fellow members of the University.

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