

Price 6d.

# THE GRYPHON

The Journal of the University of Leeds



NEW SERIES  
VOL. 13, No. 4

*2nd copy*

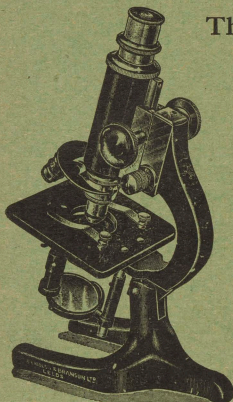
FEB., 1932



# REYNOLDS & BRANSON, LTD.

MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS and DEALERS in every description of  
SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS, and CHEMICALS :: British-made Glass,  
Porcelain, Nickel Ware, and Filter Papers.

Grand Prix & Gold Medal Awards Turin. Gold Medals, London & Allahabad. Silver Medals, Leeds, Hull, York



## The "R. & B." Microscope.

Suitable for  
Medical & Science  
Students, etc.

This Instrument has been designed and made in our Works. It has rack and pinion coarse adjustment, fine adjustment, square stage, substage ring tube of standard gauge to take condenser, polariscope, etc. A screw focussing substage can be fitted when desired.

Price with 1 in. and  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. objective .. £8 18s. 6d.

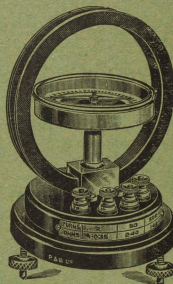
Price with 1 in. and  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. objective .. £9 3s. 6d.

Detailed circular on request.

Microscopes in stock by  
Watson, Swift, Beck,  
Zeiss, Leitz, Reichert,  
Spencer, etc.

Catalogue of Microscopes (1931 Edition) on Application.

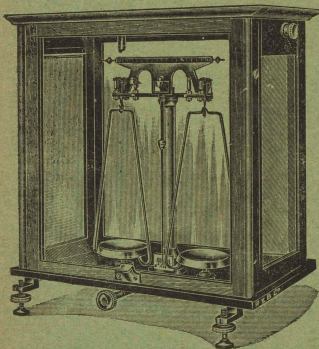
## "R. & B." TANGENT GALVANOMETER.



This instrument is provided with aluminium ring  $6\frac{1}{2}$  ins. diameter, 3 windings of 2, 50 and 500 turns respectively, brass compass box  $4\frac{1}{2}$  ins. diameter, antiparallel mirror, graduated metal scale, needle with aluminium pointer andagate centre, mounted on aluminium base, with terminals and levelling screws. The compass box and ring can be rotated so that the coil may be set in the magnetic meridian.

The aluminium ring and base are black enamelled, the compass box and terminals are chromium plated.

PRICE - £2 5s. 0d.



### LABORATORY WARE,

Glass, Porcelain, Silica and Nickel.

### LAMP - BLOWN LABORATORY GLASSWARE

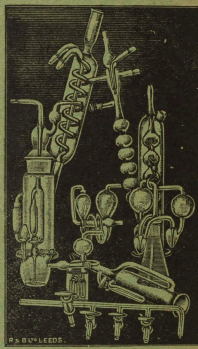
repaired or made to order in our Glass-blowing Department,

BALANCES and WEIGHTS for all Scientific purposes.

Balances and Apparatus repaired in our own Workshops.

### CHEMICAL, PHYSICAL, OPTICAL, PHOTOGRAPHIC & WIRELESS APPARATUS.

CHEMICALS, Analytical, Technical and A.R. BENCHES & FITTINGS for Chemical, Physical & Technical Laboratories.



CATALOGUES POST FREE.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

ENQUIRIES INVITED.

Telegrams: "Reynolds, Leeds."

Telephones: Leeds 20047 and 22702.

12, Briggate & 14, Commercial St., Leeds.



TWO POPULAR HOTELS IN CENTRAL LONDON.

OPPOSITE THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

# THACKERAY HOTEL

GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON, W.C.1

NEAR THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

# KINGSLEY HOTEL

HART ST., BLOOMSBURY SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.1

200 Rooms in each Hotel. — Comfort and Refinement.

Hot and Cold Water and Electric Fires in all Bedrooms.

**BEDROOM, BREAKFAST & ATTENDANCE from 8/6 per night.**

*Inclusive Terms (November to March) at specially reduced rates.*

TELEGRAMS:—

Thackeray Hotel: "THACKERAY, LONDON."

Kingsley Hotel: "BOOKCRAFT, LONDON."

SEE OUR WINDOWS—THEY ARE WORTH IT

Telephone  
24274

78 Years in  
New Briggate

FOR YOUR  
GLASS & CHINA

**J. HAWKINS & CO.**

**THE HEADROW, LEEDS**

ADJOINING THE  
PARAMOUNT THEATRE

*We invite you to look round our Showrooms any time you wish  
and so keep in touch with the latest in Glass and China*

GOODS DELIVERED ANYWHERE

SAFE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED



# NATIONAL UNION OF TEACHERS

HAMILTON HOUSE, MABLEDON PLACE, W.C.1.

## 1930 Record.

Membership .. ..	138,000
New Members .. ..	11,000
Net Increase .. ..	3,000

## Finance.

Total Funds .. ..	£997,000
Increase, 1930 .. ..	£82,000

The National Union of Teachers is the largest professional organisation in the World, and is accepted by Parliament, by the Board of Education, by Local Education Authorities, and by Foreign Countries, as representative of the Profession.

Membership is open to ALL Teachers.

The Union protects its Members in every phase of professional life.

To young Teachers with high professional ideals, the Union offers special attractions.

## Expenditure, 1930.

Legal and Parliamentary .. ..	£8,000
Tenure .. ..	£1,000
Teachers' Pensions and Salaries ..	£2,000
Sustentation .. ..	£6,000
Educational and Professional Services to Members .. ..	£30,000



## TRAVEL TICKETS

**DEAN & DAWSON**  
LTD.

**51, BOAR LANE  
LEEDS**

## HOLIDAYS

at HOME  
ABROAD

*Pleasure Cruises*

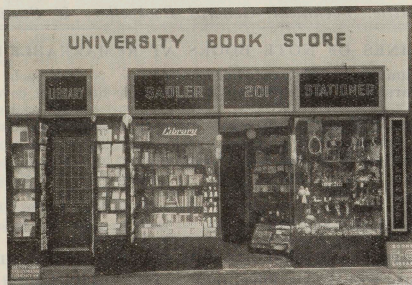
Inclusive or Independent Arrangements for Holidays at British Resorts, on the Continent, etc. Quotations and Itineraries gratis.

OFFICIAL AGENTS FOR L.N.E. RAIL AND ROAD SERVICES.

Extensively Stocked Dept. of New and Second-hand Text Books.

**SADLER'S**

Note and  
Loose Leaf  
Ring Books,  
SpringBack  
Binders,  
Crest Paper  
and  
Envelopes.



Large  
Selection  
Standard  
Makes  
of  
Fountain  
Pens  
in stock.

**201, WOODHOUSE LANE, LEEDS,**  
*JUST ABOVE THE UNIVERSITY.*

Students' Book and Stationery requirements fully catered for. Telephone 22236.



Guaranteed

Reliable

## Waterproofs & Raincoats

Waterproof Motor Cycling Suits, Overalls, Leggings, etc.  
Wellington Boots      Overshoes      Driving Gloves  
India-Rubber Hot Water Bottles

WE STOCK

EVERYTHING TO KEEP YOU  
DRY IN WET WEATHER

Manufacturers of every description of India-Rubber and Waterproof Goods

# LEEDS RUBBER CO.

Tel.  
22622

12, BOAR LANE, LEEDS

Tel.  
22622

## BEANS' BOOKSHOP

32, BASINGHALL STREET, LEEDS (Six doors below Bond Street)

Scientific, Technical, General Booksellers & Stationers.

NEW LINES OF NOTE BOOKS AT REMARKABLE PRICES.

8" × 6½" "Monster," 200 pages, ruled single lines . . 5d. each 3/9 per doz.

9" × 7" "Varsity," 120 pages, ruled close single lines, stiff covers 9d. each 8/- per doz.

9" × 7" "New Varsity," 220 pages, ruled close single lines, stiff covers 1/- each 10/6 per doz.

Leeds Loose Leaf File and Note Book, without loose sheets

Small 4to, 10" × 8" 4/- per doz.

Do. do. do. 4to, 12" × 9" 4/6 per doz.

Do. do. do. Foolscap, 13" × 9½" 5/- per doz.

These Files are made with loose tags that can easily be opened and papers removed or put in. They open flat for writing.

CHEAPEST AND BEST STORAGE FILE FOR LOOSE SHEETS.

Paper for use with Leeds Files, ruled or plain, punched to fit—

9" × 7" ruled, per packet (50) 8d.

Do. do. do. 10½" × 8" " " (50) 9d.

Do. do. do. 12½" × 8½" " " (50) 1/-



## Contents.

	PAGE
EDITORIAL .. .. .	127
NOTES AND COMMENTS .. .. .	128
NEWS:—University Intelligence .. .. .	130
O.S.A. .. .. .	171
Athletic Notes .. .. .	164
University Societies .. .. .	168
Hostel Notes .. .. .	170
Union Notes .. .. .	151
M.R.C. Notes .. .. .	152
APATHY OF STUDENTS .. .. .	J. Haller .. .. . 132
TEN YEARS' WORK .. .. .	133
VALENTINES .. .. .	134
SHORT PROPHETIC NOTE .. .. .	Bismark Brown <i>L. H. S. more</i> .. .. . 138
WINTER CLIMBING .. .. .	K.M. <i>or H. H. S.</i> .. .. . 140
"THE GRYPHON" POETS .. .. .	K.W.W. .. .. . 142
SAUCE FOR THE GOOSE .. .. .	J.C.K.A. <i>W. H. S.</i> .. .. . 143
SUNSETS .. .. .	N.A.B. <i>W. H. S.</i> .. .. . 144
"THE TYKE" .. .. .	G.A.F. <i>W. H. S.</i> .. .. . 146
AMERICAN RUGBY (concluded) .. .. .	Professor J. H. Jones .. .. . 146
PROFESSOR GLASSBREAKER .. .. .	A. C. Cooper .. .. . 148
EXAMINATION CEREMONY .. .. .	Ber <i>H. H. S.</i> .. .. . 149
THE THREE MEN .. .. .	E.M.J. <i>W. H. S.</i> .. .. . 150
UNIVERSITY LABOUR FEDERATION CONFERENCE .. .. .	F.C.M. <i>W. H. S.</i> .. .. . 152
CONSERVATIVE CONFERENCE .. .. .	H.M.L. <i>W. H. S.</i> .. .. . 153
REVIEWS:—"Sot" .. .. .	S.E. <i>W. H. S.</i> .. .. . 154
"A Primer of Economic Geography" .. .. .	E.J. <i>W. H. S.</i> .. .. . 155
"Economics: The Study of Wealth" .. .. .	D.T.W. <i>W. H. S.</i> .. .. . 155
"The Absurdity of Christianity" .. .. .	E.S. <i>W. H. S.</i> .. .. . 156
CORRESPONDENCE .. .. .	.. .. . 157
MUSIC NOTES .. .. .	E.B.T. <i>W. H. S.</i> .. .. . 159
POETRY:—"Love" .. .. .	W.H. <i>(W. H. S. in 0.5)</i> .. .. . 161
"Waldersauchen" .. .. .	J. R. Heppenstall .. .. . 162
"L'Orangerie, Strasbourg" .. .. .	J. R. Heppenstall .. .. . 162
"Concentration" .. .. .	Philo. .. .. . 162
"Despair" .. .. .	Philo. .. .. . 162
SHOES AND SHIPS AND SEALING WAX .. .. .	.. .. . 163
ILLUSTRATIONS:—Canal, Woodley .. .. .	C. Harrison .. .. . 129
University Tower, Bristol .. .. .	C. Harrison .. .. . 145
Wells Cathedral .. .. .	C. Harrison .. .. . 156
"The Gryphon" Poet .. .. .	J.C.K.A. <i>W. H. S.</i> .. .. . 165
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS .. .. .	.. .. . 141
"GRYPHON" STAFF .. .. .	.. .. . 128

# MIDLAND BANK

LIMITED

An office, known as the  
UNIVERSITY BRANCH,  
is now open in

## WOODHOUSE LANE, LEEDS

under the supervision of Mr. J. A. TAYLOR,  
Manager of the Hyde Park, Leeds, Branch.

Hours of Business :

Saturday 9 a.m. to 12 noon ; other days, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

TELEPHONE : HEADINGLEY 52088.

" THE SERVICE OF THE MIDLAND BANK " obtainable on application, describes  
the various facilities at this office.

Good Clothes are Cheaper than  
Ready Mades or " Hand-me-Downs."

## Buy Clothes from a Tailor.

SUITS, PLUS FOUR'S, OVERCOATS,  
Cut and made on the premises at

# VARLEY'S

213, WOODHOUSE LANE ∴ LEEDS

(Near end of Reservoir Street)

Plus 4 Suits from . . £3 10 0.

Indigo Blue Serge Suit £4 4 0.

'Phone 24144.

Business Hours : 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.

Other times by Appointment.

Grams. 24144 Leeds.



# THE GRYPHON.

## THE JOURNAL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS.

*"The Gryffon never spreadeth her wings in the sunne when she hath any siche feathers; yet have wee ventured to present our exercises before your judgements when wee know them full well of weak matter; yielding ourselves to the curtesie which wee have ever found than to the preciseness which wee ought to feare."—LXLV.*

---

### Editorial.

LOYALTY is both difficult to define and difficult to practise. Perhaps it would be better to describe it as that peculiar human quality which makes men adhere to some cause or organisation through what is popularly known as "thick and thin." Whether such adherence is morally right often doesn't enter into the question. Loyalty is often blind to everything other than that to which it clings. The fact remains that we all have in some measure certain interests to which we are always loyal and true. Such interests may lay in the realm of politics, religion, education, or any of those other matters which, by their very controversial nature, call upon their supporters for unswerving loyalty. There comes the time, too, when loyalties clash: our ardent support of a certain political institution may be absolutely at variance with that special loyalty we owe to particular religious views. It is then that we realise the difficulty both in defining loyalty and in bringing it into practice. It is in full appreciation of these difficulties that we broach the question of loyalty to the University in connection with games, a question that has long troubled those who are responsible for the organisation of sport at Leeds.

The situation in brief is this. It is a deplorable fact that a large body of students fail—and have failed for some time—to take full or even any advantage of the excellent facilities for sport offered by the University to its members. The result is obvious. The University, while being extraordinarily successful in all quarters of the sports-field, is nevertheless not able to make full use of the material at its disposal. Among the numerous students whose faces are never seen at Lawnswood must be many who could make a really useful contribution to our successes in a large variety of games. The ever-changing nature of the personnel is always creating gaps in teams that must be filled by capable players, while a better response to the appeal for support would undoubtedly lead to the creation of more teams if it became necessary to absorb newcomers into University games. This failure to take part in the sports life of the University is by no means due to general apathy or, to use a popular term, the decadence of our youth. Certainly there are many who neither show nor wish to show any interest in games: to these we would point out that they are failing in loyalty to their University. There is no difficulty in definition or practice here: unhindered by any other sporting claims, they owe it as their duty to take part in University games. The exercise gained thereby will be of undoubted benefit to themselves and possibly of great value to the University as a whole. Excuses that students are indifferent at games bear no weight at a University where the worst of players, provided he shows keenness and energy, will find some scope for his athletic inclinations.

But there is another class of student who is never seen on the University playing fields, and here loyalty to the University comes into conflict with other claims. Large numbers of students, far from being "slackers," play regularly in various games, not for the University, but for other clubs, Old Boys' Associations, their district teams and the like. We admit that they do owe allegiance to their old schools or to the districts in which they happen to live, but we would submit that the claims of the University outweigh any others. In the case of conflicting loyalties, a choice has to be made and the students must realise that the demands of the University in matters of sport come before those of any other institution in which they may happen to be interested. By entering the University they are morally pledged to enter fully into its life and activities, not least among which is the sports-field. After all, we are only in the University for a very short time, and during those few years everybody should throw their fullest energy into all branches of its life: there are many years ahead to fulfil those demands of other institutions on our athletic abilities, but the exercise of our loyalties to the University in the realm of sport can, by their very nature, be only of very brief duration.

The whole question is being considered by the Union Committee, with a view to exercising its power of suspension on offending players, but we feel that an appeal to the loyalty of students in this matter may prove of more effect than anything in the nature of compulsion.

## Notes and Comments.

### Social Service.

We should like to call the attention of men students to a very valuable piece of social work in which the Lord Mayor of Leeds is very anxious the University should co-operate. An attempt is being made to organise clubs where the unemployed can find healthy recreation and refuge from the streets during the Winter months. Such clubs will rely for much of their success on the support forthcoming in the way of man-power, and here students may be of great assistance by helping in the organisation of entertainments, giving talks, leading debates and mixing generally with the men. Mr. Grist is particularly interested in the scheme and is showing an example to other prospective speakers by lecturing to the men on bird-life. Educational matters, sports and hobbies are among the subjects that suggest themselves for talks by students. Any students interested in this work should communicate with the Social Service Secretary, E. A. Metcalfe.

### The New Term.

Now that the bogey of examinations and their results has been shaken off until June, the new term has begun with a very inviting programme of dances and other social events. The notice board is, if possible, more crowded than ever, while the artists—who, by the way, seem to have few aspirations in the direction of *The Gryphon*—have produced some of their most ingenious efforts to relieve the tension of work.

### Congratulations.

The engagement is announced between Miss C. L. Haigh, B.A., and Mr. W. L. Williamson, two well-known personalities among Leeds students. Mr. Williamson is noted chiefly for his work in connection with the Rag Revue.



### University Colours.

The Press with unflinching regularity has once more discovered that the University is "up in arms at the unauthorised use of its colours, in the form of ties and scarves, by outsiders." "Undergrad," whoever he may be, seems to have been responsible for this fresh outbreak of verbosity on the question by writing a letter of complaint to a local newspaper, but the popular Press immediately converted this solitary individual into a composite mass of students, whom it depicted as protesting violently against this infringement of their rights in the sartorial world. We admit that for many reasons it is highly undesirable that persons other than those connected with the University should wear our colours, but in the absence of legal safeguards we are powerless to prevent them and, therefore, little purpose is served by frequent unearthing of this hoary problem. The one bright feature of this latest outburst was the quoting of that story about the young man who entered a shop and asked: "Have you any school-ties?" "Yes, sir," came the reply. "What particular school do you want?" "Oh, any good school will do. I'm not fastidious."

### "And How!"

We welcome a suggestion from Columbia University that American professors should be allowed to reside at Leeds University for a period and give such instruction as would be deemed useful by the heads of departments. We feel sure that a few lectures on the American language would be of great service to student "flick fans."

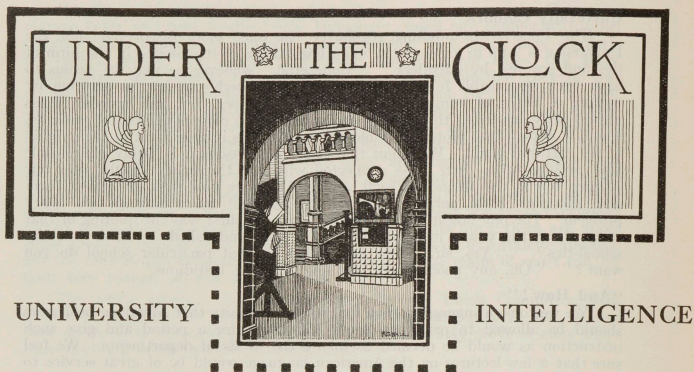


Canal, Woodley,

[C. Harrison.

### "THE GRYPHON."

Last day for copy for the next issue :  
February 19th.



#### A Magnificent Legacy.

An event of great importance to the University took place on January 13th, when Mr. Charles Ratcliffe Brotherton and Mr. Walter Denton handed to the Chairman of the Finance Committee (Sir Ernest Bain) a cheque in payment of the legacy of £100,000 bequeathed for the general benefit of the University by the late Lord Brotherton.

The Chairman, supported by the Pro-Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor, in conveying thanks to the Executors for coming to the Committee in person to make the presentation and for their expressions of goodwill towards the University, took occasion to refer to the remarkable generosity of Lord Brotherton, who, during his lifetime, made gifts to the University amounting to £120,150, chief amongst these gifts being a sum of £20,000 for the endowment of the Chair of Bacteriology and £100,000 for the building of a new Library. The erection of the latter—to be known as "The Brotherton Library"—will be begun shortly, the foundation stone already having been laid by Lord Brotherton himself.

#### The Annual Report.

The second half of 1931 was so full of disquieting incidents in the world of finance and commerce that we are apt to regard the whole year through jaundiced eyes, but taking into account the earlier months we will see that after all the Old Year was not so bad as it is painted. For example, the annual report for the session 1930-31, submitted recently to the Leeds University Court, is extremely bright and encouraging from every aspect. Substantial additions were made to our resources and the number of students showed an increase over the preceding session. The celebration of the centenary of the Medical School was the most important event of the year, while the progress made in the building programme is to be seen in the new Devonshire Hall, Physics Block and Gymnasium and the nearly-completed Chemistry and Pathological Buildings. On the other hand, the University lost, by the death of Lord Brotherton, the most conspicuous benefactor the University has had since its foundation, while the deaths of Mr. J. R. Taylor, Mr. C. E. Brittain, Sir Charles Wilson, Mr. Darcy



Bruce Wilson, Mr. Arthur Smith, Lord Wittenham, Mr. J. E. Crowther, Dr. James Graham, Sir Charles Parsons, Professor W. R. Phillips and Mr. J. B. Hubbersty also deprived it of valued supporters.

### **The Hostel Problem.**

The Vice-Chancellor (Sir James Baillie), in addressing the Court, expressed the hope that in the near future there would be sufficient Hostel accommodation in Leeds to absorb all students who are unable to live at home. All the women, he said, were now living either at home or in Hostel, while the new Devonshire Hall had reduced the number of men students living in lodgings from 300 to about 160. Sir James went on to emphasise the importance of establishing at the earliest possible date an appropriate Union building to take the place of the present inadequate accommodation for the student body.

### **Appointment.**

Mr. Raphael Powell, M.A., B.C.L. (Oxon.), has been appointed to a Lectureship in Law at the University.

### **Colonial Visitors.**

Early in the term, Leeds welcomed a party of South African engineering students from Witwaterstrand University who were touring England to gain a close acquaintance with the engineering industry. A feature of their programme was lunch at Devonshire Hall.

### **Department of Pathology.**

The annual report on the work of the Department of Pathology and Bacteriology, issued by Professor Matthew J. Stuart and Professor J. W. McLeod, shows that progress has been made during the past few years. The number of students attending the various systematic courses in the Department has grown from 81 in 1927 to 134 in 1930. Attention is again directed in the report to the continued increase in the amount of routine work carried out on behalf of the General Infirmary. Professor R. D. Passey adds an abstract report on Experimental Pathology and Cancer Research.

### **Extension Lectures.**

Tutorial classes organised by Leeds University in Yorkshire Centres during the session 1930-31 were attended by 932 students, as compared with 840 in the preceding year, while the number of Extension Lectures held was increased by four to nineteen. The Yorkshire Summer School for Tutorial Class Students, at Saltburn, covered a period of six weeks and was attended by 216 students.

### **Textile Teachers.**

A course of lectures for Textile Teachers has been arranged by the University in conjunction with the Wool Industries Research Association, and will be held in the Textile Lecture Theatre of the University on Saturday afternoons in January, February and March.

### **The Late Bishop Gore.**

The connection between Leeds University and the Community of the Resurrection, Mirfield, through its Hostel and College, calls for especial regret among the Leeds Students at the death of Bishop Charles Gore, founder of the Community. Bishop Gore was to have preached the University sermon last term, but his failing health made the visit impossible and his place was taken

by the Bishop of Llandaff, Father Timothy Rees, another member of the Community. The death of Bishop Gore removes a figure that has dominated the Church for nearly half-a-century through his saintly and intellectual character.

#### Student's Honour.

Vernon Wilson, B.Sc., of the Geology Dept., has been elected a Fellow of the Geological Society. We tender him our heartiest congratulations.

### Apathy of Students.

#### An Appeal by the President of the Union.

I AM forced into writing this article for *The Gryphon* much against my will. It is an action I have always dreaded taking, an action which I hoped I should never have to take. But circumstances have compelled me to do it. *The Gryphon* is your own University magazine and it is by means of its pages I wish to appeal to you. I only wish I could force you, or order you, instead of appealing; but better still, I wish there was no necessity even to appeal to you.

My readers will be wondering how the above paragraphs affect the title of this article. They don't, but I had hoped to break a distasteful subject to you all as decently as I could. At a meeting of the National Union of Students' Executive Committee, at Manchester, early this month, four Universities reported that their Students had decided not to hold their Annual Rag this year, and one of them for ever. Some had even decided not to publish their Rag Magazines this year. Why is this? Granted the financial crisis has made it very hard to extract money from the public for charity, but no one will deny the fact that the hardest-hit person will give a solitary copper on Rag Day. No, the reason is more obvious even than that. It was obvious long before the financial crisis. It has been blatant for two years.

The solution is that the mere handful of workers in every University, who are responsible for organising Rag efforts, are disgusted with the response to their work and appeals. Year by year the band of helpers has got smaller and smaller until at last—and much against the minority's sense of sportsmanship and decency—they have had to give in to the disinterested, don't-care, childish-spirited majority mob.

Study your own University. For the last three years the number of *Tyke* sellers has gradually decreased, until last year even the organising staff were forced to leave their office duties and go out at nine o'clock on the night of *Tyke* Day to sell copies!

The Rag Revue has been a great success, due to tremendous work by 30 people! Did you know that? On Rag Day last year, you could have put the whole lot of "Raggers" in the Education lecture theatre with ease! Yes, out of 1,600 students. Are you ashamed of that! No, I didn't think you would have noticed it.

Now to return to earth. You are simply leaving things to anyone who will do them. Haven't you paid your Union fee! Yes, well come and get full value for your money. Perhaps you don't know what you're supposed to do. If so, read notices, attend meetings, or ask. That is why you were given a tongue in your head.



There used to be a well-known motto when I came up. It was referring to Results Day. "If you have anything to celebrate, do it on Rag Day. If you have anything to drown, do it on Rag Day."

Are you too blasé, or do you take it for granted that your success is warranted and therefore there is no need to be joyful?

University debates, dances, social and athletic functions are badly attended! Why? Because everybody thinks it isn't their job. But it is! The functions are organised for you, not for anyone else. And yet you are too lazy even to state any reason for not wanting them. Are you afraid of something? Perhaps you think your Professor won't agree with your doing anything but work! Believe me, as one who knows, they are the sportiest set of people living!

In Hostels and among Day Students, life nowadays seems to consist of lectures, eating and sleeping. It took many years of hard work by Union officials to secure permission to organise functions for your leisure hours. Now you are wasting that work and showing to the University authorities that you don't want social affairs by not attending them and causing them to be failures.

Wake up, Leeds, there is a job for everyone; and please help us to make Tyke Day and Rag Day unparalleled successes.

JOHN HALLER,  
President L.U.U.

## Ten Years' Work.

### Success of the Leeds University Appointments Board.

THE choice of a vocation and the subsequent finding of suitable appointments are of grave import to the University student in these days of unemployment and commercial upheaval. The possession of a Degree is now no longer the sure guarantee of employment that it was in pre-War days and the graduate may possibly find difficulty in obtaining a suitable post on leaving the University. In Leeds, however, there exists an admirable aid both towards the selection of a suitable course of study and the obtaining of fitting employment in the shape of the University Appointments Board, with whom all students leaving the University are invited to register. A report has just been issued on the first 10 years' work of the Board under the Secretaryship of Mr. W. R. Grist, B.Sc., and the statistics contained therein show that much valuable work has been accomplished during this period. The most important task of the Board has been to collect information relating to careers and to establish contact with employers, including Government Departments, large representative firms, and the Federation of British Industries. The amount of information available relating to openings in industry and public services is now very considerable and is proving of inestimable value to students leaving the University. Enquiries from headmasters of schools, parents of prospective students and others are also received, while the Secretary has given addresses on careers to classes of senior children in some of the large schools in the area. Of course the Board is not able to find work for all students leaving the University, but it can be of great service by giving advice and by putting forward suitable candidates for appointments, as a result of which, as statistics show, large numbers are now in good positions at home and abroad.

It is interesting to note that of 380 students who went down in July, 1930, 153 chose Teaching for their career, 30 Medicine, 21 the Church, 16 Textiles, 16 Engineering, 14 Law and 10 Dentistry.

## Valentines.

The V.C. :—

"Controls them and subdues, transmutes, bereaves,  
Of their bad influence, and their good receives." [WORDSWORTH].

President of the Union :—

"Sail on, O Union, strong and great." [LONGFELLOW].

Secretary of the Union :—

"Again I say : 'Re Joyce, Re Joyce.'" [ENGLISH HYMNAL].

General Athletics Secretary :—

"Let the singing singers  
With vocal voices, most vociferous,  
In sweet vociferation, out-vociferize  
Ev'n sound itself!" [CAREY].

H.P. :—

"Gentle shepherd, tell me where? ....." [SAMUEL HOWARD].

Editor of "The Gryphon" :—

"I am but a gatherer and disposer of other men's stuff." [Sir HENRY WOTTON].

F. H—yt—n :—

"That in the captain's but a choleric word  
Which in the soldier is flat blasphemy." [SHAKESPEARE].

The Student :—

"One eare it heard, at the other out it went." [CHAUCER].

W. H. Wr—ght :—

"One Pinch, a hungry, lean-faced villain,  
A mere anatomy." [SHAKESPEARE].

The B—t—m—n Twins :—

"How happy could I be with either  
Were t'other dear charmer away." [BEGGAR'S OPERA].

R—s— N—wp—rt :—

"The rose that all are praising  
Is not the rose for me." [BAYLY].

Women Students :—

"Sigh no more, ladies, sigh no more,  
Men were deceivers ever." [SHAKESPEARE].

F. C. M—xw—ll and S. G. —v—ns :—

"Brother, Brother, we are both in the wrong." [GAY].



W. S. D—v—s :—

"A faultless body, and a blameless mind." [POPE].

Prof. H—— T—— :—

"His locked, lettered braw brass collar  
Showed him the gentleman and scholar." [BURNS].

The Examiner :—

"Virtuous and vicious every man must be,  
Few in the extreme, but all in the Degree." [WORDSWORTH].

"The Gryphon" Poets :—

"This is the very false gallop of verses." [SHAKESPEARE].

The Swot :—

"There mark what ills the scholar's life assail,  
Toil, envy, want, the patron and the jail." [SAMUEL JOHNSON].

Prof. Br—d—tsky :—

"His cogitative faculties immers'd  
In cogibundity of cogitation." [HENRY CAREY].

E. A. M—tc—lf :—

"A lion among ladies is a most dreadful thing." [SHAKESPEARE].

The Boat Club :—

"On the ear  
Drops the light drip of the suspended oar." [BYRON].

—n—st—s—— N—ich—ls—n :—

"Here then, great Anna! whom three realms obey,  
Dost sometimes counsel take—and sometimes tea." [POPE].

The Debaters :—

"Fire in each eye and papers in each hand  
They rave, recite and madden round the land." [POPE].

J. W. A. S—ngl—t—n :—

"Like a pale martyr in his shirt of fire." [ALEXANDER SMITH].

The Chemistry Department :—

"The rankest compound of villainous smell that ever offended  
nostril." [SHAKESPEARE].

W. L. W—ll——ms—n :—

"The day is past and over." [HYMNS A. & M.].

"Be to her virtues very kind;  
Be to her faults a little blind." [MATTHEW PRIOR].

C—nn——H——gh :—

"Be to his virtues very kind;  
Be to his faults a little blind." [MATTHEW PRIOR—adapted].

**The Music Society :—**

"Made still a blundering kind of melody." [DRYDEN].

**The Women's Union Rooms :—**

"At every word, a reputation dies." [POPE].

**J. L—ghb—wn :—**

"Nose, nose, nose, nose,  
Who gave thee that jolly red nose?" [RAVENSCROFT].

**G. B—r—n :—**

"Delivers in such apt and gracious words,  
That aged ears play truant at his tales,  
And younger hearings are quite ravished,  
So sweet and voluble is his discourse."

**J—yc— —ll—t :—**

"Why don't the men propose, mamma,  
Why don't the men propose?" [THOMAS BAYLY].

**H.O.R. :—**

"There's naught, no doubt, so much the spirit calms  
As rum and true religion." [BYRON].

**— M—ln—r :—**

"Her stature tall—I hate a dumpy woman." [BYRON].

**The O.T.C. :—**

"And raw in fields the rude militia swarms." [DRYDEN].

**The Flick Fan :—**

"What news on the Rialto?" [SHAKESPEARE].

**C. A. S—tcl—ff :—**

"How blest is he who crowns, in shades like these,  
A youth of labour with an age of ease!"

**The English Library :—**

"Thou still unravished bride of quietness,  
Thou foster-child of silence and slow time." [KEATS].

**—l—v— T—rg—s :—**

"A voice so thrilling ne'er was heard  
In Spring-time from the cuckoo-bird."

**D. T. Wr—ght :—**

"I hold here an office merely, and no opinions." [SCHILLER].



—n—d M. J—n—s:—

"Verse sweetens toil, however rude the sound." [RICHARD GIFFORD].

Devonshire Hall:—

"They never taste who drink too much;  
They never think who talk too much." [MATTHEW PRIOR].

C—nst—nc— V—s—:—

"With too much quietness ever to be taught  
With too much thinking to have common thought." [POPE].

N—ncy R—bs—n  
—d—th C—ldw—ll  
—dn— L—yl—nd

} "Under the greenwood tree—" [SHAKESPEARE].

J—hn D—y:—

"If at first you don't succeed,  
Try, try again." [PROVERB].

The Harriers:—

"Who pants for glory finds but short repose;  
A breath nerves him or a breath o'erthrows." [POPE].

"The Gryphon" Staff:—

"The mob of gentlemen who write with ease." [POPE].

"Edu" Students:—

"Al their practices in teaching are frivolous." [THOMAS LODGE].

The Finals Man:—

"Deign on the passing world to turn thine eyes  
And pause awhile from letters to be wise." [DR. JOHNSON].

B—ch Gr—v— House:—

"Here where men sit and hear each other groan." [KEATS].

The "Labs":—

"Gazing thro' these faint smokes curling whitely,  
As thou pliest thy trade in this devil's smithy—  
Which is the poison to poison thee, prithee?" [R. BROWNING].

Language Lecturers:—

"He had a tongue so musculous and subtle, that he could  
twist it up into his nose and deliver a strange kind of speech from  
thence." [SWIFT].

The Climbing Club:—

"I fain would climb but that I fear to fall—  
If thy heart fail thee, why then climb at all?" [RALEIGH and ELIZABETH].

## Short Prophetic Note.

By BISMARCK BROWN.

REMINISCENCES OF THE FUTURE, being a review of the years  
1961—2000, by A 56/B—17105—O.L. Demy 8vo, with Portrait.  
ODDER AND ODDER, 10/6.

**T**HIS very interesting volume is the work of one Hugh Brown, who by "Order in Council for the Abolition of All Names, Christian, Place, Sur or any other Name Soever," enacted on the 151st day of the year 1980, became henceforth on all Government card-indexes just plain A 56/B—17105—O.L., as above. Moreover, he is, or will be, my grandson. Do not, I beg you, stop to ask me how this can be, or yet how this enterprising firm of Publishers can be so ahead of its work that it can publish a book which will not even be written for another 70 years. A very wise man named Lanfranc, an Archbishop of Canterbury, writing just nine centuries ago, has told us that "Rational Explanations are an Intellectual Luxury," and for the present I would ask you to believe him. Thus you shall profit much, I may promise you, for in the volume before us is so rich an unfolding of the Treasures that Time and Science alone can bequeath us that we who are still "*Gementes et flentes in hac lachrymarum valle*" must be made thankful and humble by this vision of the Felicity that is to come. For my part I shall not try to describe this book to you. I shall let it speak with its own persuasive and convincing words. We may well skip the first 70 pages or so, which consist of matter merely introductory to the author's annotated and described Period. The principal occurrence in his first year, 1961, is the Abolition of Families by Act of Parliament :—

"Although families had been dying out," he tells us, "since the last Humane War of 1914-1918, their total disappearance was due to the invention, in 1900, by Professor Max Bosch, of the Educotrope. Now, of course, in 2001, the discovery of Synthetic Man has long made any education superfluous, since when occasion arises we now produce units already trained for that precise position in the State to which Authority has Decreed them. However, the Educotrope is not without a certain antiquarian, and even sentimental interest. It will doubtless find a place in the Museum of Social Progress by the side of Professor Lewis's Divitimeter, whereby in former superstitious times it was thought that rich men could take their money with them when attacked by death. My older readers will remember that all newly-born babies were removed from their mothers and fed into the Educotrope, a machine which reared and educated them, with a very economical consumption of electricity. In this process, the machinery was able to eradicate all traces of any lingering hereditary taints such as religious belief, affection for fellow creatures, quaint notions about personal liberty, etc., etc., all of which had been so obstructive to the Advance of Social Progress. Moreover, the Educotrope was able to iron-out at last all those disturbing varieties of character which our simple forefathers called by the curious and archaic term *individual*, thus ensuring exact uniformity in the Product."

But do not imagine that this happy condition of Society was easily reached. For example, the author describes how the early years of the twentieth century were disturbed by what he calls the Sex War.

"This was very annoying, particularly to the women, who demanded and ultimately won exact equality with men. They became barristers, physicians, blacksmith's strikers, clergy, manual labourers, and even, in rare instances, cooks and dress-designers. It was in 1965 that all 'Differences of Sex Whatever' were abolished by Act of Parliament. Incidentally, this was the last Act of Parliament ever made, Parliament being an ancient institution founded exactly seven centuries before by Simon de Montfort, and abolished by the Socialist Government because of its 'democratic character.' Henceforth all government was by Order in Council, the first such Order being the Abolition of Bad Weather, which had long caused annoyance to the population of these Isles. Also in 1965 York Minster was pulled down to ease the traffic."



We then have a long description of new social institutions, which are being merely advocated in our own times. At present our social reformers still timidly cough and look sideways when they advance such luminously charitable and Christian reforms as Infanticide, Elimination of the Aged and no longer useful. In their modesty they even call them by obscure Greek names such as Euthanasia, which, of course, puts an entirely different complexion on the matter. However, their successors will have none of this diffidence, and we are told how towards the end of the sixth decade of the twentieth century :—

"A lingering but numerous Christian community was eliminated on account of their revolt against Artificial Birth Control, sterilisation and destruction of the unborn. According to these queer people, their revolt was on the ground of 'Conscience.' This defence was rejected as the term was obsolete and no longer had a valid meaning, and anyway, was not compatible with the government policy of Social Progress. A sermon was broadcast from the Third Bureau of Ethics (formerly St. Paul's Cathedral) by the Dean, who roundly trounced these 'contumacious traditionalists' for their lack of the social spirit."

The advance of this Social Hygiene was not uninterrupted. We are told (what many of us might have guessed) that the Decree for the Sterilisation of the Unfit was followed by an epidemic of Diseases of the Venereal group :—

"An unfortunate and unforeseen event which rendered necessary the 'Order in Council for the Abolition of All Disease' in 1970."

Other social phenomena followed, e.g. :—

"The Rationalist Society demanded the sterilisation of all people in whom survived any trace of religious belief, it being manifest that such people were Mentally Deficient. The claim was readily conceded."

Which is a perfectly logical development of Social Theory! And again, in the next chapter we read :—

"Of course, Birth Control produced its natural corollary, Death Control, and in 1975 was published the First Edition of 'Prudent Dissolution,' by Dr. Marie Stripes, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.L.S. Hitherto, little scientific attention had been paid to the time and manner of dying, which had been as haphazard almost, as the manner of being born in the nineteenth century. The trouble had been, of course, the wearing property of natural protoplasm, a defect which had caused much annoyance to workers in Social Science. At one time the idea had been mooted to abolish this defect by Act of Parliament. The advent of Synthetic Man rendered this course unnecessary."

Here and there throughout the book are items of local interest, for example :—

"At Holbeck, in 1974, a hen was eliminated by Order in Council. This rebellious fowl had laid an egg 1.052 millimetres longer in the horizontal axis than the Government standard Egg at Kew, measured at 15° centigrade and 760 mm Hg."

"The Leeds University Medical Magazine was suppressed in 1968 for printing an article which described a patient as 'putting up a good fight against his infection,' and even 'combating the germs of his disease.' This language caused much pain to the League of Nations (as it was called), which dispatched a firm Note to the Editor, commanding him to Submit the Matter to Arbitration."

At the end of this book is a "Glossary of Obsolete and Archaic Terms." Throughout the work the writer is constantly apologising for having to use expressions which would be meaningless without such a glossary. Even so, his guesses are often unscholarly, notably in such words as "Happiness," "Smile," "Convivial." He thinks that "Affection" connotes a disease, and is quite helpless with both "Flower" and "Scent," which latter he suggests as a part of the verb "to go." This indicates that with the complete urbanisation of the world, the sense of smell has vanished. With this I shall leave the book. It is 9"×7"×2" and weighs 4 pounds. Of its contents I will add

*Nec desideria minus est praemium.*

## Winter Climbing.

### A Christmas Expedition to the English "Alps."

ONCE upon a time, many years ago, there existed a period of the year which was somewhat warmer and slightly less damper than usual. This period, which is still known by the original name of Summer, was very naturally chosen as the most opportune time for the great British Public to take its annual holidays. This convention, after the habit of most conventions, still holds, and it is generally recognised that only fools and very junior clerks take an outdoor holiday during the winter months.

Consequently, it was with some misgivings that four of us decided to spend the last few days of the year in the Lake District, of all places, and for the purpose of climbing, of all sports. Of course, a desire to make up for the various indulgences of the Christmas season may have had something to do with it. On the other hand it may not. Anyway, after the usual last-minute frantic telephoning and arranging, we set off, armed with sundry nailed boots, ropes, etc. We also took an ice-axe (borrowed), which we thought would look rather well in photographs. For transport we had, between the four of us, one motor-bike, of which the less said the better, and one of those peculiar hybrids which defy all convention by running on three wheels, having the engine indecently exposed in front, and possessing no adequate facilities for carrying luggage. Thus it was, with several rucksacks and coils of rope precariously balanced on the rear of the latter vehicle, that we set off. Needless to say, this little lot came off during a burst of speed, scattering our belongings along the road, to the consternation of a passing cyclist. Unfortunately, the over-zealous council over whose road we were travelling, had not improved matters by sprinkling a liberal layer of sand on the surface, and frictional forces came very much into play, to the detriment especially of one rucksack, together with a camera inside it, and other articles not to be mentioned. When our journey was resumed, most of the luggage had been transferred to my lap, where it served the dual purpose of view-obstructor and heat-conservator.

I cannot trust myself to write fully of the further adventures which befell us, and the resulting remarks, ere a passing butcher's van was commissioned to fetch a car to tow us to our destination. In any case the Editor wouldn't print it. Anyhow, a broken gear connection (3 hours), during which an Alpine rope came in useful as a tow-rope; lack of petrol (1 hour); lack of restraint ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hour); and finally, a broken piston valve (an unconscionable time), served to make it dark long before we reached the inn, where we found our more fortunate companions already installed.

After all, there is much to be said for a real old-fashioned country inn, and a good meal and a fire soon roused in us sufficient enthusiasm for the morrow.

Came the dawn, as they used to say, and three of us were already off to the hills, leaving a not unthankful fourth to rise more leisurely and search for a new valve. There was snow on the hills, plenty of it, crisp powdery snow which sparkled in the sun, and whirled in clouds in the wind, and we were soon floundering in deep drifts. Despite the early start, it was mid-day before we reached the base of our day's objective, Scawfell Pinnacle, which towered above us for 600 feet. After a brief lunch of frozen sandwiches and snow we were glad to move on, and the real climbing commenced.

We found Steep Ghyll almost unrecognisably difficult under its winter coat. The rocks were icy to the touch, handholds were full of snow and ice, or were



obliterated altogether, whilst a bitter wind whirled frozen snow in our faces and made conversation almost impossible. Our special pet, the ice-axe, came in more than useful, too, for steps had to be cut up a steep slab of ice. After nearly two hours of climbing we reached the top of the crevasse, from whence an exposed and difficult step across a gap, with a drop of hundreds of feet below, enabled one to reach a chimney which leads eventually to the final ridge.

The wind was now of gale force and colder than ever, the rope and our wet clothes were already frozen stiff, our fingers were devoid of all feeling, the most difficult and exposed part of the climb was yet to come and the day was getting noticeably darker. Add to these the fact that the next step, under prevailing conditions, seemed, after several attempts, impossible owing to ice and the strength of the wind, and you have a set of conditions which sound depressing enough for even the best Russian novel. Thus, when our leader decided to turn back, we did not feel like disobeying the first law of climbing by arguing with him about it—we started the descent. The last man found the rope looped over a projecting rock, and afterwards jerked off, of great moral and physical support in descending the *mauvais pas*.

Some hours later found us back at the inn dealing effectively with hot baths and a good dinner. I suppose we must have walked and climbed about 20 miles that day, under tiring conditions, but we were in no mood for statistics—we slept.

Next day, I don't quite know why, we set off much later and spent a quiet day ambling about on Great Gable, and posing for a photograph on the top of the famous Needle, which, although an old friend, proved much more difficult to climb under winter conditions. The following morning we packed up and returned more or less uneventfully to our respective homes. We were fully justified in this, for next day the weather broke properly.

I shall never forget our taste of winter climbing in England; the invigorating air; the sun rising on snow-covered mountains; the powdered snow whirling from some crest like white smoke; and finally, to be utterly prosaic once more, the great increase in climbing difficulties. In any case I have a few photographs as a reminder, and in one of them an ice-axe, draped tastefully with a coil of rope, figures prominently.

In future, no one will doubt me when I say I have climbed in the Alps.

K.M.

### Acknowledgements.

The Editor acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the following publications, and apologises for any omissions:—

*Tamesis* (Reading University), *The University Correspondent*, *The Wheel* (Wheelwright Grammar School), *The Torch* (University College of Hull), *The Gong* (University College, Nottingham), *Glasgow University Magazine*, *Bedford College Union Magazine*, *The Beacon* (Lyallpur Government College), *University College (London) Magazine*, *The Mask* (Royal Technical College), *The Nonesuch* (Bristol), *The Palm* (City of Leeds School), *The A.M.A.*, *The New Schoolmaster*, *The Sphinx* (Liverpool University), *The Bede*, *Town and Gown*, *Natal University College Magazine*, *The Northerner* (Armstrong College), *The Phoenix* (Imperial College of Science), *The Ram* (University College of the South-West), *The West Saxon* (University College, Southampton), *The Leodiensian* (Leeds Grammar School), *Die Stellenbosse Student*, *The New Statesman and Nation*, *The Arrows* (Sheffield University).

## "The Gryphon" Poets.

THE controversy which has arisen over the work of *The Gryphon* poets appears to be crystallising into the ever-recurrent dispute on the subject of "Art." After enduring the usual exposition of "Nice Feelings" and "Fine Shades," put forward without consequence and with considerable heat, the unfortunate inartistic reader may be imagined endeavouring, with a wet towel round his head, to disentangle from "confusion worse confounded," one or two elementary facts of the case.

In the first place, what is Art? The definition has probably puzzled numerous debating societies, charged to decide whether "Art or Science has conferred the greater benefit on mankind." It is written somewhere that "A man must live for something besides his three meals a day." The three meals a day are Science, and the something else, Art: and Art, which is simply a cult, is only one of the many forms which Art may take. Those of us whose art takes another form, feel ourselves under no obligation to support Art to any extent whatsoever. As for Mr. Epstein's devotion to Art, there can be no two opinions about it. He has lately protested that he cares nothing whether the exhibition of "Genesis" be for charitable purposes or no—that he is an Artist first, last, and always. And yet—and yet, he sold the statue! There is, owing to the reticence of the "Artist" some doubt as its exact meaning. K.C.R. makes mention of "the bitter agony of womanhood," and possibly it is intended to, and to some extent does, set forth that emotion. But the figure is definitely not human, and I put it to K.C.R. that in the very nature of things the human form is more likely to express a human emotion aptly than a creation proceeding from the brain of Mr. Epstein, or of anyone else who seeks to achieve notoriety by the production of the startlingly unusual.

In the next place, what is an Artist? Obviously, by implication, one who follows Art; but a further distinguishing feature is an inability to appreciate the force of logic. Let us consider: "These *Gryphon* poets offer us their work for our pleasure," wherefore it is a crime to find fault with it. Admittedly it is bad form, but "Conscientious Objector" has "tried to amuse us "with" four "Beachcomber" stanzas, for which attempt he is rewarded with an article which begins by asserting that he is no sportsman, and ends by insinuating that he is no gentleman. There is authority for assuming that at some future date the sheep shall be divided from the goats, but in the meantime justice demands strict equality of treatment both for *Gryphon* poets and for those who disagree with them. The plea that Artists are hypersensitive people with a claim to the benefits of a sort of *droit administratif* has been urged by others besides K.C.R., and the merits of their case are to be found set forth impartially by la Fontaine in "Le pot de fer et le pot de terre": but the reasonable conclusion is that the latter, aware of its own weakness, should be at particular pains to avoid collision with the stronger. One does not expect a one-armed man to enter the ring and claim special consideration on account of his infirmity, though he may receive from courtesy what he cannot demand as a right.

Another remarkable point about Artists is the facility with which they set up an infallible standard of comparison. "You may not judge us, but we are quite capable of judging anything and everything, and from our judgement there is no appeal." You may remember how bitterly such reviewers were reproached in "Adonais": as if that settled the matter! There is no evidence to show that what is bound in the "Adonais" shall be bound in Heaven—Shelley was quite as likely to be wrong as the reviewers. In that legend concerning two knights and the shield of Truth, the shield, it may be remembered, had two sides,



"Conscientious Objector" "has done a rather terrible thing in writing as he has done," and it was at "one of the finest poems that has appeared" during the past three and a half years that he has scoffed. All this we have on the sole authority of K.C.R., as also we have the fact that "there is some good work appearing just now." Who made thee a prince and a judge over us?

Just a final word. Dryden was about the most unfortunate example that could have been chosen. He may have been a poet—though his claim to really high rank is open to dispute—but if he was a gentleman thank Heaven some of us are not.

K.W.W.

### Sauce for the Goose . . .

POSSIBLY you do not look upon me as your liberator, O reader, but after reading this—supposing you so far forget yourself as to do so—your opinion will change. For I have stifled one of the greatest menaces to our happiness that I know.

I refer to the man who is feared far and wide, the man who never sleeps, the good angel of every society ever projected and rejected within our walls. See him on Bazaar Day, staggering under a load of repulsive-looking literature; see him gathering in the subscriptions from terrified Freshers and slightly less terrified veterans. Note the wolfish gleam in his eye as he roams the Hall in search of prey, and the terrible purpose with which he bears down on the sighted quarry. Perhaps you thought that once his demands were satisfied you had bought immunity, but disillusionment comes as the terms progress. Ever he prowls around under the clock, snapping up the unwary as they rush to and from lectures.

Take my own case of about a week ago.

"You weren't at the So-and-so society last night," he began accusingly.

"True," I answered nonchalantly, but inwardly quaking, "I had no time." This, of course, roused him, but he was obviously more pained than angry.

"My dear man," he said. "I mean to say—my dear *mān*!"—only that, but enough.

"However," he continued, large-mindedly waiving the point, "there is the Such-and-such social to-night. All the best people will be there. Here's your ticket. You can pay me in the morning. Cheerio!" And that was indubitably that.

Yes, I was sure you knew him. The question is, what are we going to do about it? Nothing is outside his range of activities, nothing escapes him. Nothing, short of physical violence, can choke him off—and anyway he is a big fellow. When he finds time for lectures is one of the eternal mysteries of life, for he is always on duty about something. The man is nothing less than a public menace, and as such must be removed. Something must be *done*!

But stay. Of course, I told you that I myself had done something, that I was your liberator! Dear me, that was indeed a mistake, for I had meant to save that for a climax. However, it is too late now. Yes, alone I did it. It is he who now slinks along the corridors with a hang-dog air; it is he who avoids the eye of his carefree fellows. And all through me.

You see, in a moment of madness he once half promised to write an article for *The Gryphon*: and I told the Editor.....

J.C.K.A.

## Sunsets.

### The Poet and His Subject.

THEY are very irritating, these repeated references to sunsets. And now a *Gryphon* critic classes "golden sunsets" with those things which are "pretty-pretty": as though a sunset were a thing to be despised as mere sentiment, or something mean and contemptible. One half expects to hear of some sunset's being dubbed "mid-Victorian," whatever that may mean.

A critic should at least be capable of drawing distinctions, even nice distinctions, and surely no highly developed powers of discrimination are required to distinguish between a poem and its subject; yet our critics confuse the incompetent appreciation of poets for sunsets with the phenomena themselves, and because sunsets are occasionally poetically maltreated, they make disparaging remarks about things of true beauty and worth. This confusion is the mainspring of all these thoughtless condemnations, and yet the truth is that the very fact that much bad poetry is written about sunsets is in itself an admirable proof of their power and inspiration. That unpoetical people, folk who ought not to write poetry, who indeed cannot write it, feel moved to make the attempt when they see a sunset, is a sufficient demonstration of the exceptionally inspiring quality of the thing. Obviously it is the poet, not the subject, that is at fault.

Critics are in the habit of dismissing many excellent subjects as hackneyed: the sunset is one which can readily be attacked upon this ground. The average photographer will react in a very characteristic way if, in an unguarded moment, you are daring enough to point out to him that a waterfall is an eminently suitable study for his art: his expression will change to one of mingled pity and derision, and if he is capable of speech at all he will blurt out: "But my dear fellow, they are so *hackneyed*." You are left to presume that a "hackneyed" subject is unfit for further contemplation: yet the genius is he who can treat a hackneyed subject with such freshness and rich appreciation that it becomes a definite contribution to his art.

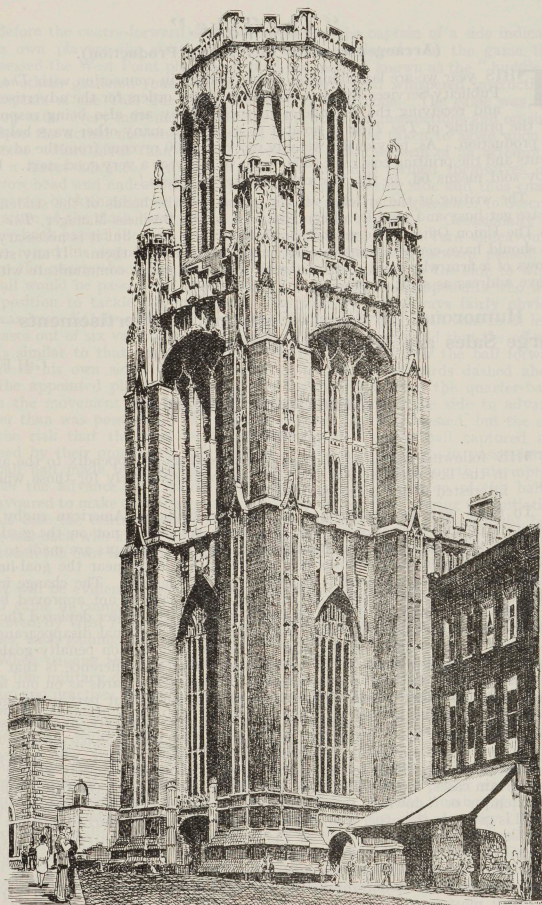
Now it is not that our pseudo poets do not look at sunsets, rather is it that they do not realise what they see. Noticing the streaming banners and the lurid sun, they are blind to the purple shadows and the ebon silhouettes; they gaze entranced upon the western radiance, but never turn their backs upon it and appreciate its complement: they miss the complete gradation of rainbow colours from horizon to horizon: they are oblivious to that remarkable light which, though it can illuminate miles of country, is almost too faint for reading. And they invariably retire before the sun has dipped, and lose the vibrating wonder of the afterglow.

Their treatment of sunsets bears a striking resemblance to that meted out to Autumn, and for a simple reason: in both they see the same symbol; for one is the dying of a day, and the other that of the year. To them, therefore, Autumn is no lavish artist rioting in pageantry of colour: rather is it a chronic invalid, surrounded by grief and sobs and music in a minor key. Inferior sunset sentiment is noticeable, too, in that it is almost entirely concerned with the sense of sight: sounds, very characteristic of evening, pass unrecorded; scents and other impressions are unobserved.

One need not dwell upon the fact that such poets rarely dedicate their compositions to the *sunrise*, a spectacle which though infinitely different from the sunset, is comparable with it in point of beauty. It is sufficient to observe that they are always awake at sunset.

N.A.B.





UNIVERSITY TOWER, BRISTOL.

[C. Harrison.]

## "The Tyke."

(Arrangements for this Year's Production).

**T**HIS year we are launching on a new venture in connection with *The Tyke*. Publicity Services Ltd. are obtaining all the orders for the advertisements and receiving the revenue from such. They are also being responsible for the printing of *The Tyke* at no cost to us, and in many other ways helping in its production. As, previously, we only received £200 revenue from the advertisements and the printing cost over £500, we have this year a very good start. Every copy sold means 6d. to the Medical Charities of Leeds!

The writing of the articles, etc., is entirely in the hands of the students, so please get busy and send in all contributions to the Business Manager, *The Tyke*, c/o The Union Office. We are not publishing until June, but it is necessary that we should have contributions in early, and also plenty of them. If any student knows of a firm who want to advertise in *The Tyke* please communicate with the above address as soon as possible.

**Humorous Articles, Cartoons, Advertisements—  
Large Sales are Wanted Urgently.**

G.H.F.

## American Rugby.

(Concluded).

**T**HE following notes, which may be regarded as an appendix to the article in the last issue of *The Gryphon*, are written merely for those who are interested in the technique of rugby.

To those who are accustomed to our own fields an American rugby field presents a curious appearance. The goal posts are placed not on the goal-line, but on the dead ball-line. The result is that very few attempts are made to drop a goal during open play. When the attacking side is so near the goal-line as to make a dropped goal possible it pays to go for the line. The change in the position of the goal posts seems to be quite recent, and is not approved by all enthusiasts. Not long ago I read an article in which the writer deplored the fact that the drop-goal was rarely seen, and attributed its virtual disappearance to the change in the position of the posts. For the same reason penalty goals are also far less frequent than in our own games. Another difference is that lines are marked across the field, not at intervals of twenty-five yards as on our fields, but at intervals of ten yards. These lines play an important part in the game.

I have already said that the side consists of eleven players, of whom seven are in the forward line. There are no scrums. One side is given possession of the ball and every movement is started by the centre forward, who passes the ball between his legs either to the quarter back standing immediately behind him, or, in certain cases, to the full-back. The side in possession of the ball is allowed four attempts or "downs" to advance ten yards; if it fails to advance so far the ball is given to the other side, while if it succeeds a fresh start is made as soon as success has been achieved and at the point which has been reached. It will therefore be seen that to retain possession of the ball is the important thing and that it can only be retained by advancing ten yards in four attempts. The strategy of the game is determined by the need for advancing over three yards with every movement.



Before the centre-forward starts a movement the captain of a side indicates to his own players the strategy that is to be employed. In the game that I witnessed the West Point players adopted the method known as the "huddle"; all the others gathered round the captain and received whispered instructions. The captain of the Yale side shouted a word in their code. The game was thus held up after every movement while the side received instructions and on some occasions the actual movement took less time than that taken to agree upon its character. More often than not the movement took the form of an attempt to make a direct advance. In such a case the forwards formed themselves into an arrow-head and endeavoured to push back the opposing side and thus enable the quarter-back to advance a few yards. It is easier to imagine than to describe the nature of the clash between the forwards of the two sides. Occasionally the quarter-back passed the ball to one of the half-backs who in turn endeavoured to run round his opponent. Immediately before the centre-forward passed the ball to the quarter-back the remaining forwards ran across to the side to which the ball would be passed and endeavoured to obstruct those opponents who were in a position to tackle the half-back. The strategy was always fairly obvious and was immediately countered by the other side, with the result that in at least five cases out of six very little ground was gained. I should add that the off-side rule is similar to that governing Soccer; a player may throw the ball forward to one of his own side. In one method of attack the forwards dashed ahead and the appointed player received a long forward pass from the quarter-back. When the movement was successfully executed it enabled the side to advance further than was possible by any other movement that I witnessed, but the side ran the risk that the pass would be intercepted and the ball captured and retained by their opponents. If, after three attempts, the side in possession of the ball had made little ground and was not likely at the fourth attempt to achieve the advance (ten yards) necessary to retain possession of the ball it endeavoured to make as much ground as possible before surrendering the initiative. In this case the centre-forward threw the ball (between his legs) straight back to the full-back who kicked up the field in the hope that if the ball did not bounce into touch his own forwards would tackle the opposing full-back before he could reply.

It will be evident, even from these scanty remarks, that American rugby is a dull game in comparison with our own. In the match which I witnessed the try scored by West Point was obtained after a long succession of sledge-hammer attacks, each gaining four or five yards on several occasions.

When passing through different places I saw teams practising. Training is rather like military drill and as a spectacle it is as dull as the latter. The team lines up and practises the various movements without any opposition; a movement is repeated again and again until it is performed to the satisfaction of the coach. In appearance the practice resembles a series of false starts in a hundred yards race. The players again and again return to their places.

Although the side is composed of eleven players, between thirty and forty players turned out for each side in the Yale match. When a player was injured he went off the field and a substitute took his place. But the number of players ready to participate is by no means an indication of the risk of injury! Some players are specialists in particular phases of the play and when a game called for the services of such people they took the place of others who retired. The star player of the Yale side only started to play about ten minutes after the game had commenced, and the teams near the end of the game were quite different from the teams at the start of play.

J. H. JONES.

## Professor Glassbreaker.

### An Appreciation, occasioned by his birthday.

ONCE more our learned friend is celebrating his birthday. His friends will all heartily unite in decrying his critics' view that not only is he doing this once too often, but that his birth at all was totally unnecessary. The latter allegation is denied without qualification or reservation.

He has *not* been patiently unravelling mysteries. Rather has he with extreme devotion and burning energy used what brains he has towards the solution of scientific problems at which others do not deign to look. Nothing was too small or insignificant for his type of talent. He had that peculiar type of brain (or call it what you will) which was in full accord with the intellect of animals and little children. It was thanks to his fiery zeal that many years ago was constructed that massive monument of learning, a complete etymological dictionary and pronouncing index of the 57 variations to the universally known eight sounds uttered by three month old babies. For this, in token of appreciation of his miraculous genius and patient industry in the cause of impatient fathers, was he honoured throughout the land and received from one institute the letters N.G. Even this did not turn his head.

When he was a boy, ignorant and maliciously jealous people called him mad (denoted in various degrees by disrespectful language), even to his face. Yet was not his brilliant forecast of the possible improvement in wireless, aeroplanes, etc., borne out fully and even more so? Is he not, indeed, for this very reason to be considered as having taken a more than prominent part in Science? Although these inventions are variously attributed to others by scientific men, I for one will be the upholder of this most prolific inventor's claims that he originated them all. I wish, here and now, to say to his critics that he is definitely not dawdling along in an advanced stage of mental senility, but that on the contrary he is well and active in both mind and body—considering his age. If he is a bit weaker than of yore, who knows that a thought of genius might not yet be vouchsafed unto him, to startle the world again and mock his critics!

He believes that in 10 years' time we shall know the mechanism of summoning ghosts (and also of dismissing them after the interview) in broad daylight, and that they will do all the thinking for us. In fact they will be just like secretaries, but without the disadvantage of having to be paid and with an absolute guarantee against errors perpetrated by mere mortals. As a result, big astute business deals will be as common as the dole is now, the super-multi-millionaires being those possessing the cleverest ghosts. The language spoken by ghosts, he thinks, will be a slightly modified form of English.

After astonishing me with this brilliant vision, he went on to say that the Martians, who are infinitely cleverer than I (this not being a mere gesture of generosity), will soon be able to wireless to us on a wave-length which he has calculated to be about 1 mm. after which they will travel to our planet and land in England. He thinks he will live to be a return passenger on a conducted tour to Mars. Yet critics say he is mad! He is very modest, although he claims to be the only one who could have possibly thought of all this. I agree. He does not deny that the sun existed when he was born, but he will and does say that *since* he was born he has come to the conclusion that it will vanish, followed in natural course by the earth. He frightened me as he said this in his usual calm manner, but re-assured me by promising faithfully that it would not happen in his or my own life-time, but further than that he would not say. Other



inventions in which he has played a major part were submarines, hairpins, tanks, golf and science, not counting glass and hosts of others too numerous to remember.

He thinks the Americans a hardy but ignorant race, but he admires Al Capone. Women, he thinks, wear skirts too long, don't spend enough on dress, don't have enough to say on the disposition of world affairs, are cleverer, more consistent, more logical than men, possess wonderful business acumen, are dutiful and not spendthrift. He regrets that he never married.

In regard to the unemployment problem, he considers the Channel Tunnel scheme to be pure folly, and suggests, on the other hand, the building of a bridge from Calais to Dover. What struck me most when he said this was the effortless way in which his wonderful brain turned out this stroke of brilliant technique merely *en passant*.

Like all our famous men, he followed the usual convention of having as parents a farmer's labourer and a kitchen maid. In spite of, or rather because of, this handicap, he quickly rose to the position of chief newspaper boy of his village, after a period of only 17 years. At odd times he had a few lessons at the village special school and there was laid the foundation of his brilliant career. The master had to admit before the whole class that he was too good for him and advised him strongly to go to a hotter climate. He never went to school again after this. All he knows he has picked up from newspapers, and he advises all ambitious young scientists to be born in an attic and to sell newspapers as the first stage in the ladder of success.

A. C. COOPER.

## Examination Ceremony.

The Dreamer makes a suggestion.

JUST before the Christmas exams, I met the Dreamer. He was in his usual position—under the clock, and at the moment when I sighted him there was a crowd around the notice-board, for the time-table for the examinations had just been put up. He seized my arm before I could get away. "Look," he said, indicating the crowd around the notice-board, "just look at that emotional reserve. Think of what we might do if we could harness it in some sort of ceremony."

I sank back against the wall, crossed my legs, put my hands in my pockets and listened.

"Now, my idea," continued the Dreamer, "is that the morning the exams begin, there ought to be a mass gathering of students, staff and prominent citizens in the Great Hall. The first batch of candidates would be on the platform, robed in seemingly black and bearing sprigs of cypress. Then as the hour of the exam drew near, some notable member of the Staff would address the assembly, breathless with mingled awe and expectation. He would explain the suffering about to be endured by all, and the meaning of the ceremony. Perhaps he might adorn his discourse with some apt remarks upon the ordeals of youth in past ages. Then his tone would become graver. He would ask us to contemplate the ordeal we were all about to face and especially to think about those dark-robed, pale-faced figures standing with him on the platform. After his oration, the Dramatic Society would give some excerpts from the less cheerful works of Kundberg, or some kindred author, and songs of a grave and solemn nature could be sung. The hour for the first exam, now being almost come, a sign would be given and those agonised figures in black would descend from the platform, chanting, as they pass through the ranks of their fellow-students, some

suitable dirge. The H.P. would be at the doors and as they proceeded down the stairs would stand to attention, perhaps flicking away a tear, brave fellow, at the sight of such woe."

"Imagine," said the Dreamer, "the effect upon the assembly in the Hall as the melancholy train disappears from view and winds under the clock and past the pigeon-holes to some suitably remote exam-room in the Arts wing. The sombre dirge would become ever fainter and fainter, until, to the strained ears of the listeners, it might end in a wail of poignant anguish."

"Then after the exams. What an opportunity for innocent revelry and idle frivolity. No slinking away to home, hostel or digs, but a further mass assembly in the Hall. But this time all is cheerful. Huge bunches of holly festoon the portraits of the great, nor is the mistletoe absent. Again the Staff takes the platform, beaming and joyful. And the Hall rapidly fills with laughing, merry students. Then the clock strikes and a gay chant is heard in the distance. Louder and louder it grows, until the doors fly open and in marches, not this time a train clad in black, but the pick of the Weetwood Warblers and the Devonshire Carollers in their gayest apparel. They advance up the Hall, singing with gusto and occasionally in tune, until they reach and mount the platform."

"After a short interval to allow the general jubilation to die away, the President of the Union would step forward and proclaim the various functions of the Festival of the Examinations—the Huge Ball in the Great Hall, the Smoker in the Library, the ox-roasting in Beech Grove Gardens——"

And, at this point, the Dreamer, intent upon his dream, released his hold and I slipped away.

BER.

### The Three Men.

"**T**IME we were going!" Edward rose and tapped out the ashes of his pipe with slow deliberation.

"A pity I can't put you both up," said Archibald, smiling at the grave faces of the two young men. "But it's stopped freezing and the roads oughtn't to be too bad now." "No." William coughed, and adjusted his tie nervously. "Ripping ghost stories, those," he commented. "Can't think where you heard them all."

"Oh, a good many of them are true," was the reply.

Edward passed out on to the dim landing to fetch his coat. Left alone with Archibald, William moved instinctively into the circle of light which came from the flickering fire. He heard a clock strike "one," and then a slither of melting snow along the roof, crashing at last on to the ground far below. Edward reappeared swiftly, startled to find the room suddenly filled with blue moonlight, and Archibald standing by the widow, the curtains drawn back.

Then somebody passed the window—a man, old and bent, glancing into the room and then hurrying on. He had looked at Edward.

"I say!" cried Edward hoarsely. "Did you see? Somebody went by—and this is a first floor flat!"

Archibald burst out laughing. "Nobody passed," he said. "It's my story that's put the wind up you. Have a cigarette?" He held out a silver cigarette case, glinting in the firelight. Something else was glinting—Archibald's fingernails—they were white and very shiny, the hand too was white, dead-white.



"No," said Edward turning away, "I won't smoke," and with an effort he jerked up his head, half expecting to find that the hand did not belong to Archibald. But Archibald was putting the cigarette case away, and smiling to himself.

"What's that?" gasped William, as a sound like a shot rang out in the stillness. They listened, straining their ears till the veins seemed to show like purple streaks upon the half-shadowed face of Archibald. Then he moved to the door and opened it, peering out.

"Probably the stairs creaking," he said, and paused for a moment on the other side of the door, only his fingers showing, white as death.

"There's someone moaning," said Edward, but Archibald was inside again, smiling at him.

Some coals fell out of the fire, and a sudden gust of wind set a twig tapping rhythmically against the window pane. Edward protested that he must go, and held out his hand; Archibald took it in a moist, icy grasp. The finger-nails dug deep into Edward's flesh so that he recoiled.

"I'll take you down the stairs and see you off," Archibald was saying in his same careless tones, and led the way out. Edward followed close on his heels, stumbling a little in the pitch darkness.

"Oh I say! I've left my pipe," he called. "Do you mind, William?"

William turned back and began to look for the pipe. He heard noises on the stairs, as though someone had fallen, then silence.

"I can't find the thing," he retorted, and began to descend the stairs. He could recognize Edward's hurrying footsteps along the path, they had left the front door open for him, and a cold gust met him now. Half-way down he stumbled over something, it was a dark mass in the shadow.

He thought it was a body.

E.M.J.

## UNION NOTES.

**A**N apology is due for two omissions from the list of Honorary Life Members of the Union published in the December issue of *The Gryphon*. They are:

Professor B. M. Connal, M.A.  
and Dr. Alexander Campbell, M.I.Mech.E.,

who were elected in 1927 and 1928 respectively and have the honour of being the first Honorary Members under the present scheme.

There is very little to report from the social side of the Union at this time of the year, but on the other hand two important meetings of the Union Committee have been held at which various constitutional changes were considered. These proposals came before the Annual General Meeting of the Union this week and although it will have been held before these notes are in print, yet it will not be out of place to make some comment on the proposed changes.

The most important item in the Agenda is the election of the Woman Vice-President by General Ballot. It has been felt for a long time by a large section of the University that there should be some official head of the women, elected by the whole body of students to act as hostess in company with the President of the Union at the various social functions, and to represent the women. It may appear that there is a danger of the authority of the President of the Union being

divided, but every member of the Union must remember that the President stands apart as the head and representative of the Union.

The second important change concerns the Honorary Membership Scheme which was launched so successfully a year ago and of which we are very proud. There are many Honorary Annual Members who desire to become Life Members, but are unable to find it possible to pay the £5 5s. 0d. at once. To meet this desire we propose to make the payment of seven consecutive annual subscriptions entitle an Honorary Annual Member to become a Life Member, and in this way to make it possible for more friends of the University to gain a life interest in the Union.

One further proposal was discussed at this meeting, the problem of students playing for Clubs outside the University and thereby lowering the prestige of the University in the athletic world. This has troubled the Union for many years and it is time some definite action was taken. It is not possible to say more at this juncture, but it is "up to" the students concerned to consider seriously whether or not it is their duty to support the University as much as they are able, both in this and in other matters, and to put aside all private motives for using their abilities elsewhere.

Students are asked to note that the elections for President and four members of the Union Committee for 1932-1933 take place on February 18th and 19th, and to remember that it is the duty of everyone to record his or her vote.

W. S. SKIDMORE, *Hon. Sec., L.U.U.*

### Men's Representative Council.

**T**HE first meeting of the Council for this term was held on Thursday, January 14th. It was decided to purchase an ambulance box to be placed in the Union Rooms so that any minor accidents may be attended to on the spot.

Discussion took place as to the advisability of purchasing a wireless set to be placed in the Joint Common Room, but no decision was made. Further discussion on the subject is to take place at the next meeting at which we hope to have the views of students outside the committee. Such views should be communicated to some member of the committee for presentation at the meeting.

The elections for the M.R.C. for the session 1932-1933 will have taken place before this number of *The Gryphon* appears. It has been necessary to hold these elections early this year so that the election of representatives of the new M.R.C. to the Union Committee for next session may take place before the Presidential and General Union elections.

N. GILL, *Hon. Secretary, M.R.C.*

### University Labour Federation Conference.

**T**HE RIGHT HON. ARTHUR GREENWOOD opened the Conference, held this year at Cambridge, with the Presidential Address, in which he discussed the course of Socialist thought of the last three decades. In outlining the present phase he suggested that where a Socialist nowadays was concerned with the practical problem of introducing the Socialist State, it was necessary for us sometimes to go back in thought and re-imbibe the enthusiasm and courage and self-sacrifice of Keir Hardie and his contemporaries.

During the next session we discussed a suggested Economic Machine in the Socialist State—the main feature being a House of Industry dealing with all



economic details and management, and composed of experts, heads of departments and representatives of men working in each section, which was to supplant the present House of Lords, and the House of Commons, though possessing ultimate control of the House of Industry, was to deal with the larger questions of politics. Although the opinion was expressed that at present political and economic issues were inseparably bound up together, yet the idea was accepted by the majority as being a real possibility.

This was followed by a discussion on "the Socialist attitude to Local Government." The work done by the Sheffield Corporation, with a Socialist majority for the last four or five years, was outlined by Alderman Rawlinson, and proved a monument to the possibilities of Socialism in Local Government. The whole town had been invigorated by its excellent reforms, yet the local rates were lowered by 5/- in the £, despite the paying-off of many inherited debts of up to 60 years' standing.

Mr. Parker, of Oxford, opened the next session with an address on Import Restrictions in the agricultural sphere—he suggested the necessity of certain restrictions. Mr. Colin Clark, of the Advisory Council to the late Government, outlined the present position without committing himself to any definite policy. In reply to questions, he admitted his dislike for any Imperialist policy or Empire preference, but maintained that the action of the next Government in international trade must be determined partly by the current state of affairs. Mr. Greenwood said that he for one would rather spend the first year or so in thoroughly grasping control of the financial machine and constructive work on State machinery rather than in using it in pulling down the buildings of previous Capitalist Governments, work which could be done after our own machinery had been prepared.

The resolutions passed in the afternoon suggested that the Socialist Party should never again take office as a Minority Government, nor pursue such a milk and water programme as the late Labour Government. A Communist element showed itself, but it was very much in the minority.

One other result of the Conference will be the issue of an enlarged Bulletin of University Labour News and articles. As this is largely for the benefit of the more modern Universities, it is hoped that there will be a large circulation in Leeds.

As a whole, the Conference was very hopeful—none of the failure accredited to us was felt here, and from the recent turn of events we felt we had learnt exactly who really thoroughly believed in Socialism—seven million odd.

F.L.M.

## Conservative Conference.

THE Leeds University Conservative Society this term sent three delegates to attend a Conference of the Conservative and Unionist Federation at Liverpool. Delegates came from the Universities in England and Scotland, and numbered about 50 in all.

The proceedings opened with a Reception given by Sir Thomas White, and the discussions occupied the greater part of the next two days.

The chief problems which face the National Government were taken as subjects for discussion and also various possibilities of work to be done by the Conservative Society in several directions. These were put forward most clearly by the speakers, and generally the assembly found itself agreed. Miss Stella Dunn, of Liverpool University, took the chair, and Colonel John Buchan, President of the Federation, was present.

H.M.L.



### Sot.

**T**HIS, the first novel written on the Russian Five-Year Plan, deserves to be read by all interested in Russia, both by those who dread its monstrosities and by those who commend its sanity. Those who have learned to appreciate the beauty of English literature will perhaps be hurt by some of the realistic phrases and blatant metaphors of this book, but such things are inevitable in a novel which sets out to damn the philosophy of religion and establish the philosophy of the machine.

Sot, it must be explained, is the name of a river, the banks of which were once the scene of the homes of peasant farmers and of a monastery. Soviet agents then decided that the banks of the Sot are the ideal place for a huge paper mill. After months of striving with an ungainly bureaucracy they are commissioned to put their scheme into execution. With the invasion of the Sot, troubles and intrigues begin. The usual marital intrigues are woven into the story, but are as nothing when compared with the troubles brought about by evicted peasants, renegade monks and badly treated workers. The labour troubles of England fade into insignificance in comparison with those of the Sot. When the story finishes the reader knows nothing of the ultimate destinies of the characters to whom he has been introduced. He has, however, been furnished with a motion picture of the ordinary life of the agricultural community thrown into the melting pot of an industrial revolution. It is bad, but it is no worse than the condition of England was at the close of the Napoleonic wars. The book, indeed, only serves to add to our conviction that to plunge a nation into a mechanical maelstrom is to imperil the nation's soul. We can believe in socialism, but if it is to be inseparably bound with a soul destroying mechanism and a base materialism we cannot but denounce it with all the energy we can muster. If the picture of modern Russia given by this book is true, then, whilst admiring the attempt to found a state based on "the known rules of ancient liberty," we are bound to deprecate what seems to us the grievous pitfalls into which it has fallen.

Maxim Gorky, in his foreword, speaks of the euphony and symphonic harmony of the author's language. Either this must be an exaggeration or else we must conclude that the translators have failed in their task. One of the translators in a prefatory note tells us that the author portrays the pasturition of a world. With him we would denounce a place of contented superstition and comfortable dirt, a paradise of Oblomovism, whatever that may be—the word is a stranger to our dictionary—but it is another world which we would see in pasturition. The ideals of the book do not convince us, but as a revelation of that which all should strive to know the truth about Russia—we can recommend it to all and sundry.

S.E.

By LEONID LEONOV. Translated by Ivor Montague and Sergei Nolbandov. Putnam 7/6.



## A Primer of Economic Geography.

THE word "Primer" is aptly suitable to this little book, in that it is not a complete geography, but it does treat with the salient points of Economic Geography, in such a manner, as to give enlightenment, and a basis of knowledge for further learning. It also gives much food for thought on this wide subject.

The chapters dealing with Forests and Forest Products are very good, whilst those dealing with the Grasslands of the World are remarkably well and concisely treated. The space given over to the discussion of Economic Geography on a Regional Basis, is brief, but very compact in its treatment, whilst the latter chapters of the book, dealing with Imperial matters and problems, are very good.

The book suffers from a lack of maps. Even if highly general a map is always valuable, and a few might well have been inserted to the added instructional value of the book. The preface explains the absence of graphs, but this publication would not have suffered for the addition of a few simple graphs based on average figures. (Graphs are more illuminative than figures). Greater space might also have been given to the chief minerals of the world, these being given brief notice, chiefly in the regional chapters.

These, however, are small points when the aim of the book is considered. It is a "Primer," and as such sets out to give the reader the basic facts, and the correct outlook on Economic Geography. In this, it has been successful, and should be a useful book to all interested in Economic Geography.

E. J.

---

By L. W. LYDE, M.A. Pitman's Economic Series, 5/- net.

## Economics: The Study of Wealth.

THE avowed object of the new Art and Life Series, as laid out in the special note to the volume under review, is to assist those "adult readers who are indulging in the pleasure of self-improvement, or who wish to extend their appreciation of such things as pictures, architecture, books, plays and films."

This little volume constitutes an entirely self-contained introduction to the study of Economics. It is written in excellent fashion for the benefit of the "man in the street" who has had no previous contact with the subject other than in so far as the ordinary events in the daily round touch upon it. A close study of the book will make the reader conversant with such up-to-date and diverse problems as money values, dumping, unemployment and taxation, which are all outlined within the book in such a manner that any reader can understand the causes and effects of such problems.

An interesting final chapter is that which deals with "Makers of Modern Economics," in which the reader is brought to know to a certain extent those names which are at present prominent, as those of the men who are at the moment engaged in attempting to solve the world's economic problems.

Altogether this is a most interesting little book, easily read and understood, and absolutely invaluable to the student who, whilst not being a specialist, designs to improve his own knowledge of economic problems.

D. T. W.

---

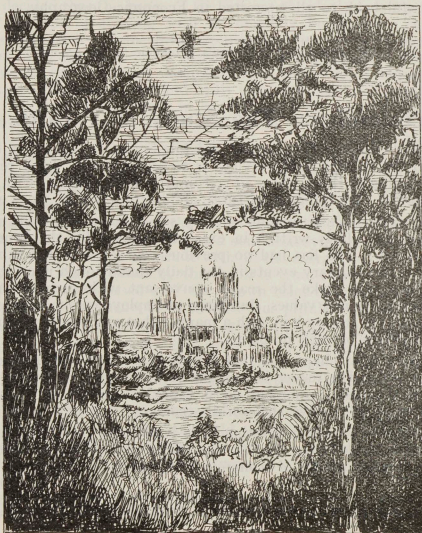
By A. L. GORDON MACKAY, M.Litt., M.A., M.Econ. Pitman's Art and Life Series. Price 5/-.

## The Absurdity of Christianity.

**A** SHOCKING book to be published by the S.C.M.! Such was our first impression, as no doubt the publishers intended it to be. But on further investigation it turns out to be a defence of Christianity, by showing that the features of that religion which strike the superficial observer as absurd are in reality the highest proofs of its value and truth. The author is professor of Moral Philosophy at Glasgow, and like Professor A. E. Taylor of Edinburgh, he approaches Christianity from the moral point of view. The common criticisms derived from the physical insignificance of this planet, or the failure of the Christian religion to make contributions to Science or Modern Art, he dismisses as irrelevant. For the true test of religion is its power to save life, *i.e.*, the life of the spirit from its suppression by nature or indeed by the spirit itself. He endeavours to show that Christ has spoken the final word in His ethical teaching and has embodied the ideal of life in His own Person. This involves a belief in the Incarnation of the Divine Being in Christ. Belief in God he bases upon the scientific assumption of an order of Nature to which all phenomena belong, a modern form of the traditional argument from the Contingency of the World. Immortality, the necessary corollary of the conservation of spiritual values, he wisely bases, not on metaphysical considerations as to the simplicity or indivisibility of soul, but on the permanent nature of the union of the soul with God.

E.S.

By A. A. BOWMAN, S.C.M. Press. 1/- net.



WELLS CATHEDRAL, FROM THE HILL.

[C. Harrison.





(The Editor lays our columns open to all points of view, provided moderation is used in expression, but accepts no responsibility for the opinions of correspondents).

THE UNIVERSITY,

LEEDS,

8th January, 1932.

To the Editor.

Dear Sir,

In the last number of *The Gryphon*, objections are made to the presence of khaki uniforms, rifles, and the sound of the bugle, at the Armistice Day Service. But surely Messrs. S. G. Evans and F. C. Maxwell have failed to recognize the true significance of these features. I think many members of the University must feel that such objections in some way betray the men who fought so well and faithfully to give us peace. In spite of their gallantry and courage the world is scarcely yet in a peaceful state, and we may well heed this sharp annual warning of the shadow which still seems to threaten us. In remembering the dark years that lay behind us we shall seek afresh to prevent a renewal of them.

Does the sound of the bugle appeal to nothing in Messrs. Evans and Maxwell save the savage lust of battle for the sake of fighting? Perhaps they are a little lacking in imagination, or in that vision without which the people perish. Let me refer them to a poem written in a German prison camp during the War, and with which I will end by quoting a few lines in the hope that they will be remembered on November 11th next:—

"For me, I do but bear within my hand  
(For sake of Him, our Lord, now long forsaken),  
A simple bugle such as may awaken  
With one high morning note a drowsing man;  
That whereso'er within my motherland  
The sound may come, 'twill echo far and wide,  
Like pipes of battle calling up a clan,  
Trumpeting men through beauty to God's side."

(Lines from "The Bugler," by W. HARVEY).

Yours etc.

MURIEL U. WESTGARTH.

DEVONSHIRE HALL,

January, 1932.

Dear Sir,

It is difficult to decide whether F. S. C.'s outcry against lectures is the expression of a disappointed student who expected University lectures to be less like school lessons than they actually are, or just the grumbings of one who is forced by regulations to attend a certain percentage of lectures in each course.

In either case, he has pointed out some very obvious defects in our system. I am perfectly sure that lectures were not intended to be "the scribbling classes which they now are": when I first came up I had no idea that a University course was such cram and "school lessons"—for that is what some lectures are. I must, to be fair, hasten to say that there are some notable and refreshing exceptions, which are really enjoyable. Nor must impatience make us fail to realise that a substantial part of a lecture must necessarily be devoted to facts.

I suggest that perhaps the main reason for the faults of the present system arises from the large numbers in some schools: the remedy seems to be more tutorials and essay classes. A recognised defect of the modern university is its imperfect system of tutorials.

This does not, however, affect the quality of lectures, which need not be impaired by large numbers in the class, and I agree with your contributor in the main points of his criticism: in some cases there is definitely too much text-book matter given—I almost said dictated.

Prof. Ernest Barker has a very interesting book, "The Universities of Great Britain," which, though small, touches on many vital questions stressing the good as well as the bad in our universities.

I had not intended to mention this, but you will perhaps allow me to say that a joint staff and students group is studying University Problems at present: and the problem of lectures is only one of them.

Yours, etc.,

FRED ELLIS.

UNION ROOMS,

UNIVERSITY,

January, 1932.

To the Editor of *The Gryphon*.

Dear Sir,

May I take advantage of the publicity of your pages to ask a humble question? (Indeed, sir, I have no other medium available!).

We have a certain room in the University, whose walls are lined with shelves, crammed full of ancient documents and memorials—to wit, the History Library. Unfortunately, the approach is by a steep flight of steps. How often have I not, bowed down by the weight of the very thought of presenting a Dissertation next May, mounted this staircase with weary tread, only to find the Library full, full almost to overflowing, with industrious women, completely occupied in the study of the annals of Livy, the principles of Economics, or a Tutorial French Syntax! My courtesy demands that I descend, without a murmur, bearing the heavy tomes of the Journals of the House of Lords, or a volume of Domesday, ousted from the seclusion of what was once my sanctuary, to take my once unaccustomed place among the less peaceful precincts of the General Library.



I, and other of my colleagues, have suffered severely since last October. Must it continue right on to the fatal days of June? If so, I take no responsibility for my own "pip," due, dare I add, to this unexpected exile from my home of learning.

Yours faithfully,

"FINALS, BUT STILL HISTORY."

32, BRUDENELL MOUNT,

HYDE PARK,

LEEDS,

January 16th, 1932.

The Editor of *The Gryphon*.

Dear Sir,

An attempt is being made to form a Writer's Circle in Leeds for people interested in free-lance journalism, so that they can meet each week-end for discussion and mutual criticism and help. Amongst old students they are no doubt a few who are keen on writing and would like to meet others in a spirit of friendly competition and join in a combined onslaught upon editors. If so, I should be pleased to hear from them.

Yours truly,

MARJORIE BEST (1923-27).

## Music Notes.

SINCE the last Musical Notes were written three Symphony Concerts have taken place. Of these the most notable was that on November 21st, when the Patroness of the Concerts, H.R.H. Princess Mary was present, and the solo violinist was Miss Jelly D'Aranyi. These factors, along with a very attractive programme were responsible for a gratifying increase in attendance.

On this occasion the opening overture was that exceedingly bright and interesting work "The Bartered Bride," by the Czech composer, Smetana. This was followed by a Haydn Symphony, No. 103 in E Flat, which is typical of his work and contains several of his little witticisms.

Miss Jelly D'Aranyi gave a magnificent treatment to the Brahms Violin Concerto, whose first movement is rather long and apt to become tedious. Miss D'Aranyi also gave an excellent rendering of her solos, which served to show that such playing must be heard in order to appreciate its real value. The programme was concluded with Liszt's Symphonic Poem "Les Preludes," a work of changeable modes, in which Liszt almost anticipated modern jazz tunes by including a version of the tune "We won't go home till morning."

At the concert on December 12th, Cherubini's Overture, "Anacreon," gave another lift to the movement which is raising him from the status of pedant. The young 'cellist, Miss Antonia Butler, although rather nervous, gave a very creditable rendering of the Concerto in D of Haydn. The Symphony was No. 4 of Brahms, which was treated rather heavily and tended to become tedious, while in the last movement the intonation of the trombone left much to be desired.

Mr. Allam's work, Suite in D, conducted by himself, proved to be an interesting composition. It is a recollection of the eighteenth century form of dance music, and has some unusual though excellent orchestral colouring.

The fourth concert of the season was given by the String Orchestra on January 9th. The programme included the well-known Brandenburg Concerto No. 3 in G and also Bach's Pianoforte Concerto in D minor, in which Miss Jacqueline

Marcault was the soloist. In both this and her solos Miss Marcault displayed an accurate technique and a sympathetic understanding of the instrument.

Miss Betty Bannerman, the vocalist, gave pleasant renderings of her songs and particularly fine was the Aria from Gluck's "Orpheus," "J'ai perdu mon Euridice." It might be mentioned in passing that Miss Bannerman is taking the part of Orpheus in the University Music Society's performance of Act II in March.

In addition, it may not be generally known that students can obtain 2/6 reserved seats at these concerts at a considerable reduction.

On December 1st last the XXV String Orchestra gave their Annual Mid-day Recital at the University. The first item consisted of a virile Suite arranged from the XII Sonatas of Boyce, which, especially the clean rhythm of the minuetto, was well executed. An unusual number followed in the shape of a "Dance Ballad for Saxophone, Pianoforte and String Orchestra," by Mr. Richard Hall, of the Parish Church. The base saxophone is so sadly lacking in uniformity and tone throughout register that this, combined with a rather shaky performance, failed to awaken much enthusiasm in the audience. However, excepting a missed lead, the orchestra gave a very good account of themselves in that delightful little serenade of Mozart's, "Eine kleine Nachtmusik."

The Third Chamber Music Concert was given in the Great Hall on Wednesday, January 18th, by the Hirsch String Quartet. The major work was one of Beethoven's last and finest works, the Quartet in C sharp minor, Op. 131. It is in an uncommon form, having seven movements in place of the usual four, and one wonders how such a work could be the product of a deaf old man. In the performance, in which there are many awkward *pizzicato* interlacings, the Quartet played in their recognised accurate style.

This was followed by the composition of a contemporary, Bela Bartok (1881—), which is a "modern" work and came as a terrific clash against the Beethoven quartet. The first two movements are full of strivings and of strident and grotesque phrases, which are not acceptable as music, to everybody. The third and last movement is rather quieter and more tuneful, though obtruse, and it is difficult to see at what the composer is aiming.

#### Forthcoming Events.

These include Mid-day Recitals on Thursday, 25th February, and Tuesday, 8th March, when the soloists will be respectively, Miss Harriet Cohen, pianist, who is appearing at the Symphony Concert on 13th February, and Miss Antonia Butler, 'cellist.

The concluding Chamber Music Concert will take place on March 9th, when quartets by Cherubini, Sibelius and Brahms will be given.

The University Music Society's Concert will be on Friday, March 11th, in the Great Hall, when, as already mentioned above, Miss Betty Bannerman will be the soloist. In addition, the orchestra will give the Overture and Ballet Music of Schubert's "Rosamunde," Berlioz's "Marche Hongraise," and a slow movement of Mendelssohn's Italian Symphony. The unaccompanied chorus work will consist of "Tu es Petrus," by Palestrina, and the two sections will combine in Handel's "Dixit Dominus" and "Orpheus" (Act II), by Gluck.

E.B.T.

The Mid-day Orchestral Recital given by the University Music Society in the Great Hall on January 19th must have come as an agreeable surprise to the large audience which was attracted by the event. The efforts of amateur



# ARCHIBALD RAMSDEN L<sup>TD.</sup> ::

THE GREATEST CENTRE IN THE NORTH FOR  
YOUR MUSICAL REQUIREMENTS.

## RECORDS.

The recent price reductions bring the most famous artists within the reach of all record buyers.

Popular Records are now:—  
10" 2/6; 12" 4/-.

○  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE.  
COLUMBIA.

The most representative  
Stock of Records in the  
North.

## GRAMOPHONES.

Full Range of Models  
by  
HIS MASTERS' VOICE  
and  
COLUMBIA.



Portable Gramophone,  
£5 12s. 6d.  
Model No. 102.

"Musical Instruments" that please  
both ear and eye.

YOUR INSPECTION OF OUR STOCKS  
IS CORDIALLY INVITED.

## RADIO.

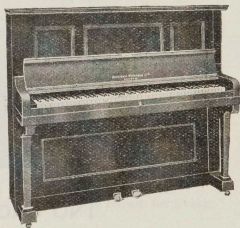
OUR SERVICE affords you the  
facility for the making of a  
quiet and unhurried choice. Expert  
advice is at your disposal.

ALL MAINS RECEIVERS  
AND . . .  
RADIO GRAMOPHONES.

Demonstrations Arranged in Your Own Home  
without obligation.

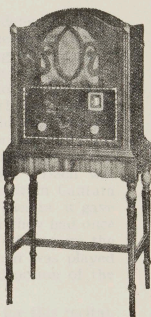
HIS MASTER'S  
VOICE

The Archibald Ramsden  
SCHOOL MODEL.



Many hundreds of Schools in the North of England are equipped with one or more of these instruments. The very latest improvements in piano construction are incorporated, and they are built to withstand the most rigorous conditions.

PRICE £50  
In Fine Oak Case.



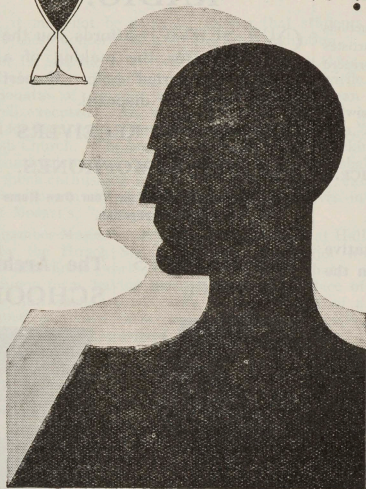
Majestic Super-Het,  
28 Guineas.

## 12, PARK ROW, LEEDS

65, WIGMORE STREET, LONDON.

DARLINGTON. ——— DONCASTER. ——— SCARBOROUGH.

HAVE YOU  
PROVIDED  
FOR HIM?



No undergraduate should fail  
either in his exam. or to get his copy of  
the new leaflet for young men

*Copies free and without obligation from*

## **SCOTTISH WIDOWS' FUND**

Resident Secretary—  
H. W. BRUMFITT

YORKSHIRE BRANCH:

Phone—  
Nos. 29555 (2 lines)

21 PARK ROW, LEEDS



orchestras are usually of a painful nature, since orchestral playing demands a high measure of individual and collective ability, but the members of the Music Society succeeded not only in avoiding occasion for pain but in giving real pleasure to the hearers. Their choice of music was by no means of an easy order, and yet they attempted its intricacies with at least sufficient success to warrant their ambitions. The predominance of strings was an unfortunate, though perhaps unavoidable defect; more wood and the inclusion of brass would help towards a more balanced performance. The late arrival of the drums deprived of its due background the playing of Boyce's Symphony No. 11 but the *presto* movement in particular showed great vitality and briskness in the strings. Bach was represented by "Serfonia from Cantata No. 75," and "Concerto from Cantata No. 142": although both pieces proved rather difficult for the orchestra it gave a creditable performance of them particularly in the second, after they had once recovered from a shaky start. Mozart's Symphony in A (K. 242) was quite the best item on the programme. The *andante* movement in particular was played with a grace and delicacy that contrasted well with the spirited action of the last movement.

Mr. Edward Allam, the conductor, deserves thanks not only for this recital, but for the invaluable work he is doing for music in the University.



### Love.

Sweet Love your staff is courage and your path is vision,  
Sweet Love you gather all imagination,  
Sweet Love you are the flight of a bird.

Those who tread your ways must have faith in the immortality of the transient,  
Those who know you shall live each moment as though that were all life held for them,  
Those who bid you farewell shall do so as to a guest whose wish is their sole reason for living.

There is no part of the soul that you cannot illuminate,  
And there is no part that you will illuminate of your own free will;  
If we do not rise to meet you with all the vitality of our minds, you are dust and ashes,  
So that we consume at your coming and choke at your passing.  
There is no evil that you cannot do to our evil nature  
And no good that you cannot do to the good that comes from us to meet you.  
You are not for our satisfaction, nor for the satisfaction that we give to another:  
Your way is neither the way of self nor of altruism,  
Nor of lust nor of sentiment.  
You are to be accepted without justification.

I have praised you in the morning and wept with you in the evening,  
I have gone into the darkness with you and into the light;  
I have known that your forms were only the forms of myself,  
I have known that you were a plain cynicism of the last mystery,  
What I have seen in you has been my own face in many mirrors.  
I have lived you more than anything in my whole life.  
Yet I shall never know you with my mind for you are the unknowable;  
You give me only what I give to you.

You are one of the ways of the Eternal, but you are not the Eternal;  
 You are one of the ways of negation, but you are not negation;  
 I think of you now quietly, but that cannot always be so.  
 Sweet Love, it is not beneath us to learn you, for if we learned you only, we should not learn you at all.

W.H.

### Walderauschen.

Let him not speak of joy who never lay  
 Upon the grass of Robertsau in May,  
     Burned thru and thru with streams of hot blue light,  
 His body a shell of glass by the deep sun drawn,  
 And all his vapoured spirit clouding and grown  
     A whorl of sense worked in the vortex of height.

The forest utters one perfect symphony :  
 A rustling wash of strings from every tree  
     And lightly wind-rubbed grass, a dipping line  
 Of ripe flute-tonguings bubbling in the reeds,  
 Spangle with bird-song, and their motion leads  
     Still onward like the nearby calm-eyed Rhine.

Sunlight and bird-song, waters and swaying heat,  
 Leaves and grass follow in slow relentless beat  
     Unbreathing joy.... Then once the Cuckoo screams !—  
 The music shatters, and the spirit sinks  
 Infinite aching depth before he links  
     His call—And on the relentless glory streams....

J. R. HEPPENSTALL.

### L'Orangerie, Strasbourg.

—All that I have of beauty :  
 Beauty the ripe moon drips upon your eyes  
 Beauty the dark wind kisses through your hair  
 Beauty of proud still trees and sleeping waters :  
 I offer you.  
 —The heavy breath of limes  
 The cool soft voices of unresting streams  
 The clouded pools of flowers under the willows :  
 All that I have I give....  
 —(Immanent beauty  
 The ichor and heart's beat of the earth  
 Transmuted into endless waning forms :  
 A tenderness that fills the eyes of love  
 A song that rings for ever on the hills  
 A greater depth within the changing seas)....  
 —All that I have of beauty :  
 Beauty of silvered skies and linden sweetness  
 The broken words of winds and running streams  
 The dreams of trees and flowers and dark still waters :  
 I press into your heart.

J. R. HEPPENSTALL.

### Concentration.

Creating thought is like a gossam web,  
 Which fleeting fancy breaks and throws away,  
 The scattered ends collected and remade  
 To wait on inspiration for its prey.

### Despair.

Oh ! Of what consequence is life  
 If striving we but bring on strife,  
 Seeing our failings all too plain,  
 Have we to rise and start again ?

"PHILO."





**Ambition.**

Should I grow rich, be sure I'll go  
 Where undergrads unite to show  
 Such things as work are quite *de trop*  
 And wouldn't if they could;  
 Where fellows run up monstrous debts  
 On beauteous undergraduettes—  
 That 'Varsity of cardboard sets  
 Portrayed by Hollywood.

J.C.K.A.

**Heard Under the Clock.**

- A. (breathlessly). "Are they up yet?"  
 B. "French, Maths, History—what?"  
 A. "No, no, I mean the main dances for this term!"

**On Working for Exams.**

For there's no putting off the date,  
 No use in crying hold or wait,  
 No longer do procrastinate,  
 You'll find too soon you are too late.  
 —"PHILO."



**D**ISTINCTIONS are falling heavily on individual players this year in the University, but unfortunately teams as a whole have not as yet achieved anything of note. Attention is called elsewhere in this issue of *The Gryphon* to the need for general participation in games so that the University teams can be at their greatest possible strength.

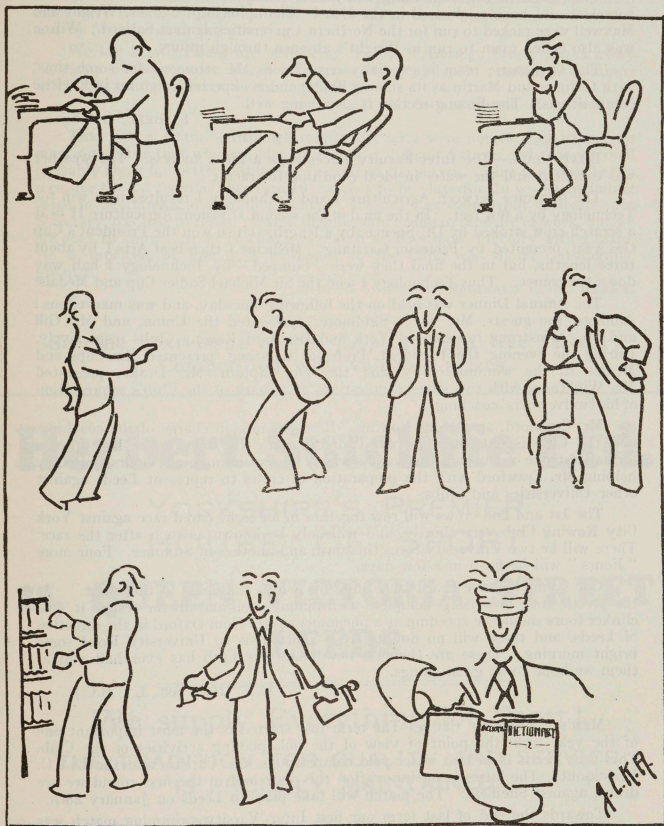
The Rugby Club was honoured by the selection of F. Hayton, the captain, to play for Yorkshire against Cheshire. The team has lost two valuable players in the persons of P. McGrath, who has gone to Cambridge, and Boyle, who will be unable to play any more this season owing to pressure of work, but one gap has been filled by G. L. Bedford, a promising Fresher. The first game of the term was lost to Yarnbury, 11—6. Boyle, P. McGrath and F. Bell were chosen for the U.A.U. trials, but all three were unable to turn out owing to injuries.

The Soccer Club still has a chance of Christie honours and its defeat of the Old Colours team by two goals to one shows that it now possesses a strong eleven. Griffiths was prevented by injuries from playing in the U.A.U. trials.

J. Balmer, captain of the Hockey Club, has joined J. F. Warin in the County team, while P. Storrs-Fox was selected for the County trial. Unfortunately, the Club lost its vital match with Liverpool at the end of last term.

University Lacrosse has two representatives in the County team in Kitchen and C. F. Light.





THE "GRYPHON" POET FINDS THE ADJECTIVE HE WANTS.

The Harriers are combining individual distinctions with some corporate successes and hope to do well in the U.A.U. Championship. Olver, Wright and Maxwell were picked to run for the Northern Universities against Salford; Wilson was also called upon to run in Wright's absence through injury.

The Gymnastic team is generally regarded as the strongest for some time, with Gilligan and Martin as its shining lights, and is expected to go far in Christie competitions. The Boxing section is also doing well.

F. BELL, G.A.S.

**BOAT CLUB.**—The Inter-Faculty Races were a great success. The weather was excellent and the water in ideal condition for racing.

The first race between Agriculture I and Technology I resulted in a win for Technology by a few feet. In the final of the second Division, Agriculture II beat a scratch crew stroked by Dr. Spence, by a length, and so won the President's Cup this year, presented by Professor Garstang. Medicine I then beat Arts I by about three lengths, but in the final they were "bumped" by Technology I half way down the course. Thus Technology I won the Sir Michael Sadler Cup and Medals.

The Annual Dinner was held on the following Tuesday, and was marvellous! Amongst the guests, Mr. W. S. Skidmore represented the Union, and Mr. Gill and Mr. Armstrong represented York and Bradford Rowing Clubs respectively. During the evening, the President, Professor Garstang, presented the Cups and Medals to the winning crews, and the Vice-Captain, Mr. Drake, presented Mr. Wightman with two silver candlesticks as a mark of the Club's appreciation of his twelve years' coaching.

Mr. Crawford, an Oxford Rowing "Blue," is now in charge of the coaching, and the Club is extremely fortunate in obtaining the services of Dr. Spence, formerly stroke of Durham University, who is now spending many hours at Rodley helping Mr. Crawford with the preparation of crews to represent Leeds against other Universities and Clubs.

The 1st and 2nd crews will row together in an eight oared race against York City Rowing Club very shortly, and will only be known as such after the race. There will be two University races this term and another in Summer. Four more "Fours" will be fixed in a few days.

One seems to have heard something of "ships that pass in the night." At the precise time of writing, complete with midnight oil and all the rest of it, two clinker fours should be speeding at a phenomenal rate from Oxford in the direction of Leeds, and these will no doubt pay a short visit to University Road some bright morning. These are the first new boats the Club has ever had and in them we hope to do great things.

R.T. (Hon. Sec., L.U.B.C.).

**MEN'S SWIMMING CLUB.**—The term just started is the most important one of the year from the point of view of the polo-playing activities of the Club. This year Leeds is in two water-polo competitions, the Christie and the U.A.U. Knock-out. The latter is an innovation this year and in the first round we are drawn against Sheffield. The match will take place in Leeds on January 28th.

Towards the end of last term our first Inter-Varsity swimming match was played against Durham at Newcastle. The gala was one of the most interesting in which the Club has taken part for some time. The result, a defeat by 1 point (35—36), was left in doubt until the last event had been swum. A very fine race was witnessed in the 50 yards free style, when all four swimmers finished within



a yard of each other, the judges awarding the premier position to a Durham man. Wins were recorded for Leeds by N. Myers in the breast-stroke, and back-stroke, and by Whittaker in the plunging.

Weekly crawl classes are still being held at Cookridge Street Baths every Thursday evening under Mr. Boyd's supervision, and polo practice is obtained with the Leander Winter Swimming Club.

R. ORTON SMITH, Hon. Sec.

THE FIVES CLUB.—Although results last term were not very gratifying we must remember that we were playing our most difficult fixtures and that we shall probably show far better results for the rest of the season. This is a very heavy term for the 1st team as there are 19 matches to be played in 10 weeks, including three in Scotland and four in London. We are very sorry that Metcalfe, our Secretary, has had to resign playing membership owing to pressure of work, but we are glad to know that he is willing to play if ever we have difficulty with a team. He is replaced by Foulds, a newcomer to the Club, who shows considerable promise.

REGINALD C. M. BEENY.

See the next issue of *The Gryphon* for a free Literary Competition with valuable prizes.

# Herbert Sutcliffe Ltd.

YORKSHIRE'S PREMIER  
HOUSE OF SPORT

**25, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET  
LEEDS**

We supply Everything for Sport!

THE TRADITION FOR QUALITY AND SERVICE  
IS PROUDLY MAINTAINED.

Special terms are allowed  
to 'Varsity Students.



Telephone 27921



**EMPLOYEES' SPORTS CLUB.**—A successful Dance was held in the Refectory on Wednesday, November 25th, and it is hoped in the near future to organise another event so that the Club may be set on a sound basis. We would like to give our very best thanks to Messrs. Calverley and Gillings, not forgetting those who helped to decorate the Refectory and who did their utmost to make the Dance a success. Also we should be pleased to have more support in the near future from anyone who is interested in the Sports Section.—H. S. BRIGGS, Hon. Sec.

**EVANGELICAL UNION.**—Last term the Union had several particularly successful meetings, among which the three sided discussion on Reunion stands out, as both successful and also, we hope, helpful. Our three speakers were all provocative of thought, and the open discussion was very lively. Later in the term Rev. J. I. Brice, in a talk on "A New Evangelism," gave us a stirring call in an appeal, particularly addressed to those who did not intend entering the ministry, for stronger lay efforts, especially in keeping a grip on converts made during missions. Yet another interesting talk was Major Ripley's account of his own conversion. This term it has been decided to have speakers more frequently, and we have arranged for addresses every other Friday. On the other days the usual course of study of some selected portion of the Bible will be followed. We would remind readers of *The Gryphon* that our meetings are open to all members of Staff or Union. They are held every Friday in the O.S.A. Rooms, beginning with tea at 5-0 p.m.—G.L.B.

**PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.**—The attendances at recent meetings of this Society have not been all that could be desired, being on the average about thirty per cent. of the full membership. Will members please do their best to attend regularly in future? As the Annual Exhibition is to be held in May it is to be hoped that the Society's dark-room will be in use continuously between now and that date.

Non-members should prepare prints (up to quarter-plate size) for the "Amateur Contact Print Class," for which members are not eligible. Cash prizes are awarded in this Class.

A. E. PENN.

**DRAMATIC SOCIETY.**—The first meeting of the Lent Term was held on January 18th, when "Charles and Mary" was read before a very appreciative audience. The programme for the rest of the term consists of the readings of "The Barretts of Wimpole Street," "Hobson's Choice" and "Ambrose Applejohn's Adventures." The Annual Production will take place on February 9th in the Great Hall. This year a new departure is being made and instead of a single play, three or four one act plays by Thornton Wilder and Susan Glaspell are to be performed. It is hoped that not only members, but all students of the University will support this attempt to portray modern drama.—D.F.

**INDIAN ASSOCIATION (Indian Study Circle).**—The activities of the Association were a little retarded owing to the time taken in framing a somewhat altered constitution which would not only satisfy most members but would also be more flexible. The most important feature of this session is that the membership has been the highest ever recorded since the birth of the Association—namely about 45 members. It was agreed in meetings of the general body that the name "Indian Study Circle" should be changed to "Indian Association," in order to blur any conception of the Association's being a study group. It was also agreed that henceforth the membership fees should be reduced from one guinea to 15/-.

Owing to the Rag Review the Annual Hockey Match with Devonshire Hall at the middle of the Michaelmas term had to be postponed, but it is hoped that we will play them some time



this term. The important feature of this term was the reception given to Major Milner, M.P., who was going to India as a member of the Franchise Committee of the Round Table Conference. The Association is to hold a social and it is hoped that all members of the University will take an interest in it and try their best to make it a success by their presence. There will also be held an interesting Debate with the H.O.R. It is the earnest wish of the Committee that members will take a keen interest in all matters concerning the Association by attending the meetings regularly, and they also hope that those Indians who are not yet members will join up as soon as possible.—HASSAN-YAR-JUNG, Hon. Secretary.

**L.U. WORKING MEN'S INSTITUTE.**—The last debate of the term was held on December 10th, and produced a very lively discussion on the subject of the use in Armaments; the meeting went into every possible aspect, and finally decided by a considerable majority that the time was ripe for its abandonment. The next debate will have been held before these notes appear; as its subject is Prohibition, it should be very interesting. We would remind members of the Union that they are always welcome at the Club, which is in Berking Avenue, York Road. Perhaps the best time for a first visit is when a debate is being held, and we wish some of the people who take such a delight in ruining the name of Leeds as a centre for debating would come and listen to one of the Club debates—they would probably learn much. Further debates this term are to be held on February 18th and March 10th.—G.L.B.

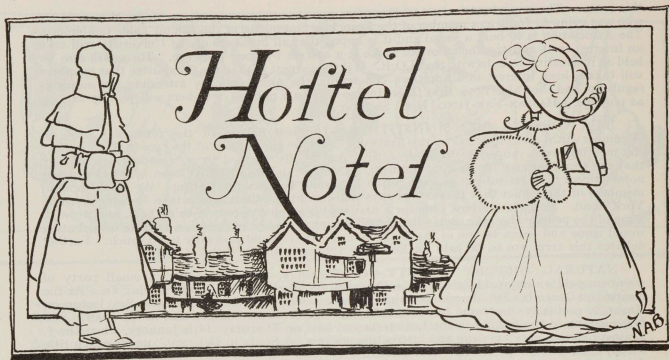
**NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.**—On Thursday, 26th November, a small party of members paid an enjoyable visit to the Burmantofts Works of the Leeds Fireclay Co. At the meeting on December 3rd, the speaker was Professor Barker, who delivered an excellent lecture on Kashmir, profusely illustrated by remarkable slides. Professor Gilligan was in the chair. The first meeting of the Society in the Lent term was held on Thursday, 14th January, when Dr. J. Grainger gave a very amusing and instructing address "A Study in Delicacy," under which title he expounded the mysteries of virus disease. A Social was held afterwards in the Refectory. Some eight or nine members of the Sheffield University Botanical Society were present at the lecture and social.

**DEBATING SOCIETY.**—To all Medical and Arts Students we would issue this reminder. The Final of the Inter-Faculty Knock-out Competition will be on February 16th; come and support your faculty and ensure the success of this debate. It should be very good. We are considering altering the personnel of our Debating Society Committee in order to get a more complete representation of the University, and hence, we hope, better support and more interest in debating affairs generally.

Leeds has been represented at a number of Inter-Varsity Debates this session at other Universities; our representatives seem to have acquitted themselves very well on the whole. C.G.T.

**THE STUDENT CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT.**—The S.C.M. wishes everyone a very happy New Year! The term was started with a Quiet Day held in Emmanuel Vicarage on Sunday, January 10th, the subject under discussion being "Prayer." On the following Monday a large and very jolly New Year's Party was held in Emmanuel Church Institute, and the result both from a social and financial point of view was splendid. Not only on these but also on many previous occasions the Rev. R. S. Watson has shown his interest in the movement by his very acceptable hospitality; and the S.C.M. would like to express its sincerest thanks both to him and Mrs. Watson for their untiring kindness and support. Two mid-day addresses have been arranged for this term, and the Study Groups are all proving themselves to be of great practical value. As with every other institution and society, the S.C.M. has to face and consider the chaotic condition of the world to-day. "Strangers no longer, but pilgrims still, we are persuaded of the promises and would follow with those of long ago, who, seeing them yet afar off, declared plainly that they sought a country." What the world is crying for most to-day is fellowship. The supreme aim of the S.C.M. is fellowship one with another the world over in Christ. Has our movement ever had a greater opportunity of sharing in the work of reconstruction?—C.F.D.

**THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND SOCIETY.**—The Society is continuing its study of the "Confessions of St. Augustine." The groups meet fortnightly at Emmanuel Vicarage. At the last meeting of the Committee it was decided to have the Corporate Communion of the Society on the first Tuesday of the month in order to avoid confusion of dates in the future. The next one will be celebrated at Emmanuel Church on Tuesday, March 1st. I would like to take this opportunity of appealing to all in the University who are members of the Church of England (and more particularly to Day Students) to attend and make our corporate services of worship worthy of their name. Breakfast may be obtained afterwards in the Refectory at 1/- per head. Will any Day Student who wishes to attend the breakfast please let the Secretary know in good time (via the pigeon-hole marked "C")? For preparation for the Lenten Season the Society hopes to spend a Quiet Half-day. Three addresses will be given in Emmanuel Church during Lent, and a hearty invitation is extended to all who wish to come. Final arrangements have not yet been made, but the dates will most likely be February 15th, 22nd and 29th.—W.H.



**WEETWOOD.**—Wednesday, January 8th, saw hordes of haggard humans returning reluctantly to Leeds. Weetwood had as its quota 60 pale persons, with the mark of Christmas orgy and revelry by night firmly imprinted on their features. The salubrious air of Lawnswood has by this time, we rejoice to state, restored a healthier hue to the inmates of Weetwood, whose countenances are once more "ruddier than the cherry."

In spite of New Year resolutions engendered by exam. results; in spite of the best intentions of burying the past, we must cast a glance back to the end of last term. With a "fine careless rapture," Weetwood held its delegate dance, fondly and anticipatorily dubbed "the Christmas Dance," on the Friday before exams, and the event may, I think, safely be said to have been a great success.

Devonshire sent us a section of their singers to while away the weary hours. They arrived full of apology for not being in full force, and though secretly a little piqued, we strove to entertain them as if they were so many Carusos! When we had retired for the night—shall I say in dudgeon?—our slumbers were suddenly curtailed by melodies arising from the courtyard, and we realised that the complete company of carollers had returned to make up for the omission earlier in the evening. Needless to say, we granted them full absolution.

As usual, we entertained the senior girls from St. Chad's Orphanage on the last Saturday of term and as we bade them farewell at the bottom of the Drive, sent them on their way—were hope—rejoicing.

The end of term feeling, never a cheerful emotion, was this year intensified in an unusual degree. Weetwood, ever in the vanguard, was having electrical cooking apparatus installed. The kitchen, minus floor, was in a state of chaos, and weird little stoves appeared in various odd corners, just to remind us, as we lugubriously consumed cold collations, that hot meals have been known to exist. It was in an agony of apprehension that we returned this term, fully expecting that the new apparatus would be like a certain symphony, "unfinished" or, at best, that we should be presented with raw meat. To our astonishment and delight, we found that the formidable phalanx of ovens in the kitchen functions efficiently, though it had not been tried until it was used for our first meal.

**H.O.R.**—Carol Night at the end of last term was yet another delightful evening, and I think the pleasure it gives increases with succeeding years. The carols, representative of many periods and peoples, were sung with remarkable precision and reached a very high standard generally. We were again favoured with many distinguished guests, including the Vice-Chancellor and Lady Baillie and the Bishop of Ripon.

And now we have all returned to the fold with mixed apprehensions after what seemed an inadequate vac.; and I suppose there will be a rush to fulfil certain social calls before the austerities of Lent come to demand a sterner life.—L.A.P.



DEVONSHIRE HALL.—The Christmas Dance was held on the last evening of term, and proved a very pleasant function. Eighty couples "tripped the light fantastic" to the delightful tunes of Eric Arden's orchestra. As the evening advanced still they danced—still as gracefully as ever but, alas, not quite as numerous. Much valuable energy was expended on the last Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of term, but can not be said to have been wasted: for, indeed, were not many cups of coffee to be quaffed and what peace and goodwill we brought to our hosts? The Warden, the Vice-Chancellor, Professor Barker, Professor Hamilton Thompson, College, Lyddon, Oxley and Weetwood, all rhapsodized over our divine rendering of soulful carols. Weetwood was doubly blessed—two attacks did she sustain: at 9.0 p.m. the first detachment entertained the Hostel: at 1.0 a.m. the second batch sang carols. A party of South African engineering students, on tour in England, were entertained to lunch by the Warden at the beginning of term: at the conclusion of the meal they were conducted round Hostel by certain members of Hall.

It is with much joy and thanksgiving that we report the welcome return into our midst of four Devonians; from their appearances and glowing accounts the sick room seems to be a veritable storehouse.

W. N. LOWTHER.

OXLEY HALL.—Nothing of importance has happened at Oxley Hall this term. For sixty-seven out of sixty-nine students life goes on much as usual, but for the remaining two...!! The Christmas Party at the end of last term was very much enjoyed and was successfully ended by the opportune arrival of the Devonshire Carolers, whose singing was much appreciated. Exam. results have, on the whole, been very favourable, several "firsts" having been obtained in various departments. We are looking forward to our Hall Dinner later in the term. The Freshers' Social and Women's Social are events which we are eagerly anticipating.—E.B.

LYDDON HALL.—Last term closed with our usual Christmas festivities and the hilarious excitement over Christmas pudding charms successfully dispelled the shadows of exams. Devonshire Hall paid us a visit, and their carol singing was very much enjoyed. Our own carols followed on the Sunday evening. After an all too short vacation this term was soon occupied with arrangements for our Hostel Dance at the end of January and for the Women's Social a little later. We all regret that illness has compelled our President to take a longer holiday than the rest of us, and the news of her return is very welcome.—R.H.

## University of Leeds Old Students' Association.

### NOTES FROM HEADQUARTERS.

It is of some interest to note that one of our members, Major J. Milner (M.P. for S.E. Leeds), has just set out for India as a Member of the Franchise Committee which is following up the work of the Indian Round Table Conference.

### YEAR BOOK.

The Year Book has gone out and any member who has not received a copy should let the Secretaries know. We shall also be glad (in one way) to hear of any errors, and we hope to be forgiven for any there may be. The work of keeping addresses up to date is no light one and the number of changes during a year is astounding.

The Annual Meeting of the Old Students' Association was held in the University on Saturday, December 19th, 1931.

Professor Gillespie was in the Chair and there were about 25 members present. Apologies were received from a number of others who were unable to come.

The Minutes of the previous general meeting, held on June 28th, 1930, were read and confirmed.

**Secretaries' Report.** Mr. Sharpe read the Secretaries' Report. He explained that the meeting was being held in December (instead of in July as in previous years) in accordance with the resolution passed at the last general meeting. The first object of the change—that of enabling the Treasurer to present audited accounts—had been attained, but the second—that of ensuring a larger attendance—had not been so successful. He referred to the large increase in membership, due to the formation of the Medical Society, and to the disappointing results of the efforts to enrol going-down students. Various other matters which had arisen during the year were also reported. The report was accepted.

**Treasurer's Report.** Mr. Grist presented the audited accounts for the two years ending June 30th, 1931. (A summary of these is printed in these pages). He pointed out that the first set of accounts showed a credit balance of £3, but on the last year's work there was a deficit of £14. This, however, did not take into account the sum due to be received from the Medical Society in February, a portion of which really belonged to the financial year under consideration. The Association was, therefore, actually paying its way, but the margin was small and great care had to be taken to keep out of debt. He also referred to the assistance received from the Insurance Scheme. After Mr. Grist had replied to a few questions, the report was put to the meeting and adopted.

**Furnishing Fund.** Miss Holgate made a statement on the present position of the fund, which was badly in need of greater support. A vote of thanks was passed to the Furnishing Committee and congratulations on the remarkable results achieved with very slender resources.

**Election of Officers.** The Chairman pointed out that Lord Moynihan had served as President for three years (as our former Presidents had done) and that the Committee felt that this was an office which should have a new occupant from time to time, thus enabling the Association to do honour to its notable friends. The Committee therefore proposed putting forward a nomination for a new President at the NEXT Annual Meeting.

**Year Book.** The Committee asked for the opinion of the meeting as to whether the Year Book should be issued yearly or in alternate years. It was pointed out that the cost was very heavy and also the work entailed in the preparation, but the saving in expense and trouble by issuing it in alternate years would only be approximately one quarter of the cost of two issues and not one half. An interesting discussion followed, in the course of which the opinion was expressed that the annual issue of the Year Book was a proof of the life and vigour of the Association, and that it would be fatal to make a change. It was finally resolved to continue the yearly issue.

**Manchester Resolution.** A resolution, "that the Association take a more active part in raising funds for the University Appeal," was proposed by Mr. Chappell on behalf of the Manchester Branch. He said that Manchester had raised this point because it was felt that the Association ought to be doing something to justify its existence. He referred to the funds raised by Old Students of American Universities to establish Research Scholarships and for other purposes, and suggested that the Union Rooms, which were so badly needed in Leeds, would form a suitable object for the Association to work for. Mr. Roth seconded the resolution and said we ought to make the raising of funds for this or some similar purpose the object of the Association.



**BOOK THESE DATES!**

## PLAYS

By THORNTON WILDE and SUSAN CLASPEL

will be presented in the

### GREAT HALL

:: of the University ::

on

TUESDAY, FEB. 9th and

FRIDAY, FEB. 12th, 1932

by the

University Dramatic Society

**We Want Your Support!**

## University Appeal Fund



SUPPORT ALL  
EFFORTS IN  
AID OF THE  
ABOVE

TELEPHONE 26787 LEEDS

TELEGRAMS: "MOUNT HOTEL, LEEDS"

## MOUNT HOTEL

CLARENDON ROAD — LEEDS

Pleasantly situated, standing in its own Grounds of about 1 acre  
Three minutes' walk from University

MODERNIZED IN 1930

*New Lounge with windows of "Vita" glass*

*New Bedrooms with H. & C. running water*

*Central Heating throughout*

GARAGE FOR 40 CARS

**TARIFF:** Bedroom, Bath and Breakfast - - - 7/6 and 8/6  
Luncheon, 2/6 :: Afternoon Tea, 1/- :: Dinner 3/-

## *Westminster Bank Leaflets*

For the benefit of that large section of the public which finds itself bewildered by business language, the Westminster Bank issues from time to time simply worded explanations of various ways in which it is able and glad to be of use to its customers. Amongst its publications are the following: ¶ *Points before Travelling*, notes on the Protection of Travellers from Loss. ¶ *Thirty-nine Advantages* of an Account with the Bank. ¶ *The Saving Habit*, an outline of the Home Safe system. ¶ *The Financial Machinery of the Export and Import Trade*, or the function of the Documentary Credit. ¶ *Foreign Exchange*, with particular reference to Forward Exchange. ¶ *Safeguards for Travellers*, a warning against carrying foreign notes. ¶ *Securities*, their Custody and Supervision. ¶ *Wills, Trusts, and Settlements*, the Bank as an Executor.

*Copies may be had on asking at almost any branch, or  
by addressing a postcard to the Manager,  
Westminster Bank Limited*

8 & 9 PARK ROW, LEEDS



Mr. Grist produced a statement (copies of which were handed round) which he had prepared in view of this discussion. It showed that over £17,000 had been subscribed or promised by Old Students, and it also detailed the immense amount of work which had been done by himself and the Joint Appeal Committee in approaching members and old students generally. No fewer than eight distinct efforts had been made since the appeal was first launched. The results admittedly had been disappointing, but it was not due to lack of effort on the part of the Association. He had discussed the question of making another appeal with the Organiser of the University Appeal, and the latter was strongly of the opinion that the present was not a suitable time for another general appeal to Old Students.

Mr. Sharpe referred to schemes for Research and Loan Funds which had been put forward in the O.S.A. Notes in *The Gryphon*, and to which the response had been practically negligible.

A very animated discussion followed, which unfortunately had to be cut short owing to lack of time. All the speakers agreed with the idea lying behind the resolution, and a number of suggestions were put forward, but none of them seemed likely to result in the raising of any considerable sum. Finally, Mr. Chappell withdrew his resolution in favour of the following, which was put to the meeting and carried unanimously:—

"That this meeting puts on record its desire that the provision of funds for Union Buildings should be one of the principal objects and *raison d'être* of the Association as a whole and of the individual branches, and that the Committee be instructed to consider this matter with a view to action."

A suggestion by Miss Steinberg, that a collection for the Union Building be made at the Dinner, was carried out and resulted in a sum of about £5 5s. 0d. being handed over.

#### O.S.A. COMMITTEE.

*President:* THE LORD MOYNIHAN, K.C.M.G., C.B.

*Past Presidents and Vice-Presidents* } THE VICE-CHANCELLOR (Sir James Baillie).

                                      } Sir MICHAEL SADLER.

*Vice-Presidents:* Emeritus Professor SMITHELLS.

                                      CONNAL.

                                      Professor GILLESPIE.

                                      JAMIESON.

                                      Dr. BEST.

                                      Miss ROBERTSON.

                                      " SILCOX.

*Hon. Secretaries:* Mrs. DOROTHY SELLERS and Mr. G. L. SHARPE.

*Hon. Treasurer:* Mr. W. R. GRIST.

*Committee:* Mrs. GOODE. Mr. L. W. K. FEARNLEY.

Miss HOLGATE.

" A RAMSDEN.

" PICKLES.

Professor ROWE.

" GREENWOOD.

Mr. TONBRIDGE.

" BREARLEY.

" STOTT.

All Branch Secretaries.

Two Union Representatives.

*Hon. Auditor:* Professor CONNAL.

Votes of thanks to the Secretaries, Treasurer and Auditor, for their work during the year, were carried unanimously.

### London Letter.

*Hon. Treasurer:*

Mr. G. HELPS,  
18, Churchill Avenue,  
Kenton, Middlesex.

*Hon. Secretary:*

Miss F. R. SHAW,  
Bedford College,  
Regent's Park, N.W. 1.

Our next function is a Dinner, on Saturday, February 27th, at the Coventry Restaurant, Piccadilly Circus. At the time of writing, the arrangements are not definitely settled, but these will be available when notices are sent. Our dinners at the Coventry have always been a great success, so we may be sure of an enjoyable evening.

### Manchester Letter.

*Hon. Secretary:* Miss I. K. MARTIN,  
465, Bury New Road,  
Kersal.

All the very best to everybody in the New Year, and please roll up in hundreds to the meetings, so that you may renew old acquaintances, make new friendships and help to increase the roll of the O.S.A., that it may be worthy of the splendid buildings slowly rising on that triangular patch in Leeds.

Our year began with a meeting at Belle Vue, where the programme was a torchlight tattoo. We had intended to visit the dirt track racing, but as the programme had been changed, we visited the tattoo instead. Our members looked round Belle Vue in the afternoon, and then met for tea, after which seats had been booked for the tattoo. It was quite a fine display.

The Annual Branch Dinner is to take place at Manchester University Refectory on Friday, 29th January. We hope to have Professor Barbier with us on that occasion, and our last O.S.A. Editor, Mr. Geoffrey Woledge, as well as representatives from some other Old Students' Associations which have branches in Manchester.

I. K. MARTIN.

### West Riding Branch.

At the Tuesday evening meetings during the Autumn Term some interesting plays were read, although, taken as a whole, the programme was not up to our usual standard. Innovations during the term were the Hot-Pot Evening (when each person present was supposed to contribute to the entertainment), and an evening devoted to "Murder," which proved to be a most thrilling game: both these were highly successful meetings.

At the Annual General Meeting of the Branch, held on December 8th, Professor C. E. Gough was elected President for the year 1932; he was inducted by our retiring President (Professor B. M. Connal) at the Christmas Party on December 12th, and has since been heartily welcomed at several meetings.

The Christmas Party, by the way, was a record, possibly owing to the fact that it was held on Saturday instead of Tuesday. We had over 70 people present and enjoyed ourselves thoroughly. Our thanks are due, in particular, to Mrs. Beck for her splendid supper, to Mr. A. Ramsden for his enlivening cocktail bar and to Mr. Parker for his amplification of our programme and the provision of dance music.

The programme for this term will be found on the circular enclosed in this *Gryphon*. There is a good selection of plays and a few others items, all of which we hope will arouse enthusiasm in the hearts of many members of the O.S.A. who have not yet indulged in Tuesday evening meetings. *Nil desperandum!*

M. I. BAILEY.



### L.U.O.S.A. Travel Arrangements for 1932.

As announced in the December issue of *The Gryphon*, the financial crisis has meant that our pleasure tours abroad have been held up for the time being, but we have been encouraged by replies and enquiries received to go forward with the suggested tour to the Lake District at Easter. The headquarters will be in the heart of Borrowdale, where we shall be able to get in plenty of fine expeditions.

We shall cater for amblers, ramblers and scramblers, to say nothing of those who may wish to do their sightseeing by car! It has been thought best to quote a price for board and lodging only, so that members will be free to come by any route they like. Those coming by rail should book to Keswick, where they will be met by bus or car, which will deliver them right up to the door of the hotel. It will be necessary for all those who intend to join the party to register their names beforehand. Full particulars as to this will be found in the circular sent out with this issue. Early application is necessary for obvious reasons. The limited accommodation at our disposal will be served out to applicants in strict order of entry, and priority of rooms will be given to those booking for a full week.

**Summer Arrangements.** There is quite a reasonable chance that we shall arrange a tour to Denmark for August. The rate of exchange has remained unaltered and we have had many enquiries from those who would like such a tour, which would be partly of an educational nature. Full particulars will be issued in time for Easter. The route will be *via* Harwich-Esbjerg to Copenhagen, and the cost for a fortnight will be about £16 16s. 0d., including journey from Harwich to Denmark and back, a day trip to Sweden and hotel accommodation *excluding* afternoon tea. The programme will include visits to many places of interest such as the Royal Porcelain Factory, the Royal Castles, the seaside resorts, and it will be possible to arrange for members to see Danish scholastic institutions.

**Proposed Visit to Russia.** Another interesting scheme which is being investigated is to make up a party of about 30 to visit Russia during August. The route will be *via* Berlin, Warsaw, Moscow to Leningrad, and the return journey would be by steamer, members being allowed to break the journey at, say, Stockholm and/or Copenhagen. The cost will be rather high, but there will not be many extras. We think it possible to quote about £40 for a three weeks' tour from London.

**Switzerland.** If the financial crisis shows definite signs of abatement we shall certainly have a tour to Switzerland in the Summer. The Engadine is talked of as a possible centre and we could not do better. Certainly, the Swiss have treated us very sympathetically during our money troubles. They have reduced hotel and railway prices to an extent that we need only pay slightly more than in former years. If such a tour is found to be possible, full particulars will be out by Easter. We should like enquiries about Summer vacation arrangements. Please write to the Hon. Treasurer, L.U.O.S.A., The University, Leeds.

**Easter Cruise to the Mediterranean.** You will be "Buying British" if you join the White Star Line Special Easter Cruise to the Mediterranean. The S.S. "Laurentic" (19,000 tons) leaves Liverpool on the evening of Thursday, March 24th, and visits two or three ports in Spain and Portugal, Tangier and Algiers in North Africa, and calls at Gibraltar and Lisbon on the way home. The 16 days' cruise in this first-class ship can be taken for as low a sum as £25, but we have only a few berths at the minimum figure. Full particulars, plan of ship, etc., can be obtained from the Hon. Treasurer, L.U.O.S.A.

## L.U.O.S.A.—Statements of Accounts for the Years 1929-30 and 1930-31.

The date of the Annual Meeting was changed from July to December and, therefore, we have to present two sets of accounts this time. In future it will be possible to publish in January or February the accounts for the year ending in the previous June.

It should be noted that although technically there is a deficit indicated in the accounts for the year 1930-31, we have a fairly large sum outstanding to come from the newly formed Medical Society. By special arrangements consequent upon the financial constitution of this Society, we shall receive a cheque from them annually during the month of March.

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR YEAR 1929-30.

[illegible]

## L.U.O.S.A.

## LIFE SUBSCRIPTION ACCOUNT 1929-30.

			£	s.	d.
Life Subscriptions Received	..	..	78	15	0
Life Sub. Instalments Received		..	28	9	0
				<hr/>	
			107	4	0
Uninvested from 1928-29	..	..	0	18	9
				<hr/>	
			£108	2	9

	£	s.	d.
Investment in Building Society, 1st July 1929 ..	1,600	0	0
Invested 1929-30 .. .. .	108	2	9
Amount invested 1st July, 1930 .. .. .	£1,708	2	9

2nd June, 1931.

Examined and found correct  
B. M. CONNALL



## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR YEAR 1930-31.

Examined and found correct,  
B. M. CONNALL

## LIFE SUBSCRIPTION ACCOUNT 1930-31.

Examined and found correct,  
B. M. CONNALL.

December 17th, 1931.

THE GRYPHON

## News of Old Students.

CONSITT.—The Historical Association, with the aid of the Carnegie U.K. Trustees, has issued, besides a full report, "A brief abstract of a report on the value of films in the teaching of history," by Miss Frances Consitt, Ph.D. This work has been very favourably commented upon, as in the *Listener* last December.

MILNER.—A note on Major Milner, M.P., will be found at the head of the General Secretary's notes.

OWEN.—A.D.K. Owen (Commerce, 1922-26), now Secretary of the Sheffield Social Survey Committee, has written the second of the Committee's survey pamphlets, just published. It is entitled "A Report on the Housing Problem in Sheffield."

REEDMAN.—Dr. J. N. Reedman (Commerce, 1923-27), like Mr. Owen, has written one of the Sheffield Social Survey Committee's pamphlets; his work is "A Report on a Survey of Licensing in Sheffield," and in the collection of data he was assisted by his brother, Mr. Ralph Reedman, B.A.

WORTH.—Dorothy Worth (Arts, 1918-21) has been appointed Senior Mistress at the Grammar School, Ecclesfield, Sheffield.

### BIRTHS.

ELLIS.—To Mr. F. F. and Mrs. Ellis (formerly Evelyn Lancaster, Arts and Educ., 1922-26), at Enderby, Wetherby Road, Knaresborough, on the 8th November, a daughter.

HEYWOOD.—To the Rev. and Mrs. Heywood (formerly L. M. Parkes, Arts, 1915-17), at the Rectory, Malmesbury, Cape Province, South Africa, on September 21st, a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

JONES-GRANGE.—R. Verrier Jones to Mary E. Grange (English, 1918-21), at Gisborne, New Zealand, on May 19th, 1931. Address: St. Winifred's School, Gisborne, N.Z.

FRANKLIN-DODDRELL.—Rev. E. Curtiss Franklin to Muriel P. Doddrell (English, 1924-28), at Shanghai Cathedral, on October 16th, 1931. Address: The Methodist Church, Teian, Hupeh, China.

---

### "GRYPHON" STAFF.

Editor: C. N. FRANK.

Sub-Editors: Miss E. M. JONES.  
J. C. K. APPELBY.

Business Manager: W. A. P. DAWSON.

Co-opted Committee Members: C. A. SUTCLIFFE.  
J. W. A. SINGLETON.  
R. L. LAMMING.  
R. NELSON.

Treasurer: W. R. GRIST, B.Sc.

Staff Advisers: W. R. CHILDE, M.A.  
PROFESSOR HAMILTON-THOMPSON.

O.S.A. Editor: F. BECKWITH, B.A.



# Price List of Union Blazers, etc.

## REVISED PRICES.

Blazers. Complete with Badge.

Striped Flannel .. .. .	37/6
Striped Gabardine .. .. .	47/6
Blue Flannel .. .. .	27/6
Blue Flannel, Best Quality .. .. .	37/6
White Colours Blazers, Flannel .. .. .	42/-
White Colours Blazers, Botany Serge .. .. .	50/-

(Prices for Colours Blazers not inclusive of Badge).

Gym. Slip and Girdle, Green Botany Serge, to measure 27/6

Sports-Scarf (Wool) .. .. . 7/6

Small Scarf (Wool) .. .. . 4/6

Sweaters and Pullovers, trimmed Union Colours.

White, cable stitch, heavy .. .. . 15/6

White, plain stitch .. .. . 13/6

Short, White, sleeveless .. .. . 10/-

Lightweight, sleeveless .. .. . 10/6

Grey Pullover, sleeveless, plain and fancy stitch .. 8/6

Union Ties .. .. . 2/6 3/6 4/6

Colours Ties .. .. . 3/6 and 4/6

Union and Colours Silk Squares .. .. . 13/6

*Special Printed Price List of Athletic Supplies, etc.,  
on application.*

OFFICIAL OUTFITTERS to the LEEDS UNIVERSITY UNION.

# Macgregor & Grant Ltd.

TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS,

49, Commercial Street, LEEDS.

# BOOKS

SECONDHAND & NEW  
for all Examinations.

---

*Orders by Post Promptly Executed.*

*Catalogues issued.*

---

**J. Thornton & Son**

University Booksellers,

11, The Broad, Oxford.

## MILES' BOOKSHOP

Opposite the top of  
Cookridge Street

CONTAINS A LARGE STOCK OF

SECOND-HAND  
STUDENTS' TEXT BOOKS

SCARCE BOOKS

FINE BOOKS FOR THE  
LIBRARY

---

**New Books Supplied by return.**

---

*All Students are cordially invited  
to look round the stock*

## Foyles can supply all your book requirements

**NEW AND SECOND-HAND.**

The immense stock of 2,000,000 vols. is carefully classified into 25 Departments, and covers all subjects. If you are unable to pay a visit and look over the books at leisure, write outlining your requirements and interests, suitable catalogues (30 issued) will then be sent gratis.

Foyles hold an unsurpassed stock of  
books for study, including Textbooks  
for every examination.

**FOYLES  
FOR BOOKS**

Charing Cross Road, London, W.C.2.  
Grams: "Foylibra, Westcent, London."

Engineering Society Dance

## THE Minor Union DANCE

to be held

IN THE GREAT HALL  
on  
*Friday, FEBRUARY 19th*

Reception - - 6-45 p.m.  
Dancing 7 p.m.—12 midnight

---



**INCLUSIVE TICKETS: 4/- Single  
7/6 Double**

*Tickets may be had on application to Hon. Sec.*



# T. Lonnergan

Photographer

1 and 3, WOODSLEY ROAD :: :: LEEDS  
JUNCTION OF WOODSLEY ROAD AND HYDE PARK ROAD  
Telephone 25345. *Also at Marygate Studios, Wakefield*

## Specialist in Group Photography

That photograph you will require when applying for a post, to make sure of it being a good one, ring up the above address and make an appointment

# Walter Gardham

Limited

Educational & Commercial Printers

Lithographers Bookbinders

Account Book

Makers

Brunswick Works, Claypit Lane

Leeds

Tel. 23549.





*Official Outfitters to Leeds University Union*

**Macgregor & Grant Ltd.**

*TAILORS & UNIVERSITY OUTFITTERS*

**49, Commercial Street, Leeds**

WALTER GARDHAM LTD., PRINTERS, BRUNSWICK WORKS, LEEDS.

