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Vol. 3, No. 2

Dec. 1921

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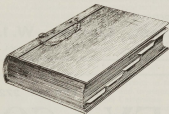
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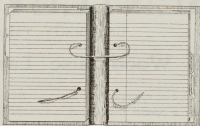
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THE JOURNAL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS.

"The Gryphon never spreads her wings in the sun when she hath any sleek feathers; yet have we ventured to present our exercises before your judgements when we know them full well of weak matter; yielding ourselves to the censure which we have ever found than to the praises which we ought to fear."—LIVY.

Editorial

WE wish to express our keen appreciation of the many congratulations we have received since we dared to experiment so whole-heartedly with the outward form of this magazine, and at the same time to thank all those whose suggestions and criticisms have helped us to achieve what we feel to be a happy result.

In the hope that such constructive help will still be given us, we go on to outline a few of the hopes we are entertaining as to the contents of the *Gryphon*. We shall welcome all original contributions, whether in verse or prose, whether serious or humorous, but shall not print them unless we think them fit to represent the true standard of imagination, humour and intellect of our University. We would rather produce a good newspaper than a bad miscellany of literary odds and ends. To begin with, then, we shall try to report fully and faithfully the social and intellectual atmosphere in which we are living; and shall exercise choice as to whether we shall report an occurrence detail by detail, or give impressions for words and sensations for scenes, and that aftermath which is always criticism. Besides this, we hope to keep the members of this University in touch with contemporary movements in the student world generally, and to acquaint them with the most noteworthy incidents in the life of our sister Universities. We may find it stimulating at times too to voice student opinion on matters that are engaging the attention of the world at large, and be sure that we shall do our best to act both as a mouthpiece and a critic for the internal politics that agitate and rend our Union Committee. This conception of the function of a University magazine may well appal us, but we hope by a thorough re-organisation of our staff and the interested support of the University as a whole, to achieve at any rate some part of our objective.

A word as to our finance. We were very surprised just previous to the issue of No. 1 to discover that only 597 students had subscribed. With 40 old students and 60 members of staff, the total is brought to about 700 subscribers. Since it is impossible for us to budget for casual sales, we feel quite justified in stating plainly that such a measure of support is absurd from a University of our size. It is quite impossible on this basis to produce the magazine we should like to produce, and that we feel our readers would like to handle; it is surely not true that between 1,200 and 1,300 members of this University take no interest at all in the magazine published under its name. We hope that our subscribers' roll will be considerably increased before we undertake the production of next term's numbers.

Notes and Comments on Union Affairs

THERE is no doubt that our Union Committee is alive. In many modern Universities to-day students are concerned to find and uphold a true cultural ideal for their University. Many movements indicate that responsible students everywhere have such hopes at heart no less than those who have given their best to University Extension work for years. We have proposals for the formation of a National Union of Students; the Student Christian Movement holds a Conference in January to consider the life and growth of the Modern University;

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and our own Union Committee is found last month in friendly consultation and earnest debate with the members of the University Staff over the problem "What is our ideal for life in this University, and how can we achieve it?" We publish as a result a letter from the President of the Union which we hope every student will study with great care; and we thought it not inopportune to publish also an extract from a speech delivered early this year to a student audience by Prof. P. M. Roxby, of Liverpool University. We hope that the thought stimulated by these will find some echoes in our pages next term.

As yet, Leeds has given no final adherence to the National Union. The Union Committee does right to consider carefully of the matter, but we feel sure that the main lines of the scheme are sound and hope that in due course Leeds will join London, Manchester, Sheffield, Birmingham and Durham in affiliation.

Last year's Balance Sheet of the Union and the Auditor's Report make interesting reading. We cannot help deploring deficit after deficit on Smoker, Dancer, Conversation, Sports. Surely this can be avoided.

Modern Drama

IT is a popular and delightful amusement when one is at a loss for something to do, to criticise the products of one's age; and modern drama has certainly had its share of such criticism. Yet criticism is by no means a worthless occupation, so long as it is not merely destructive and so long as the critic realises he, himself, is part of the age he criticises. The writer on John Drinkwater in the last issue of the *Gryphon*, raised several very interesting problems, and an attempt to solve them may not be entirely valueless. He pointed out the strange paradox in the modern theatrical world; that while there was to-day a wide and popular demand for drama, yet the few repertory theatres in this country, theatres pledged to produce the best plays of modern writers, were nearly all struggling hard for existence.

There were two customary explanations of this situation. One puts the blame wholly on the dramatists; their plays, although the best of the day, are not great enough to attract a popular audience; modern playwrights lack genius, and, in fact, there is no hope for English drama till some kind providence sends us another Shakespeare. The other explanation blames the public, who prefer to patronise the lamentably poor stuff served up at the ordinary theatre, and who cannot appreciate or enjoy good drama. Now, is either of these views the true explanation? Per, if so, further discussion is futile, since one cannot produce Shakespeares at will, or change the whole outlook of a nation's theatre-going public in less than several generations. But the true reason for the present situation seems to go far deeper than either of those mentioned—and it is a reason which suggests a solution.

It is true that the drama depends far less than any other form of art on individual genius alone. Many other conditions determine the state of drama in any age—the producers, the actors, the audience—and most of all, the audience. One cannot escape the fact, whatever the period of drama under consideration; that the public is the final judge of a play's success. A great popular drama cannot flourish or even exist unless it is wholly acceptable to the tastes of the audience; and an audience consisting not of those sophisticated and literary people who go to the theatre only when a good play is billed; but of those who habitually attend the theatre, whose object in going is to be amused, and whose critical standards are entirely formed by the plays they have seen there in the past. It is useless then, to bewail their bad taste as preventing great drama from flourishing. For it is only by their approval and support that a great popular drama can exist at all. And this fact would seem to close the discussion, for it is obvious that the modern public prefer the type of play presented at the ordinary theatre, and is merely bored by the better drama of the repertory theatre. There are certain things this public demands on the stage—

sentimentality, melodrama, time-worn jokes, thrills; in fact, all the features of the revue, the musical comedy, the variety show. And the best dramatists, turning from these things as the negation of all great drama, write plays in which such elements have no part. The result is that the best drama of to-day is supplied, to the small literary circle that demands it, in book form; or at best, is acted only in the half-filled repertory theatre. Where is the solution to this dilemma?

Well, it is no new problem. It has indeed existed always wherever drama has had life. The success of a drama has always depended on an unsophisticated public, whose taste has always been for things which do not of themselves make great drama. It was so in the great age of English drama; and it is precisely in that age that we find the solution to the problem. The tastes of the Elizabethan audience were indeed far cruder, much less literary than those of the modern public. Their particular inclination was toward such things as wholesale carnage, the coarsest of humour, bombast, buffoonery, horseplay—surely not things likely to produce great drama. The members of the modern audience may spend their spare time reading sentimental novels, and crude yarns of the twenty thrills-in-a-line variety, but the Elizabethan groundlings spent their spare time at such amusements as bull fights and bear baiting. How did such an age produce great popular drama? It was because the playwrights recognised that if their plays were to succeed, they must give the public what it wanted. They must give it its coarse humour, and bloodshed and bombast. The Elizabethan drama was great and at the same time popular because the dramatists amalgamated both elements—the low substance of the popular taste, and the great material out of which the best drama is wrought. Sometimes the popular stuff was merely thrown in, apart from the main plot altogether—but often it was so skilfully worked upon that it was heightened and transused by the sublimer material and became part of the play's texture, even contributing to its greatness. How else can we explain the gravedigger of "Hamlet," the fool of "Lear," the scenes of carnage which fill the last act of so many Elizabethan plays?

Then it would seem that modern dramatists fail, not because they lack genius, but because they do not use that genius in the way which will produce popular and as well as great drama. And only popular drama can be really great. They must work into their plays the things the public demands; they must to a certain extent "play to the gallery," for only in that way can they give to the world of drama those greater ideas and sublimer views of life which they wish to give. The great drama will combine both the elements which are quite separate in the modern theatrical world, the elements of the repertory theatre play, and those of the ordinary theatre trash. And if any object to such a course as a degradation of art, is it not a sufficient answer to say that Shakespeare did it, that all great dramatists have done it when their audience demanded it? With the Elizabethans it was largely unconscious, for the tastes of Shakespeare probably had much in common with the tastes of his audience. With the modern dramatist, who is much further removed from his public, it will be more conscious and deliberate. And surely there are dramatists to-day of sufficient genius not only to insert such matter, but to heighten it and make of it a real artistic medium. Not only must modern playwrights leave political and restricted questions (as the critic suggested in the last issue) and deal with life—they must also be prepared to deal with life from the point of view of the theatre-going public as well as from their own loftier viewpoint.

And indeed is not this confirmed by the work of our one great and popular dramatist to-day? For how much of the popularity of "Abraham Lincoln" depends on the skilfully treated, popular elements in it—sentimentality, hero-worship, domestic life? There is still much to be said on such a subject, but it seems to me that only by pursuing this course will modern playwrights produce a drama which, like the Elizabethan, will be at once great and popular.

J.W.T.

Miss Robertson's Retirement

THIS event provokes long retrospection, yet brings vividly before the mind how rapid a development the retiring Tutor of Women Students has witnessed in her period of seventeen years' unbroken and devoted service. Miss Robertson was appointed to the Staff at the end of 1904, and thus entered upon her work when the status of a University had just been acquired by what was before "The Yorkshire College": a critical moment. From that time her influence has permeated the life of the University wherever it touched—and that, deeply or superficially, is almost everywhere—the work and interests of the women within its borders. Her nominal post of Mistress of Method involved from the first tutorial relations with the women undergraduates as a whole and the title of Tutor, when added in 1912, recognised and confirmed an existing state of affairs.

In 1905, the present Arts wing was unbuilt. All lectures, whether in Arts, Science or Education, were concentrated in the meagre buildings of that period: Education and Latin amicably sharing Room 60 in the existing Geological corridor. In that asymmetrical polygon known as the "quadrangle" no Electrical Engineering, Fuel nor Leather Department buildings were to be seen, nor the extension of the Textile Department: the gymnasium reigned solitary, monarch of all it surveyed. No outside premises had then been appropriated by the University except University House, and the Women's Common Room (all they had) was the present Classics Library. The first change was the acquisition, among others, of the House in Beechgrove Terrace in 1906, which was allotted to the use of women.

There were two women only on the teaching staff. The women undergraduates numbered about 70-80, and in that primitive period seem to have contented themselves—possibly it would be more correct to say, contented others—with a subordinate position; at the *Conversazione* the President of the Union, always a man, received his guests unaccompanied by any responsible feminine co-officer. Dancing was not permitted in the University. The first breach in that fort was an occasion of formidable importance—a *dies sollemnis* in University annals, when the Pro-Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, accompanied by their ladies and other dignitaries, danced the Lancers together after the manner of Royal Personages, in dramatic view of a partly awed assemblage of only lesser stars.

A member of the staff who has watched all the changes and developments ensuing on that period—and who in truth may say of most of them "*peris magna fui*"—perhaps in some sense carries with her on departure an epoch itself. The informality and simplicity of personal relationship which are possible among small numbers, and to the cherished value of which many letters lately received from members of the Old Students' Association bear abundant testimony, must—in the presence of 350 students—inevitably decline. In the course of this striking growth in the women's numbers and importance, Miss Robertson's continuous influence would in any case have given her a unique place in the councils and the estimation of the University. That place her sane, humorous and sympathetic view of University life has illumined; and her professional ideal, communicated to one generation of students after another, has adorned it with a valued tradition. Of this perhaps the students who have worked for the Diploma in Education under her individual guidance speak with most authentic voice, and those who have now practised their vocation for a number of years, most emphatically of all.

To be so young in outlook and (if she will allow it to be said) in physique and vigour at the age of retirement is matter for warm congratulation to our friend and Tutor, and the fact should take some of the sting from our farewells. We are entitled to rejoice with Miss Robertson in the prospect of years still before her to be spent in the active enjoyment of leisure, while leaving behind her in the University—*non sine examine*—the foundations of good work well and truly laid. G.

The Dickensian Assembly

FEW people still remember the excitement caused by the most brilliant social event of the year 18—, the marriage of two of fiction's most distinguished characters; but to refresh the memories of those interested in the deeds of the Great, I am copying the paragraph, which appeared in the *Barssetshire Chronicle* on the day of the Wedding.

"The marriage took place to-day at Northanger Abbey, Woodstock, of the Bride of Lammermoor to David Copperfield. The Vicar of Wakefield assisted by the Warden officiated at the ceremony. The bride was given away by the Lady of the Lake, her godmother; *Oliver Twist*, the great explorer of Treasure Island, was best man. The Fair Maid of Perth and Jane Eyre acted as bridesmaids. The bride, the daughter of Nicholas Nickleby, was dressed in Borrowed Plumes. The bridegroom is the Prodigal Son of Martin Chuzzlewit.

Among the numerous distinguished guests, were many members of the Celibates' Club, including the Invisible Man. After the ceremony, the Vicar of Wakefield congratulated the young couple and in a few weighty words impressed the Vanity of Human Wishes in London and Elsewhere.

The fortunate couple will visit the Mill on the Floss, the Heart of Midlothian, and then go to Villette, the country residence of Henry Esmond, to spend a few peaceful weeks Far from the Madding Crowd."

* * * * *

On returning from their honeymoon, Mr. and Mrs. Copperfield requested the pleasure of the company of the most prominent members of the Dickensian World, to a reception and ball at Bleak House, the Copperfields' town house. Copious preparations were made for the festive occasion, and when the appointed day arrived, it seemed as though Bleak House had decided on a change of name.

Mr. Squeers, the principal of Dotheboys' Hall, was the first to arrive, accompanied by the Charming Red Cross Nurse, Mrs. Gamp, O.B.E. After them guests poured in incessantly, and the host and hostess were kept busy, according a gracious welcome to all. At first the company seemed dull, but the arrival of Mr. Pickwick, president of the Pickwickian Society and honorary member of numerous other societies, both English and Continental, changed the whole aspect of the assembly. The arrival of this broad minded, benignant philosopher, was hailed by all present; and Mr. Pickwick smiled radiantly and indulgently upon all.

The last guests to arrive were Sam Weller and his father Tony.

"Sorry to be unpunctual," said Sam to the hostess, "but I was puzzled to find a Bleak House, as the man said at first who had thirteen trumps, and didn't know which to play first."

Dinner was now announced by a large powdered footman, resplendent in crimson plush, and the company proceeded in couples to the reception room. The honour of leading in the hostess was accorded to Mr. Pickwick, who fully conscious of the dignity and responsibility incumbent upon such an office strove to be at his best. Mr. Copperfield followed bearing upon his arm, the beautiful widow Mrs. Gamp. All were seated comfortably round the magnificent yet overburdened festive board; on the right hand side of Mr. Pickwick sat Mr. Squeers, while opposite sat Josiah Bounderby, the famous Coketown magnate.

Upon being asked to expound his views upon the important question of the education of the young, Mr. Squeers, the great pioneer of modern secondary education was in his element.

"I think as the best way to educate the brats, it to teach them with the real the morals of 'uman existence. Keep 'em on short wittles," proceeded Mr. Squeers "with plenty of brimstone and treacle, for if they conquer their passion for wittles, they 'ave learnt the secret of 'uman nature."

"Such are the views of the narrow minded philosophers who stay at home, and do not go further afield to learn life," sighed Mr. Pickwick, the dimensions of his waistcoat clearly showing that he had not learnt the 'secret of 'uman nature'; and having given vent to this beautiful reflection, he proceeded with his dinner.

"Mr. Squeers! Why should the brats have such advantages?" burst forth Josiah Bounderby, "at that age I slept in a hedge and had nothing to eat, but something which a pig had sniffed at, called out of courtesy a crust. I was such a wretch, kicked by everyone, that Bumble the Beadle would not admit me inside the workhouse grounds; no education for me; none of your 'ologies to learn; and now" said he with a mighty slap on the chest, "I am Josiah Bounderby of Coketown, a self made man."

At the opposite end of the table, the conversation was slightly less elevated, but decidedly more cheerful. Robert Sawyer, M.B. (late Nockemorff), a surgeon of reputation, and Mr. Dick Swiveller, attorney's clerk, were diverting their neighbours with professional and miscellaneous anecdotes.

"When I was a House Surgeon at Charing Cross Hospital," said Bob Sawyer, heated to rhetorical loquacity by the free use he had been making of the decanter, "a most remarkable case came under notice. A girl of about eight years of age found out that she had been mistaken in thinking that the swiftest way out of a bedroom window was head first, and had in consequence of such a slight misconception, received a compound fracture in her right arm and right leg. Now old Cutitorff, at that time my boss, was always ready to cut it off for anyone. After examining the case he decided to cut off both arm and leg. But Cutitorff was a most resourceful feller and remembered that a girl of about the same age had just died in the hospital. The live patient was taken into the operation theatre and had its right arm and leg chopped off. Then an arm and leg of the dead child were off, and before you can say "No," were stitched to the stumps of the living patient. The child was then removed into one of the wards and after a few months recovered. By my blue specs! You could have floored us with a feather when we discovered that Cutitorff had made a mistake and attached a left leg and left arm to the poor child; and now alas the poor kid will never be right."

This mournful narrative had caused Mr. Swiveller to shed many tears and to declare that such was the treatment usually accorded to orphans. "I am a poor neglected orphan," he announced to the company in a mournful voice, "Who will be mother and father to me and keep me out of trouble? No-one! You all desert a poor orphan. I am a poor, poor orphan." At this point Mr. Pecksniff generously exclaimed "Swiveller, I am your friend, your mother, your father, your sisters and your brothers; have confidence in me." "No!" wailed Dick Swiveller. "You are deceiving me, you are deceiving a poor orphan, a fatherless and motherless child." At this point Mr. Swiveller arose in a menacing attitude, but after a few pugilistic feints, directed at Mr. Pecksniff, he forgot his hostile intentions and warmly shook Mr. Pecksniff's hand, declaring him his lifelong friend, his guardian angel, the friend of his childhood, the adviser of his old age.

When all the company had dutifully responded to the calling of the Inner Man, Captain Cuttle proposed the health of Mr. and Mrs. Copperfield, and said a few adequate and complimentary words upon such an auspicious and sublime occasion.

The guests then arose and repaired to the ball room, there to spin the hours, clasped and enraptured in the noble arms of Terpsichore. The gallant Mr. Tupman, was, if possible more gallant than usual, and engaged himself to two young ladies for the same waltz.

However, his brother Pickwickian, Mr. Winkle, seemed so perturbed that Mr. Micawber remarked, "my dear Winkle, what has happened to disturb the stable equilibrium of the innermost forces of your mind—in short, what has upset you? Are you, like myself, oppressed with the leaden weight and responsibilities incident upon temporary pecuniary embarrassments—in short are you hard up? Winkle," said Mr. Micawber with a burst of confidence "you are a true friend, but when the worst comes to the worst, no man is without a friend, who is possessed of shaving materials."

At this terrible hint Mrs. Micawber threw her arms round Mr. Micawber's neck and entreated him to be calm, promising never to desert him.

"My mind stagnates in this stuffy atmosphere," said Mr. Winkle, "I wish I was sporting in Scotland: all my sporting instincts rebel against this health deteriorating, voluptuous and semi-barbaric form of entertainment." "Sporting holiday!" exclaimed Jingle, "brings recollections—like shooting—one day shooting in Ireland—beautiful game—shot large bird—very. Other birds inquisitive—came to see what was matter—shot three hundred—record bag—unsagacious birds—very."

"Wery pleased to know you, hope our acquaintance will be long, as the man said to the five pun note," said Sam Weller, when introduced by Mr. Micawber to his friend—HEER. "I am too umble to hope for such an acquaintance. I am well aware that I am the umblest person going," replied Uriah modestly. "My mother is likewise a very umble person. We live in a numble abode, but have much to be thankful for. My father's former calling was umble. He was a sexton, but is a partaker of glory at present. On is deathbed he implored me with tears, always to be umble."

Josiah Bounderby of Coketown, who had heard all of this with visible signs of approval, remarked, "You're the sort of young man we want, not the wretches who want to be fed on turtle dove and venison with a golden spoon—none of our golden spoon friends."

In another part of the room Mr. Pickwick was in conversation with Mr. Harold Skimpole, asking for his learned views upon the grave state of contemporary political affairs. "What proposition, Mr. Skimpole," he said, "have you to offer as a temporary solution of the present Chaos: what course would you take to alleviate the all-prevalent distress?"

"I have no views," replied Skimpole. "I am merely a powerless child in the hands of an exacting mankind. If the law says the bailiffs can take my furniture, what can a mere child do? I don't know what money is, it has no significance for a child. You may call it £ s. d., but what meaning do those three letters bear to a child?"

"Very queer," thought Mr. Pickwick, and passed on.

"Lor, Mr. Pickwick," said Mrs. Gamp, "You do look well. My friend Mrs. Arus used to say to me, 'Sorrey, if we were all 'ealthy your wunnerful talent would be wasted, but as it is you're a blessing to 'umanity'; wish very words did my pore frien Mr. Arus use."

A smart dashing young man, with handsome whiskers and a distinctly military air, was nearly as gallant as Mr. Tupman, and would perhaps have been more so but for the restraining hand of his wife, Mrs. Mantalini.

"Darned fine women, those, but not so demnitious handsome and captivating as you, dear," said Mr. Mantalini, glancing wistfully at Mrs. Peggoty and Sarah Gamp,

And so the evening wore on into morning, time bearing on its wings too swiftly the closing of this Elysium, this harbour of perfect bliss; and at three o'clock, this eventful gathering disintegrated. Pickwick and the Pickwickians, Sam Weller and father returned to Pickwick Papers, accompanied by Bob Sawyer in a riotous mood. Mrs. Gamp, unblushing matron, returned upon the arm of Mr. Pecksniff to Martin Chuzzlewit; Uriah Heep and the Micawbers sought David Copperfield. Boudersby sought Hard Times, while Richard Swiveller tottered back to The Old Curiosity Shop. The numerous lesser satellites duly returned to their respective pages, there to shine with unassisted yet unimpaired brilliance in the literary appreciations of all times. Thus these magnificent all inspiring figures are for ever separated in the unpenetrable seclusion of bound volumes. J.E.E.

Some Ideals of the Modern University

BRITAIN, it is becoming increasingly clear, will be the deciding factor in the working of the Mandatory principle in Africa, and the Tanganyika Territory (formerly German East Africa), will probably provide the principal test case. Nor will it depend wholly, or indeed, mainly, on the British official class, but on British merchants, British engineers, on all Britons who are concerned with the economic aspects of African life, as to whether the Mandatory principle is to be a reality or a fraud.

The contribution of Britain to the making of the New World must be worked out through the vast network of industrial and commercial relationships which link the fortunes of millions of black, brown and yellow peoples to her own.

The bearing of all this on the Civic Universities of England is not hard to trace. For what, after all, are the heart and core, the directing centres of Industrial Britain but the giant cities in which these Universities are placed? The influence of Rome on the ancient and of Venice on the mediæval world was not greater than is that of Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, Sheffield, Birmingham, Tyneside, on the world of to-day, under the conditions of international commerce. It is in them, not less than in London, that the programme of commercial and industrial development in relation to Tropical Africa is formulated and the standard of British thought on these matters determined. This is true, not only of the commercial classes, but of labour, whose attitude towards Britain's place in the economic scheme of things is every day becoming a more critical and vital factor in her world influence.

How, then, are we to regard the Universities in question? They are, of course, very commonly regarded from two points of view: (1) As instruments to maintain and increase the material prosperity of the cities and regions in which they are situated. The hard-headed business communities to whom they appeal for funds seem at last to be convinced of their utilitarian value. (2) As institutions where people can be trained for more or less assured and comfortable careers. Less commonly, but increasingly, one hopes, are they valued as centres for the pursuit of knowledge and culture *per se*. These views of their *raison d'être* are, of course, legitimate and necessary, but if the Student Christian Movement stands for anything we are called upon to think of them as existing for a higher purpose than any of these—to help the cities and regions of which they are the intellectual centres to make the fullest contribution of which they are capable to the real progress of the world. For the men and women trained in these institutions have a unique opportunity of linking the things of the mind with the things of the spirit, and of giving them concrete application to the great problems of our time. Our academic studies are not pursued in isolation from the great stream of the world's economic life. Theory and practice are more obviously related than elsewhere. These civic

Universities are in close touch alike with the directors of industry and commerce and with the forces of labour. The Rotary Club, that representative gathering of business men which in all these civic centres keenly follows the activities of the local University and is always anxious to hear academic points of view, is an example of the first bond; the University Tutorial Classes for workpeople and the multifarious activities of the W.E.A., of the Adult Schools, and of the educational settlements, such as "Boechcroft," Birkenhead, are examples of the second. The atmosphere alike of the Universities and the cities is democratic. There is nothing to hinder the interchange of views or the dissemination of influence. The cumulative force of the Universities on the future public opinion of these cities is potentially enormous, especially if we consider how large a proportion of their students remain as citizens. This influence is at present small compared with what it might be.

An immense amount of what ought to be intellectual and spiritual motive power at present runs to waste. The links between the different generations are relatively few and ineffective, and one of the tasks before the Student Christian Movement in the English Civic Universities is, I think, to give to the unity of spirit and fellowship for which it stands, a more concrete form as between past and present members in relation to the influence which can be brought to bear on the life of these giant cities. This would help to counteract what is perhaps the worst feature of the activities of the modern Universities—their lack of synthetic ideals. There is too great a disparity of aim among their workers, too much pulling in different directions in pursuit of particularist objects. There is infinite variety, but not as yet "variety within unity." For all who believe in the things for which the Student Christian Movement stands, there is one supreme object of all lives and of all talents—the pursuit of truth, beauty and social progress in the spirit of Christian love and fellowship. The bonds which bind together those who really have these ends in common should be such as to make almost negligible the differences of age, status or race; which in practice often spoil effective combination between undergraduates and graduates, between students and staff, between students of one colour and those of another. We have still to explore along many lines all that is implied in the Student Christian Movement as a great unifying force in the life alike of the Universities themselves, the cities and regions which support them and the world which these cities and regions affect.

P. M. ROXBY.

The Origin of Silk

IT is well known to every one that silk was first made in China. It is also equally understood that its industry in China was a very old one. But few people can tell exactly when the manufacture of this valuable and serviceable material began. According to the Chinese reliable historical works, it was the Empress Se Lin Sg, wife of the famous Chinese Emperor, Hwang Ti, who first taught the Chinese people to rear silk-worms and manufacture silk. This Emperor's reign began 2698 B.C.

Y.C.T.

The Gryphon Committee

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Here's to Professor John Strung,
Whose lectures are pithy and long,
One day on John Locke,
He gave quite a shock,
For he ceased on the stroke of the gong.

OUR LECTURERS AGAIN!

"I shall lecture for the next four or five hours . . . !!!!!"

"Then Luther burnt the Papal Bull, and of course the fat was in the fire."

"Gentlemen, the back of this cloth is yellow on the face, and the face is red on the back."

On the wettest of mornings, though students bring their umbrellas as far as the cloak-room, they never take them along to the lectures. There at least, they know it will be dry.

Overheard in the Corridor: "Yus, a've been doin' Ferneties fer abart a yee-er."

And down College Road: "Who is this Professor Jills-pi-!"

"Oh, he's the man who 'looks after' the Ex-Service students."

FOR SALE. Large quantities of Candles, very cheap. Apply, De Grey Hostel.

THE OPTIMIST. The man who backed the Soccer Team in a Christie match.

THE MEN WE MISSED. All those who left them fighting an up-hill game to shout for the Rugby Thirds against the school-boys.

Now rhymes to Prof. Garstang's good name,

Are difficult creatures to tame,

And since we're on the shelf,

If he'll do it himself,

We'll print 'em and add to his fame.

There is no truth in the rumour that History Honours Students in view of the approach of the terminals, have petitioned Mrs. Beck to include in her menu "Dute Padding."

The "Key to Knowledge" is now only ten shillings; won't mother be pleased!

And wasn't it kind of the powers that be to issue the Seminar Keys at END of term!

Broke, broke, broke!

In the chorus all students agree,
And we would in good faith we could raise
Ten bob for a Seminar Key.

Ah well for the cute Office-bird
That he schemes with professors all day;
Ah well for the maker of keys,
[He's about to retire, so they say!].

And more stately the Seminar does;

They can't now be opened at will,
But oh for the touch of my ten-bob note
Which now lies in Pownhy's till!

Broke, broke, broke!

But I must have a Seminar Key!
And thank heaven that my ten-bob note,
In June will come back to me!

Visit of Lascelles Abercrombie

IT has been usual for poets and very young men to extravagantly praise contemporary poetry; and more sober minds have often extravagantly censured it. Perhaps one should only read the poetry of one's own day, saying merely, "This I like," or "This I do not like," in a friendly way. Now-a-days poets are not allowed to have artistic nerves. A young poet makes a timid appearance and is at once catalogued and classified on the back page of a literary paper, in a curt and all-embracing review of his poetic habits. The days are very regretfully lost when a man read from tattered MSS. to an admiring circle; and if he condescended to publish "at the earnest solicitation of my honoured friends Lord So-and-So and Mr. Dash," the worst that could befall him was to be consigned to Hades by an unsympathetic Puritan divine.

As a professor, Mr. Abercrombie perhaps felt it his duty to groan gently over the deplorable "modernity" of modern poetry. He defined modernity as some seizable quality or peculiarity significant of the time, and suggested that modern poetry is overpraised; and praised merely for its modernity, for a passing quality.

We take to heart the sad history of the poets of the later 17th and early 18th centuries, who regarded anything earlier than Cowley as "barbarous." But praise of one's contemporaries doubtless arises out of a natural desire to be amiable. We suggest that overpraise of modern poetry is confined to cliques of young men given to writing very modern verse themselves; the rest of the world is calm on the subject.

Mr. Abercrombie made the point that though no poet can escape his time, the greatest poets are those who have "caught up the spirit of that time into the condition of poetry"; and instanced Sophocles, Shakespeare and Milton.

The question of what is exactly the spirit of our time arises. Is it a spirit of peace, or is it as revolutionary and blood-thirsty as some would have us believe? There is, without doubt, a certain revolutionary spirit manifest in art as well as in politics. Men are feverishly desirous of finding a new "idiom," a new form, since they fear that all the possibilities of the old have been exhausted. Many people think that Stravinsky and Scriabin have discovered and justified a new idiom in music. Whether the very free verse and freakish obscurity of some of the latest schools of poetry, so-called, even suggest any justifiable idiom, is questionable. This side of the modern spirit, perhaps our dubious heritage from the 1890's, is, I think, the side which Mr. Abercrombie deprecates. It embodies merely the "peculiarities" of the modern spirit.

With the main stream of poetry, the poetry of the more retired and older men—Bridges, De la Mare, Hardy—Mr. Abercrombie showed the closest sympathy. He read some of their finest lyrics; and read them so that every word seemed as wonderful as the words of Hamlet do. If people would only realise how much a poem loses by being cramped into dull print, they would insist on all poetry being read aloud. We should have again "penny readings" instead of "free lectures"; and a most powerful instrument for the gentle reform of literary taste would be to one's hand. The spectacle of Scornes and his friends listening at ease to the reading of Homeric poem or philosophic treatise is so much more pleasing than the modern one of the be-spectacled student crouched over a book.

There is a very wide-spread theory at large to-day that poetry should be read in a monotone with no expressive emphasis of the voice. W. B. Yeats, I believe, goes to the length of wailing his poems to a monotone of music. Mr. Abercrombie, in his reading, used every possibility in the human voice of force and expression. It

seems possible that both methods are useable. No one could read Hardy more convincingly than Mr. Abercrombie; and one would like to hear Mr. Yeats read Walter de la Mare.

Mr. Abercrombie seemed to be voicing a very general feeling, in his slightly gloomy attitude towards the work of poets to-day. Men feel that poetic impulse is no longer spontaneous; that the old themes and forms are sucked dry, and that we pick and choose our words too much and so destroy any possibility of spontaneity. Macaulay, in the middle of the 19th century, held very strongly the theory that as civilisation advances, men lose the gift of writing poetry and lean more to philosophy. But is it not possible that men shall write great philosophical poetry, which, though not spontaneous, shall be finely sincere—such poetry as Donne wrote?

If we may hope this, it is to men like Mr. Abercrombie, who has just that fusion of emotion and intellect in his poetry which distinguishes Donne, that we must look.

H.B.

Correspondence

UNIVERSITY HOUSE,

THE UNIVERSITY,

LEEDS, November 29th, 1921.

ET AUGEBITUR SCIENTIA.

To the Editor of "The Gryphon."

SIR,

In reply to Sir Michael Sadler's query in your November issue, I think that there can be no question that the University motto is a translation of Daniel xii. 4, but also that it was not taken direct from any edition of the Bible. The most probable source is Francis Bacon (with whose works the scientific founders of the Yorkshire College would be more familiar than with obscure editions of Holy Writ), and there appears on the original title page of the 1620 edition of the "Instauratio Magna" the motto: "Multi pertransibunt et augebitur scientia."

It is not at all surprising that Verulam should not use the Vulgate edition which had come to be regarded as a monkish work and was being replaced by new Latin translations either from the Greek Septuagint, or from the original texts which had at last been brought to light. (It should be noted in passing that the Vulgate version runs, not as quoted by Sir Michael, but thus: *Plurimi pertransibunt* - - -). What exactly was the source of Bacon's version is a question for further investigation. The only Humanistic translation in the University Library is that of Santes Pagninus dated 1571, which gives the rather awkward form: "Multi discentient et scientia multiplicabitur."

The actual words of the motto, therefore, may be found to derive ultimately from some other translation such as that of Erasmus, Castello, or one of the other Humanists; but if a philosopher may for once venture a speculation, I suggest that "et augebitur scientia" are the *ipissima verba* of the author of the "De Augmentis Scientiarum" himself as a translation of the Authorised Version or of the original text.

Yours etc., H. F. HALLETT.

DEAR SIR,

The Editor, The Gryphon.

Ref. Union Committee Minutes published in the Gryphon.

Minute II.7 item, Sundry Accounts, appears—	£	s.	d.
Medical School Photograph	5	10	0
This should read			
Furniture, Women's Common Room, Med. School ..	5	0	0
Photograph, framing	0	19	0

Yours sincerely, H. MARSDEN.

RED HOUSE SETTLEMENT,

EAST STREET, LEEDS.

DEAR SIR,

The Editor of the Gryphon.

May I through your columns have the privilege of informing University students that the Settlement has again commenced work, and that help in any of the varied activities of the Settlement Club life will be very much appreciated. I shall be glad to get in touch with any students, men or women, who are interested.

We have room also for a limited number of residents. Students of social conditions may be glad of the opportunity.

YOURS, etc.,

S. JONES, Warden.

SIR,

The Editor, The Gryphon.

Your kind offer to publish a letter setting out at some length the events of the past few days is one for which the Union Committee will be grateful and this opportunity must not be missed.

Those of your readers who care to turn up the December, 1920, issue of the *Gryphon* will find therein a letter from "an ex-member of an S.R.C." which may be considered the starting point of the present Reform movement. In direct reply to this further letters appeared in your columns and the indirect replies were the Union Committee (1920-21) discussions which issued. Sub-Committees were set up as described below, all of which were concerned with one or more aspects of the "Reform" movement.

SUB-COMMITTEES SET UP BY THE UNION COMMITTEE.

(a) *Election Reform Committee*, whose business was to report on the whole question of elections in the University.

(b) *Reception Committee*, whose functions it was to get into touch with the individual student and to bring him or her into touch with Club and Society Officials. They also undertook the production of the Handbook.

(c) *The War Memorial Committee* to whom was intrusted the work of collecting £50,000 for the New Union Rooms.

(d) *Two Academic Sub-Committees* (Arts and Science) were suggested, but were not appointed, as time was limited and members of the General Committee were all busy.

That these Committee got to work and did some extraordinary useful spade-work abundant evidence could be produced to demonstrate, but big obstacles really prevented much progress; these were as follows:—

- (1) Combined apathy and ignorance on the part of the general body of students of what was the ultimate aim of most student movements.
- (2) Lack of real contact or touch between the Staff and the Students. This meant that reform schemes receive very favourable consideration if the Staff could get to know of them or might have to be shelved because of administrative, financial, and other barriers well known to the Staff and unknown to the Students.

- (3) A large need for more complete liaison between the Students and the members of the Union Committee and other controlling bodies. Other factors were operative, but these were the chief. To attempt a remedy of any of them seemed a big task: to attempt to remedy them all even bigger, but this was seriously contemplated and much has been done already. There now follows then a brief account of what has been done and what is suggested.

The Proposed sequence of events was this:—

1. There should be an attempt to crystallise our ideas as to the aims and objects of a Modern University.
2. This done, a review of the categorical difficulties and hindrances existing at Leeds University should be made.
3. Having as it were arrived at a clear conception of the situation as it is now it was then proposed to discuss the matter with representatives of the Staff.
4. This done, and the air being cleared, the whole matter was then to be aired in the columns of the *Gryphon*, followed by a General Union Meeting, at which a series of some five or six resolutions were to have been put.

This was our programme, and the first two items of it were, on the suggestion of the Vice-Chancellor, to have been talked over by the Union Committee, S.R.C., the W.R.C., and other representative Students, *e.g.*, Chairman of Debating Society, etc., with Mr. H. G. Wells, on November 4th and 5th.

Unfortunately Mr. Wells had to go to Washington and his visit had to be postponed until May. This was too late in the Session, and the Vice-Chancellor was asked to invite some other gentleman well versed in University lore and wise in the intricacies of modern university administration and finance. Such a man was found in Professor A. N. Whitehead, of the Imperial College, London, and he accepted an invitation to come. A memorandum, sketchy and vague in the extreme, was drawn up and sent to Professor Whitehead and invitations issued for a Conference to be held in the Board Room, on Friday, November 25th, and Saturday, November 26th. But our plans seemed doomed to disappointments and failure, for on the Wednesday we were told that Professor Whitehead was in the grip of the fiend of influenza and unable to travel to Leeds. Expressing our great sorrow to Professor Whitehead by letter we, after some hurried consultations with the Vice-Chancellor, etc., decided to combine items 1, 2 and 3 of our Programme and to invite members of the Staff to confer with us on the dates fixed. At what must have been great inconvenience to themselves, quite a number of our Professors accepted our eleventh hour invitation. May we thank them all here most heartily and assure those to whom we were unable to get invitations that only lack of time prevented us from asking everyone known to be interested.

The same Memorandum (it is printed as Appendix II.) was pressed into service, though it was, for detailed discussion like these, obviously too vague. However, it served a very useful purpose and the net result of our deliberations was this.

- i. That Staff and Students alike to all intents and purposes hold high ideals for our University, and little divergence of opinion prevails on the main aspect of them.
- ii. That many of the failures to approach more nearly to these ideals are due to the large numbers of students now in attendance and this state of affairs is likely to remain in existence for some time, though when all Ex-Service Students "go down" the numbers will not be quite so high.

- iii. That large number of Students make a large income and a still larger Endowment Fund imperative, since accommodation and Staff need both to be materially increased.
- iv. That if the proposed Government reduction in Grants to the University comes into being, then reduction in Staff and Students may well have to be made and since less Students means less Students' Fees the handicap of insufficient means will be accentuated.

Of remedies for these and other matters much was talked, but there are two or three other weaknesses in the present *status quo* which it is wished to point out.

- A. There is little opportunity for Staff and Students to come into close contact
 - i. Through the Student Committees, Societies, &c.
 - ii. Or through opportunities to meet the general body of Students.

This, of course, being consequent upon the large numbers of Students, the relatively small Staff and the lack of accommodation with their concomitant effects upon Time Tables, Laboratory Work, etc.

- B. The Students themselves through lack of Proper Union Rooms, Hostels and Refectory, also find intercourse and facile organisation well nigh impossible and much energy is wasted in hunting up this man and that when help is needed or information sought, etc.
- C. The "Appeal" is not generally known in all its aspects and its watertight compartments tend to disrupt student (and Staff too!) interest. There is a feeling that the Appeal should be made as a whole wherein one of the aspects may arouse sympathy here and another aspect may secure support elsewhere. Again, if specially desired, donors may earmark their contributions, but it is surely better to appeal to them not to do so, but to leave the University itself to decide where and when to begin development.

- D. The Academic questions which arose include such important matters as:—

- (1) Entry age to the University.
- (2) Freedom of attendance at Lecture and in the Laboratory.
- (3) Standard of Entrance Examination in Specific Subjects.

and others which cannot for lack of space be enumerated.

Now as to Remedies.

These it is proposed to embody in a Series of Resolutions which, after being formally passed by the Union Committee in official Session, will be put in a kind of Union Parliament to be held on or about January 17th, 1922.

In outline, this Meeting will be:

- 1. The Annual General Meeting of the Union.
- 2. An Honorary Vice-President of the Union will be asked to preside.
- 3. The Union Committee will constitute "The Cabinet" and perhaps supply some leading lights to "The Opposition," which in all fairness will be well organised by "The Cabinet" itself.
- 4. Held in the Great Hall during an afternoon and, if necessary, an evening Session.

5. The Secretarial Report for 1920-21, the Balance Sheet for the same year, and all other resolutions passed by the Union Committee which need the Union confirmation will be submitted.

N.B. The question of change of Colours, if passed by the Union Committee, will certainly be included in the Agenda. The Resolutions which are set out in full in the supplement embody :

1. Full information to be gathered in one Document of our University.
 1. What it is and how it became so.
 2. What it hopes to become and how.
 3. What matters affect it from without.
 4. What matters exercise its mind from within.
2. An "Appeal" week wherein all those who owe a debt of gratitude to the University, i.e., Staff, Old and Present Students, etc., can in some great effort repay in some small part that gratitude.
3. The general age of admission to be 18.
4. The establishment of "Constituencies" with their consequent "officials." This being the basis of all "liaison" work.
5. Academic Societies (e.g., Cavendish, Literary and Historical, Natural History, etc.), to commence at 3.30 p.m., thus freeing evenings.
6. The establishment of a Philosophical and Political Society to hold alternate meetings with the Debating Society. This becomes more and more a necessity and is made more possible by No. 5 above.
7. The immediate setting to work of machinery to establish more Hostels for men. Either by the Authorities, or if feasible, by the Union Committee.*
8. A comprehensive survey of the whole question of lectures, etc., to be made. This can only be done when "liaison" as indicated in (4) is in a much better state. At present vague murmurings with alarms and counter alarms lead nowhere; what we need is detailed information.
9. A properly constituted "liaison" Committee to consist of
 - (a) Staff;
 - (b) Council members not on Staff.
 - (c) Men and Women Students.should be set up, which would for ever prevent the fog of ignorance and lack of understanding and intercourse from settling down in our midst as it has done so effectually lately.

But this letter is already many times too long, Mr. Editor. What is hoped by this length of explanation is that every Union member may be assured that he or she can find some work of absorbing interest which can be done for the weal of our well loved University. To one and all we appeal thus: "YOU can help: you can build so that future generations may benefit by your efforts, without YOU nothing can be done."

Yours etc.,

H.S.B., *Pres.*
H.M., *Sec.*

*N.B.—This is still very much of an idea only, but has had very favourable reception, both from Staff and Students, to whom it has been mooted.



Match Results

RUGBY, 1st XV. Results since the last issue of the *Gryphon* are—

Skipton	away ..	won ..	6-0
Manchester University	away ..	won ..	25-11
Wakefield	home ..	won ..	20-6
Liverpool University	home ..	won ..	18-12
Leeds Yarnbury	home ..	won ..	22-6
Durham University	away ..	won ..	7-3
S. Elmsall	home ..	won ..	13-6

ASSOCIATION, 1st XI.

Oct. 22 ..	Lidgett Park	home ..	won ..	3-1
" 29 ..	Ravenshorpe	away ..	won ..	0-0
Nov. 5 ..	York St. John's	home ..	won ..	5-2
" 12 ..	Leeds Training College	away ..	drawn ..	1-1
" 19 ..	Liverpool University	home ..	lost ..	0-7
" 23 ..	Sheffield University	home ..	won ..	3-2
" 30 ..	Manchester University	home ..	lost ..	1-4

2nd XI.

Oct. 22 ..	Lidgett Park, 2nd XI.	away ..	won ..	2-1
" 29 ..	Lloyds Banks	home ..	drawn ..	0-0
Nov. 5 ..	Grange	home ..	lost ..	1-4
" 9 ..	West Riding Constabulary	home ..	won ..	6-3
" 12 ..	Leeds Training College, 2nd XI. ..	home ..	lost ..	2-6
" 19 ..	Arthington	away ..	won ..	3-1
" 26 ..	New College, Harrogate	away ..	won ..	2-1
" 26 ..	Pudsey Secondary School Old Boys ..	home ..	won ..	5-2

HOCKEY, MEX. 1st XI. (Results since last issue).

Nov. 19 ..	York	home ..	lost ..	4-7
" 26 ..	Sheffield	away ..	lost ..	1-2
" 30 ..	Ben Rhydding	away ..	draw ..	3-3
Dec. 3 ..	Halifax	home ..	draw ..	2-2

2nd XI.

Nov. 19 ..	York 2nd XI.	away ..	lost ..	0-4
" 26 ..	Sheffield 2nd XI.	home ..	won ..	6-2
Dec. 3 ..	Halifax 2nd XI.	away ..	won ..	4-2

HOCKEY, WOMEN, 1st XI.

Oct. 26 ..	Headingley Training College	away ..	won ..	3-0
" 29 ..	Modern School	home ..	won ..	8-0
Nov. 5 ..	Leeds Gymnasts	home ..	won ..	4-2
" 9 ..	Wakefield Ladies	away ..	lost ..	1-7
" 12 ..	Liverpool University	home ..	won ..	5-2
" 19 ..	Sheffield University	away ..	won ..	1-0
" 23 ..	Durham University	home ..	draw ..	3-3

2nd XI.

Nov. 5	..	New Leeds Ladies	..	..	..	away	..	won	..	4-1
" 12	..	Old Hunsomians	..	..	..	away	..	lost	..	0-8
" 26	..	Old Hunsomians	..	..	..	home	..	lost	..	2-4

LACROSSE

Nov. 19	..	Clarendon	..	..	..	away	..	won	..	13-3
" 23	..	Manchester College of Technology	..	..	..	home	..	won	..	13-8
" 29	..	Roundhay	..	..	..	home	..	won	..	14-5
Dec. 3	..	Clarendon	..	..	..	away	..	won	..	12-1

Rugger Notes

PLAYED 10, Won 9, drawn 1! Unfortunately these notes must be written before the *Gryphon* goes to press, otherwise one might have a term's unbeaten record to crow about. Still, search the records of Leeds or any other University and I doubt if you will find a better record than this to date.

The rugby season opened with a short succession of practices, in which there were a large number of keen participants but, to tell the truth, little suggestion of the progress that the XV. has since made. The first match, an easy win against Leeds Training College, left nobody convinced that the side could win harder matches. The second match, a drawn game with South Elmsall, played in a rainstorm, brought gloom to the souls of Captain Sayce and his Committee and led to a heart to heart talk in the Refectory one evening. Then Wakefield, from whence we date all our joys! Wakefield twice beaten; Ilkley and Skipton given a taste of brown combined with skill; Leeds Yarnbury stampeded; full possible points in Christie matches; and, the crowning achievement, Durham beaten in one of the keenest games any of our players, and probably any of their's, ever took part in. Apparently travelling long distances in stuffy railway compartments puts the XV. on their mettle, for against Manchester they also excelled themselves. Some county official had his eye on Sayce in this match, with the result that he is to play for Lancashire on Dec. 10th. There was a slight lapse from grace in the match with Liverpool. But the game was won, and in other matches the team has been consistently good, so we will carp no further.

And the players? The forwards in a body are excellent. The loose-forward play of Field and Cusworth is outstanding, but the rest of the pack is quite as efficient in their much less spectacular job. The Mellors are a host in themselves. At three-quarter there are Sayce, Pawson, Arkless, Marsden, Rogers and, when necessary, Field; none without his faults, but all speedy, to a greater or less extent, and all reliable. And N. G. Alderson at full-back—Alderson "fills a long felt want." He might be termed "Heaven sent" if he came from elsewhere than Manchester. Alderson has the most varied collection of Rugby colours in the 'Varsity. He has still to try Reading and Exeter, but is otherwise fairly complete.

The 'A' team has only lost to Wakefield 'A' and possesses players capable of filling vacancies in the 1st XV. with satisfaction. The 'B' team wins as many matches as it loses, and there are a number of promising players in its ranks.

E.J.S.

Tennis Club

THE following resolutions of the Tennis Committee have been accepted by the Union Committee:—

- (1) Subject to Union Committee sanctioning play on the Refectory courts after 1 p.m. on Sundays, and giving authority for a painted notice board stating:—

"PLAY OF ANY DESCRIPTION IS FORBIDDEN ON
REFECTORY COURTS BEFORE 1 P.M. ON SUNDAY.

BY ORDER,

UNION COMMITTEE."

to be fixed in a prominent position at Refectory courts; the Captain and Hon. Secretary undertake to report to the Union Committee any cases of play before 1 p.m. Sundays.

- (2) The L.T.C. request that the Union Committee will support it in this matter to the fullest extent of its powers, and give the necessary authority to the Captain and Hon. Secretary in their duties as wardens.

See U.C. Minutes III. 11.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE

The Leeds University Song Book is now in the press and will be issued probably in January. We understand that the book will be of pocket size, containing about 100 songs, and that many of these will be original and hitherto unpublished work. There will be in addition a large choice of the best known student songs and some Yorkshire folk-songs. We await the appearance of the book with interest.

Leeds University Photographic Society

THE Opening Lecture of the above Society was given by the Vice-Chancellor on Tuesday, 29th November, 1921, the subject being "The Essentials of a Picture." The lecturer gave special emphasis to Spacing, Light and Shade, Recession, illustrating his points by means of lantern slides showing the work of many eminent painters and photographers. We must confess that we could not see the beauty claimed for some of the pictures, but we learned much about the composition and production of a picture. As the aim of our Society is to enable its members, by the study of the artistic and scientific sides of photography, to produce real pictures, we could not possibly have had a more suitable or inspiring opening lecture.

A WORD OF EXHORTATION.

If your photography is good, join the P.S. and help those who are not so skilled.

If you are quite a beginner bring your difficulties to the P.S. We have had your difficulties and want to help you.

If as yet you have no camera of your own join the P.S. and learn how to avoid waste and disappointment when you do get one. Remember! Xmas is coming and one never knows!

A.E.F., Hon. Sec.

Birth

BURTON.—On 11th August, 1921, to Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Burton, a son.

Parliament Night

IT was extremely gratifying to all concerned to see the Great Hall of the University full on Nov. 23rd, and to see the professors and lecturers present.

7.30 p.m.—The front bench members of the Government and opposition entered, shortly followed by the Clerks of the House (Miss Beaton and Mr. F. G. Thomas). The house rose as the Speaker (Mr. T. E. Jessop), preceded by the macebearer, walked down the Hall, bowing three times to the chair.

The next twenty minutes or so were occupied mainly with ceremonial matters. The movers of the address (Messrs. G. Wodege and Stevenson) read two very ceremoniously embellished speeches. The debate itself did not begin until the amendment had been moved by Mr. Flowers (Lib.), and seconded by Mr. Tibble (Lab.).

The debate was "lively" throughout. The Government's great asset—Mr. Soulsby—periodically rose on a "point of order," which served its purpose by disconcerting the Governments opponent. These points of order were always admirably answered by the Speaker. The student speeches might have been better from the debating point of view. Each had prepared a Speech and failed to adapt it as the occasion demanded. The speeches were inflexible, and hence very rarely were the last speaker's remarks answered or attacked. Moreover, the speeches were not well arranged. They had been prepared from the speaker's point of view, not that of the audience. Hence they were often full of facts which made no appeal. They lacked point! Of course there were exceptions: all the good speeches of the evening concentrated on one or two points and emphasised those. No speeches were dull, for there was a continual current of remarks and guttural sounds from the various benches—and one must not forget Mr. Soulsby rising to protest against "the long and tedious speech."

The only lady member who spoke (Miss Ayers) received a tremendous ovation. She was full of fire and enthusiasm. Her torrential flow of eloquence completely overwhelmed the Government. The pale helpless Prime Minister again frantically appealed to the "point-of-order-gentleman," who, haggard, rose and objected to the "unparliamentary" language. But lo! the Speaker also was overwhelmed and from the secluded dais, a faint voice gasped a mild reproach and besought the honourable member to mercifully abate her ardour as the "house" was not yet accustomed to such enthusiasm. The debate continued getting livelier as time passed. Many who wished to speak were unable, although the allotted "8 mins." was shortened and the closing time postponed until 10 p.m.

10 p.m.—The Leader of the Opposition (Mr. T. E. Harvey, M.A., ex-M.P. for Leeds) "summed up." He spoke eloquently and humorously. He had previously thrown fiery epithets among the front ranks of the Government. They were "extinct volcanoes," although he admitted that such a term was hardly suitable for the eloquence of the Prime Minister. Now he likened that honourable member to the famous Dr. Jekyll whose worse nature was daily predominating more and more. The general policy and lack of policy of the government were criticised. There was no confidence in the Government at home or abroad. The noble Prime Minister continually pointed to wondrous visions—but they were all images and we ever remained in the desert.

The Prime Minister (Prof. Hughes) was equally fluent. He was constantly interrupted—but never disturbed. He very consistently worked out the simile of an elephant, which he likened to the opposition. "Not the elephant of the jungle—for that is a noble beast." Rather that elephant, which with shambling and

uncertain gait trundles across the pantomime stage. As it emerges from the wings, it indeed seems a powerful beast. But a crumpling is soon seen along the spine, and in full glare of the footlights—the body bursts asunder, and two of the Company are seen in their shirt-sleeves fighting out some past quarrel.

Were the opposition to assume control to-morrow, they would immediately have dissension in their ranks. There is a great need of unity at present in England. There are threatenings in the Moslem world which *might* become the rallying cry of a new crusade, the crescent against the cross. Ireland and the Washington Conferences, the whole national and international situation demand a stabilised England. A General Election would be disastrous. The whole moral and political foundations of the world are shaken.

10.30 p.m.—These were the speeches of the evening—eloquent, clear and concise. In spite of the lateness of the hour, enthusiasm was high. A division was taken and the Government defeated by a small majority. We had a "great" time!

Government 99. Opposition 111.

F.G.T.

[COPY.]

University Union Accounts, 1920-21

AUDITOR'S REPORT

THE accounts, as always, are accurate and clear. Every item is substantiated by vouchers which are filed in a manner which makes the auditor's task a simple one.

The following points deserve consideration by the Union Committee:—

1. The amount expended on travelling is large in proportion to the income of the Union. It is not the function of the auditor to question the wisdom of expenditure on inter-Varsity activities, nor is the general principle likely to be questioned, but it should be remembered that such expenditure cannot be indefinitely enlarged, and its rate of increase in recent years has been very rapid.
2. Some economy might, I think, be effected by asking the Clerk of Works to advise on certain matters, to superintend work, and to check bills.
3. In my opinion such events as the *Conversazione*, the Dance and the Sports should, in normal circumstances, be made self-supporting.
4. I think an effort should be made to reduce the cost of the Handbook. Consideration might be given to type, advertisements and the desirability of making a small charge.
5. Generally, while it is satisfactory to see a balance on the right side, it is to be observed that this is so small that a comparatively slight increase in the rate of expenditure would change the balance into a deficit, even if the income remained the same. This year there is not likely to be any substantial change in the income but next year a fairly large reduction must be anticipated.

27/10/21.

(Signed) A. E. WHEELER.

RECEIPTS.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Union Fees		2,312 12 4	
Fare of Ground		7 0 0	
Grading		3 0 0	
Staff Athletics Club			
1919-20	(10 10 0)		
1920-21	(50 0 0)		
Less grant for Cricket month		40 10 0	
Balance from sale of Fiveston Carbs		45 5 3	
Balance from sale of Fiveston		0 12 11	
Sale of glass receptacles		1 0 0	
Yorkshire Penny Bank Interest		2 4 5	
Dividends			
Nat. War Bonds	(25 0 0)		
" (converted)	(25 14 1)		
War Loan	(25 5 2)		
		15 19 8	
		(2,191 0 2)	
EXPENDITURE.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Rugby Football Club		79 15 2	
Association Football Club		94 16 7	
Hockey (Men's)		66 6 9	
(Women's)		65 4 3	
Lacrosse		60 8 6	
Harriers		22 6 8	
Gymnasium		149 9 4	
Cricket		87 9 7	
Lawn Tennis		127 8 8	
Swimming		59 3 9	
Road Club (ground)		49 8 0	
Press Club		12 11 2	
Chess Club		1 30 0	
Debating Society		35 11 2	
Men's Common Rooms College Rd. & De Grey Ter.		17 11 0	
(Medical School)		25 0 0	
S.R.C. (Medical School)		4 0 0	
Women's Common Rooms College Road		14 13 0	
(Medical School)		8 14 0	
Conversations Delect		25 16 0	
Freshers' Sackery Delect		1 13 6	
University Dance Delect		8 9 8	
Penny Drive Hall (concedible, Programmes, &c.)		3 0 6	
Leeds University Sports Delect		25 17 6	
(Business Delect)		1 11 2	
Christie Sports (Manchester)		7 2 0	
Inter-Varsity Sports (Liverpool)		11 8 8	
(Women's) (Liverpool)		2 15 4	
1919-20, Social Evening, typing plays		1 14 0	
Lawnwood - Longthorpe, planning, &c.		12 10 11	
Batman, locker house, &c.		70 4 7	
Batman, turning pavilion roof		12 11 3	
Verity, cricket gate		7 4 0	
Spring Cart		17 17 0	
Cart & Frackland, painting outside		32 0 0	
Golf, road		5 10 3	
Horse, lawn, horse, Hanson		2 13 6	
" pool, Dulle		1 6 0	
" pool, Dulle, (67 2s. 6d.; Key, 28 6s. 0d.)		34 13 6	
Scarf, Lamps, mirror, &c.		9 4 0	
Thorp, brushes and needles		3 3 2	
Swansea, sewing		14 0 8	
Swansea, towels		5 14 8	
Holker, point		2 30 7	
Thorp, cricket marker, tape, &c.		4 14 4	
Roberts, machines repaired		16 2 0	
Sand (Hagard) and Carving (Barker)		10 0 0	
Stones, Tag-of-War rope		2 15 10	
Wood, van, sharpening		1 0 0	
Woodland Park - Petty, pens (L.T.C., R.F.C., A.F.C.)		15 0 0	
" Dressing Room		5 8 0	
" Smith, wire netting (half shaft)		5 14 7	
College Road Tennis Courts, Blackburn & Mitchell		19 16 10	
Groundsman, wages, &c.		469 19 0	
" Health Insurance Stamps		5 0 0	
Washing of Towels and needles		19 15 0	
Miss Gardner (Clock)		44 19 2	
" Latin Stamps (Health & Unemployment)		1 3 8	
Union and Club photographs and printing		10 0 6	
Expenses of representatives to Dances		4 30 7	
" " I.V.A.R.		1 1 4	
" Conferences		16 17 9	
Handbook, Jackson		60 8 0	
Printing and Stationery, Innes & Sney (48 7 8)		48 7 8	
Less Stationery for sale		(28 2 8)	
		20 5 0	
Postage, &c. Union Sec. (6 18s., Athletics Sec.		7 8 3	
" 9d., Treasurer, &c. 4d.		6 19 6	
Beas & Halliday, stationery		8 4 6	
Account Book		1 2 9	
Typewriter, repairs		2 0 0	
Cheque Books (1919-20 and 1920-21)		2 0 0	
Soap Book, preliminary expenses		2 0 0	
Glance to Geydon		45 8 0	
Cockney, table, for arm, &c. (De Grey Terrace)		2 1 8	
Pearce, engraving		6 0 8	
Dunne & Durdin, steel die		2 2 2	
Hedley & Co.		5 0 0	
Subscription to Inter-University Association		5 0 0	
" Athletic Board		5 0 0	
" Sports Cup		8 0 11	
Dignity Day celebration		20 5 0	
Excess of amount paid for Stationery over amount		16 5 9	
" recovered from sales		38 3 4	
" Rates		15 8 0	
" Income Tax (Lancashire)		2 2 2	
" Union Rent		0 16 0	
" Insurance, fire		3 19 5	
" " accident		1 4 8	
" " horse		0 2 6	
" Electric Light		1 4 0	
" Water		10 10 0	
" Payment to Retirement Fund (Annuity)		25 0 0	
		2,142 15 3	
		(144 19 5)	
		(144 19 5)	

Examined and found correct.

A. WHEELER, 2703 Gt., 1921.

(2,191 0 2)

A few thoughts on Art

Arising from a Lecture delivered by the Vice-Chancellor to the Literary and Historical Society on November 14th, 1921.

IT would be in vain for me to attempt to give a full account of the lecture which prompted this article; and for two reasons. First: artistically I am a layman and cannot pretend to have grasped and assimilated all the many points with which the Vice-Chancellor dealt in a particularly "meaty" lecture. Second: my notes were taken in the dark, and my writing, bad enough at the best of times, is, in the circumstances, almost unreadable. But out of a lecture full of matter and ideas there emerged one or two lines of thought which I did grasp and which may prove of interest to the general mass of students, whatever their particular vocations.

In the first place, and this arises from the lecture as a whole and was not dealt with by the Vice-Chancellor, the more one hears or reads about Art, the more one is driven to the conclusion that there is no such thing as an unsophisticated view of art. What does the man mean who appeals for such a view? He may mean two things I think. (1) The attitude of a child to one of its own drawings; or (2) The attitude of that elusive creature "the average man" before an accepted work of art. It is questionable how far (1) is unsophisticated at all, for who is able to enter into the child's thoughts as it sits, obviously very well satisfied, in front of the strange distorted rendering of what it sees or imagines? And (2) certainly is not unsophisticated. The "average man" is really the most sophisticated, conventionally hide-bound of all men. So firmly is he fixed in his own "rut" that he is unable to detach his real inner self from his conventional everyday self. Unless a work of art reminds him of something it leaves him cold. He wants his music to remind him of guns or a storm at sea, something tangible, or else he likes it to tell a story. And obliging publishers give suggestive titles to music which can never have suggested them to a reasonable being and we get "Moonlight" and "Pathetic" Sonatas. Sometimes composers themselves succumb to temptation and produce an "1812," which is only a glorified "Battle March of Delhi." The same is true of painting. "The Average Man" demands a cow or a sheep and if he doesn't get it he raises a clamour and protests that Art is becoming detached from life. He forgets, if he ever knew, that Art is not photography; that it is not sufficient to be simply passive before a work of art; that its effect, unlike that of a pin, is not inevitable. He must put himself in the proper state of mind in order to appreciate. Occasionally, at the drama for instance, he is forced into the proper state of mind. The theatre itself, the orchestra and the realism of the stage are sufficient to separate the two entities which compose all of us. He is *compelled* into sympathy with the characters in the play he is watching. But the appeal of a painting is less pointed, less compelling than that of drama. To put oneself into the proper state of mind to appreciate a fine picture demands a conscious effort which the average man is only too often unwilling to make. He must rid himself of preconceived notions and become, as it were, a blank, but a blank willing to be impressed.

And having achieved this attitude towards a picture, what is he to look for? Certainly not the portrayal solely of persons and scenes; Artists aim much deeper than that mere likeness. It is spiritual things, their own souls, and their emotional sense of reality which they strive to impress. Millet, for instance, was not satisfied with the mere accurate representation of the peasants amongst whom he lived but in his own way he has depicted the pity and humility which are two of their greatest characteristics. And Monet and Renoir, by the juxtaposition of colours,

strove to realise in Art the nature of light—and so on. The whole history of Art consists of such attempts to "get behind" the objects themselves to their real significance, and to translate that into terms of lines and colours.

The ostensible subject round which the Vice-Chancellor wove his very wide lecture was the three French Revolutionary artists, Paul Cezanne (1839-1906), Gauguin (1845-1903) and Van Gogh (a Dutchman working in France, 1851-1890) but before dealing with them, he showed lantern slides of pictures by the old masters, insisting on the necessity of keeping these now generally accepted works in mind as standards by which the achievements of the "moderns" might be judged. Many even of the old masters were considered revolutionary in their own days, and treated accordingly. A knowledge of the history of art should make art critics the most humble of men, for it is one long story of faulty judgments. El Greco, Claude, Turner, Rembrandt, Goethe, Wm. Blake, Corot and Constable were all regarded by some of their contemporaries as the producers of ugly and extravagant works; yet, to-day, they are accepted as "classics." History, in art at any rate, repeats itself; an art tradition is made, revolutionaries depart from it and the direction in which they move becomes in turn tradition, only to be rebelled against in due course. Such a history should make us cautious of passing hasty judgments, for the apparently most absurd of modern creations may be destined to fix the tradition and conservatism of the future against which young rebels will protest.

In conclusion I will give the rules impressed on us by the Vice-Chancellor which he considers should guide us in forming judgments on modern painting.

1. Never pretend to like anything because some accepted authority says it is good.
2. Don't make up your mind hurriedly.
3. Don't become immersed in modernism, test your judgment by the side of the old masters.

* * * * *

There is, by the way, an exhibition of paintings at the Leeds Art Gallery by painters of the Barbizon School (Corot, Daubigny, Diaz, etc.) with whom Cezanne, Gauguin and Van Gogh were closely connected, which is well worth a visit.

* * * * *

There is also an exhibition of drawings and paintings by Sir Chas. Holmes, Director of the National Gallery, who lectured at the University on November 22nd.

H.S.P.

Acknowledgments

The Editor acknowledges the receipt of the following:—

<i>The Presidency College Magazine</i> (Calcutta).	<i>The Northerner</i> (Armstrong College) 2 copies.
<i>Bedford College Magazine</i> (London).	<i>The Microcosm</i> .
<i>The Gong</i> (Nottingham).	<i>The Mermaid</i> (Birmingham).
<i>The Student</i> (Edinburgh) 2 copies.	<i>The Sphinx</i> (Liverpool).
<i>The Phoenix</i> (Imperial College of Science and Technology).	<i>The Serpent</i> (Manchester) 2 copies.
<i>Tamias</i> (University College, Reading).	<i>The Otago University Review</i> , New Zealand.
<i>Clare Market Review</i> (London School of Economics).	

"The Principle of Equality"

IT is uncertain whether Mr. Stephen Leacock is a humorist with a partiality for economics or an economist with a strong sense of humour. He possesses the virtues of both without the vices of either. Sad to say, it was the "humorist" who drew crowds of "bright faces" to the Great Hall on November 30th, when Professor Leacock spoke on "The Principle of Equality."

As in honour bound, he opened in lighter vein—but ere many minutes had flown by he put his speech in a nutshell, stating "that the principle of equality was greatly overdone." This did not mean that he was suspicious of democracy—he regarded it as the essential pathway to progress. But we must not forget that the idea that all men are equal in point of rights is, comparatively, only a mushroom growth. Whence did it come? Not from Greece or Rome, but as a corollary of Protestantism. Life is not made up of hermetically sealed compartments. "The Protestant had to work out his own salvation, he had to reject authority and choose between right and wrong in the spiritual world—and he inevitably did the same in the material world. Thus Milton held that obedience to the State was conditioned by our own judgments regarding right and wrong. It only required a century more for the individual to be regarded as the alpha and omega, the source and explanation of society. Rousseau (whom we know wisely but not well) preached this doctrine; it reached its apogee in Jefferson's "Declaration" and the "sacred rights of mankind" of the French Revolution.

This principle of equality, of kinship together, appeals warmly to something within us, although men are not equal in muscle, brain or wealth. It was the basis of our "individual equalitarian democracy." But democracy helps bribery—it gets men together more easily. The *vox populi* is far too often the *vox diaboli*! In short, we are a poor lot. Democracy is only a form—it is the public spirit, the patriotism behind, which count. We are, as yet, only at the beginning of the problem of popular sovereignty—and we shall not progress until we get back to "inequality," recognising the good and the bad, the weak and the strong, the high and the low. All this by way of introduction.

"We have aimed at equality far too much in education. We put in pulp and pass it through a standardised process, all alike and everybody the same, till we get the standardised newspapers issuing from the other end. The American teacher's desire is uniformity—keeping the class back until the fool clears the fence. We must make men and not mannequins, or we shall 'pip,' and Russia shows what 'pipping' means. We are not all alike, most of us are not very brilliant. We must look after the highly endowed individual, he does more for society than a hundred others. The Universities must foster capacity and not 'uniformitarianism.' Don't let literature be the catalogue of dead men's judgments; if you like Ella Wheeler Wilcox better than Shakespeare, say so; if you like my books better than Shakespeare's, say so; he's 'safely stowed.'"

"We used to talk of the 'true economic man' as a 'mass of enlightened selfishness.' We became ashamed of him and lost him, now we want him back. We look upon the Government to help us when we are too lazy to help ourselves. We must get back to the old individual independence—not to the old extreme, but one extreme is as bad as another. The individual effort for the reward alone is good enough for society. The profiteer isn't a bad fellow, we used to call him 'captain of industry' and 'empire builder' a few years ago.

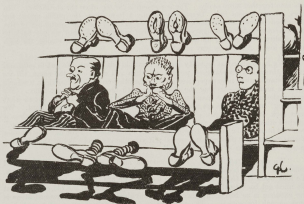
"We are too standardised, we are clipped like privet hedges. We have, in America, even a "close season" for straw hats. The dominant opinion has force of law—like a species of *Oxymanthas*—even in the question of women smoking cigarettes. Cigarettes are bad, but the equalitarian iron clamp is far worse. To go forward, we must step back to the principle of inequality. You won't agree with me—but it will be food for thought for those who read such."

The appreciation, applause and hearty vote of thanks showed the sincerity of our thanks. We are deeply grateful to Professor Leacock for letting us, for one far-too-short half-hour, breathe in wisdom at his feet.

The *Gryphon* is not a pulpit. But one thing must be said. We have become too standardised in habit and education. That we admit, and must change. But the weakness of to-day lies not in our equality, but in our selfishness. Men are not equal in endowment, but if Love is the supreme reality of the Universe, they are equal in value. The æconomic man died because he was never born. What the world needs is not working for personal ends; it is not enough to work for the mere reward, man has wider ideals than that. What is needed is more altruism—in itself a transcendental form of selfishness. The salving of civilisation can only be accomplished through brotherhood, following the precepts of One, Who, two thousand years ago said "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you." And the building of the new order lies perhaps more than we think, in our hands.

Professor Leacock feared that, before he had finished, an abysmal gloom would settle on the "bright faces" of his hearers. He will be glad to know that the only gloomy face was that of the present writer, who couldn't read his notes.

W.L.



HOW TO PREVENT STAMPING IN LECTURES

Proceedings of the Union Committee

THE Third Meeting of the Union Committee was held in the Board Room, College Road, on Tuesday, November 1st, 1921, at 2.30 p.m.

Present: Twenty-five members.

Mr. H. L. ROBINSON in the Chair.

- (1) Proposed and seconded that the Minutes of the last Meeting be approved.—*Carried.*

The Hon. Secretary read the report of the action taken with regard to Minutes II. 20, 24.

- (2) Proposed and seconded that Minute II. 16 be amended to read "£1 1s. 0d. subscribed" instead of "for every £1 1s. 0d. subscription, the subscription to stand at £1 1s. 0d."—*Carried.*
- (3) Proposed and seconded that Items 1, 2, 4 and 6 of the recommendations of the General Athletics Committee be approved.—*Carried.*
- (4) Proposed and seconded that the Executive of the General Athletics Committee, the Hon. Treasurer and Hon. Secretary, are empowered to make an agreement with Messrs. C. J. Hardy & Co. Ltd., regarding the supply of all University sports goods.—*Carried.*
- (5) Proposed and seconded that Item No. 7 in the General Athletics recommendations be referred back for further consideration.
- (6) Proposed and seconded that the following estimates be approved and sanctioned for payments.

	£	s.	d.
Rugby Football Club (8)
Rag, November 5th
Chess Club
Gymnasium
Harriers
Women's Fives (8)
W.R.C. (Medical)
Cricket Club (P)
Women's Netball
Tea for Union Committee (per month)
Office Chair and Cushion
Tea for Joint Meeting

Carried.

- (7) Proposed and seconded that all resolutions affecting Financial Matters which are brought direct to the Union Committee must be referred to the Finance Committee, together with the action taken by the Union Committee.—*Carried.*
- (8) Proposed and seconded that the Balance Sheet for the year 1920-21, read by Professor Connal, be approved and that a hearty vote of thanks be accorded him.—*Carried.*
- (9) Proposed and seconded that the recommendations of a Joint Meeting of the Student Controlling Bodies be approved.—*Carried.*

- (10) Mr. H. L. Robinson and Mr. S. J. Partridge were elected on the Advisory Committee to consider the Electoral Reform Scheme.
- (11) Proposed and seconded that the proposals of the Tennis Club, regarding Sunday play be accepted.—*Carried*.
- (12) Proposed and seconded that a notice regarding Dress on Tennis Courts be posted at the discretion of the Tennis Committee.—*Carried*.
- (13) Proposed and seconded that the action of the Union Executive with regard to the Inter-Varsity Athletics Board be confirmed.—*Carried*.
- (14) Proposed and seconded that Union approve of the recommendations of the delegate to the I.V.A.B., viz. :—
The Annual Subscription of the sum of £2 2s. be paid.
That elections of the Officers of the I.V.A.B. take place in June instead of October.
—*Carried*.
- (15) Proposed and seconded that the Rugby, Association and Hockey Clubs be invited to meet the General Athletics Committee with a view to coming to an agreement on the question of long distance matches.—*Carried*.
- (16) Proposed and seconded that the resignation of Mr. G. M. Miller from all Union Committees be accepted with much regret.—*Carried*.
- (17) Proposed and seconded that the Hon. Secretary write a letter to the men desiring to become members of the Union stating that Rule D, page 114 of the official handbook does not entitle them to take part in University Athletics.—*Carried*.
- (18) Proposed and seconded that Mr. Cannon be informed that the matter of the Old Students' Association does not now come within the jurisdiction of the Union Committee.—*Carried*.
- (19) Proposed and seconded that the Union Committee confirm the sentiments contained in the President's letters to Mr. Lupton and to the Northern Utilities Motor Company.—*Carried*.
- (20) Proposed and seconded that the matter of petty thieving be laid before the Vice-Chancellor, and that the Union Committee be prepared to go to the length of employing a private detective to try and stop it.—*Carried*.

The Meeting adjourned at 5.50 p.m.

H. MARSDEN, Hon. Secretary,
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