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The Journal of the University of Leeds



February, 1937

THIRD SERIES
VOL. 2 No. 4

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THE GRYPHON.

THE JOURNAL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS.

'The Gryphon never spreadeth her wings in the sunne when she hath any sicke 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.'—LYLY.

Editorial.

To the Editor,

The Gryphon,

Leeds University.

November 17th, 1936.

Dear Editor,

It will be generally agreed that a University magazine should represent all sections of opinion amongst the students. It follows, therefore, that no particular section, however vociferous, should be allowed to monopolise that magazine. Yet it is apparent that a vast quantity of the material published in *The Gryphon* has a Socialistic flavour and an anti-British bias. This unfortunate state of affairs clearly suggests that certain responsible people are using *The Gryphon* solely for the propagation of their own political creeds. Why, for example, are the books reviewed almost always of a "Red" complexion? We write to record our most emphatic objection to the use of *The Gryphon* as the organ of the Socialist and allied societies.

In spite of whatever may be said by Socialists, Pacifists, Communists, Internationalists, Bolsheviks, Anarchists and the like, Britain and the Empire gives her people just cause for gratitude and pride. Those wretched cranks, afflicted with a surly and stupid disaffection, who despise and seek to belittle their homeland, ought to be transported to the U.S.S.R. for life. Anybody inclined towards this pitiable attitude ought to take a lesson from Mr. David Kirkwood, the Clydeside Labour M.P., who used these words in a recent speech: "I am a son of Britain," he declared, "I am a free man; I enjoy and value the privileges of British Citizenship." That statement is a piece of sound commonsense, which will be endorsed by all Britons worthy of the name. As for those who consider themselves so "enlightened" to express such sentiments we can only say, as Artemus Ward said to Congress: "Go home, you miserable devils, go home!"

Yours sincerely,

J. R. WELCH.

A. W. BELL.

Thank you, Mr. Welch and Mr. Bell, for bringing to a head the vague criticisms that have reached our ears from time to time. You will excuse us for putting you in *The Gryphon's* most prominent position, because we consider that both your accusation and our refutation of it are so important that they can appear as nothing else but an editorial.

You suggest in your letter that *The Gryphon* is in the hands of a Socialist gang. Did it ever occur to you that we have upon our staff the President of the Conservative Society, a professor respected by every one of his students and colleagues and whose political opinions are as steadfast as they are well known? If you enquired into the politics of our staff you would find that only two of them are members of the Socialist Society. Then how do you consider that these two can sabotage the other twelve into excluding from *The Gryphon* all those eloquent outpourings from the Conservative Society's hearts and pens which, you seem to imagine, cascade upon us every time we open *The Gryphon* box;

We wonder what your idea of a *Gryphon* committee meeting must be. You see, I suppose, our eminent Tory professor sweating blood as, under the menacing editorial eye, he laboriously wrings from his bewildered brain some great tirade against re-armament; and our Catholic poet regretfully tearing into tiny shreds his beloved article denouncing the godless Reds.

You are wrong, Mr. Welch and Mr. Bell. And you are equally wrong if you imagine that we are going to sit down and write for the Conservatives those articles which they have neither the courage nor the conviction to write for themselves.

We have been editing *The Gryphon* for nearly two years now, and during all that time we do not remember having received anything but abuse from the Conservatives. We want their point of view. If they can state it we will print it. We choose our copy for its literary merit or general interest, not for its agreement with our personal politics.

As for the books we review, they are exactly what we receive from the publishers without solicitation. The only book we have ever asked for was a copy of Mr. Childe's poems. If Mr. Welch and Mr. Bell took the trouble to watch the book reviews in other university magazines they would see that the same books appear sooner or later in most of them.

The Socialist and "allied societies" (what are they?) have no wish to monopolise *The Gryphon*. Socialists send in their material, and Conservatives do not, and that is how the situation has arisen. What are we expected to do about it? Leave half our pages blank to keep the balance? We quite agree with you that a university magazine should represent all sections of opinion amongst the students, but if certain sections are so weak-kneed that they cannot stand up for themselves, *The Gryphon* is under no obligation to prop them up as they totter. Letters of abuse are easy, reasoned articles are a different matter.

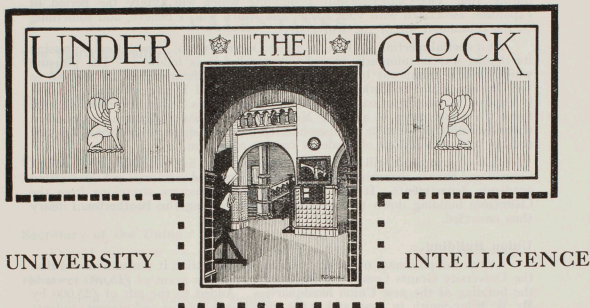
If the Conservatives can write us something for the March issue we shall be glad to print it, provided that it conforms to our general standards of readability. If they find this too strenuous, we must regretfully decline to write it for them.

As for your "gratitude and pride" in Britain and the Empire, Mr. Welch and Mr. Bell, they must make you very happy men. Remember that the poetry section is open to you, too, if your feelings become too lyrical for prose.

"THE GRYPHON."

Last Day for Copy

FEBRUARY 23rd.



THE largest individual gift ever made to the University is the recent donation of £200,000 which Mr. Frank Parkinson, an Old Student of the Yorkshire College, has made for the erection of the central block in the rebuilding scheme. In his letter to the Vice-Chancellor announcing the gift, Mr. Parkinson said: "I have watched with some pride the gradual transformation of the unsatisfactory buildings of the College as I knew it into accommodation worthy of the dignity of a University, and the provision of hostels, residence in which affords the student a fuller opportunity of contributing to the life and thought of the University."

Speaking of the central block, which is the object of the gift, he went on: "In proposing to provide funds for the early erection of this block, I have in mind that it would complete the first and main part of the building scheme adopted by the Council, and that by adding to the development of the University in this way I may assist in strengthening its resources for education, research and other purposes."

"As regards the buildings themselves, I have in mind that in addition to the provision of chambers more befitting the dignity of the Council and the Senate, they should include an entrance and an entrance hall which would leave an indelible impress on the mind of the student, which he would remember in after years with affection. I would stipulate that the general design of this block as on the existing plan of the architect should be followed, and that I be informed from time to time as to progress and consulted in regard to any major variations or extensions of plans which may be proposed. I should also regard your personal co-operation throughout as essential."

"On this understanding I should be prepared to engage myself to provide on the seven-year plan previously shown to me a sum equivalent to the cost of the new buildings not exceeding £200,000. In making this offer to the Council I would ask for an assurance that it will use its best efforts to complete the erection of the central block within three years from the 1st January next, and would add that it would be an especial pleasure to me to see completed

during your Vice-Chancellorship a building which will typify the period of expansion associated with your name, and which will, I believe, add something to the communal life of the University.

At a special meeting of the Council on December 8th, a resolution expressing its thanks was unanimously passed; it concluded as follows: "The pleasure which such a munificent benefaction must in any circumstances have given to the University and to Yorkshire is naturally increased by the knowledge that it is inspired by the affection of an Old Student for his University. The Council takes the opportunity of assuring Mr. Parkinson of its pride in his association with the University and in his open-hearted desire to share the results of his own success with generations of students coming after him."

This central block will comprise a large entrance hall, administrative offices, Council and Senate chambers and committee rooms and certain as yet unallocated academic departments. It will be a stone-faced structure stretching from the Chemistry building down to University Road, leaving the Brotherton Library thus encircled.

Union Building.

At the annual dinner of the Old Students' Association it was announced that the University Grants Committee intended to make a grant of £15,000 towards the building of the new Union headquarters. Added to the gift of £25,000 by Mr. W. Riley-Smith, in June, and to the sums raised by past and present students and by Convocation, this sum ensures that an early start can now be made on the building.

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VALENTINES.

The Vice-Chancellor :

He is a man both loving and severe. (Longfellow).

The Hall Porter :

Doing the various work of all his friends,
And answering every purpose save his own. (Browning).

President of the Union :

He was a man of honour, of noble and generous nature. (Longfellow).

By merit raised to that bad eminence. (Milton).

Secretary of the Union :

False, I will never — rash I would not be. (Browning).

H—r—ce Br—rl—y :

Graceful was his form, and slender,
And his eyes were deep and tender
As a woman's in the splendour
Of her maidenhood. (Longfellow).

Miss H—bg—me :

Weary hearts by thee are lifted,
Struggling souls by thee are strengthened. (Longfellow).

Dr. B—nn :

What boy but hears the sayings of old Ben ? (Pope).

Which of your philosophical systems is other than a dream ? (Carlyle).

Mr. W—lpt—n :

For he can quote us Maxims
From Nunn till Dewey eve. (Adapted).

Professor H—m—lt—n Th—mps—n :

History it not what you think, it is what you can remember.
All other history defeats itself. (1066 and All That).

Professor Br—ce D—ck—ns :

And torture one poor word ten thousand ways. (Dryden).

The Library Staff :

I dreamt that I dwelt in marble halls. (Balfé).

Professor N—ble :

"Did Cicero say anything ?"
"Ay, he spoke Greek, and it was Greek to me." (Shakespeare).

Mr. All—m :

Not a twinkle from the fly,
Not a glimmer from the worm.
When the crickets stopped their cry,
When the owls forebore a term,
You heard music ; that was I.

(*Browning*).

Miss S—lby :

Feeling in her heart a woman's pride
That nothing she could ask for was denied.

(*Longfellow*).

Mrs. L—ng and Physical Training :

Madam ! hail I come
To answer thy best pleasure : be 't to fly,
To swim, to dive into the fire, to ride
On the curl'd clouds.

(*Shakespeare*).

Mr. Ch—lde :

Ripe in wisdom was he, but patient and simple and childlike.

(*Longfellow*).

Professor B—rb—r. :

A garden is a lovesome thing, God wot !
Rose plot,
Fringed pool,
Fern'd grot...
The veriest school of peace.

(*Brown*).

Mr. Gr—st :

A little robin told me so.

(*Popular Song*).

H. Th—stl—thw—te :

A cunning old blade,
Though rather decayed.

(*Gilbert*).

Edu. Ladies :

Maidens withering on the stalk.

(*Wordsworth*).

T—mmy C—lth—rd :

My only books
Were woman's looks,
And folly's all they've taught me.

(*Moore*).

D—v—d P—rs—r :

Full many a lady have I eyed
With best regard.

(*Keats*).

Men Day Students :

" My lord, we are men."
" Aye, the catalogue says ye are men."

(*Shakespeare*).

Music Society Concert :

So swells each windpipe ; ass intones to ass,
Harmonic twang of leather, horn and brass.

(*Pope*).

—dw—n— C—w—ll :

Tell me, pretty maiden, are there any more at home like you?
(Old Song).

M—Ily W—r—s :

She looks as if butter wouldn't melt in her mouth.
(Swift).

R—nny Cl—rk :

I like work ; it fascinates me : I can sit and look at it for hours :
I love to keep it by me : the idea of getting rid of it nearly
breaks my heart.
(Jerome).

W. E. B—rb—r :

In arguing the parsons owned his wondrous skill,
For e'en though vanquished he could argue still.
(Goldsmith).

Music Society :

Life is a song, let's sing it together.
(Popular Melody).

Mr. Wh—ttle :

How fluent nonsense trickles from his tongue.
(Pope).

" The Gryphon " Staff :

While pensive poets painful vigils keep,
Sleepless themselves, to give their readers sleep.
(Pope).

" The Gryphon " Editor :

Be good, sweet maid, and let who will be clever.
Was this the face that launched a thousand ships
And burned the topless towers of Ilium ?

Freshers :

Happy those early days when I
Shined in my angel-infancy !
Before I understood this place....
(Herbert).

Devonshire Hall Men :

The world is wide ; are we the only men ?
(Browning).

M—ch—I H—rdy :

And Michael's face
Still wears that quiet and peculiar light
Like the dim circlet floating round a pearl.
(Browning).

Alm— W—rd :

The very pattern girl of girls.
That voice of hers—
You'd think she had a heart sometimes.
(Longfellow).

Alm— and M—m— :

The weird sisters hand in hand,

K—thl—n Br—k— :

God grant she may soon be married, for then shall all this
serenading cease. (Longfellow).

D—r—n C—ke :

It is an old coat.
His noble hair was cut evenly all round above his elbows. (Tennyson).

Mr. P—rdy :

The sensitive plant. (Shelley).

Women Edu. Students :

Il faut que les femmes tricotent. (Napoleon Buonaparte).

C—nn— Ev—r—tt :

Amaturus. (Corey).

E. A. H—tch—ngs :

You know the frowns of Heaven fall
On him who never loves at all.

I. F. P—rt—r :

Though themes of innocence amuse him best
Yet still obscurity's a welcome guest. (Byron).

R—ss—ll B—th :

Much madness is divinest sense. (Emily).

J. A. V. D—wn—nd :

No mere mortal has a right
To carry that exalted air;
Best people are not angels quite. (Browning).

R. H. M—rt—n :

There is a certain something in your looks,
A certain scholar-like and studious something—
You understand, which cannot be mistaken,
Which marks you as a very learned man. (Longfellow).

J—n W—bb— :

Heaven is what I cannot reach. (Dickinson).
She has two eyes, so soft and brown,
Take care!
She gives a side-glance and looks down,
Beware! Beware!
She is fooling thee. (Longfellow).

J.C.R. Habitués :

...Hell is empty,
And all the devils are here. (Shakespeare).
And words of true love pass from tongue to tongue
As singing birds from one bough to another. (Longfellow).

The O.T.C. :

As a duck with its eyelids, so he with his nose
Trims his belt and his buttons and turns out his toes.

(*Through the Looking Glass*).

The Climbing Club :

For 'tis our delight on a dizzy height with a leg or two to spare. (*Kipling*).

Refec.

Serve yourself, would you be well served, is an excellent adage.

(*Longfellow*).

The cattle are grazing,
Their heads never raising,
There are forty feeding like one !

(*Wordsworth*).

R. H. S. Ph—ll—ps :

He himself was tall and thin,
With sharp blue eyes, each like a pin,
And light loose hair.

(*Browning*).

Do you know you speak sensibly to-day ?

(*Browning*).

H.O.R. :

Hist ! square your shoulders, settle your thumbs,
And buzz for the bishop —here he comes.

(*Browning*).

And the rest of the day, expecting the day of judgment, they
were taken up with acts of Charity.

(*Rabelais*).

And at carols :

....they were so transfixed at the sight of the ladies that for
a moment they were perfectly unable to give them any
welcome, and could do nothing but stare.

(*Dickens*).

And we who choose your Valentines. :

lose half the praise we should have got
Could it be known what we discreetly blot.

Remember—

INTER-CLUB DANCE

February 12th

Notes and Comments.

The J.C.R.

How much we needed a really comfortable J.C.R. is shown by the popularity of the converted library. The new furniture has made a world of difference to its appearance. Now that waste-paper baskets have been provided it seems unreasonable that people should still throw all their rubbish on the floor. The continual worry of it has driven Mr. Haddock into verse.

A Peace Council.

At an enlarged meeting of the International Society soon after term began it was decided to form a peace council within the University. This would act as a co-ordinating body between the different societies. Well, most other universities have had a peace council for some time. But we always knew that Leeds would notice it eventually.

I.S.S.

The same meeting decided to establish a branch of the International Student Service here. It is hoped that an I.S.S. one-day conference will be held near the end of term on the subject of "The Breakdown of the Peace Settlement of 1919." We shall have more details of this for our March issue. There is a small amount of I.S.S. literature in *The Gryphon* office, if anyone wishes to borrow it.

"The Gryphon" Competition.

Did you think it was a joke? We only received one entry, so we have decided to leave the competition open till the next issue.

A Grumble.

We had so much copy in for this issue that we hardly like to grumble at all. But we do wish that contributors would not write on both sides of the paper. It seems a little thing to ask, but it saves hours of time and trouble. And the anonymous contributor is cropping up again. How he wastes his time!

Spain.

By the time these notes appear in print there will have been a large meeting about Spain, with the film "The Defence of Madrid." This meeting is for the Spanish Medical Aid Fund, and it is hoped that a decent sum of money will be raised to mitigate the stigma that Leeds places upon herself by her inactivity.

Mr. Duff Cooper et seqq.

The organisers of the meeting held after Mr. Duff Cooper's address last term wish it to be known that they do not hold the O.T.C. as such responsible for the trouble that took place.

H.O.R. Carols.

A far cry to Christmas, but we must include at least some mention of H.O.R. carols, which were as delightful as always. They are a wonderful patch of colour among the drabness of examinations.

Elections and A.G.M.

Are very near again. We hope that they will both be characterised this year by a modicum of decency and common sense.

N.U.S.

Now that we have re-affiliated to N.U.S. we must take care to avoid drifting once more into that state of lethargy responsible for our secession. Their congress at Southampton on graduate unemployment calls aloud for co-operation from Leeds.

Union Bookshop.

For our next issue we hope to have more information about a Union bookshop such as exists in Glasgow. Meanwhile, we should appreciate opinions from our readers. Would you like a Union bookshop to do away with the middleman's profits on second-hand books? Write and tell us, because otherwise we have no foundation of support on which to base our recommendation.

Sweden.

We have received information about an International College, St. George's Court, newly opened at Vigbyholm, near Stockholm. Its head is a Russian, Dr. Michael Hoffmann, from whom further information may be obtained. Students from all countries are received there for long or short periods, to study the cultures of the different countries of the world. Monthly fees, board and tuition, are eight pounds. There are available a few scholarships of five pounds, for which immediate application should be made to Dr. Hoffmann.

"Colonel Witherspoon."

An unconvincing finish to an otherwise good comedy tended to spoil the Dramatic Society's annual production. We criticise not so much their acting as their choice of play. James Brodie has, in our opinion, written a comedy full of brilliant dialogue but faulty in construction. Still, Mrs. Hamilton Thompson and her protégés made a good deal out of it (we do not mean financially), and we found the show a good evening's entertainment.

As Others See Us :

We quote from *The Mitre*, the magazine of Bishop's College, Lennoxville.

The Gryphon, published by the University of Leeds, is one of our best exchanges. "Le Croix de Feu" and an article on "Jews and Palestine" are most interesting. The latter deals with the Arab trouble which has been of particular interest during the past few years. Too often we are prone to lay the cause of the trouble to the unevenly nature of this desert people. The fact remains that this people believe that they are being wronged, and the least we can do is to study their side of the situation. The Arab sees the land which he won by the sword more than thirteen hundred years ago being given to outcasts of other lands. In the article in question several possible reasons for the trouble are suggested."

Congratulations

to R. H. Martin on winning a Classics Scholarship to Cambridge. *Ave alique vale.*

We acknowledge receipt of Pitman's Year Book and Diary, price 1/6, pp. 239. This contains many interesting special contributions, including articles on the teaching of foreign languages in England, economics, careers, thought and expression, foreign linguistic skill and so on. There is also a useful store of information about examination regulations and commercial organisations, besides special sections for shorthand and typewriting. There is a useful diary at the end.

"The Gryphon" Portrait Gallery.

IV. Miss Eileen Joyce.

LOVELY Eileen Joyce is well known to Leeds audiences as a brilliant and talented pianist. Yet I wonder how many of those who crowd to listen to her when she comes to Leeds realise what a struggle she has had to reach her present position.

She was born in Tasmania in the year before the War to the wife of an Irish-Australian labourer. Eileen's father as a boy was forced to leave school at the age of eleven and work on a farm for five shillings a week. Her grandmother on her mother's side is said to have been of Spanish origin. Eileen's parents married early, and their daughter was born into a precarious and poverty-stricken existence. When she was born her family was living in a tent in a Tasmanian forest. Within six months of her birth they moved to a one-roomed hut in a small place called Queenstown, and here their luck improved a little, for Mr. Joyce found a part-time job at 34/- a week.

Thus, under-nourished and half-clothed, the baby Eileen could scarcely survive the rigours of winter on the west coast of Tasmania. Wearied at last of these conditions, and hoping against hope that he could do something for his family, Mr. Joyce borrowed some money and brought them to Western Australia. Eileen was then two years old.

For seven years Eileen led a wild existence in the Australian bush. She could neither read nor write her own name, much less play the piano. But in her fourth year someone had given her a mouth-organ—the first instrument this famous pianist was ever to play. She well remembers how excited she was when she first made sounds come out of it. She soon gained prowess on it, and when, some years later, they moved to Kunnunappin, the farmers and their wives used to flock into the town at night to hear her play old airs that she had heard her father singing.

Mr. Joyce went to try his fortune at the Kalgoordie gold-mines. For some time luck was against him, and he had to beg from door to door. But eventually Fortune in the shape of a shift-boss at one of the mines smiled upon him, and within a short time he saved enough money to have his family on the gold-fields with him.

For a time they lived in a two-roomed shack, and eventually moved into a tin house in Hamilton Street, Boulder. Here for the first time (about 1923) Eileen saw a piano. It was a tinny old instrument which her uncle had had once in a mining hotel. He sold it to Eileen's father for the sum of one pound. Mrs. Joyce, who was very musical, soon taught her ragged little daughter her notes, and before very long she could play "The Campbells are Coming" with considerable dash and verve.

Then several fairy godfathers stepped into Eileen Joyce's life. A passing priest heard her playing on the old piano, and arranged for her to be sent to Lorette Convent in Perth. Percy Grainger and Wilhelm Backhaus heard her play. Grainger said: "Send her to America." Backhaus said Leipzig. She went to Leipzig.

There she was so homesick for Australia that she could do nothing. It was two New Zealanders who brought the little garden of genius into blossom again. They took Eileen Joyce off to London, where she was introduced to Albert Coates.

And so the story goes on.

JOAN WEBBE.

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Ode to One o'clock.

(Written at 12-55).

O hour enchanted, long-awaited, come !
 Thou peak of all perfection and delight—
 You feed us not with Browne, or Burke, or Jung,
 Or " Pearl," or " Wanderer," or " Ayenbyte";
 Your sweet attendant odours are not those
 Of phosphates, chlorine, sulphur-dioxide,
 But smells celestial as any rose—
 Odours divine of bacon, liver—fried.

Those tender parsnips, cauliflowers or swede
 Aspire not to be titbits for the soul,
 But serve a greater, ever-urgent need,
 And fill that aching gap or hole;
 Potatoes (baked) are more substantial things
 Than any musings on the use of "quin,"
 And syrup roll more satisfaction brings
 Than any "groat" of wit from Greene.
 So, Mr. Lecturer, be not so slow—
 The oxtail soup is getting cold, I know.

BARNEY.

UNION NOTES.

Annual General Meeting.

The Annual General Meeting of the Union will be held during February. The principal items of business will be the consideration of the reports and Statement of Accounts for last session and a Constitutional change in the Medical Women's Representative Council. Notices stating the time and place of the meeting and the rules regarding private members' business will be posted up in due course.

For a number of years the A.G.M. has been held in the Great Hall on an afternoon set aside for the purpose; students have been excused lectures and laboratory work. Unfortunately, this privilege has been misused and was withdrawn during last session. The Union Committee thereupon decided that no further meetings would be held until the completion of the new Union Building. This decision has been set aside by the present committee, on the grounds that it was not in accordance with the Constitution.

This year the meeting will be held in the late afternoon, and it is hoped that this meeting will be the first of a series of more orderly gatherings. The Committee, however, are not content to rely on this pious hope, and have invested the President with special powers to deal with members causing serious interruption. A member who is named by the President will be automatically suspended from Union Membership until such time as the Committee see fit to reinstate him. Such suspension will have to be notified to the Vice-Chancellor, in accordance with the Constitution, and the reason for suspension given.

The Committee have set aside the rather dictatorial policy of their predecessors and restored to the full the democratic government of the Union. It now remains for individual members to use their privileges in a reasonable and sensible manner.

The Refectory.

The rather prevalent notion that the Union has full and complete control over the University Refectory is quite erroneous. Actually, the Refectory is under the control of the Council of the University, but Council delegates the management to the Refectory Advisory Committee, of which Professor Dawson is Chairman. Seven representatives of the Union sit on this Committee, the President and Secretary, two representatives of the M.R.C. and W.R.C. and one from the S.R.C. The Council appoints eleven representatives.

Great Hall Functions.

The Natural History Society are to be congratulated on the success of their Great Hall Social. They have certainly upset the theory that Great Hall functions must be either formal or successful, but cannot be both.

The Inter-Club Dance, which is organised by the G.A.S. and his Committee, will be held on Friday, February 12th.

N.U.S.

The N.U.S. is holding a Congress at Southampton during the Easter vacation (April 1st—8th), which is open to any students who are interested. The subject for discussion is "Graduate Employment." There is also an International Art Exhibition to be held in Naples from April 9th—16th. Specially reduced rates can be arranged, including 70% reduction on the Italian railways and free passes on trams and buses in Naples. Entries for the Exhibition are invited from English students, and the best will be selected to send out for the British Section.

Emeritus Professor Connal.

Professor B. M. Connal became Treasurer of the Union in 1890 and occupied that position until 1920. Since 1920, Professor Connal has been Hon. Auditor. On the occasion of his retirement from the latter position the Union Committee invited Professor Connal to become an Honorary Vice-President of the Union. We are glad to learn that this invitation has been accepted.

The Elections.

Once more the elections are upon us. The list of candidates for the Presidency, the Vice-Presidency and the four open seats on the Union Committee will be posted up on the morning of Wednesday, February 10th. Polling will take place on Thursday and Friday, February 25th and 26th, and the result will be posted in the Common Room on the 1st of March. If there are more than two candidates for the Presidency, a system of preferential voting will be operated. Full information will be distributed if the contingency does arise.

Last session many voting papers were spoilt. Names of candidates were scored out, ticks were placed in the margin and the words "Yes" and "No" were written. Only one form of voting is permissible, a cross opposite the name of the candidate for whom the vote is cast.

It is the right and privilege of every member of the Union (excluding Honorary members) to vote.

H. KNOWLSON, *Hon. Sec.*

**Gleanings.**

The University student is in the vanguard of modern youth, and modern youth is a beast, unmannerly and unrestrained, living selfishly in a haze of vulgar misconception, all impious braggadocio, artistic posings, savage moods artificially stimulated about nothing in particular.

(*The National Student*).

* * *

It is a moot point whether a University magazine is written to be read.

(*Tamesis*).

* * *

The head of a young man of Speke
Was constructed entirely of teak.

To be pitied? Not he!

He became an M.P.,
And earns about £8 a week.

(*Pantosfinx*).

"A coin of vantage" means a lucky penny, or a threepenny piece with a hole in it.

(*University Correspondent*).

* * *

Economic Cycle.

The Italian ditch-digger's refrain :

I digga da ditch, to getta da mon
To buya da bread, to getta da strength
To digga da ditch.

(*A Contemporary*).

* * *

Our Hopeful Press :

From a well-known daily : "The Emperor Haile Selassie visited King's College, Taunton, yesterday, and arranged to send his eight-year-old son to the College as a pupil at the start of the new term on Monday. The boy cannot speak English, but no difficulty is anticipated in this respect."

Our business manager tells us that after reading this, he is contemplating a vacation course at Pekin University.

* * *

Another Gem from the Professor of Public Health :

"If mother and child are quite healthy, after seeing the doctor they pass out."

Message from Mr. Haddock.

THE J.C.R.

When the coffee's brewn again
I'll be there for sure
Watching students throw their bits
All over the floor,
When you tell them just to try and do more gently
It's just like talking to yourself, you take it from me
My lonely footsteps stray to where those tab-ends lay,
The things that I could say !
It's a labour of love,
Darlings, will you please refrain,
And I'll promise you
When the coffee's brewn again
We can wait on you,

The Social Whirl.

Friday, February 5th.	Physical Society Social.
Friday, February 12th.	Inter-Club Dance.
Thursday, February 18th.	Miss Hibgame's Social.
Thursday, February 18th.	Socialist Society Social.
Friday, February 19th.	Chemical Society Social.
Tuesday, February 23rd.	French Society Dinner.
Friday, February 26th.	Engineering Society Dance.

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The World Foundation - Patria Patriarum.

IN the present atmosphere of general anxiety and apprehension the question of war and peace is of vital importance. Our civilisation seems doomed by the growing virulence of war-like tendencies. Our generation is aware of this ever-increasing menace, and yet there seems to be no remedy for it. Helplessly we stumble on, hoping for some gleam in the darkness to show us the way to universal peace. It is indeed true that all around us individuals and institutions are working for this ideal, but they are still very far from it. What is the reason for this? Why have we failed to achieve this seemingly human and natural object—universal peace? It is because we have failed to realise that a mental and moral change is needed in the world. Peace cannot be brought about solely by political means. Politics cannot enter the soul of man nor make a lasting impression on his mental attitude towards the problems of the world. His outlook must be changed, and the means of achieving this must be moral and educational in character.

If anyone doubts the truth of this statement, let him but review the various attempts, solely political in nature, that have been made to bring about peace. The most common are the international conferences, which include the Hague meetings before the War and the League of Nations after it. We are well aware of the results of these well-meaning but futile endeavours. They have invariably resulted in the gravest misunderstanding, brought about by national jealousies, and in an inability to act—as in the recent Abyssinian question—brought about by the limitations of certain international principles. Then we have the recent attempts to bring about disarmament among the leading nations. The outcome of this, paradoxical though it may seem, is the present race for armaments. Then there are the equally futile attempts to obtain parity in armaments, which, even if they had succeeded, would have left the signatories in a very uncomfortable position, and one which would before long give rise to further difficulties. The few successes that have attended these political attempts to bring about peace have been temporary, and generally in the nature of compromises.

It is evident, therefore, that since mankind as a whole cannot at present respond to the call to universal peace, a change in outlook must be brought about. The extraordinary progress in communications has made the world interdependent. It has become a unit, but is not governed as a unit, on account of the conflicting policies of the various elements that compose it. Though they do not realise it, the people of the sixty nations are in fact a world community, but continue blindly to try to run their lives as sixty independent entities. In other words, the world is one body, but not one soul, and this is the root cause of all the complex troubles in the world to-day. It is necessary, therefore, to recapture and instil into the minds of men this sense of world unity, which provincialism, local interests, national short-sightedness and traditional prejudices have tended to destroy.

In order to promote this idea of world unity and to prepare a system of world management by educating public opinion, an organisation, known as the World Foundation, has come into being. It desires to foster the consciousness of world unity particularly among the leading men of the various countries, and through them gradually to permeate a sufficient number of people to put in world affairs the modicum of conscious co-ordination which they require. In service of this high purpose the organisation proposes to enlist a group of men endowed with experience of world affairs and in a position to spread the idea throughout the world. Under the direction of the Governing Body the Foundation will operate through two main Departments: one, Research and Study; two, Dissemination and Education. The former will study certain world

problems, and act as a bridge between the men in power and the mass of human intelligence concentrated in the universities and among specialists of various sorts. The latter will operate through conferences, local centres, publications and by an annual assembly of men of various nations. The World Foundation is an unofficial institution, free from national fetters. In this lies the chances of its success. In the League of Nations, which is the nearest approach towards an adequate basis for a structure of world government, the conception of unity is weak. The reason for this is evident. The governments within the League collaborate only within the limits narrowly restricted by the doctrine of national sovereignty. Since the World Foundation is free from any such restrictions it is well suited for dealing adequately with questions which transcend national frontiers.

It must be understood that the World Foundation, while recognising the unity of the world, also observes its diversity of outlook. But while the various racial characteristics are diverse they are not incompatible. It is necessary to look at all racial differences from the point of view of world harmony, and thus make a gradual adjustment of incoherent policies.

The World Foundation does not claim to be propagating a new idea. The idea of world unity and the fatal consequences of the old doctrine of national sovereignty had been sponsored by many organisations. It claims, however, that its approach to the idea is new. Other institutions have national interests and outlooks, and work to arrive at an international point of view. The World Foundation, however, starts from the other end, the conception of world unity and the development of world consciousness.

There is a yearning for peace equally intense throughout the world. Elaborate political schemes have failed the test, and mere pacifism lies dormant in a practical world. Constructive peace endeavours must take the lead. The World Foundation is a system of this nature. In an age of universal disillusion, almost of despair, here is a call to something fundamental and profoundly appealing; union for the rescue of our common manhood. Such a system, however, cannot be set up, but must be gradually evolved by a kind of natural historical process, the progress of which is determined by the growth of the consciousness of unity in the world. We clamour for adventure, and are weary of the static note of "peace." Here is a summons to action. Let us take our share in propagating this gospel of world unity, and so work for one living and intelligent purpose—universal peace.

LYONEL L. LANCASTER.

Doodling.

I like to be a doodler
A-doodling during lectures,
It makes me much more good, lear—
—N more, keep off conjectures
About my lecturer's private life
And whether he has got a wife.

TESS.

A GAME of cards, a restful spell,
TOM LONG to smoke—and all is well.

The Franco-British I.S.S. Conference.

THE five-day Franco-British Conference which was organised by the International Student Service proved to be both interesting and highly successful. It was held at Fontainebleau, a charming and historic little town situated in the heart of the renowned forest some 30 miles east of Paris. Without extensive reference to the excellent hospitality accorded to the British by the French delegation, and without attempting to outline the numerous brilliant contributions made by speakers at the Conference, I am content to record my impressions of current French opinion on several important and topical issues.

All speakers stressed the need for effective Franco-British collaboration in both the political and economic sphere. Indeed, many speakers at the Conference, which had assembled to discuss "The Breakdown of the Peace Settlement of 1919 and the Construction of a New Peace System," frankly expressed the opinion that the position in which we find ourselves to-day is the natural outcome of ineffective attempts at post-war Franco-British collaboration. Mr. Bailey of the London School of Economics, for example, contended that the collapse of the 1919 System was fundamentally due to the absence of any agreement on general lines as between the Allied Powers, particularly France and Great Britain. "In the post-war years," he said, "France stressed the importance of Security, whereas Great Britain emphasised the need for a general reduction of armaments." Moreover, he said that "broadly speaking France and Britain have never seen eye to eye on the security system," and then proceeded to indicate how Great Britain, as contrasted with France, had not favoured the idea of Regional Pacts. Locarno was, of course, the one exception.

M. Étienne Fournol developed the same theme by demonstrating how France and Great Britain, pacific powers, had often to intervene or arbitrate in continental disputes. On questions of policy in regard to such intervention or arbitration disagreements frequently arose, for one of the two countries often reached a logical conclusion, whilst the other reached a practical conclusion. In such circumstances there was discord and no effective lead was given to the Neutral Powers. This happened in respect of both the Reparations problem and the recent Italo-Abyssinian dispute. Yet, despite the unfortunate era of divergent views, one finds in France to-day a change of outlook. I am convinced that Prof. Mantoux, the famous economic historian, was correct when he told me that only now were his compatriots really beginning to realise that France had as much to gain as any other continental power by sincere fidelity to collective security principles. Mr. André Philip, strongly pro-League, a brilliant orator and Socialist député, was also near the mark when he stated that a firmly united France and Britain would be strong enough to dominate European international politics. That is why, as he indicated, the new French Government desires to build her foreign policy within the League framework and to cement a friendship, impaired by the vacillations of the Laval Government, with the British Government.

As to Franco-German relationships, speaking at least from the French viewpoint, the latent animosities between the two nations are becoming very obvious again. Of course the French psychology in respect of the German problem is fairly understandable, for after all many people who have twice seen the German armies at the gates of Paris are still alive. M. Paul Reynaud, avocat, député, and a former Minister of Finance, the man who fought successfully for the devaluation of the franc, was the most sympathetic of the French delegation when discussing Germany. He favoured an *entente* with Germany, since there must be, he said, "integral economic co-operation between France and Germany."

M. Reynaud went so far as to advocate the granting of loans to Germany. On this issue, however, he was severely taken to task by members of the French delegation, who feared that loans extended to Germany to-day might be repaid to the creditors in shrapnel form at some future date. Yet even M. Reynaud stressed the danger of the dynamic and totalitarian states, and he warned Germany that the forces which won the war for Democracy were coming together again.

France is to-day apprehensive as to the policy of Germany, a state which is undeniably becoming once again both martial and powerful. What the French, and indeed many British people, fail to understand is why the Nazi régime exists in modern Germany. The immediate post-war collapse of the German social and economic structure is regarded by many Frenchmen, amongst them M. Ancel, the Socialist député, as the natural and fair price of defeat. It is true to say that this section of the French population, whilst they bemoan the sudden collapse of the Weimar constitution and justifiably deplore the growth of the Nazi ideology, fail to understand that no nation will remain stripped of its prestige and dignity indefinitely. Still, it is perhaps practical politics for the French to deal with Germany as she is to-day. This granted, one is not surprised to hear such a distinguished diplomat as M. Vienot extolling the two great Democracies of Europe and contending that a Germany within the League of Nations would be like "the Trojan horse which entered Troy to destroy it."

To understand the French outlook in international affairs one must be familiar with the contemporary political background in France. At the Conference I suggested that during the critical Italo-Abyssinian dispute "the British Government did at least move ships and armaments into the Mediterranean, whilst France was reticent and failed to co-operate effectively in the application of sanctions." A firm lead was not given to the other powers, the ludicrous Hoare-Laval plan was formulated, collective security was not operated, and a premium was put on aggression. My challenge to the French delegation to explain away this summary was not accepted. For my own part, I am sure that Mr. Mander, the Liberal M.P. for Wolverhampton, was right when he said that Britain and France, especially France, were responsible for the failure to operate collective security. By personal conversation with D. Pierre Vienot, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in M. Blum's Government, I received a reply to my challenge. M. Vienot argued, as many other people subsequently told me, that the election of Blum's Government and the expedient creation of the Front Populaire was a direct protest against Laval's treachery. Whilst assuring me that half the French nation wished to take a strong line of action against Mussolini, yet, he said, the control of the influential Parisian press was unfortunately concentrated in the hands of the Laval Government. The failure of collective security, the re-occupation of the demilitarized zone of the Rhineland by German troops, and the present large scale intervention of the Germans in Spain which threatens encirclement, is revolutionising French public opinion. That is why Prof. Mantoux insists that the French people increasingly appreciate the fact that France has all to gain from an efficient collective system. The Front Populaire, therefore, is to-day supporting a League of Nations policy, whilst also advocating as a temporary expedient the creation of Regional Pacts to defend liberal and democratic principles.

The Front Populaire is very popular with people of all classes in France. Indeed one meets staunch Catholics and peasant proprietors who now vote Communist and hang the red flag alongside the tricolour. Though most people realise that a cleavage must eventually occur between the Radical, Socialist and Communist elements of the Front Populaire, nevertheless as a temporary expedient the union is of value. At least the swing to Fascism has been stayed and the

disastrous foreign policy of Laval has been reversed. Yet at the same time the cleavage between Right and Left becomes increasingly apparent. In ten weeks of Parliamentary business the Front Populaire obtained legislative sanction for practically the whole programme of the coalition. The franc has been successfully devalued, the Bank of France has been nationalised, and the armaments industry in now state controlled. Yet manifold are the divergences, political and economic, between the constituent parties of the coalition. Many are the difficulties which M. Blum has to face—opposition of the Senate, the difficulty of operating labour legislation, the problem of adjusting wages to a rising price level, the problem of an inefficient taxation system, budgetary problems and difficult questions of foreign policy. Yet one feels somehow that France is to-day awake to her responsibilities in maintaining a system of internal and external peace and security. Unfortunately the realisation of her responsibilities is somewhat belated, for to-day we are confronted with the task of creating a new and more reliable collective system. One must, I feel, end on a note of warning. However useful or temporarily expedient it may be to create regional pacts for mutual protection against dynamic and aggressive powers, there is no denying the fact that permanent peace must eventually be based on a new Collective System which commands the allegiance of *all* the major powers psychologically equipped for peace.

I appeal to students of Leeds University to support I.S.S. If our institution is worthy of classification as a University, at least one delegate ought to attend every I.S.S. Conference, and *not* at the expense of I.S.S. Oxford had fourteen representatives at Fontainebleau. I appeal, therefore, to our University Union to assist in subsidising the attendance of a Leeds delegate at I.S.S. Conferences until such time as a virile I.S.S. branch may operate, I hope, in conjunction with our International Society. After all, a subsidy for Peace and voluntary service is as valuable as a subsidy for sport. I feel sure that the International Society will give all the pecuniary support it can to the despatch of a delegate. But please note, the suggestions made to the present are beneficial not so much to I.S.S. as to you yourselves.

ALBAN HULL.

[We refer readers to "Notes and Comments."—Ed.].

God Speaks to this Generation.

THIS is a challenging statement. Is it true? And if so, what is His message? These were the questions the tenth great Quadrennial Conference of the Student Christian Movement set itself to answer, at the beginning of January, in Birmingham.

A 'bus-load of us set out from Leeds on the morning of New Year's Day—students, British, Indian and Egyptian, from nearly all departments of the University, and from many societies. There were 30 of us altogether. The homes of Birmingham kindly provided hospitality for the delegates, who flowed in from every part of Great Britain and from about thirty foreign countries. Our main meetings were to take place in the Town Hall, and the numerous smaller meetings and discussion groups in the University buildings and other places. Altogether, when assembled, we numbered some 1,500 British students, 200 foreign students and 300 guests.

In the first place our Conference was to be an international one, both in personnel and in subject-matter. The series of addresses dealing with this aspect took place in the mornings. Dr. W. A. Visser t'Hooft spoke graphically on the

subject of the "Christian" West, and emphasized the fact that the Great War was merely the natural outcome of the hollowness that had been underlying Europe for a century before. As at present, the epithet "Christian" could in no sense have been truly applied to us then, but now the disrupting elements had come to light, and were at work above the surface.

On the Sunday afternoon, Dr. Visser t'Hooft again addressed us, this time on the subject of Great Britain; he asserted that one of the very few signs that Great Britain retained any of her old solidity was to be seen in the publication of *Punch*: we still have the enviable ability to laugh at ourselves. As a native of Holland, he voiced the Continental opinion of us, and spoke of the charge of hypocrisy laid at our door. He greatly deplored our present policy of *status quo*, and asserted that definite action in any direction was better than no action at all. Mr. Alan Booth, student Chairman of the Conference, spoke very strongly about Britain's treatment of Ireland in the 1920 rebellion.

The following day the Rev. W. Paton spoke on the situation in the Far East, touching upon the aggressive policy of Japan. The Rev. Paul Rangaramanujam described the magnitude of the mass movement in India, and the desire of thousands to learn about Christ, and finally the Rev. J. W. C. Dougall spoke of the great racial problems of Africa. But the meeting which most emphasized the international aspect of the Conference was that of the World's Student Christian Federation, when the overseas students were formally welcomed. It was observed by all that the Germans, of whom there were twelve, received the heartiest applause (doubtless more in sympathy with them than with the official policy of their country). Russia, Spain, Italy and France were among the many countries represented.

Secondly, the Conference was a missionary one. We came to see that the real cause of the present chaos of the world lay fundamentally deeper than political and economic events, and rested finally in the human heart. Therefore we were all called to be missionaries (not necessarily on the foreign field) to help to build the only foundation on which human life can be lived in freedom and confidence—that very spiritual unity which to-day is lacking everywhere. Throughout the Conference an urgent appeal for volunteers for missionary work abroad made itself felt, and it especially applied to University students, since it is mainly graduates who are wanted. This appeal culminated in an address given by Miss Ruth Rouse on "The Meaning of Vocation," and she was followed by Mr. Y. H. Sun, of China, who urged men and women to come abroad, whatever their profession, as fellow-workers and co-helpers of their coloured brethren.

Finally, the Conference aimed at showing us our responsibilities as Christians in following our professions. For this purpose we had a course of sectional meetings, dealing with such subjects as education, medicine, the ministry, government service, commerce and industry, and politics; and a parallel course on general subjects: Christian doctrine, prayer, art, and missionary policy. These meetings broke up into smaller groups for discussion. In addition to this, a series of three very fine meetings was held, dealing with our personal relationships with God. The addresses were entitled "The Reality of God," "God in Christ" and "The Church," given respectively by Father A. Robertson, the Archbishop of York and the Rev. George MacLeod. The Conference ended fittingly with a beautiful and impressive service on the 6th.

Few could deny that God spoke and spoke clearly to us through that great gathering; and few could mistake His message. It was, first and last, a call to dedicate ourselves to this purpose; what that was for each of us, we were as individuals to find out.

R.E.F.

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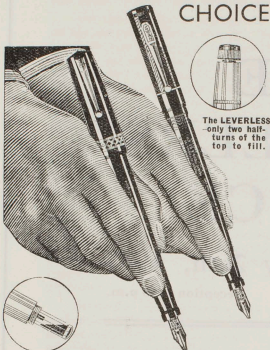
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The Play-goer.

HE expects nothing more than intelligent entertainment and a few hours' escape, but he makes the plays' rules, and his experience is its final criterion. He roared enthusiastically when Ned Alleyn rode onto the Elizabethan stage in "cotte with coper lace" and "breches of crymson vellvet"; he hissed when the old prompter, John Downes, was "so much out" as Davenant's Eunuch; he listens quietly in the Duchess theatre this season and is pleased to accept Mr. Eliot's facts about our nationalised morality. This has been the play-goer always, a man brought in to help the producer, actors and playwright to construct that peculiar emotional experience called a play.

The theatre is rarely ahead of its time. It expresses the immediate sentiment of an age and possibly enjoys a saner and more direct vision than other arts. Even "Murder in the Cathedral" is exceptional only to a degree. We have now patented Mr. Eliot's word and use it subconsciously and without enthusiasm. We have already burlesqued his play. Dramatic Art is rather representative than symbolic, but it has this supreme advantage—a flexible contact with its audience during actual construction. The play, unlike the film, can never be played twice, because the play-goer takes part in an important artistic birth and the film-goer is contented to be the passive observer of a finished photograph. Good scenarios do occur, but very often they are a concoction of the idioms of sentimentality. To the play-goer they seem like speeches read instead of speeches spoken. They lack intimacy.

Let us allow the play to be an emotional construction which the play-goer must complete; then he has to accept stage reality and make it significant by his own experience. Otherwise he leaves the theatre dissatisfied. It may be the author's fault or the producer's but much more likely the play-goer himself has forgotten what is essential to the idea of Drama: what a skeleton of human experience the play really is! The curtain rises unobtrusively on a distant picture-frame stage where a few people talk generalities and their introductory conversation, like the ballet or conventional chorus at the opening of opera, lasts long enough for the audience to make their aesthetic adjustments or arrive late at the theatre. But by the end of the first act the play reaches that degree of suspense, happy or fearful, which makes an interval possible. It is well begun and the play-goer has once more accepted a stage tradition which is supreme. With its permission painted flats and back-cloths can take on an artificial perspective and the most absurd under-acting or over-acting can be convincing.

There is an old stage saying, "The individual is an ass, the crowd is the voice of God." The twentieth century audience wields an immense power over theatrical production, but, when the modern stage was just developing, the smile of a king was sufficient encouragement and his frown could damn the play. It is always rather amusing to consider play-goers of this period. Charles II was every bit a King in his playhouse, among his courtiers and their satellites. His patronage was kind but supreme. He was at the opening of the Duke's on the 28th June, 1661, he approved opera at Dorset Gardens; and it was his word which often pacified the rival managers of the Duke's Theatre and the Theatre Royal. He was even willing to lend Betterton his coronation suit for the revival of William Davenant's "Love and Honour," and he paid the theatre his greatest favour when he fell in love with its actresses. He missed the splendid masques of his father's time and the ballets-de-cour he had been used to in France. The play-house was a poor substitute and His Majesty was largely responsible for the rapid development of opera, spectacle, and theatre music during his generation. The King indeed rode into London with music, and music and dancing and show were once more characteristic of English life. Songs were introduced into our plays, at first with

a certain dramatic decorum, later in vast numbers and for their own sakes. Thomas Cross engraved them and Playford printed and sold them in London. If the wits took to country pleasures for a season they learned the latest ballads from song books. If they were in town they visited otherwise bad plays solely for the musical interludes. Songs from the shows were soon on the lips of everyone. "The trudging carman whistles your harmonious Poetry to his Horse, the glass Coach Beau whispers them to his senseless nymph, the grumbling Jacobite mutters them in corners to his abdicated Brethren.... Your Ballads when half asleep, from the street in a high Base and a low Treble, wish me a good rest when I can catch it. The cookmaid and scullion listen to them, and the very coachman ingratiates himself to the antiquated chamber-maid with them."

The King replaced his father's viols by four and twenty fiddlers, who played soft tunes in triple time while His Majesty beat it out with foot and head. In the theatre Tom Killigrew increased the band to "nine or ten of the best," and for such occasions as the performance of Shadwell's "Tempest" the orchestra was brought down from its old music room behind the proscenium and set up in the pit, where it was permanently established by the nineties.

But the most important innovation occurred at the beginning of the reign. Boys had not been trained for women's parts during the Protectorate, and the obvious change was now made. For the first time in England women played on the public stage, though not without difficulties. Betterton assures us that "Mrs. Betterton, encouraged by the Publick, joined with her own good inclinations, trod the Stage without the least Reproach, but the first thing that gave a Damp to these endeavours... was what happened to the famous Mrs. Marshall, more known by the name of Ronolana from her acting that part." Ronolana laid a trap for the Earl of Oxford and was herself caught in it. After their supposed marriage she discovered that the ceremony had been performed by one of his valets in disguise. She had been very popular at the play-house in Lincoln's Inn Fields, which Pepys usually calls the 'Opera.' He notes in his diary, "I went to the Opera and saw *The Law against Lovers*, a good play and well performed, especially the little girl's (whom I never saw act before) dancing and singing, and were it not for her, the loss of Ronolana would spoil the House." And four months later, "My wife and I by coach to the Opera, and there saw the second part of the *Siege of Rhodes*, but it was not so well done as when Ronolana was there, who, it is said, is now owned by my Lord of Oxford." But the women persevered and were successful; and, later, a gigue danced by Nell Gwyn after the epilogue saved many a bad play. There was a new realism which brought the stage nearer to the witty comedy of Life.

While philosophers were investigating sense-perception, and scientists at last throwing over medieval systems for a new empirical materialism, our play-goers became more and more enthusiastic about the sensuous possibilities of the stage. Music, dancing, spectacle and the rimed heroic plays, for which Charles set the fashion, had affinities with the great days when Alleyn and Burbage trod the boards. Play-goers and wits, more than anyone, appreciated the refinements of their age and its superiority over the splendid barbarism of Elizabeth's. They delighted in revivals of Shakespeare—with the old-fashioned and difficult parts cut. The witches became more evil and worldly, the fairies became less poetical but floated about the stage in a most convincing way.

During Charles' reign these wits had a place downstairs near the stage where they said good things to one another or talked the latest gossip with Orange Moll. Their chief concern was not with the performance, so they mounted benches and chatted to court ladies in the box. The play began between three and half-past, but the doors opened not long after mid-day. Pepys, going home early for lunch, found his wife already away to the play-house. There were people

to meet and always a chance of hearing good "first" and "second" music by the Purcells or the mysterious M. Grahn. And after the show the critics went to Will's, and almost everyone made some engagement for the rest of the evening. The theatre was, in fact, a rather exclusive club for the interesting people of the town.

These wits and courtiers attracted "vizard-masks," who made up about four-fifths of the audience. They ranged from Nell Gwyn to the poorest "balker" in the footman's gallery, and the play-house was their home. Many were on equal terms with the aristocracy and their masks soon came into general vogue. When Pepys was at the play-house with his wife one summer afternoon he saw Lord Fauconberg and Lady Mary Cromwell "who looks as well as I have known her and well clad, but when the House began to fill she put on her vizard and so kept it on all the play; which of late is become a great fashion among the ladies, which hides their whole face. So to the Exchange, to buy things with my wife, among others, a vizard for herself."

Only the citizens were thoroughly uncomfortable. They were usually dull and old-fashioned, teased by the actors and ignored by the audience and much happier at home, reading the pamphlets, issued in large numbers for their benefit, on the certain damnation of playwrights and actors.

They were a mixed and noisy audience. Gallants argued with the door-keepers about trebled prices and when inside continually moved about to avoid the attendant. It was the custom to let a gentleman enter without payment for one act and then there was more disturbance with the "saucy impudent fellows—call'd Door-keepers, that can't let a gentleman see a Play in Peace without jogging and nudging him every minute, Sir, will you please to pay?—Sir, the Act's done, will you please to pay, Sir?" Sometimes there were mistakes, and sensitive wits like Jack, Martin and Peter, who wore no shoulder-knots, were shown into the 12d. gallery. Orange Moll was quick to take offence when it served her purpose, and her impudent voice was well-known in most of the house. And the disturbance grew thickest about "fop's corner," where a duel could be fought on some moot point of honour or a "vizard mask." They were a difficult audience to play to even with the help of an apron-stage and heroic rant, but they loved and were enthusiastic about the best things; a popular song, the charm of Nell Gwyn and the superb acting of Betterton and Mrs. Bracegirdle.

So much for plays and play-goers. A popular French society woman of the time made a note about them, "Les divertissements de cette nature demandent du monde, et la solitude n'a pas de rapport avec les théâtres." Mme. de Motteville finds her entertainment quite dependent upon other men and women—and the most honest things seem to be like that.

I.F.P.

Spain, and Spanish Affairs.

ON November 29th, 1936, at an open discussion meeting organised by the Society for World Peace and Social Reform attached to the Harlesden church, I had the pleasure of hearing an address given by Señor Enrique Moreno, Lecturer in Spanish at the University of Oxford.

Señor Moreno spoke on "Affairs in Spain." After the outbreak of the war, Señor Moreno was in Spain for two months working in the service of the Committee for the Protection of National Artistic Treasures. He declared himself to be a Spanish Catholic of the Cruz y Raya group—a group, says Father de Zulueta, of "intellectuals quite isolated and which does not count at all in either Catholic or political life." This minority of Catholics consider it their duty to seek the spiritual advancement of Spain, and give their support to the legitimate, legally constituted government.

The elections of February 16th were conducted in a regular way under the auspices of a Government of Centre Right, and even some of the ministers of Señor Portela's Cabinet lost their seats in the House as a consequence of the popular movement towards the Left. Señor Largo Caballero has a majority in Parliament and enjoys the confidence of the Head of the State. Señor Moreno, then, was speaking as one who accepted the will of the people as revealed in their election results.

In order to understand the present unhappy events in Spain it was necessary to look back to the past and to see what were the root causes of the Civil War. In 1931, by means of a peaceful revolution, the Monarchy was superseded by a Republic, and from that time until 1933 the leaders of that revolution tried to advance their ideals in peaceful ways. They had three problems to face :—

1. The Relationship of the Church and State.
2. Ownership of the Land.
3. Relationships of Individual States to each other and to a United Spain.

RELATIONSHIP OF CHURCH AND STATE.

During the last century there had been a spiritual corruption of the clergy in Spain. They were not adequately trained, they were insufficiently educated in the tenets of theology and they did not understand the spiritual mission of the Church. The Republic tried to bind the Church to its purely spiritual mission. After three centuries of political domination the priests were unwilling to exercise spiritual power only. Formerly all Spain was Catholic, but during the nineteenth century there were some Protestants. Most Spanish priests were trying to convert Spaniards by compulsion. Señor Moreno thought that Spaniards compelled to hear Mass would not believe in God. The Republic deprived the priests as such of any political rights and gave the Church the right to establish theological schools, but she could not teach ordinary subjects.

OWNERSHIP OF LAND—LANDLORDISM.

In the reconquest of the land from the Moors, at the time when the latter were driven from Spain, the ownership of the land had come into the hands of a privileged few. The peasants had had no chance to save or gain possession of land. They lived as slaves, in misery, while much land was left derelict. The Republican Government desired to purchase such land from the nobles and give it to the peasants. The landlords refused to sell or part with it under any circumstances, as wealth in the form of land is stable.

RELATIONSHIP OF STATES.

Spain was a country of separate states, each having its own customs and language, *e.g.*, Castile, the Basque Country. The Republicans wanted to make in Spain a system of Federal States, of which each separate state was to retain its own language, etc. Some Spaniards wanted a united Spain, with one language for all.

These were the difficulties which faced the Republican leaders, and for which they tried for 3 years to find a peaceful solution. In 1933 there was a military revolt, which was soon put down; the leader of it was pardoned because "the Republic does not like bloodshed."

In the elections of February 16th of this year the Party of the Left won a majority. This majority included a number of Catholic Basques. They at once set to work to carry out the Liberal programme of the Republic. The result was Civil War.

It has been said that many Catholics did not rebel against the "Caesar" until the Government supporters began to burn churches and kill priests; that

thus their rebellion was legitimate because they rose in defence of God and of His Church. This is not so. Señor Moreno was in Madrid on July 19th, when the rebellion had already broken out, and the Government had armed the people. He was able to attend Mass at the Church of Our Lady of Covadonga without being molested by the Militia. On Monday, the 20th, the day on which the Army tried to seize power in Madrid, he saw "with his own eyes" how the "Militia-men were fired on from this church's tower and windows." Similar scenes occurred elsewhere. This scene, repeated in many other places, explains some of the most terrible features of the war. Therefore it cannot be doubted that the clergy took an active part in the rebellion from the very beginning. Tempted by a purely political victory, without knowing the very nature of the things they wished to preserve in Spain, they united their cause with that of the rich. They did not realise that, by acting so, they were bringing the Church into disrepute in the eyes of the majority of Spaniards."

It is not true, however, to say that *all* the priests have revolted. The Basque priest is fighting in defence of the legal Government. In that again the priests have not rebelled, there has been no aggression on the part of the people, and the Church is enjoying there even more liberties than she had at the beginning of the civil war. Other worthy priests and laymen have considered it their duty to support the legitimate government.

The fact that the Government is weak does not excuse the rebellion. As has been proved by the existence of fortifications in the Guadarrama, the rebellion began to be prepared long before the elections of February 16th, when it was evident that the Left would win. After the elections, the same people who attacked the Government for its weakness were deliberately creating an atmosphere of social unrest by murders, etc., e.g., of Lieutenant Gastillo.

Señor Moreno bitterly regretted the distortion of truth by the Press in this country. The war in Spain is not, as the Catholic Press in this country persists in presenting it, a religious war between Catholicism and Communism. It is a war between the rich and the poor, a war in which part of the clergy has joined with the rich. The result of this alliance will be disastrous for the Church. Peasants shrink with terror at the sight of rebel planes, which drop leaflets saying that the Pope has blessed the insurgents. Imagine the religious feelings of these men when they conclude that the Moors are "the Pope's soldiers." Moors parade with medals of the Blessed Virgin in their turbans. This "crusade" is killing faith in the souls of millions of men, women and children.

With the Republic, Spain will have a poor but spiritually living Church. With the rebels, the clergy "condemned to live among the hatred of the people, will become even more corrupt in a golden atmosphere of religious military pagantry. Until after two or three years of General Franco's rule a revolution, a terrible revolution coming forth from the very depths of the nation's soul, will sweep away Carlists, landlords, Moors, priests and legionaries."

With regard to atrocities, Señor Moreno admitted these had been committed also by supporters of the Government. The Government had taken measures to stop them. If these measures were not always successful, "the fault lies with those who, in rebelling, deprived the State of the instruments of its authority." Reports of the burning of people, crucifixion, violation and stripping of nuns, etc., have, however, no foundation other than in the imagination of journalists.

The rebels have let loose a terrible war (their worst crime!), organised a systematic slaughter, brought Moors into Spain and given up Spanish girls to them, killed the wounded in the hospitals of Toledo; and all this supposedly in defence of God and His Church. "Is not this a sacrilegious assertion?" The mystical body of Our Lord is being used as a screen to hide the political and economic interests of Fascism.

At the beginning of the outbreak the rebels hoped that the Government would collapse in forty hours, but the people liked the Republic and most towns resisted the rebels. During the first two weeks, the Government gained ground. The rebels asked for help from Italy and Germany, who sent ammunition and means of transport, so that the rebels were able to transport Moorish mercenaries to their main body. These Moors, who are Moslems, are said to be fighting for Spain and in the cause of God.

It was true that now the Government was receiving help from Russia, but this was in the form of munitions only, whereas the rebels were being helped by men as well. Señor Moreno was emphatic that the revolt would have been crushed in the earlier stages had not the insurgents been supplied with munitions by Italy and Germany.

In conclusion, Señor Moreno said that God would not be deceived by the Press; he trusted to Him to bring order out of the present unhappy conditions in Spain.

[For permission to publish this article I am indebted to Señor Moreno and the Rev. Gordon Healey, B.A.].

M. CUNNINGHAM.

Pepys into my Diary.

(Third Spasm).

HAVING reached the age of discussion I went to a debate. My speech was so well received that later that night I found I'd been presented with an illuminated address—my lodgings were on fire. Met a nice chap at the debate—he was one of the many Medical students present. Used to teach and showed me his best testimonial: "Thanks for all you have done for my son. If it were not for you he would be the biggest dunce in the world." His brother's a doctor but can get no patients so he's just killing time. Is thinking of making a living by the pen—but he doesn't know where to buy the pigs.

My landlady gets worse. When the sun doesn't shine she's miserable and when it does she worries because it fades the curtains. She used to be a chorus girl but peroxide turned her head and she married a chemist. He had very engaging ways—been married twice. Their daughter sings on the wireless and insured her voice for £500. Goodness knows what she's done with the money! Was an artist's model until she had a bad attack of hiccup one day.

Had lunch in town to-day—chicken soup. It tasted as though a chicken had walked through a pint of boiling water on stilts.

Went to the Medical School to-day and saw an operation. A surgeon took a lung out of a man. That's nothing though. I've seen many a woman take the heart out of her husband. There was a poor man outside the School with no arms and legs. With him he had a board which said: "I don't want your money or your sympathy." Thought that was strange so I went up to him and asked him what he did want and he said he wanted somebody to scratch his back.

Went to a Biblical lecture this afternoon. Heard for the first time that there was jealousy in the Garden of Eden. Eve used to count Adam's ribs to see if he'd been out with another woman.

Met the Physics girl again (see December issue, obtainable from *The Gryphon* office, price sixpence). We went to the pictures to see "The four hoarse men with the laryngitis." It cost 3/6. That's all the money she had with her! Unfortunately, while picking a caramel off the floor of the picture-house someone trod on her fingers. Just after examinations too!

TEMPO.



THE MUSIC SOCIETY.

To the Editor of *The Gryphon*.

Dear Sir,

On behalf of the Committee and members of the Music Society, may I appeal to the students of the University to support our Annual Concert on Tuesday, March 2nd. This year, at great expense, we have arranged a concert whose programme and artistes should appeal to all. In addition, for the first time in the history of the Society, a full orchestra will be used.

Last year the body of students was not adequately represented, and we hope that this year, in view of the unusually interesting concert we intend to produce, there will be some visible sign of appreciation of our efforts to maintain a good standard of student music in the University.

Yours faithfully,

J. A. V. DOWNEND,

General Secretary.

A PEACE COUNCIL?

LEEDS UNIVERSITY,

December, 1936.

To the Editor of *The Gryphon*.

Sir,

I have been provoked to write this letter to you by the existence of an international situation so grave that even the British Government has resorted to the prostitution of its universities in the interests of recruiting. It ought to be a matter of no small concern to students and educationists that a Minister of Education should say, as Mr. Oliver Stanley has said, that "battleships, whatever

their cost, are more important than a well-educated people." The government of this country is, in fact, acting on the dangerous principle that war is inevitable, and hence it has joined the world course of "planned barbarism," devoting the national energies and resources to the single end of constructing the most powerful and terrible weapons of destruction, euphemistically termed "defence" forces.

Perhaps it will not be inopportune to quote on this subject that great enigma of modern politics, Mr. Baldwin, whose notorious honesty has brought forcibly to us the following stark truths:—

1. "There is no power on earth that can prevent him (the ordinary man) from being bombed. Whatever people may tell him, the bomber will always get through."
2. "The only defence is in offence, which means that you have to kill more women and children more quickly than the enemy if you want to save yourselves." Thus the possession of forces by us will be just as likely to invite attack in order to dispose of them before they can be used, as to deter.
3. "Armaments make war more likely. (War) means the degradation of the life of the people. It means misery compared with which the misery of the last war was happiness. It means, in the end, anarchy and world revolution."

Yet Mr. Baldwin wishes us to support a policy which logic, the teaching of history and psychology indicate will hasten, if not indeed make certain, the very thing he dreads and wishes to avoid.

What is needed is a more comprehensive policy than mere frantic preparation for war; the best way of preventing attack is to get to the root economic causes, by removing as a first step the very real grievances that the peoples of other countries have against our policy of imperialism and exploitation, and by correcting the injustice created by previous wars; and in order to propagate this creative aspect of peace and to combat a growing spirit of fatalism, I make the tentative suggestion that a University Peace Union be formed on a wide basis, using perhaps the following points as a minimum policy:—

1. International Co-operation directed towards an all-inclusive League of Nations—as against a policy of isolation.
2. Transformation of the Mandate and colonial systems into one, giving full rights to inhabitants.
3. Adoption of an international convention guaranteeing equality of access to raw materials and markets.
4. Opposition to the British Government's rearmament policy on the ground that competitive armaments increase rather than lessen the danger of war.
5. Opposition to all measures such as industrial conscription, militarisation of youth and glorification of war.

What do others think of the formation of such a society?

N.W.

[This letter comes at a most opportune moment. We refer our readers to "Notes and Comments."—Ed.].

AN ANSWER TO MR. HULL.

THE UNIVERSITY,

LEEDS, 2,

26th January, 1937.

Dear Editor,

May I suggest that Mr. Hull in his eminently concise article on the "Church Militant" in your last issue, omitted one very important reason for the parlous state of the Christian church to-day. I refer to the almost general turning-away from institutional religion which takes place in adolescence.

Up to the age of 16 or 17, we may safely say, the mere joy of living is sufficient for most of us. Then, during the difficult, formative years of puberty the first questionings begin; until by the time of his or her majority the average person has settled his course of life. In nine cases out of ten during these years the adolescent has cut himself adrift from organised religion, at least for a time and in many cases permanently. We therefore find that the average church community is chiefly composed of children who have not yet learned to think for themselves and of middle-aged "conventionals" who would wither without their weekly narcotic in the form of the church service.

And so the average adolescent, beginning probably for the first time to need some real and sufficient answer to his problems (the chief of which is that of sex) and some reason for living, finds himself too often in a church whose whole tone is quite unconsonant with his new desires and stirrings. He therefore very often, and if he has a grain of courage, leaves the organised church. This does not mean that he is abandoning religion. He cannot, since man must have something to worship.

We may divide these adolescent pursuits into four main classes. In the first place there are those who have but little regard for their souls or future, and find their pleasure now in the pursuit of the other sex. We have as a result an ever-growing present-age of youths and girls nightly parading the streets. They have subordinated any higher desires to their one great impulse and from then on until their early marriage their minds are as crawling mud. Then again, some, seeing no help in the organised church and perhaps lacking by now even a belief in God or Christ, ally themselves with one of the great political parties which make such an appeal to youth—Fascism and Communism. These do definitely take the place of a more spiritual faith. They call forth all the stored energies of youth and use them rightly or wrongly, for their own purpose.

Perhaps the least desirable of the four classes is that of those who, nurtured so strongly in conventional religious practice from childhood, never allow themselves consciously to disbelieve. They lack, I think, the courage once to sever the bands which bind, to discover themselves as only they can, and, having found their faith, which is their own and not their family's, to live up to it, whether it be Buddhism, Atheism or Christianity. The Shintoist even is more desirable than they, because he at least has a living faith which they have not. They pass through life puzzled, conventional and permanently uninspired. The last group which is, doubtless the smallest, contains those who have realised in youth the necessity of finding a personal faith, have set out consciously to discover it, and have at the end gained it. To do so they must face quite openly the arguments

of the atheist, the agnostic and the evangelist. This latter class can be as destructive in their effects as the two former. By holding before himself always the ideal of truth to which he attains, the seeker sees the limitations of a purely material political doctrine as a philosophy of life and he will very often return at last to Christianity, seeing embodied in it the beauty, truth and goodness of the philosophers.

Yet for all that he has been lost to the institutional church for some of his best years and he will not, perhaps, even now find a church which lives up to his ideals. It may be said that the church is realising the position to-day, and by its youth's clubs and sports committees is catering for dissatisfied modern adolescence. In other words, the church is merely setting up counter-attractions to those to be found outside, the difference being that one is legitimate and authorised recreation, the other sin. Herein is the church blind to its fundamental task, which is, as I see it, to give to man and to show to man his relationship with the spiritual life, and having done that to set him to work to achieve the true Christendom in a material as well as in a spiritual sense.

The church then, must fling a challenge to youth to join a live *revolutionary* movement—Christianity. Far from shunning such things as politics and economics, it must lead the way to the new conception of its faith as a doctrine embracing and setting the true values on all such things. The modern situation has no use for the outworn theology of yesterday. It needs a new fiery faith, offering both spiritual and material content. Until the church realises that the Christian faith is a revolutionary, nay, a Communistic one, it will continue to wither and fade, fanned only occasionally by the petty flames of the deeply theological variances of its middle-aged prebates.

Yours, etc.,

H.R.H.

REFEC.

UNIVERSITY ROAD,

LEEDS,

15/1/37.

The Editor.

Dear Sir,

Lately I had an occasion when I was *FORCED* to lunch at the Refectory. There was little I liked about that meal, neither in quality and quantity, nor in the way in which it was served. The conversation at the table was all grumbles and talk of lack of variety.

Surely there is some way in which the students can air their views; What does the Refectory Committee do? Is it entirely overruled by the Staff? (whose dinners it seems are *perfectly* served). Does it ever meet?

Yours with a grumble,

GROUSER.

[We consider that this is a challenge of which the Refectory Committee might well take notice. The other day we ourselves received a piece of butter delivered literally by hand.—Ed.]

THE PAVILION.

647, OAKWOOD PARADE,

LEEDS,

11-11-36.

Dear Sir,

As a Life Member of the Union, I have recently been making use of the changing accommodation provided at Weetwood, and should like to make a suggestion regarding the bathing facilities at the Pavilion. The baths are ideal for a large number, but when only one or two are there, as when training for Cross-country or Athletics, they must either fill a large bath, which is obviously a waste of water, or wash under a shower; might I suggest that a division be placed across one bath in each room, forming a small bath say 3 feet wide, which could be used under the above circumstances.

Yours faithfully,

ARTHUR S. OLVER

(1929-34).

FILM AND THEATRE.

To the Editor of *The Gryphon*.

Sir,

The letter from Mr. J. Copley on the subject of "Film and Theatre" is itself made to appear "insipid" by your own comment thereon. The letter might well be regarded as disposed of if mention is made of the evident discourtesy of the terms in which it is couched.

Mr. Copley is indeed typical of the students of this University in the lack of discernment he reveals. His letter is an example of the aptitude for criticism which completely disregards the commendable effort made in so many spheres by a limited few. Mr. Copley, no doubt, failed to consider that the article he criticises would presumably have been displaced had less "insipid" ones, perhaps as a result of a constructive effort on his own part, been available in sufficient numbers.

Yours, etc.,

RICHARD HERRICK.

OUR WAR MEMORIAL.

7, BANK VIEW,

LEEDS, 7.

22/1/37.

The Editor.

Dear Sir,

With War on everybody's lips it seems strange that our Own Memorial should go unkept and unattended. Eric Gill must have many adherents to his belief that money is a cause of war, as his war memorial tablet suggests most admirably. Yet for the last five years this tablet has exhibited a grimy face, almost overgrown with ivy, to all who pass along University Road. It has not even been honoured with a Flanders poppy.

Perhaps the Clerk of the Works, busy though he is, might spare a little of his valuable time to see to a matter which disgraces Leeds University.

Yours sincerely,

PETER N. WHITE.

SOCIALIST POLICY.

To the Editor of *The Gryphon*.

Dear Sir,

May we, as members of the Society, make this brief comment on the policy of the Leeds University Socialist Society? While it is not our desire to breed strife and discord within the ranks of Socialism, we do, nevertheless, deprecate strongly the enfeebled policy of the Society, which will drive us ultimately into the sterile wastes of doctrinaire Marxism and make *practical* statements on major issues impossible. The Society has on all occasions officially announced its intention to support an evolutionary Socialist policy. This attitude, although challenged by extremist members, has remained substantially the same. It was advocated in face of an overwhelming body of extreme Left Wingers at the Cardiff Conference of the U.L.F. by our present chairman and Vice-Chairman. Leeds stood unique among University Labour groups in its advocacy of an evolutionary policy, but since then its allegiance to moderation appears to have slackened, and a minority of extremists have succeeded in influencing the voting so as to negate the majority view. By sheer casuistry and some clever staff work at the right moment, the following resolution was rejected and, in consequence, has not been submitted to the Manchester Conference of the University Labour Federation:—

"The Leeds University Socialist Society continues to deprecate strongly any tendency to effect a Communist-Labour United Front."

The meeting nevertheless decided to support the Society's affiliation with the U.L.F. and promptly appointed two delegates to Manchester without any resolution on which to put forward the Leeds viewpoint. A feebleness of effort to combat extremism we have rarely encountered, and we must express our strong disapproval of all such submissions to Communist elements. We hold that fundamental differences exist between the two policies of Socialism and Communism, and we refuse to countenance the Society's support of any Communist influence.

In conclusion, we consider that a *United Front* policy with Communist leanings, such as the U.L.F. now supports, is likely to alienate the middle-class and technician votes from an evolutionary constitutional and democratic socialism to Conservatism, or worse, to Fascism.

We are, nevertheless, willing to support wholeheartedly a *Popular Front*, that is, a union of Radical, Liberal and Democratic forces against Fascism and War.

Yours, etc.,

DAVID T. EDWARDS.
ALBAN HULL.
MARGARET BARR.
A. LANCASTER.
E. W. CLARKE.
MARGUERITE ADAMSON.

LETTER IN BRIEF.

W. Bairstow.—A new Missionary Training College for Women has been opened in Headingley. It is known as the Moorfield College, and its Principal is Miss Thackrah, a Leeds graduate. The College hopes to include graduates in its student body. The Evangelical Union held its Lent Preterminal there, and found the College delightful in every way.



To Pope.

(Inspired by the words of Mr. Jefferson).

So small, so delicate, and yet so vain,
 A soul so sensitive and full of pain :
 A dreaded foe, a loved and generous friend
 To whom both friend and foe must needs attend,
 For ever restless at the ceaseless sound
 Of buzzing insects which beset him round ;
 The butt and scorn of narrow-minded men,
 The hat of all who felt his venom'd pen ;
 Could ne'er with lofty mien disdain their cry
 But ever read their words with angry eye.
 If in this later world his soul renewed,
 A modern poet was with his powers imbued
 To laugh at tyrants or provoke a war,
 Encourage liberty and break the law,
 Would present critics join his works to praise,
 Or would a second Dennis add his lays ?
 Yet master of the couplet he remains
 To his correctness no new poet attains.
 All praise to him who still preserves his throne,
 For sad neglect the world may yet atone.

MYA.

Gypsy.

I, the man with ear-rings of gold,
 And a red scarf,
 Will give thee all that I hold—
 A silver ring, weatherbeaten caravan
 With a roof like an arch.

With thee I will share my heritage ;
 Red log-fire spitting out sparks ;
 Dark-eyed baby, curly black hair,
 Fitfully lit i' the velvet dark ;

Wood smoke rising in blue grey spirals
 Scenting the air, like wine in your mouth ;
 The sweet sharp tang of pines in the coppice
 And soft fragrant wind that comes from the south.

With thee I will share my beloved trees,
 Woodlands, fields, all the mystery
 And glory of life, but even for thee,
 Never give up my liberty.

HILDRETH.

Time and Eternity.

If I of all the realm of Time were King,
What unknown happiness for me, my dear!
For then would banish all my future fear,
The past no soulful agony could bring.
I would command that Time should cease to be,
And share with you unending ecstasy.

We could not then watch age creep on in pain,
And deeply mar with wrinkles your sweet face
That now excels in loveliness and grace;
Nor then would I have had my youth in vain.
All torture that is destined to be mine
Could never be if Light would always shine.

Then would My sorrows end, if Time would cease,
While in your arms, eternities might go,
The world might pass away, I should not know.
My spirit would have found its one true peace.
This, my dear, is wayward Fancy's dream,
The world may laugh, and evil men blaspheme.
Think not of me as one who is quite mad,
But know that many things make poets sad.

DORIAN.

The Axis.

Causality is not omnipotent; association no more.
Thoughts do not touch only one another
in endless chain, motionless after the impact,
and welded.
Impressions do not coagulate,
Curds floating at random, obstructive:
They couple, turn parallel:
I watched a man beating a cur
Ruthlessly to agony,
Kicked and kicked it, thud after thud smashing its poor useless flesh
No doubt pleasant to him I mean,
Although to me nasty enough a spectacle;
Soft as I am, not a butcher or a vet.
The beast: helpless its deep green eyes.
Also—I expected rather too much:
I expected a sort of Spring and flowers maybe to walk on
I expected a renewal, things forgotten
Coloured hopes regenerated,
Absorbing endless appetites
And everything so vague 'twas a delight.
I needed not a single epithet.
Now I suppose it's ever so, there comes a time, etcetera,
and yet the trouble is, nothing passes....
But good: the other thing has now become a satellite.
Both whirl and whirl, an apple and a gooseberry,
Within my liquid consciousness.
(Whence the whip I know not)
Harmony plain at least existeth:—
—So let 'em; they're gyrescopic,
and the mind an infinity of spheres.

J.A.B.

Dream Fragment.

And all the warring spirits
 Unsuccessful sobbed themselves to sleep
 For gentleness was on the earth,
 In quick small lucent drops
 Peace fell from stormshot sky to strife-run world—
 Oh, gentleness was there.
 And prideful trees swung out their unlopped branches
 O'er green unbattlemented fields. No voice
 Cried "these shall be torn up
 To build a road, and these
 Make way for factories for armaments."
 And tiny slum-encircled children ran
 Through fields and woods of dewy radiance,
 Racing the winds of Nature, clutching
 Deep speedwell in their town-grimed hands,
 And in their eyes and hair raindrops
 And sunbeams glistened.

Still when I awoke
 The gladness of their shouts sang in my ears.

Oh, gentleness was there, and radiance, and peace of men with earth.

TESS.

Twilight.

Twilight in the dim and shadowy wood:
 I leaned upon the ancient bridge athwart
 The stream that dreamed in the ravine below
 Now gleaming dully like dark wine or blood,
 Now flashing golden in the sunset glow.

An elfin place it was, all green with fern
 And mighty trees with moss and ivy twined,
 All filled with shadows as the sunset died;
 The steep rocks gentled, lost their aspect stern,
 The wood grew darker and a last bird cried.

A spell fell on me as alone I stood
 Amid these shadowy glooms of Faëry,
 A loveliness enslaving in its charm,
 Troubled in heart I entered this dim wood,
 And here peace found me, and I came forth calm.

DEIRDRE.

Nirvana.

And yet—the strain, the solitude, the silence,
 The blinding red-hot needle-pains of hell
 Were not these light to swing around the balance
 'Gainst friendship, love, and all that men hold well,
 If he who had the fun were him to sell?
 Sometimes one says: come, boredom, pain and death,
 If needed as a payment for the fell
 Walk, and the sun on sand and sea, the breath
 Of wind in August trees; the voices too
 Of friends at evening, hands on shoulders laid,
 Smoke rising blue, as the day's review
 Curls round the room in talk; and music played
 Softly on pianos; fire and candle-light,
 Cigarette-ends' glow in the darkness, and good-night.

S.R.S.

Egypt.

A golden river
In a golden sand
With golden minarets
To me, it is the holy land

In a night field
With scattered stars
The moon is the shepherd
It's there where Venus winks at Mars

E for "Eden"
The garden of Heaven
Opens her gates
Come!! You are forgiven

G for "Gold and Green"
The Nile and the valley
Y is the "Yacht" for happiness
It's lovers' hope and glory

P for the "Pyramids"
The unbelievable mountains
So done, to keep the country's balance
Challenging Nature and her violence

T for the "Treasurers"
Of Pharaoh and his generation
Solemnly saying: "This is Egypt."
"This is the dawn of civilisation."

FAHMY GADALLA.

Consolation.

She is not fair to outward eye,
A casual glance then pass her by—
Poor fools! what do they look for?
A perfect face, a slender waist,
A dainty gait and dress of taste,
Tell me! what flirt could want more?

But when a maiden's lacking in
A point or two, her knight to win,
There is no cause for weeping,
For if she's wise then she should know
That wrinkles furrow brows of snow,
And beauty's not for keeping.

A loving heart—a fairer prize,
Is well perceived by blind love's eyes,
And easy to discover.
That lasting hidden beauty rests
Beneath her gently heaving breast;
What joy to be a lover!

RODERIC.

One still summer eve I lay upon a cliff
And watched the sunset by the sea.
Warm red rays pierced through the clouds
And formed a curious picture in the space.
I saw dead men's bones spread across the sky,
Fleshless finger joints lay beside
A heap of decayed ribs. Discoloured, splintered
Thigh-bones, and worm-bitten shoulder blades
Leaned against a pile of human flesh turned to dust.
A lipless, eyeless, faded skull, from midst
This scene of ruin, grinned at the world below,
And threw Death's shadow all across the sea.
The sea moaned, and the wind moaned with the sea,
Both moaned a dirge of Death all round the cliff.

A.L.F.

Liberty.

For you we search in vain,
Unknown your path, and dim.
Nor milestone find, but all
Unending interim.

From East to Western land
Holy your name, divine.
Blindly, with misplaced rites,
We violate your shrine.

We dance and sing your song
Who know not what you are,
And prostitute your name,
Kneel to a tinsel star.

Falsely do we applaud
The freedom of mankind.
No liberty on earth
Till in our heart and mind.

YACOB OSMAN.

Uixi, ergo sum.

Full, unregrettable, deep embowered
Amid the evergreen of years,
The year lies,
Rich, unrepeatable, golden hour'd
With certainty outfacing fears
Irrevocably wise.

I have moved a thousand ways
And many starred encounters known,
Harsh, sweet, and cutting deep,
Culled much, made much my own.

The hour flown
Takes on its eternal wing
The passing ecstasies.
The year run through
Gives back to the ensuing years
Its unaccounted mysteries.

LINDSEY.

Suburban.

In the city garden
The yellow jasmine grows,
And in a grimy patch of soil
There gleams a Christmas rose;
Whilst on a sooted stunted tree
A thrush sits high, and sings to me.

The first glad song of Springtime
So loud and shrill he sings—
I hear him, clear, above the din
The passing traffic brings—
Heedless of cars and trams that grate
A yard beyond his garden gate.

I wonder at him singing
In such a dismal plot
He might have been wide-winging
In some far lovelier spot.
But O what joy to think he stays
To herald spring in city ways!

V.W.M.

Film and Theatre.

THE PANTOMIMES.

ONE cannot analyse Pantomime, for to do so is to rob it of its glory. It has none of the things which draw us to other forms of the drama, for it defies all theatrical conventions and disregards the "unities." The incongruities of Pantomime are a real delight, and one must surrender to that spirit of careless abandon which is characteristic of every Pantomime, large or small. Leeds has a reputation for Pantomime of which it may be proud and this year's entertainments are in the best tradition. It is true that trap-doors and demon kings are no longer here but the spirit of Pantomime remains to charm the young and old.

Mr. Francis Laidler's "Theatre Royal Babes in the Wood" is an intimate affair calling upon us to be a "happy family." It is not one of Mr. Laidler's best shows, but he has the happy knack of creating the right Pantomime atmosphere, so much so that it would not appear out of place for a genuine member of the audience to get up and sing a song. It is fine entertainment for the children, presented by a cast which works splendidly together. The humour is of the simple, robust type and in the capable hands of Archie Glen, a rather restrained comedian with some quaint mannerisms, Lena Brown, an energetic Lancashire comedienne and "babe" Ivor Vintor, of the infectious chuckle. Roma Beaumont is a charming Maid Marion, and Helen Bruce a dashing Robin Hood. Bright specialties are given by Bebe and Renee, two versatile dancers, and a smart troupe of John Tiller girls. These are never allowed, however, to interfere with the main plot. Then there are, of course, the Little Sunbeams, full of enthusiasm and delightful to watch. The bright, tuneful and well-known numbers are on the whole capably sung, particularly by Sarah Preece, the Fairy Queen, who has a voice of exceptional quality. The most outstanding of the stage settings are "The Dell," "Robin Hood's Castle," "Nottingham Fair," and "The Valley of the Lilies." Artistic costumes and lighting add to the effectiveness of these. A particularly funny scene is "The Way to Sherwood Forest," where Archie Glen attempts to teach the babes English History. This is a show which never attempts to be anything but Pantomime.

The Grand Theatre's version of "The Babes in the Wood" is a more sophisticated affair of the type we have come to associate with Mr. Emil Littler. Spectacle is its keynote and there is much to please the eye in this show. Particularly fine is "Butterfly Land," in which we see the flying ballet and a scene in which chorines wield ingeniously a huge expanse of silk. Outstanding in the cast is Douglas Byng, an incomparable dame comedian and the personality of the year's Pantomimes. He exhibits the latest fashions from a Coronation outfit to hunting dress and Parisian frills. Bunny Doyle is the assistant laughter-maker who has some very funny moments. The "babes" are played by Geraldine and Joe, and precocious they are too. Geraldine is a bunch of personality. Neta Underwood and Madeline Gibson as Robin Hood, and Maid Marion respectively are competent principals. Real Pantomime stuff comes from the two robbers, whilst there are a number of clever specialty acts of which the most outstanding is that of Gracie Schenk and Company. The humour is of the "broad" type and the comedians lose no opportunity for quips of every kind. There is an exceptionally clever comedy scene in the Babes' Nursery, which is the real Pantomime tradition. Quite a pleasant feature of the show is the original music, whilst the dancing is first class. This is a pantomime to which children should take their parents.

Both Pantomimes are very good but there are criticisms which apply to both of them. In the first place there is a surprising lack of good dialogue and an abundance of jokes and gags of which we are tiring. This is a pity, for the

Pantomime is a form which offers great possibilities to the author. Surely some of our younger writers could turn out an original book which did not rely on outworn situations and dialogue. There are elements which must always remain in Pantomime, but one is given the impression in modern Pantomimes that the dialogue has not been given the attention it deserves. Chorus singing too could be improved, although it is perhaps difficult to find girls who have beauty, dancing and singing ability. Or did I choose nights when colds were prominent? On the other hand the chorus in each Pantomime works very hard and on them much of the success of the show depends.

We urge everyone to pay a visit to these shows. Both have much in the way of spectacle, comedy and smart dancing, and will delight all who like Pantomime—and who does not? "He that says he does not like Pantomime, says what he does not think or is not so wise as he fancies himself. He should grow young again and get wiser." (Leigh Hunt).

CLEM. RENSHAW.

"O.H.M.S."

GAUMONT-BRITISH can be proud of this film, which, made with the "positive and continuous co-operation" of the War Office, gives an accurate and truthful account of life in the British Army. About ten thousand men of various regiments take part, and the smartness they display and the technical methods they employ cannot but make the most extreme Pacifist glow with pride. Yet this film is not merely propaganda—the drab side of Army life is presented as well—but grand entertainment, full of sparkling humour. The spectacular military scenes form a background to an intelligent story with some of the cleverest dialogue heard in a British film for some time. The plot concerns an American—played by Wallace Ford—who is falsely accused of murder and flees to England with the aid of the victim's passport. He consequently has to pose as the murdered man and joins the Army under pressure of circumstance—relieved somewhat by the presence of the Sergeant-Major's daughter, lovely Anna Lee. This tough American's reactions to the discipline of military life make for some amusing situations. Then, when the Army is drawing out his best qualities, there comes on the scene Ford's American sweetheart, a cabaret dancer. He suspects she will betray him, so decides to desert but unfortunately stows away on the steamer which is carrying his regiment to China. After detention he does a heroic piece of work in a battle against Chinese pirates, but dies just as victory is won. After all the grand fun and excitement this rather overdrawn scene is the film's only weakness, but the final shots make up for this in their impressive simplicity.

Director Raoul Walsh, who gave us "What Price Glory," has done a fine piece of work, skilfully blending spectacle with a story which never flags. Particularly fine are scenes of a battle against Chinese pirates and of a dignified Royal Review. Much of the success of the film is due, however, to Wallace Ford (an old Barnardo boy) with his free and easy manner. He is more of a personality than an actor and makes the most of every opportunity. John Mills, as a fellow-soldier, is a competent rival for the hand of Anna Lee, who combines good looks with real acting ability. The Sergeant-Major is characteristically portrayed by Frank Cellier, whilst Grace Bradley gives a lively interpretation of the cabaret performer.

We advise all our readers to see this film which has all the ingredients of first-rate screen entertainment and which will enhance the reputation of British films throughout the world.

CLEM. RENSHAW.

We received tickets for the Markova-Dolin Ballet at the Grand Theatre, and very much regret that it was too late to include a review in our last issue.

We have also been privileged to see the Gaumont-British film "Windbag the Sailor," a typical Will Hay comedy which we thoroughly enjoyed.

BOOK REVIEWS.

What Nonsense!

IN *The Nonsensibus*, D. B. Wyndham Lewis has collected a mass of humour of every kind, from the most simple and obvious to the most subtle and witty. There are gems from Lewis Carroll, Hilaire Belloc, G.K.C., J. C. Squire, Jerome K. Jerome, J. B. Morton, Lamb, Dickens, and hosts of others. Even Swinburne has his place, surprisingly enough to many of us who have never thought of him as a humorist.

A sentence in Mr. Lewis's introduction aptly describes his book: "Mixed in these pages with the Jabberwock and the Chankly Bore, will be found bits of brilliant nonsense, which are nonsense only in their outward form, like those grotesquely-carved little caskets in Rabelais' Prologue, which, when opened, were surprisingly found to be full of rare and precious and uplifting perfumes."

Here, then, is the ideal bedside book, to be taken up or laid aside at will. You will find it deliciously fresh and amusing, but I warn you not to do it an injustice by reading too much of it at a time. Such books must be savoured slowly and deliberately if we are to appreciate their full flavour.

Methuen.

pp. 426.

8/6.

Religion: Fact or Fancy?

THOUGH perhaps the title is a little misleading, this is an admirable collection of talks on Religion as delivered for the B.B.C. by Canon Grensted. He discusses three subjects, namely, Faith, Conscience, and the Good Life, with commendable frankness. The arguments put forward are incomplete in some places but this is evidently due to the time limit imposed by the authorities. Canon Grensted deals with questions which were raised by listeners in his final talk.

These talks are for the "man in the street"—hence in the first one on Faith a rather humanistic idea of God is put forward, but after a sensible discussion on Conscience, in which he shows there is a final standard of conduct, there follows a clear and vital exposition of the Good Life. "It may be that we shall find the good life not to be some pattern of universal prosperity and good fellowship, but rather a way of living the lives that we have to live, despite all their imperfections and inadequacies."

If Canon Grensted could not give the fulness of his mind in the time at his disposal he has given sufficient a basis for many hours of careful thought.

S.C.M. Press.

1/6.

MUSIC NOTES.

THE first Mid-day Recital of the Lent term was given on January 14th by Eileen Joyce. Although quite young, this pianist has already quite a reputation for fine playing. Following what seems to be general practice in these days, she began her recital with a transcription for pianoforte of one of Bach's organ works. These show Bach at his greatest brilliance, since they were written with one eye on his organ virtuosity. Many have been transcribed for pianoforte by Busoni and they afford the pianist the chance to begin with Bach and at the same time to make an impressive display. Miss Joyce had chosen the Prelude and Fugue in D which, with its rapidly moving octaves in the bass offers a formidable task. It was played with commendable restraint which made the climaxes all the more impressive. As in all Miss Joyce's other pieces the technical difficulties were taken in her stride.

There followed the expressive Arabesque of Schumann. Here again the overall quietness was very commendable. Next we had two pieces by Brahms: the intermezzo, Op. 118 No. 6, and the Rhapsody, Op. 119, No. 4. All the emotion of these pieces was brought out; particularly noticeable were the wide contrasts achieved. In Ravel's Ondine, which followed, the delicate treatment and wonderful technique evoked much admiration. The recital concluded with the brilliant Capriccio of Dohnanyi, though Miss Joyce added an extra for those fortunate mortals who do not have a lecture at two o'clock. Incidentally, might we suggest to those lecturers whose classes immediately precede or follow a Mid-day Recital that lectures might end at 12-45 to allow students to lunch and attend the recitals on time. Similarly a somewhat less evil eye might be focussed on those who arrive a little late to a 2-0 p.m. lecture.

The fourth Saturday Concert of the season was conducted by Albert Coates, since Sir Hamilton Harty is still indisposed. The programme opened with the somewhat sombre C minor Symphony of Brahms. The orchestra was capably led by Reginald Stead. A good performance was secured, though there were some anxious moments amongst the horns. The artistic way in which Mr. Stead played the solo in the second movement and the delicate treatment of the third movement were noteworthy.

Anthony Pini was the soloist in Dvorak's 'Cello Concerto. In this he appeared to be over-weighted by the orchestra. The quieter passages were played excellently as were a group of solos in the second half of the concert. These consisted of "The Song of the Black Swan," by Villa-Lobos, the well-known Minuet from the Petite Suite of Debussy and Requibus by Gaspar Cassado. To these another Spanish piece was added.

In the second half, too, the orchestra gave a brilliant performance of Harty's Comedy Overture and concluded with the well-known Hungarian March from "The Damnation of Faust," by Berlioz. The early stages of this were rather rushed resulting in some raggedness, but later the climax was fully realised.

The third Chamber Concert brought to Leeds that talented body of players who call themselves the English Ensemble. This is a pianoforte Quartet and comprises Marjorie Hayward (Violin), Rebecca Clarke (Viola), May Muklé (Cello) and Kathleen Long (Pianoforte), all of whom are well known as soloists. Their programme began with the Pianoforte Quartet in C minor of Brahms. This received an energetic treatment and showed the perfect ensemble of the players. There followed by way of contrast the Pianoforte Trio in B flat of Schubert. As in the case of Mendelssohn the piano part in this trio tends to overshadow the other instruments, but Miss Long avoided undue obtrusion. A very light treatment of the last movement was obtained.

The third work in the programme was a Pianoforte Quartet of Arnold Bax. This shows more economy of luxuriant harmony than do many of his earlier works. It was given a vigorous treatment, the players making the most of the dramatic possibilities.

On the following day the English Ensemble gave a Mid-day Recital. They began with a work from the pre-Bach era; a Sonata à Quatre by Loeillet. The playing of this was clear-cut and efficient, as befits polyphonic music. The other work was a Piano Quartet in C minor by Fauré; a typical French work. It is difficult to understand why Fauré is neglected. This work received a fine performance, the vigorous finale being especially well treated.—R.S.

ONCE UPON A TIME

the piano was purchased as a sign of prosperity in the home. To-day it is an indication of culture and of the urge for self expression and individual artistry in music. Even the young folk realise that sitting on a settee and turning the radio knob is not good enough.

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HISTORICAL NOTES.

[We apologise to the O.S.A. for the unavoidable displacement of these notes.—Ed.].

(Continued from *The Gryphon*, December, 1936, page 135).

CHAPTER 4: THE YORKSHIRE COLLEGE, 1887-1904.

§ 1: UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE.

The Victoria University. Now that we have reached the period of nearly seventeen years during which the College was a constituent of the Victoria University, it will be necessary to examine the constitution and working of that body.

It was essentially a compromise. On the one hand the colleges at Manchester, Liverpool, and Leeds wished for the status and the autonomy of a university. On the other, Leeds and Liverpool were not well enough staffed or firmly enough established to hope for individual university charters, and they feared—no doubt rightly—the advantage in attracting students which a university charter would have given Manchester. They accordingly secured that the charter of 1880 should be for a federal university having for constituent colleges the Owens College, Manchester, and such others as should subsequently be admitted, the share of the colleges in the government of the university depending only on their size and efficiency. Such a federal university was not unlike what Oxford and Cambridge had become in the course of centuries; but the only precedents for its deliberate creation, or indeed for its existence in colleges scattered in different towns, were the University of London in its earliest form, and the Queen's University of Ireland, with three colleges at Belfast, Cork and Galway, which was founded in 1850; and both of these had made way for purely examining bodies, London in 1858, Queen's in the very year when Victoria was founded. Victoria served a useful purpose in its day, and prompted a host of felicitous allusions to threefold cords and the like; but not only was it cumbersome to work, but it did not give the Colleges the autonomy they needed; and it passed away regretted nowhere but at Leeds, and not for long there.

Its constitution had the same character as the Yorkshire College, with Court, Council, and Board of Studies (corresponding to the Senate). As it had no endowments, there were no benefactors to be represented on Court and Council; their place was partly taken by *notables* nominated in the first place by the charter and afterwards by the Lord President; and the lay element was also provided by representatives of the governing bodies of constituent colleges; but the balance of power inclined far more to the academic side than in the typical college. There was no lay Chairman or Pro-Chancellor; the Vice-Chancellor (who was in practice always a Principal or Professor of one of the colleges) deputised for the Chancellor in the Court and the Council.

University College, Liverpool, was admitted in 1884, and the Yorkshire College in 1887. Leeds was always the smallest, poorest, and weakest of the three partners; and the Leeds representatives on university bodies, after a hasty lunch and the train to Manchester, rattled up to Owens in a hansom to find the meeting already begun, with Manchester in full force and Liverpool well represented. The curriculum was in theory devised to fit the teaching that it was desired to give; in practice, it could only represent a compromise between the views of three teachers in three different towns—a state of affairs which might be little better than the completely external London curriculum. One Leeds professor, indeed, devoting his own lectures to things his students should know,

referred them to those of his assistant for the things they would need to know in examination. And when the examinations were over and the examiners came to sit in judgement, the presence of the external examiner required by the charter could not prevent unseemly wrangles between rival professors over their respective pupils.

The Victoria University was cumbersome in its working, and even so could only partly achieve its objects; its real value, perhaps, was that it satisfied for a time the legitimate aspirations of Manchester without unduly handicapping Liverpool and Leeds. But at the time, its positive achievement was more obvious: a university created in three great commercial and industrial cities; and for many years no one suspected that it would not be permanent.

College administrators. These notes have already given an account of the character of Principal Bodington; but mention must be made here of some other of the principal officers. The President from 1882 to 1904, and Chancellor till 1909, was the Marquis of Ripon, who had been Viceroy of India from 1880 to 1884; "he was exactly (says Professor Grant) what the Romans called *gravis*; we felt behind his words his long experience of world politics, his seriousness of outlook, and his perfect fairness of mind." Sir Edward Baines was succeeded as Chairman by John Marshall (1886-94), J. Rawlinson Ford (1894-9), and A. G. Lupton.

Arthur Lupton. Three generations of the Lupton family have been good citizens of Leeds and good servants of the University; and Arthur Greenhow Lupton (1850-1930) who was Chairman of Council of the College from 1899 to 1904, and Pro-Chancellor of the University from 1904 to 1920, was not only one of the statesmen of the formative period of the University, but a man whose greatness of character impressed those who knew him in a way hard to express in words. Sir Michael Sadler wrote of him that he had "faith, wisdom, weight, patience, and a flawless temper"; and Professor Grant that "I cannot think that anyone ever carried civic virtue to a higher point. He sought no reward and avoided all public recognition of his services. There was something impersonal about his outlook; he did not work to advance his friends or even his party.... He turned to the work that lay nearest to his hand and did it with a thoroughness and an honesty of which he was sublimely unconscious." But perhaps more impressive than these tributes is the way in which one who had known and shared his work, mentioning him in talk, glanced up at his portrait with the words "that saint, Arthur Lupton." The College was fortunate in having his guidance at a time when it was sorely needed; and the University stands, and will stand, stronger for his work.

College administration. The difficulties of the College were threefold. Firstly, though it grew to be the second in number of students of the English University Colleges, it was poor. Secondly, though the staff was always small, the College was continually expanding as new departments were founded in answer to new needs. And thirdly, owing to the growth in students and departments, the continual additions and adaptations to its buildings could not keep pace with its needs.

The College had never been in a state of financial comfort; its income from endowment was exceptionally small; and for every year up to 1897/8 the capital had to be drawn on to meet current expenses. When solvency was achieved in 1898/9, it was only after a nominally voluntary reduction in the salaries of the staff, and a reduction in what should have been essential expenditure; and the next year the annual deficit re-established itself as a regular feature of the College accounts.

Meanwhile, it had become necessary to embark on extensive buildings, which will be described subsequently. The most important of these were the nucleus of the present Medical School in Thoresby Place, and the Great Hall, both of which were opened in 1894; it was hoped to cover their cost by an appeal for a special building fund, but enough money was not subscribed and the College had to borrow £15,000, the interest on which was an added strain on its resources.

From the session 1889-90, the College received a share of the Government grant to university colleges, amounting at first to £1,400 a year; but this was swallowed up by the deficit. In the following year the College received the first of those grants from local authorities which are now such an important part of the University's income; but they were at first entirely appropriated for particular purposes, for the most part work which the College would not otherwise have wished to undertake; and they were accompanied by conditions which involved such interference with the independence of the College that the Principal at one time (in 1896) threatened to resign. It seems strange to-day that a County Council committee should consider whether or not the Principal (who was also a professor) was taking his share in the teaching of the College.

The story of the College on its business side is not in these years a very bright one; it will be a pleasanter task to record its inner life and its work.

G. WOLEDGE.

Public Lectures and Music.

Thursday, February 11th. 1-20 p.m. Great Hall.

Vocal Recital: Noel Eadie, Soprano.

5-15 p.m. General Lecture Theatre. Bible Lecture by Canon Quick.

Monday, February 15th. 7-45 p.m. Great Hall.

Chamber Concert: The Hirsch String Quartet.

Tuesday, February 16th. 8-0 p.m. Philosophical Hall.

Sir Henry Dale: "Nerves, muscles and glands."

Thursday, February 18th. 5-15 p.m. General Lecture Theatre.

Bible Lecture by Canon Quick.

Monday, February 22nd. 5-15 p.m. Physics Lecture Theatre.

Professor Lindemann: "Low Temperature Research."

8-0 p.m. Great Hall. Mr. E. W. Allam: "Maurice Ravel."

Thursday, February 25th. 5-15 p.m. General Lecture Theatre.

Bible Lecture by Canon Quick.

Monday, March 1st. 5-15 p.m. General Lecture Theatre.

Professor A. Gibson: "The use of working models in Engineering."

Thursday, March 4th. 1-20 p.m. Great Hall.

Mid-day Recital.

5-15 p.m. General Lecture Theatre. Bible Lecture by Canon Quick.

Monday, March 8th. 7-45 p.m. Great Hall.

Chamber Concert: Griller String Quartet.

Tuesday, March 9th. 8-0 p.m. Philosophical Hall.

Literary and Philosophical Society's Conversazione.

JANUARY, 1907

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"Wet Bob."

"International Regatta."

ONE fine evening in late June there arrived at Kingston-upon-Hull five members of the L.U. Boat Club, four large and sometimes meek, one small and sometimes masterful. Outwardly all were calm and even sophisticated, but inwardly more than one was thrilled that the long-anticipated project was being realised. A year before, the leader of the party had visited Denmark on agricultural study bent, but, unable to conceal his true colours, had soon interested himself in Danish rowing, and, before he left, received a pressing invitation to return next year, bringing a crew to meet the Danes in a rowing match. This invitation soon found eager recipients, and plans were made and ways and means devised during the winter months. A new and powerful inducement was given to those who had exams. to face before July.

All fell out favourably. On the appointed day a congenial party of old friends set sail together in the Finland S.S. "Wellamo." Some 48 hours later they were landing in the Free Port at Copenhagen, to be greeted by representatives of Danish Students and other friends, who whisked them to the Grand Hotel.

The following day they travelled some 40 miles to their destination, Sorø, a little country town—by English standards a mere village—yet known through Europe for its thrice successful Olympic rowing champions.

At the station the visitors were given a reception by the Burgomaster in person. Their first impression of Sorø was the magnificent lake, shaped like an L, some $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and flanked by forest on all sides save where the village lay. Here in Sorø they were publicly entertained. Their lodging was in the famous Sorø Academy for Boys, where the King was educated, under the shadow of the thirteenth century Bishop Absalon's Minster Church, while they were fed and fêted at the King Frederick Hotel.

The day following arrival was Regatta Day in nearby Holbæk, no grimy railway junction, but a salt-water haven on a Baltic fjord, which teemed with jellyfish. After watching the Sorø oarsmen win almost everything for which they tried, and being instructed in the Club's War-cry, they were made guests at the delightful Regatta Dinner, where they were welcomed in the English tongue.

Next day began the serious business of training on the lake. Here the scions of Rodley learnt what it is to care for a boat, as it should be. After every outing the boat was washed down with scrupulous care under the watchful eye of the military M-----. Only after this was done were the oarsmen permitted their reward in a swim in the warm waters of the lake, a very special treat in the subtropical heat, where bedclothes were unbearable at 2.0 a.m. and sunburn penetrated through one's shirt. Work in such circumstances amounted to two or three voyages in the cooler hours of each day, with an invariable mid-day siesta from 1—3, and feasts of endless strawberries and cream at night.

The "Englanders" were soon a well-known feature of the town, and their swimming displays a never-ending joy to the critical blond urchins of the district, who greeted their frequent "belly flops" with cheers of unmistakable derision.

At last, inevitably, there came the testing-time. The great race found the Englanders lined up against six senior Danish crews. They were outclassed, not hopelessly, but yet decisively. Perhaps, as the broadcasting commentator announced, they were surfeited with wealth of Danish strawberries. Perhaps they needed no excuse to face defeat from such good sportsmen and fine athletes as they met.

Defeat, however, was not allowed to shame them. In the evening they were made guests at the Regatta Dinner and Dance, and given as a souvenir a nickel flagstaff bearing the Sorø Roklub flag and an inscribed silver plaque. In return the Leeds men presented a carved shield of the Leeds University Arms.

Departure soon followed, but if Leeds left no name for rowing prowess, its representatives can truly boast that they left an impression of good fellowship and courtesy upon their Danish hosts.

H.T.



LEEDS UNIVERSITY

Old Students' Association.

Notes from Headquarters.

The Annual Dinner.

The Fourteenth Annual Dinner of the Association was held in the University Refectory on Saturday, December 19th, 1936, and was attended by 149 members and guests, about 50 of whom had previously enjoyed a visit to the Brotherton Library.

We were delighted to have as our guests Mr. W. Riley-Smith, Prof. J. K. Jamieson and delegates from the Old Students' Associations of Liverpool, Manchester and Sheffield. The presence of a large number of members of the Staff, both senior and junior, was a source of great pleasure to us.

After the loyal toast the President proposed the toast of "Our Guests," to which Prof. Jamieson replied in characteristic style.

Mr. Riley-Smith, after protesting that he never made speeches, was persuaded to depart from precedent and read a letter from the Vice-Chancellor announcing that the University Grants Committee of the Treasury had promised £15,000 towards the cost of the new Union Building. Prolonged cheers greeted this news, for we realised that the grant had only been made possible by Mr. Riley-Smith's previous generosity.

The toast of "The University" was ably proposed by Dr. R. E. Tunbridge, and replied to by Prof. Whiddington, who kindly accepted the responsibility at short notice owing to the unfortunate illness of the Vice-Chancellor.

Professor Gillespie then proposed the toast of "The Association," to which Mr. A. E. Ferguson replied.

Dancing followed, and from the number who took part it was evident that the band was appreciated, but we were glad to note that the card-tables had not been borrowed in vain! Perhaps the most memorable event of the evening, however, was the initiation of Prof. Barbier and of Prof. Gillespie into the intricacies of the "Palais Glide"!

We thank all those who, by their presence, helped to make the evening a success.

New Wessex Branch.

We are pleased to announce that an attempt is being made to form a Wessex Branch of the L.U.O.S.A.

Will any Old Student resident in the Bournemouth-Southampton area, who is interested, please communicate *at once* with :—

Mr. A. WEBSTER, Sark, Orchard Avenue, Parkstone, Dorset,
or with

Mr. O. ANDERSON, Sparsholt Farm Institute, Hampshire.

DOROTHY G. TUNBRIDGE.
A. E. FERGUSON.

BIRMINGHAM LETTER.

THE SELLY OAK COLLEGES-LIBRARY,
BIRMINGHAM.

Tel.: SELly Oak 0120.

The last meeting was on the 5th December, and began with an afternoon visit to the Exhibition of Heraldic Art in the City Art Gallery—the largest, it is claimed in the Birmingham way, that has ever been got together. We had tea at the Imperial, and ended up at the Alexandra Theatre for J. B. Priestley's *Eden End*, where the Midland version of the Yorkshire language came in for some severe criticism.

Members will already have received a notice of the party on the 13th February, when Mr. and Mrs. Lambert are entertaining us, and we expect to surpass the two similar parties which were so successful in 1933 and 1934.

G. WOLEDGE, *Hon. Secretary*.

WEST RIDING LETTER.

November 24th, the date originally arranged for the annual general meeting of the branch, proved to be one of the blackest days of that week of fog and, in consequence, the meeting did not take place until December 8th, prior to Mr. Grist's most interesting show of films.

Prof. Gough, much against our wishes, insisted on retiring from his office of President and Chairman, but we were somewhat appeased when we heard that he had persuaded Mr. Bibby to be nominated as his successor! We were sorry, too, to receive Miss Marshall's resignation from the office of Hon. Secretary, and thank her, as well as Prof. Gough, for their valuable services to the branch.

Results of elections were as follows :—

President and Chairman: Mr. BIBBY.

Treasurer and Acting Secretary: Mr. A. RAMSDEN.

Committee: Mrs. GRIST, Miss BROADBENT, Miss BEDFORD, Miss MARSHALL, Prof. GOUGH, Mr. LUSCOTT.

Ex-officio: Mrs. TUNBRIDGE. Mr. FERGUSON.

The Christmas Party held on December 15th was a jolly "family" affair, and we appreciated Mrs. Calverley's efforts to make O.S.A. House festive for the occasion.

Will you please note the arrangements made for this term, and remember that any Old Student will be welcome at our meetings, held in O.S.A. House, at 7-30 p.m., on the following dates :—

February 9th. Play-reading. (One Act Plays).

February 23rd. Card Games. (Anything from Contract Bridge to Snap!).

March 9th. Play-reading. "Call It a Day."

It is proposed to have a "Theatre Night" in March, but full details will be announced later.

LONDON LETTER.

Hon. Secretary — ELIZABETH E. TURNER,

3, The Yews,

217, Selhurst Road, S.E. 25.

We hope for a good attendance at India House on Saturday, 13th February, 1937, at 1-15 p.m., for lunch at 1-30 p.m. Later we shall see the mural paintings by Indian artists, the furniture and panning of Indian woods, the stone decoration, the exhibition of handwork and economic products, and the library. If we are so fortunate as to have a fine day we will enjoy a magnificent view from the roof. (In case this notice arrives in time to persuade you to come, please write at once to the Secretary, enclosing a remittance of 2s. 9d.).

Please note the date of that popular annual event, the Provincial Universities Ball, on Friday, 19th March. More details will be sent out later.

MERSEYSIDE LETTER.

Tel.: Wavertree 823.

55, Prince Alfred Road,
Liverpool, 15.

In December thirty of us went to the Liverpool Empire, where we were hilariously if not accurately enlightened by the astonishing happenings in "1966 AND ALL THAT."

We have already begun this year cheerfully by making up a party to see the Circus at the Liverpool Stadium. We forgot to take our own oranges, but everyone else seemed to be well supplied and altogether it was a glorious reminder of one's childhood.

By the time this letter appears we shall have held our next committee meeting to decide what to make our members do next—of which more anon.

We have four new members to boast about—Miss J. Smith, who is teaching in Chester, Miss I. Dawson, who has a post in St. Helens, the Rev. C. F. Dunsby, who is now in Wigan, and the Rev. A. Edwards, in Ellesmere Port. We are delighted to have these newcomers in our ranks and we are always ready to enrol new recruits.

ETHEL M. WORMALD,

HULL AND EAST RIDING BRANCH.

233, North Road,
Hull.

The monthly meetings or tea-cum-show, instituted in our branch last year, still remain so popular that they are being continued indefinitely. They are not normally circularised, so please, members, make it one of your New Year resolutions not to forget Jackson's Café, Prospect Street, on the first Wednesday of each month. We have been very glad to welcome one or two new members, and shall be very pleased if any other Leeds members reading this will just stroll along and pop in. I can assure them they will find both a literal and figurative warmth awaiting them.

To counteract the effect of some of the somewhat "lav" films, certain members had witnessed, a dose of celebrity concert was administered, which also proved so enjoyable that the evening was repeated shortly afterwards. In addition, our President, Mr. Charlesworth, is giving his very fine talk on "Running Water," at Thorngumbald, on February 9th, and those members who have not heard the lecture should make a point of being there. Actual details will be circularised.

Best of wishes to all branches of the L.U.O.S.A.

MONA TAYLOR, Hon. Secretary.

UNIVERSITY and OXLEY HALLS' OLD STUDENTS' REUNION.

The annual U. and O.H.O.S.A. reunion was held in Oxley Hall on Monday, January 4th, 1937. Mrs. Moorman presided and there were about 30 Old Students present. It was decided to hold a summer reunion on the day of the O.S.A. reunion, Miss McLaren suggesting that those who desired might have lunch in Oxley that day. A notice about this will appear later in *The Gryphon*.

The possibility of forming a London Branch of the U. and O.H.O.S.A. was discussed, and it was pointed out that the best way to bring this about would be for those who were interested to meet at some of the O.S.A. London Branch meetings, when they could form a group of their own if they desired.

The date of the next Winter reunion was fixed for Friday, January 7th, 1938.

K. M. MATTINSON, General Secretary, 1936-37.

News of Interest to Old Students.

Items of news intended for this section of *The Gryphon* should be addressed to the O.S.A. Editor; such items are inserted free of charge.

CROFT.—Rev. D. K. Croft (Economics, 1926-30) is returning to Leeds as Curate of St. Mark's, Woodhouse, with charge of St. Gabriel's Church.

GOLDTHORP.—L. M. Goldthorp (History, 1928-31, M.A., 1932), Assistant Master at Fulneck School, Yorkshire, has been elected F.R.Hist.S. mainly on the M.A. thesis, which has been published by the Yorkshire Archaeological Society in its journal.

MOYNIHAN.—The Cambridge University Press recently published a small book by the late Lord Moynihan, entitled "Truants"; it tells "the story of some who deserted medicine yet triumphed," and is based on the Linacre lecture, 1936.

NATHAN.—In an open competition held by the Masters of the Bench of the Inner Temple, Walford Nathan (Arts, 1928-31) was awarded a Paul Methven prize value £75.

PAYLOR.—W. J. Paylor (Mods., 1926-29) has edited "The Overburian characters," published by Messrs. Blackwell, of Oxford, as No. 13 of the "Percy reprints" series. Mr. Paylor is now on the staff of the Committee for the History of Parliament.

SPINK.—Dr. J. S. Spink (French, 1927-30, M.A., 1932) has been appointed Lecturer in French at King's College in the University of London.

TOLSON.—James E. Tolson (Classics, 1931-4, Library staff, 1931-7) has been appointed Senior Assistant Librarian in the University of Liverpool.

VEITCH.—Ethel Veitch (English, 1923-26) has been appointed Lecturer in Music at Furzedown Training College (London County Council), Welham Road, Mitcham Lane, S.W. 17.

YOUNG.—Mr. J. S. Young, who was Lecturer in Pathology from 1927-31, has been appointed Regius Professor of Pathology in the University of Aberdeen.

BIRTHS.

AKED.—To Mr. T. Leslie (History, 1922-25, M.A., 1927) and Mrs. Aked, on November 24th, 1936, a son Anthony. Address: 48, Gledhow Wood Avenue, Leeds, 8. Mr. Aked was Editor of *The Gryphon*, 1925-26, and joint founder and editor of *The Tyke*, 1926-27.

BENN.—To Dr. T. V. (Mods., 1920-25, Assistant Lecturer in French) and Mrs. Benn (formerly Mildred Woleedge, French, 1926-29), on January 5th, a son Nicholas. Address: 3, The Turnways, Headingley, Leeds, 6.

FERGUSON.—To Mr. A. E. (Arts, 1919-23, M.A., 1936) and Mrs. Ferguson (formerly Betty Helliwell, Mods., 1920-24), on November 23rd, 1936, a daughter, Elizabeth Ann. Address: 7, Roman View, Chapel Allerton, Leeds.

HIRST.—To Mr. G. A. (Elec. Engineering, 1924-28) and Mrs. Hirst, on June 26th, 1936, a son, Reginald Arnold Archer. Address: P.O. Box 277, Pretoria.

ENGAGEMENT.

The engagement is announced between Joyce M. Patterson (English, 1932-35) and the Rev. G. W. Burningham (Philosophy, 1931-34).

MARRIAGES.

ADAMS-LAWRENCE.—D. A. W. Adams (Colour Chem., 1931-34, Ph.D., 1936) to Patricia I. M. Lawrence (English, 1930-33), on Saturday, December 5th, 1936, at Emmanuel Church, University Road, Leeds. Dr. H. J. Twitchett was best man.

BLOMFIELD-GOUGH.—Dr. G. W. Blomfield (Tutor in Obstetrics and Gynaecology) to Agnes Mary Fraser Gough (daughter of Professor Wm. Gough), on December 19th, 1936, at Adel Church.

CLEGG-DARKE.—Frederick Wm. Clegg to Beatrice M. Darke, on Saturday, December 19th, 1936, at Potters Bar Church, Middlesex. Miss Darke was Assistant in the University Library from 1933 to 1936.

STEAD-HAYGARTH.—Harold Stead to Dorothy Haygarth (History, 1917-20), at the Parish Church of Saint Aidan, Hellifield, on October 5th, 1936. Address: 38, Bracken Road West, Brighouse.

TINNEY-CAPEWELL.—E. B. Tinney (Maths., 1929-31) to Molly Capewell, at the Church of St. Edmund, Roundhay, Leeds, on New Year's Day.

DEATHS.

DAVISON.—Old Students will learn with deep regret of the sudden death at an early age of E. A. Davison. Mr. Davison took French, 1927-30, M.A., 1934, and held teaching posts at West Leeds High School and at the Southern Secondary School, Portsmouth. Mr. Davison married only in August of last year, and died in November.

GALT.—We regret to announce the death, on December 4th last, of Mr. A. S. Galt, at the age of 65. Mr. Galt was formerly Lecturer and Organiser in Horticulture, from which post he resigned in 1930.

HOLMES.—We have to record the death of the distinguished painter and art critic, Sir Charles J. Holmes, on December 7th. The degree of D.Litt. (Honoris causa) was conferred by the University on Sir Charles in 1919.

WILSON.—We regret to announce the death, on January 20th, of T. H. Wilson. The following is a short appreciation of him.

"Tom Hopwood Wilson, or T.H., as he was usually called, entered the University from Ossett Grammar School in 1926 and read for the Honours School in Geology. He graduated with Honours in 1929 and after a year's research work on the rocks of the Hawick area in South Scotland took his M.Sc. degree. During his University career he was prominent as goalkeeper in the Association XI.

He began his professional career with the Anglo-Egyptian Corporation in Northern Rhodesia, assisting in the systematic mineral survey of that colony. Subsequently he was appointed to the Geological Survey of Southern Rhodesia in 1933 and at the time of his death was attached to the Mines Branch of that organisation. His death took place suddenly at Ossett while on leave two days before he was due to return to Rhodesia.

"A quiet and unassuming man, he will be missed by all his friends in England and in Africa, and sympathy goes out to his young wife and to his parents."—H.C.V.

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING,
held in O.S.A. House on Saturday, December 19th, 1936,
at 5.0 p.m.

Professor Gillespie in the Chair; 25 members present.

1. Minutes.

The minutes of the last general meeting were read, confirmed and signed.

2. Business arising out of the Minutes.

The meeting was informed that a grant of £5 had been made to the West Riding Branch, but this would be subject to revision after one year.

3. Treasurer's Report.

Mr. Grist presented his report for the financial year, July, 1935, to June, 1936.

He pointed out that the deficit of £8 12s. 4d. was in part due to a decrease in the subscription received from the Medical Society members and in the interest on Life subscriptions invested. A heavy item of expenditure had been £14 for a typewriter, but in spite of these facts the deficit would probably not have occurred if all arrears of subscriptions had been paid.

During the discussion on the report a recommendation was made to the General Committee that the O.S.A. House Committee should be reorganised and be given power to carry out the necessary improvements in the house.

The adoption of the report was moved, seconded and carried. A vote of thanks was passed to the Hon. Auditor, Professor Connal, for his valuable services.

4. Secretary's Report.

Mr. Ferguson read the Secretary's report.

"At the end of the Summer Term the Committee had regretfully accepted the resignations of Dr. F. Shaw and of Dr. Stuart Smith from their office of Joint Hon. Secretaries. The general meeting would no doubt endorse the expression of thanks made to them already by the President and the Committee. Early in September we had lost a distinguished Vice-President and former President by the death of Lord Moynihan. Mrs. Tunbridge had represented the O.S.A. at his funeral.

"The 1936 Year Book shows a total membership of 1,731, of whom 724 (that is 42%) are Life Members. Medical Members number 438 and there are approximately 70 Staff Members. The 1935 Christmas Dinner and Dance followed the general meeting on December 21st. Mrs. Beck was Guest of Honour and 110 members and guests were present. The summer function was held in the Sports Pavilion on Rag Day had been less well attended than in former years, but the party had enjoyed the somewhat unusual entertainment of watching a Women's Cricket Match and, with pleasant conversation and an enjoyable tea, the time had passed very happily.

"During the year the Committee has met regularly under the chairmanship of Professor Gillespie, and has dealt with routine business of the Association."

A vote of thanks to the former secretaries was carried with acclamation, and Professor Gillespie thanked the new secretaries for undertaking the duties.

5. Election of Officers and Committee.

Resignations had been received from Miss Richmond and from Mrs. Barber. Results of elections were as follows:

President: Emeritus Professor C. M. GILLESPIE (and Chairman of Committee).

Past Presidents and Vice-Presidents: The Vice-Chancellor, Sir JAMES BAILLIE, O.B.E.
Sir MICHAEL SADLER, K.C.S.I., C.B.

The late LORD MOYNIHAN, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.S., I.J.B.

Emeritus Professor B. M. CONNAL.

Vice-Presidents: Professor A. SMITHHELLS, C.M.G., F.R.S.; Professor J. K. JAMIESON, Dr. S. E. J. BEST, Miss H. ROBERTSON, Miss A. SILCOX, Professor C. E. GOUGH, Mrs. SELLERS, Mr. G. L. SHARPE.

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

Hon. Secretaries: Mrs. R. E. TUNBRIDGE and Mr. A. E. FERGUSON.

Hon. Auditor: Professor B. M. CONNAL.

Committee: Miss CHERRY, Mrs. GOODE, Miss J. HOLGATE, Miss I. MILNES, Mrs. SPENCE (nee Lockwood), Miss K. CONNAL, Mr. BECKWITH, Mr. J. W. DODGSHUN, Mr. KIESER, Mr. H. STOTT, Dr. TUNBRIDGE, Mr. A. RAMSDEN. All Branch Secretaries. Two Union Members.

6. Thanks were expressed to all the Officers of the Association for their work during the past year, special tribute being paid to the work of the Branch Secretaries.

7. A letter was read from the Hon. Secretary of the Birmingham Branch, expressing the hope that some arrangement would be made to ensure that Old Students would be able to have access to the new Union Building, or that provision would be made in the plans for rooms for the use of Old Students.

The activities of the Committee with regard to this matter were then recounted, and a letter was read from Mr. Wheeler stating that one room had been allotted in the plans for the use of Old Students and that the University Authorities were bearing in mind the needs of Old Students in the Union Building.

8. The Secretaries reported that the following measures had been adopted recently to try to increase the membership of the Association and to stimulate interest in our activities:—

- (1). Details of the Annual Dinner and Dance had been sent to all members of Convocation, whether or not members of the O.S.A.
- (2). Personal invitations had been sent to members of the Staff.
- (3). The Committee had arranged that once a year lists of names and addresses of Old Students living in districts where there are O.S.A. Branches should be sent to the Branch Secretaries, who had agreed to try to get into personal touch with any newcomers or non-members.

The meeting was adjourned.

Statement of Accounts for 1935-1936.

RECEIPTS.			
Subscriptions:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Current year, 1935-36	163 4 3		
Per Manchester Branch	3 18 0		
Less Rebates paid to Branches	167 2 3		
	9 2 6		
		157 19 9	
Professor Barker, Voluntary Subscription	1 1 0	
Interest on Life Subscriptions invested	78 5 11	
Insurance Commission	12 18 4	
Medical Society Magazine Members	55 0 0	
Sale of Badges	1 5 0	
		306 10 0	
Debit Balance, June 30th, 1936	8 12 4	
		<u>£315 2 4</u>	
O.S.A. House and Furnishing Fund:—			
	£ s. d.		
Balances, 30th June, 1935	22 1 9½	
Balance on year 1935-36	44 0 9	
Balance in hand 30th June, 1936	<u>£66 2 6½</u>	

PAYMENTS.			
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
<i>Gryphons</i>	135 14 3		
Packing	2 5 0		
		137 19 3	
Printing and Stationery	16 2 1	
Postages and Petty Cash	71 3 10	
Year Books	25 13 6	
Dinners:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Annual Dinner, spent	22 14 0		
" " received	19 4 9		
		3 9 3	
Summer Functions:—			
Spent, 1935	£0 5 0		
" 1936	2 19 0		
	3 4 0		
Received	2 16 0		
		0 8 0	
Delegate to Manchester	0 10 5	
		4 7 8	
Wages	42 10 0	
Office Equipment	0 5 6	
Typewriter	14 0 0	
		14 5 6	
Bank Charges	2 2 0	
Cheque Books	0 10 0	
Binding of <i>Gryphons</i>	0 8 6	
		<u>£315 2 4</u>	
Balance on General Account, June 30th, 1935			
	£ s. d.		
	55 8 3½	
Less Debit Balance on Year 1935-1936	8 12 4	
Balance in hand June 30th, 1936	<u>£46 15 11½</u>	

Examined and found correct.

(Signed) 'B. M. CONNALL.

December 3rd, 1936.

LIFE SUBSCRIPTION ACCOUNT FOR 1935-1936.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Life Subscriptions received	43 7 0
" " Instalments	13 13 0
		<u>57 0 0</u>
Investment in Building Society, June, 1935	2,215 11 7	
Invested, 1935-36	57 0 0
Interest not used in 1935-36,		
and invested	21 5 11	
Investment in Building Society, June, 1936	<u>£2,293 17 6</u>
(Signed) B.M.C.		

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

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

Galleon (Portsmouth Municipal College and School of Art), *Sphinx* (Liverpool), *Interludes*, *The Question Mark* (Manitoba), *The Arrow* (Sheffield), *New Times and Ethiopia News* (several nos.), *The Mask* (Glasgow Royal Technical College, 2 nos.), *The New University* (N.U.S.), *Student Forum* (B.Y.P.A.), *The Ram* (Exeter), *The Serpent* (Manchester, 2 nos.), *G.U.M.* (Glasgow, several nos.), *Die Stellenbosche Student* (South Africa), *The Mitre* (Lemoxville, 2 nos.), *The National Student* (Dublin), *At the Sign of the Swan* (Mabie, Todd & Co. Ltd.), *Bedford College Hansische Hochschule-Zeitung* (Hamburg), *King's College Record* (Halifax, Nova Scotia), *Union Magazine*, *The Gong* (Nottingham), *Nunthorpe School Magazine* (2 nos.), *Zigzag* (Methuen), *The Oldham Hulmeian* (Hulme Grammar School, Oldham), *Irish Travel*, *Arlec* (Brighton), *Pantofinx* (Liverpool), *Tamensis* (Reading), *Student Voice* (World Student Assoc. for Peace, Freedom and Culture), *L'Echo de Belgrade*, *The University Correspondent*.

These may be read in the J.C.R.

SOCIETY NOTES.

BOAT CLUB.—Dim crouching forms, in a gloomy atmosphere, dank with rotting wood, huddle round the warmth of the coals stove. Suddenly a distant cry of "Boathouse" is heard from the landing stage and four shivering forms come staggering through the door, filling the air with uncouth mutterings. This is probably the 1st crew, always grumbling and dissatisfied, in spite of the cheerful optimism of the coach. The crews are now more or less settled for the term. The second crew are a hefty lot, three of them Freshers, and the third, though somewhat light, is highly efficient.

This term we have fixtures against Glasgow for the Wootton Cup, against Manchester, Nottingham, York City, Wootton, St. John's College, and in the Northern Universities' Luvation Regatta at Durham. If the Club shows its best form in these events we shall have little to worry us.

That palatial mansion, the New Boathouse, is promised for the beginning of May, and if the present rate of disintegration of the old one continues (firewood is scarce), this will be none too soon.

Coxswains are still needed.—E.L.H.

BOXING.—First of all, our congratulations to Hopkinson and Young, the new bantam and welter-weight champions of the Northern Universities. We have known since our fixture with Liverpool last term that we had some good material in our midst. Hopkinson, Young, Tetlow, Padgett and Benard all won their fights. It was too much to expect Wright to beat an experienced man such as Vaux, or that Hughes should prove a good match for Immunde, giving away weight as he did.

The Northern University Championships, held at Leeds this term, were very successful for us, although at the same time tinged with disappointment. The Leeds team was reduced from eight to five before the contest, but, even so, four of them won their way through the eliminating bouts in the afternoon. Benard showed he was still capable of a knock-out even if he had to fight a full three rounds for a change. Lee, almost an absolute novice, showed at least no small amount of pluck. Had he started boxing at the beginning of the season he may have carried the final. Coaching and experience will do much for him. Hopkinson, with his indomitable spirit, and Young with his steadily increasing skill, both won their finals and go to Dublin for the National Championships with our best wishes.

Leeds gained third place in the Northern Championships and it is regrettable to think that we should at least have shared the Lord Derby Trophy with Durham, had we been able to produce a heavyweight to face Luntz. Whether he won or lost was immaterial. Our thanks are due to Messrs. Glick and Richmond for their hard work in organising this meeting.

On February 13th Leeds meets Manchester in the first round of the Christie Championships, at Leeds.—L.H.C.

CLIMBING CLUB.—Coniston treated us unkindly when we spent a weekend there last November, intending to climb on Dow Crag. Torrential rain marred enjoyment on our first day and precluded it on the second.

Quite early on the Saturday morning the assembled party, reflecting over breakfast, was surprised and dispersed by the rearguard, which had left Leeds earlier still—about 5.30 a.m.—and was obviously keen to go into action. Shortly after their arrival nine many-sweatered entities left Coppermines House, crossed the swollen beck by a bridge of pieces of slate lying carelessly across two old miniature-railway lines and, skirting the southern slopes of the Old Man, eventually followed the Walna Scar road to the Dow track, then along the latter to its terrific conclusion. Goats Water, reputedly the moodiest of Lakeland tarns, was in a towering rage, impressing its temper on its lofty guardians. A strong north wind, racing down the narrow valley, whipped from the waves their crests of spray, blowing them, as hailstones, in a ceaseless, stinging barrage across the path on the lower margin of the tarn. From the draughty cave on the scree which usually forms the base of operations, reconnaissance was attempted. Clearly, the cherished climbs were to be withheld for another occasion. The "bristling wall, mann'd without an interval" was entirely cloaked in swirling cloud, and as a cat arches its back to lend illusion to its stature, so did the crag, by manipulating its cloak, appear steeper and higher than it really was. Each small shelf and slab was adding its quota to the exudation of water, and the fierce wind made the northernmost buttresses particularly dangerous. That part of "B" Buttress which overlooks "A" was the most secluded corner of the crag, so we resolved to limit climbing to this area. Far above us, in the topmost chimneys of the rock the wind was driving the rain against the broken surface with a noise of thunder and a crack like the snapping of a mainmast. But the greater the task the greater the reward, and our party determinedly started up the Giant's Crawl, returning down Easy Terrace to the cave, then back over Coniston Old Man to Coppermines House, whilst the other party tackled Great Gully, descending Easy Gully, stopping on the way to go on to Slingsby's Pinnacle.

Next morning anxious eyes were opened to the hills—and as quickly closed again, lest anyone should intimate his readiness to be first in to breakfast. Clouds were still too low to promise a good day and the milk-white streams seemed broader than before. About an hour after a belated start from the Hostel, the climbers' cave was occupied again; but not for long. No signal for retreat was necessary. Hitherto unplumbed depths of saturation convinced everyone of the right course to take; there was no questioning the leader when he turned his back to the wind and squelched homewards, collecting on the way those who had fallen behind. Restored by food and warmth we went to inspect the cars. Warning up, their engines hummed a toneless requiem whilst we piled the back seats high with rope and rucksacks. Then we left; and on our way the halts to look back became fewer and fewer, till finally, when the last vision of hope was denied us, we accepted the future and drove on without a stop.

For the vacation meet a small but capable party met at Idwal Cottage. There was hardly enough snow to warrant an ice-axe, but on the other hand the rock was fairly clear of frozen snow and ice, so during their short stay the party did "Hope" and "Charity" on the Idwal Slabs, the original route up the Holly Tree Wall and Route II on Lliwedd again—which the leader must know quite well by now.

In the near future we hope to be in a position to play a larger part in the life of the University. When our base at Austwick is prepared we shall have almost illimitable resources of fell walks in Slingsby's country, pot-holes and climbs. Mr. Walter Parsons, who has an almost unique record of guideless climbing in the Alps, was to have spoken to us this term but has had to cancel the arrangements. His place will be hard to fill. Another week-end meet in the Lakes will be organised and we intend to have parties in Glencoe and Wales in the Easter vacation.

R.W.F.

DRAMATIC SOCIETY.—We have space for only a few remarks on the Annual Production. The gods were not with us: time for rehearsals was short, fog marred attendances and the "technical hitch" (due, believe it or not, to "circumstances beyond our control") robbed us on the Thursday, of our best scene. General opinion seemed to be that the standard of acting was high but that dramatic action was, like Colonel Wotherspoon himself, conspicuous by its absence. Suggestions will be welcomed, even at this early date, for that "Ideal Play" for the Annual Production for 1937.

On January 19th, J. M. Synge's "Playboy of the Western World" was read in the Refectory. Irish plays, it seems, are not for us. To read them with no attempt at dialect robs them of their very essence. To substitute a Yorkshire accent, as has been suggested, is scarcely practicable. We defy anyone to say "I'm destroyed walking since Tuesday was a week" with a Yorkshire accent—and get away with it. And not all of us are Yorkshire.

We were brave, or maybe reckless, and attempted the Irish. The results ranged from Irish-Zumzet to Welsh-*Irish*—but we dare to hope that this makeshift helped a little to retain the charm and droll humour of this Irish comedy. What, we ask, shall be done? Shall we forego Irish plays? Shall we do our best with them and listen more attentively to some crooner from Peckham singing "Does Your Mother Come From Ireland?"

We shall be on safer ground, perhaps, at College Hall, when "Charles and Mary," one of the best of that ever-popular group of plays—costume plays—will be read.—M.R.B.

EDUCATION SOCIETY.—Attendance at meetings has fallen off considerably of late. True that the weather and the claims of other societies have been persistently against us, but we do hope for a renewal of interest when such things as influenza have been forgotten.

At the close of last term, M. Oates delighted a small but select audience with his paper on "My Education was a Failure." This term Miss Blackburn has addressed us on co-education, and Mr. Mills on education in France.—J.W.

FRENCH SOCIETY.—Last term's activities started with the presidential address, followed by various sketches, most of which, we regret to say, were not very well understood or appreciated. At the next meeting, some members who had recently been in France gave their impressions of the villages, peasants, wine, Paris, etc. At a debate with the Polyglot Society, we carried by one vote the motion: "Fait-on trop de réclames de nos jours?"

A play, "La Femme Muette," was read on November 10th, and greatly enjoyed by both performers and audience, and on December 1st, Mr. Davies very kindly gave a talk on "Le Berry," which was interesting and amusing. Some of the unemployed attending Mr. Inebnit's classes were invited to this meeting.

The biggest event for our Society last term was the Dance on November 16th, which was a great success, both socially and financially. The band was a great improvement on that of last year. This term the most important event will be the Annual Dinner in Refec. on February 23rd. Members are asked to support this as much as possible. There will also be a "Boîte à Surprises," a musical evening, a play and a debate. For details of these, see notice boards in French House, and in the entrance hall.—J.V.

THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—This year we have a record number of 57 members which is a very happy omen for a successful session. Our Freshers' Social was a tremendous success, and the keen interest taken by members in the activities of the Association goes a long way to justify the Committee's expectations of a "vigorous" co-operation of the members.

Last term Professor James and Professor Harvey spoke to us on "Religion in the Culture of India" and "Future of the New Indian constitution" respectively. Both occasions were well attended, and useful discussion followed. This term, besides our other usual activities, we are looking forward to our Annual Dinner and Dance.—A. L. FAROOKI, *Hon. Secretary*.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY.—We are still living up to our reputation of being one of the most active societies in the University. Besides our usual activities as shown in the syllabus, we find plenty to do. For instance, by the time this appears in print, our big meeting on Spain will have taken place, with the film "Defence of Madrid," a report on a Spanish Conference in Paris, and a report by a member of the recent international student delegation to Spain.

At the beginning of term we held an open meeting at which it was decided to form a branch of I.S.S. and also a student Peace Council. Work is now on foot for the formation of these urgently needed committees.

We have had a talk by Mr. Kenwood Knox, Chairman of the local Youth Peace Council on "War can be averted." We are now contemplating such things as debates and rambles. There is a very full term ahead.—J.W.

THE MUSIC SOCIETY.—This term should find most members of the Society busy selling shoals of tickets for the Concert. To those who sell we may say that energy and keenness will bring its own reward. To those who buy we can say that they will receive even more value for money than in previous years. On February 2nd we might hear F. S. Mumby's Violin Sonata. Should he be unable to perform it then, we shall hear it at the second Informal Evening on March 9th. There will be some arrangements put forward for another Dinner in the Refectory. This year, however, members will have to deposit their money before the Dinner takes place!

J. A. V. DOWNEND, *General Secretary*.

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—In presenting this report I should like to say how gratified we are to see the widespread interest the activities of the Society has aroused. With a membership in the region of 200, a number hitherto unknown in the history of the Society, we are rapidly establishing a reputation of being one of the most prosperous societies in the University.

Our Annual Social, held on Friday last, January 22nd is further convincing proof of this. Owing to a large membership we felt we could not adequately accommodate the numbers in the Refectory, so we experimented with a Great Hall Dance. We should like to take this opportunity of thanking all who patronised our effort and helped to make it such a huge success.

Rambles and works visits are continuing to receive the support due to them. Our last works visit this session is, as usual, to a brewery. This time it is to the Melbourne, so sign early when the notice is posted up and avoid disappointment. For further activities of the Society keep an eye on the Notice Board under the clock, and remember to turn up to as many events as you possibly can.—R. VARLEY, *p.p.* Hon. Secretary, L.U.N.H.S.

O.T.C.—Towards the end of last term the new Headquarters and Club Rooms were inspected and opened by Mr. Duff Cooper, Secretary of State for War. Mr. Cooper expressed himself satisfied at the general turn-out of the Contingent and the Guard of Honour.

Considering that Corps Christmas Cards were not available until the last week of term, they went remarkably well. Some 350 were sold within three days. Next time it is hoped to produce an even smarter card, so we should see even bigger sales.

Early in January the results of the November "A" and "B" Examinations were published. The percentage of successes was quite up to the average figure for the last few years. This is satisfactory in view of the fact that, with as great an increase of numbers as we have just experienced, there is a consequent reduction of personal attention which can be given to candidates by the instructing staff.

On December 10th the Corps had the pleasure of entertaining prominent members of the International and Socialist Societies to tea. We hope that this will not be the last meeting of this type.

The Ping-Pong and Billiards Tournaments are at last drawing to a close. Entrants are urged to finish their matches as soon as possible. Last term a dart-board seemed to be very much in demand; the Committee have selected a very good board which has been installed in the large room upstairs.

A series of lectures has been arranged for the Spring term. The first of this series was given last week by Capt. Johnson. An anti-gas lecture will be given on Friday, February 5th. It is possible that this will be an open lecture for the University.

The much belated Field Day will be held shortly; it is hoped to run it on entirely new lines. Dress will be mufti and all attention will be concentrated on tactics rather than on drill, etc.

The Annual Corps Dinner has been fixed for Wednesday, 17th February, in the Refectory. Evening Dress (optional) and *not* uniform will be worn this year. As tickets will be obtainable at a reduced price, the Committee expects to see everyone there.

Cadets are reminded that the Miniature Range is always open for practice provided that there is an N.C.O. in charge. With the Strensall Camp at the end of term it is wise to take advantage of these opportunities. The Contingent strength is now well on its way to the new official establishment of 120. Nevertheless there is always room for new members who will be welcome.—G.J.D.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.—Whilst the membership of the Society is rather low, practically all members have been turning up to meetings, so that attendances have been the best for some years. The turn out of outside people to our open lecture was disappointing. The Exhibition will be open on February 8th and 9th. "Photograms of 1934-35" will be well worth seeing, and we are hoping for a representative collection of the Society's own work. We will be glad to see at the Exhibition anyone who is at all interested in Art.—G. PARKER, *Hon. Sec.*

THE PHYSICAL SOCIETY.—In order to avoid repetition it was considered advisable to withhold Physical Society notes from the two previous issues, and summarise events in this number.

The term opened with an interesting lecture entitled, "Cracks in Crystals," by Dr. Roscoe, a member of the Staff. The topic was new to the majority of those present, but many questions

were asked afterwards. This paper was followed a fortnight later by "Weather Forecasting," by F. I. Wright, B.Sc., a research student. Some explanation of the phenomena causing a thunderstorm and its attendant cloud formation was given, among other topics. This lecture was well received.

On Friday, November 20th, L. A. Triffitt, B.Sc., an old student, gave us the benefit of his experience when he discussed that very practical topic, "The Inland Telephone Service." The subject was illustrated by many excellent slides and gramophone records. This lecture was generally considered the best, in spite of its being the longest. On Wednesday, November 25th, an enjoyable visit to Tetley's Brewery was undertaken by 25 members. The various processes, carefully explained by the guide, were observed with great interest. An opportunity of sampling the product was appreciated by most members.

The high light of the term was the Fifth Annual Dinner, held in Staff House on Saturday, December 12th. Thirty-seven people were present, and the fare provided was exceptionally good. All who attended enjoyed the programme which took place in the Lounge after Dinner. Support for the Dinner was lacking from all the first year, and 75% of the third year, and we should like Honours students to realise more fully their responsibility as members; but transport facilities could be blamed in many cases.

The first lecture of the Lent term was a very interesting paper by Butterfield on "Talking Film Systems." The interest evoked by this topical subject was evident from the number of questions asked afterwards.

The Physics Social will be held in the Refectory on Friday, February 5th, from 7—11 p.m. Dancing with The New Kingsway Musick: Competitions: Supper—and all for 1/6. Tickets can be obtained from members of the Physical Society Committee, or by application to Laboratory No. 3 (1st floor).

We crave your enthusiastic support for this enjoyable affair, and would point out that there are very few functions clashing with it.—A.H.L.

SCOUT CLUB NOTES.—The Club regretted that, owing to illness, Mr. Welpton was unable to be present in the chair of two of our meetings last term. However, we are very pleased to see him back again, and doubly so as he speaks to us on "An Old City" on January 28th. The attendances at our meetings have fallen considerably of late, and it is to be hoped that members will forget any mistaken ideas they may have about work, and turn up in larger numbers at the remaining meetings. The talk on "Belgium" by Captain J. C. Scott, of Wharfedale, was much enjoyed by the few who attended on January 14th.

The Christmas Camp was as successful as ever, in spite of our picking a period of gales and heavy rain for it. We returned from the Dales to civilization to be told by the newspapers of floods in Yorkshire. We might pick up a few tips from the Sea Scout Commissioner for the West Riding (the Rev. Logan), who comes to talk to us later this term, on how to deal with oceans and oceans of water. This talk will be followed by "Atmosphere," instilled (not distilled) into us by our old friend "Akela" Richardson.—J. C. Welch, *Hon. Secretary*.

SOCIALIST SOCIETY.—Last term ended with two controversies. First of all Maurice Wigglesworth's address on "Socialism: Principles for Application," gave rise to a debate between the Marxists and those of the Fabian or other schools of Socialist thought. Our last meeting was a private business meeting addressed by H. D. Hughes, former secretary of the North Regional Council, on the policy of the University Labour Federation. Several members expressed their disagreement with that policy, though it was defended by a minority, and our representatives at the Manchester Conference of the U.L.F. therefore opposed it.

Our opposition to the U.L.F. policy was concentrated by our delegates on two points, namely the proposal for a "United Front" between Socialists and Communists in all its forms, and the conception of the U.L.F. as a separate political organisation with an independent policy of its own.

Positively, the delegates urged that the function of University Socialist Societies was to provide a forum for discussion and organisational experience for Socialists of all shades of opinion. The appropriate political parties were the correct media for political activities and Student unions for student grievances. Finally, we urged that direct Socialist propaganda and education should be the main purpose of the U.L.F. and its affiliated clubs to which objective all other activities should be subordinated.

The fundamental disagreement still exists, but the final draft of the U.L.F. policy, which was accepted unanimously, to some extent meets our case by embodying a number of proposals, including additions and amendments by our Society and Oxford delegates of like mind, and leaving each society free to lay the emphasis where it thinks fit, according to local circumstances.

Whilst I, in conclusion, invite sympathisers to join and to give us all the assistance they can, both actively and financially, for this term promises to be as full of activity as the last.

W. J. PRICHARD.



TRAVELLERS CHEQUES

The seasoned traveller does not carry much paper money: he knows it is not worth the risk. Yet there are many occasions abroad when, for some reason or other, one would not choose to go to a bank to draw foreign cash for, say, the paying of a hotel bill. It is then that the smaller amounts of the Westminster Bank's Travellers Cheques are specially handy, as they make the least demand on hotel cashiers, pursers, stores, etc., for change. Customers may buy Travellers Cheques for £2, £5, and £10, at any of the Bank's branches for use at home and abroad.

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HOSTEL NOTES.

COLLEGE HALL.—Spring term which, we believe, is the season of real work, has so far progressed uneventfully, offering us ample opportunities of fulfilling the noble intentions which we made last term after the discoveries revealed by the strangely unfamiliar examination papers.

However, although our intentions long survive the depression brought along in the trail of examinations, and which we hope is now past, we still manage to find time to continue social activities and brighten up the gloom of what might be an uninteresting term. We are anxiously and very curiously awaiting the entertainment which our Freshers are busily preparing to offer us on January 29th. We expect great things! Then comes the Professors' Social, and very soon afterwards the Women's Social, so we are not going to be allowed to be dull and uncoccupied even in our odd moments of recreation. It is only a short term, but we intend to make the best of it in every way.—A.T.

DEVONSHIRE HALL.—During a term crowded with social activity we have found considerable difficulty in arranging anything in Hostel without clashing it with something or other. The Dramatic Society gave us a very enjoyable performance when for their guest evening they read "The Ghost Train" in Hall and, incidentally, showed us a new way of entering the card room from the lounge.

On November 17th, the Vice-Chancellor paid us a very welcome visit. Plaise was on the menu that evening, but the fish-can got pushed behind the pantry door and the greater part of Hostel had to have canned fish.

The carollers, undaunted by the weather, went the usual round before Christmas. Their enthusiastic reception, by both staff and students, fully repaid them for their many rehearsals.

The demand for the Squash Court still continues and two Club matches have been played. In the first of these we defeated the "Halifax Magpies," but in the second we lost to Harrogate. With the Christmas dance an even greater success than usual, we finished term on a pleasant note.

This term we have had an unwelcome visitor in the form of 'flu, and the Tea Lounge has been converted into a sick ward. At the moment of writing there are still about ten people ill, and the proposed "Saturday Night Hop" has had to be cancelled.—G.L.M.

LYDDON HALL.—We are just beginning to recover from the strange orphaned feeling which came over us at the beginning of term. It arose because the Warden has had to leave us for a time because of ill-health. We wish her a speedy return to a full enjoyment of life.

The Freshers are now holding their supper parties, with great success, and are now restored to health, after having suffered more than any other year from the 'flu menace. For the rest, life seems to be settling down into a comfortable and restful groove. Our four Edu-ites remember to talk about something else at quite frequent intervals. There has been no sign as yet of any of the Finals people going into a decline or any other kind of ailment as the result of pressure of work, and the Second Years manage to make themselves felt—and heard, very often.—E.K.

OXLEY HALL.—Santa Claus paid Oxley an early visit this year and left us a very superior gramophone. Then he worked overtime entertaining the Play Centre children (and others) on the last Saturday of term. Our own Christmas Party taxed what brains remained to us after the academic efforts of the previous week, by demanding of us fancy dress costumes representing "Song Titles" in the short space of ten hours—of which three were spent in the Great Hall, two on the playing fields, two at meals, one on the trains and the remainder entertaining the children. The Devonshire carollers serenaded us at the end of the party, and we thank them for their lusty efforts.

Fire drill surprised one inmate in the midst of her termly ablutions, but she rose to the occasion nobly.

At the present moment we are engaged in preparations for our Appeal Effort on Jan. 30th.
G.R.

HOSTEL OF THE RESURRECTION.—An unkind fog kept away a large number of our guests on Carol Night, but gave us instead a bold and determined audience that showed by its appreciation that it was bent on getting its full measure of enjoyment. As for the rest of the term, it disappeared in a blaze of Christmas puddings, irreverent Christmas presents and exams, that will not bear recalling divorced from their context.

We rejoiced to find at the beginning of the term the Warden and sub-Warden back at Hostel, working with their customary enthusiasm and efficiency—or, if it is not inappropriate to draw a metaphor from the motoring world, in excellent running condition. In fact they have given an example to the less hardy of us by refusing to catch the current 'flu germ.

Some of the greater luminaries of the academic world have been kind enough to glow for us on Sunday afternoons. Professor Whiddington last term and Professor Brodetsky this term have demonstrated to us with characteristic modesty the supreme importance in the modern world of Physics and the higher mathematics; Professor Noble has shown us with characteristic bluntness their supreme unimportance in the educative world. It is perhaps as well that we invite our speakers one at a time; we thank them for the exercise they have given our minds in trying to comprehend their varying points of view.—D.S.A.

WEETWOOD HALL.—Hostel Dance and Devon Carolers and Mrs. King's Christmas evening are all of the past. They compensated to no small extent for the trials and tribulations always attendant upon the last weeks of the Christmas term.

Our excitements this term have included fire-drill, St. Chad's party, and a whisk-drive. We pin our future hopes to the Freshers' Social, already heralded by furtive whisperings and other strange noises.—J.W.

ATHLETIC NOTES.

THE Rugger Club started the Lent term with three consecutive victories, one being against Old Hymierians, who had only been beaten once in the last two seasons. The team was unfortunate to lose against Durham 'Varsity after having most of the play and a lead of 8-0 at half-time. The final result was 8-12. The 1st XV have developed a good team spirit which will carry them a long way. Sharpe, a centre-threequarter, is to be congratulated on being chosen to play for the U.A.U. on the Christmas Tour.

The Soccer team has had few matches since the last *Gryphon* was published. The team has produced fairly satisfactory results against other clubs but no University matches have been decided. The captain of the team, W. H. Golightly, who plays at outside left, did well to be on the U.A.U. team which toured Jersey during the vacation.

The first match of the term produced a sad blow to the chances of the Men's Hockey team winning the Northern U.A.U. Championship. The opponents were Liverpool 'Varsity, and although the match was very close, Leeds lost 1-3. It was unfortunate that Dodd was unable to play. The defeat means that Leeds are definitely out of the Northern Championship. In this sport also we have representatives in the U.A.U. team, H. Brearley, J. C. Dodd and R. P. Warin having been chosen for the London Tour. Dodd, however, will be unable to accept the invitation.

On January 16th, at Nottingham, Leeds tied with Sheffield with 42 points in a triangular contest, Nottingham being third with 94 points. Finishing 2nd, Ellis was first man home for Leeds, followed closely by Rhodes (4th), and Martin (5th). P. N. White, in finishing 8th, showed a welcome return to form. It is a fitting reward for Ellis, who has been first home for Leeds in every match this season, that he has been included in the U.A.U. team to meet the R.A.F. at Henlow on February 3rd. Rhodes and Martin have been nominated as reserves. The U.A.U. will be held at Reading on February 20th. In the series of five-sided contests held throughout the season in conjunction with Liverpool, Nottingham, Birmingham and Sheffield, Leeds have taken first honours by finishing 1st at Liverpool, Leeds, and Nottingham, and 2nd at Sheffield and Birmingham. As the 1st team also won the Christie for the first time since its inauguration, the season so far has been very successful, and it is hoped in the U.A.U., if not to beat Oxford and Cambridge, at least to head the Provincial Varsities. The 2nd team recently beat Manchester 32-46, Hett (Leeds) being first man home. This team also has had a very good season, winning the Junior Christie and every other match except one v. Leeds T.C. 1st team. The runners have formed very useful reserves for the 1st team.

It seems very likely that the water Polo team will retain the U.A.U. Championship which it won last year. The team is composed of the same players as last year, all of whom have improved, with the result that this year's team is very strong. Liverpool 'Varsity has beaten twice 8-0 and 6-0, and Sheffield once 8-2. The team has also played Carnegie P.T. College twice, losing the first 4-5 and winning the second 2-1.

Having won all University matches so far, the 1st Netball team is in a very strong position for the Northern W.I.V.A.B. Championship. The Inter-Hostel tournament was held early this year and resulted in a win for the Day Students. The usual tea and theatre night will be held at the end of this term, after the A.G.M.

The Women's Lacrosse team was unfortunate to lose a very exciting match against Liverpool 'Varsity by 11-9. At full time the score stood at 8-8, but in the extra time which was played Liverpool went ahead. Miss Ward is by far the most outstanding member of the team.

I should like to draw your attention to the Inter-Club Dance which is to be held on February 12th, in the Great Hall, from 8-11. The dance is a formal one (Tickets 7/6 double), and it is hoped that it will be well supported. Bert Noble's Dance Orchestra will supply the music.—H. BREARLEY, G.A.S.

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