The Gryphon

THE JOURNAL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS

by R. G. Cockerham.

WHITSUN NUMBER 1947

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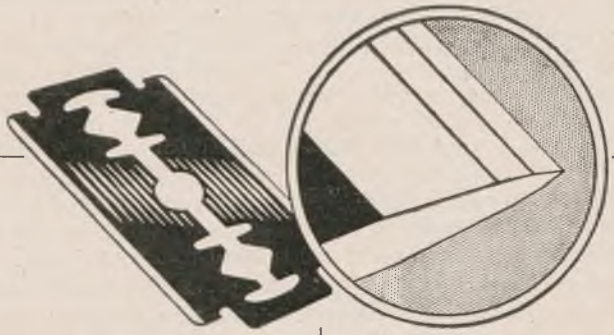

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WHITSUN NUMBER **MAY 1947**

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

SOME CONTRIBUTORS.—**D.O.N.,** sorry, these are not his real initials, but he is a very well known lecturer here. **Aldred F. Barker,** otherwise, Professor Barker of Australia —An Old Student ? You're telling us, Textiles 1884-1888 ! **H. Mohun and P. A. L. Chapple,** two of our most outstanding Left-Wingers. Whatever charges they have had to face from their critics, they have never been accused of insincerity, nor could they possibly be. **R. G. Cockerham,** Dept. of Organic Chemistry.

Editorial

TO RAISE VIOLENT ARGUMENT FOR ITS OWN SAKE BY MEANS OF sensationalism is not the practice of a worthy journal. However, to contribute to the solution of major problems by the presentation of conflicting views is a most desirable service. Hence, we are glad to print in this number replies to articles in previous issues of this year's *Gryphons*, and our pleasure is heightened because neither of the present articles is content with pointing out what is held to be mistaken, but also indicates what is thought justified.

(For the people who grumble that *The Gryphon* contains too few jokes, there will be no occasion for pleasure at the answers to previous writers ; indeed, for them, this will be a dull issue. But the danger of joke-starvation is not a seriously threatening peril in the life of an undergraduate, and it is by no means an essential junction of *The Gryphon* to distribute light-hearted manna).

It will be unusual if Mr. Collier's article on De Gaulle fails to evoke further comment in writing, on this important figure in the life of France.

Whatever one's attitude to world affairs, one cannot, at the moment, do other than watch De Gaulle with the greatest care. In a France riddled with political disagreement (disagreement of a kind we British find hard to imagine), De Gaulle is a potential saviour (or destroyer). What the French choose to do within their own land we can but observe, but our dealings with France depend very much on the outcome of her present political instability.

De Gaulle has been compared to Joan of Arc. Why, we may ask, does France need a Joan of Arc to-day ? Who threatens her ? Russia ? The answer is no doubt bound up with the facts that, whatever De Gaulle professes, Frenchmen's comparing him to Joan indicates what some would like him to be, and whatever Frenchmen profess, De Gaulle is no Russophil.

Other comparisons have been less flattering, and, indeed, one involuntarily compares a man who declares himself above parties, with the less noble characters of recent history.

For many of us, De Gaulle has been a symbol of tenaciousness and gallantry during the war years. We may interpret doubtful reports of his aims and intentions favourably in the light of this reputation, but we cannot afford to pass judgment after measuring hazy facts with hazy impressions. Any false move in the present European situation may be fatal. We must be as sure as possible of our attitudes and actions. That is why the article on De Gaulle in this issue was asked for, and that is why we feel it will bear the fruits " Science in Society " and "A lecture for the Lecturers" have borne.

LAST DAY FOR COPY FOR SUMMER ISSUE

JUNE 1st.

WHITHER DE GAULLE?

by **S. J. Collier**

THE AMERICAN LEFT-HOOK WHICH SHATTERED BRITISH HOPES ON THE night of April 15th was a mere caress in comparison with the Gaullist " right-swing " delivered at Strasbourg with all the pent-up power of a disillusioned general. What, to the mere Englishman as well as to the French Communists appeared as a blow beneath the belt, bids fair to topple the somewhat shaky figure of the IVth Republic. It was followed up by the formation in 19 of France's 90 Departments of local branches of the new " Rassemblement du Peuple Français," To say that intelligent Frenchmen are bewildered, would imply that when they accepted the New Constitution they were unaware of its shortcomings. Practical wisdom and a desire for stability preferred half a constitution to none at all, but the approved draft was an easy prey to potential revisionists. The fact that Charles de Gaulle, around whom has arisen an aura of hero-worship, was the man who made the first moves during an awkward state of affairs, has revealed a surprising lack of team-spirit in the present government.

On the eve of the referendum on the first Constitution, De Gaulle came out of retirement with a warning to the nation to reject the proposed code as being a mere continuation of the " Provisoire." He opposed it on the grounds that the three main parties in their bickering struggle for ascendency, were a menace to national unity. He was appalled at the spectacle of political vultures fighting over the expiring body of his country. Military training and tactics had taught him that a strong-minded commander is worth a cohort of theoretical strategists. In the speech at Bayeux, he advocated a form of government modelled on the IInd Republic rather than on the IIIrd—though he chose his words carefully, realising that the French know their own history only too well ; the short life of the IInd Republic and the manner of its overthrow are things they prefer to forget. To the French mind, separation of power with a strong President responsible only to himself in his choice of the Cabinet, have an unpleasant Bonapartist flavour. His appeal to the electorate to reject the " revised " draft, contained an ill-concealed allusion to the American system—as in 1940, his eyes turned to Washington, to « cette jeune Amérique » whence he hoped example and salvation would come. This time, his warnings were ignored—the French were tired of makeshift, tired of shortages, tired of the Black Market and, above all, tired of referenda and polling-booths. The Communists registered a signal victory in the subsequent elections, and the " Man of Colombey," for the second time in his life, suffered defeat.

Since his career at St. Cyr, where his revolutionary ideas on strategy caused something of a furore, since those days on the Rhine, when he was forced to watch impotently the growing Nazi menace, since the bitter humiliation of 1940, who had worked harder than he to free France of

her enemies without and within? When the smoke of liberation cleared, and the first grass began to grow on the Parisian barricades, the General laid aside the képi to undertake the unenviable work of reconstruction. He found the way blocked by political creed and party doctrine. After a futile attempt to unite the Communists and the Movement Républicain Populaire, exasperated by accusations of high-handedness from the Socialist spokesman, André Philip, and faced by the undisguised hostility of the Communists and C.G.T., he walked out of the Palais Bourbon in disgust, confiding later to his friends the utter futility of party quibbles and his belief that a president should be something more than a decorative figurehead. Perhaps he believed that popular opinion would demand his return; perhaps he hoped to stand before a shamefaced Assembly and say: «Voici vieux partis, votre homme consulaire!»

Whatever his hopes were, he was disappointed. In "definite" retirement he cherished in solitude that independence which has always typified him. Refusing Gouin's invitation to the Commemoration Ceremonies in Paris last year, he stood at the tomb of Clemenceau, before a battery of Press cameras and microphones and roundly criticised the Constituent Assembly. «Moi, je suis Bonaparte; vous, Gouin, êtes Deschanel» was the complexion put upon his speech by party propagandists. From then until the bombshells of Bruneval and Strasbourg, De Gaulle has been silent. The reactions to his appeal for popular unity were immediate and significant. The Socialists were divided, the Communists took it as an open threat, and the M.R.P., always regarded as his favourites, found themselves on the fence. In the columns of the British Press, the terms "dictatorship," "Hitlerism" and "personal power" have been bandied about with unseemly indiscretion. De Gaulle is not out to serve his own ends—if he were, then why, in 1944, did he not press his advantage? Then, if ever, when resistance leaders were public idols, when cheering hysterical Parisians welcomed home the man who was a living symbol of Free France, then, had he wished, he might easily have claimed authority. His only thought is that France must and shall be strengthened. His apparent rejection of Communism as a workable system comes from a life-long association with military service as a Staff Officer and with Capitalist industry. Malraux might have been referring to De Gaulle when he said: «il est devenu grand plus en aggravant ses différences qu'en approfondissant sa communion.» He has lived alienated from the masses and, rightly or wrongly, he feels that if French foreign policy were dictated by the Communists, Paris would become inextricably associated with Moscow. What is certain is his belief in a powerful executive, but to accuse him of personal ambition is a travesty.

He does not *want* power; rather does he imagine that he is predestined as France's saviour. He is perhaps the only modern statesman who is guided, as it were, by an inner voice. His inspiration was the inspiration of Clemenceau, Bonaparte and Jeanne d'Arc. It was because of this consciousness of his mission that he worked in exile, that he accepted power in 1945—the promptings of his conscience, for him, outweigh the

forces of law and popular will. If this appears an exaggerated assumption, I can only point to his colossal powers of oratory, his tendency towards ((bouderie,)) natural in mystics, and the vague nature of his " party programme." To those who, at Bruneval, cried : ((De Gaulle au pouvoir !)) the Communists' reply is an appeal to the Socialists and Right Wing Parties to form a Popular Front, as Blum did in 1936.

Feeling is high and tempers are frayed by the apparent failure of the IVth Republic. Should the shout ((Aux barricades)) resound once again in the Capital it may then be too late to withdraw. Both sides have already said too much. De Gaulle's wartime prestige is still extremely high, his influence considerable. He accepts the real possibility of a future conflict between what he calls " the two great powers of the Western World," and should that moment arrive, he looks to a strong France and a strong Britain to recall the two duellists to a sense of their responsibilities.

What of the future ? Assuming present discontent, topsy-turvy economy and apparent governmental apathy, the popular wave may well sweep Charles de Gaulle to the Champs-Elysees and, from the resultant collapse, or, at least, radical overhaul of constitutional machinery, M. Thorez might, paradoxically enough, emerge with a more powerful backing than before. Naturally, if the General, decisive as always, schooled in the precepts of speed and surprise and backed by his fidus Achates M. Soustelle, *did* carry out his projected clean-sweep, it would undoubtedly pay large communal dividends. His attitude to foreign affairs and economic reform are, to the ordinary Frenchman, who now regards political ideology with a jaundiced eye and holds well-being synonymous with a full stomach, a reasonable standard of life, fair wages and some degree of social security, as the key to the millennium. What De Gaulle must not forget, however, is that any movement stands or falls by its practical results—a maxim the French Socialists have neglected to their cost. The solution he offers to the French riddle savours of expediency. Sooner or later some one man will have to step into his shoes—and those shoes may well be too large. The gauntlet is thrown ; the decision lies with Frenchmen themselves. Whatever Charles de Gaulle's motives may be, his genuine sincerity and interest in his country's revival cannot be challenged. Will he press the initial advantage he most certainly possesses, or will the words of de Toqueville give him pause : ((Il est bien plus facile aux hommes de rester constants dans leurs haines que dans leurs affections.))

"The social happiness of the millions should be first object of a statesman, and if this were not achieved, thrones and dominions, the pomp and power of courts and empires were alike worthless."—BENJAMIN DISRAELI.

RITUAL MURDER

by **Martin Sampath**

THREE YEARS AGO THE TALKING DRUMS OF THE GOLD COAST EXCITEDLY relayed an important and tragic message : Sir Ofori Atta, scholarly and progressive paramount chief of Akim Abuakwa, " had gone on a long journey."

The news rapidly spread over the hills and throughout the forests, villages and towns of a country as large as Britain, and its ghastly significance was immediately appreciated by most of the Gold Coast's four million inhabitants. The European Governor and the humblest yam-eating African peasant shared the common knowledge that the death of a powerful chief is invariably followed by the immolation of dozens of people on whom is thereby conferred the honour of providing a ghostly retinue for the departed leader.

In the capital city of Accra, police officials were on the alert as they supervised the multifarious activities associated with the routine exporting of cocoa, palm oil, peanuts, manganese and diamonds, and the importing of cotton goods, tobacco, kerosene, cutlery, tinned goods and bicycles. A cocoa grower might casually refer to a missing brother ; a woman seeking a new frock might complain about a missing husband, and these chance occurrences would give some indication of where the hands of the official tribal executioners had fallen. But there were no spectacular developments and business continued as usual. Meanwhile, in the village of mourning, the funeral ceremony was at its height. As the old chief lay in state, his widows, sons and nephews danced and chanted until they fell into a hypnotic trance or dropped from exhaustion.

In 5000 B.C. Neolithic civilisations in Europe ensured their harvests by offering human sacrifices to the gods ; in 219 B.C., when the Gauls invaded Rome, the gods were coerced by similar measures into giving victory to the Romans ; and in 800 A.D. the Maya priests of America sacrificed thousands of human beings for the greater glory of the race. It was perhaps with the same religious fervour that in 1944 A.D. the Akan executioners, acting on the orders of the Nunsiyii, the tribal ju-ju man or spiritual boss, pressed into service a royal guard of honour and bade them god-speed until the time should come for their re-incarnation. There is some doubt, however, that religious fervour is the only force which motivates a ju-ju man endowed with worldly wisdom. He may detect in this custom a convenient method for liquidating an active antagonist or a potential rival.

Efforts by the British Government to eradicate this abhorrent practice have taken the classical form of arrest, trial and punishment of offenders. This technique has, in general, failed miserably. The evidence necessary for a successful prosecution is seldom forthcoming. The average West African understands little about the forces of Nature, and few, if any, would dare to co-operate against a person who has ostensibly demonstrated his power over animals, men and the Devil, and over life,

sickness and death. Therefore, in spite of five hundred years of trading contact with the Portuguese, Dutch, British, French and Germans, the ju-ju man is still respected, feared and worshipped by the vast majority of West Africans.

Since 1900, when the frontiers of the Gold Coast were stabilised, British Government policy has been : " ..... that the Native authority should be supported, and that the *religion and customs* of the people should be respected. But the Native authority in turn had to recognise the over-riding authority of the British, and to undertake that no *inhuman practices* would be permitted." (G.P.D./365/47). In application, the second part of this policy contradicts the first, and the subsequent history of West Africa has proved it to be of value solely to the student of economic sociology. It was in the spirit of this policy that Gold Coast officials — not without voluble condemnation — have been accepting ritual murders as a natural occupation for people who produce at dirt-cheap prices a wealth of cocoa, palm-oil and minerals, who exhaust their limited buying power in the purchase of the bare necessities of clothing and domestic equipment, who subsist on a diet deficient in protein, minerals and vitamins, and whose only solace in a life of mysterious aches, fevers, coughing up of blood, swelling of limbs and sudden death is derived from the concoctions, incantations and machinations of the ju-ju man.

The death of Sir Ofori Atta would, undubitably, have long ago receded into the oblivion of Gold Coast history had it not been for a single, almost insignificant occurrence :—

Six months after the funeral, a small item appeared in the Accra newspapers : Achya Mensah, head of his own village and sub-chief of the bereaved tribe, could not be located. Sir Ofori's successor offered a reward of one hundred pounds for information concerning Mensah's whereabouts. Some reported that Mensah was in the Northern Territories, but rumour held that he had indeed been included in the recent spiritual safari. In the interior trouble was brewing. Mensah's followers threatened to set fire to Sir Ofori's village if Mensah was not found or his executioners left unpunished. High Government officials urged immediate action. After some time there came to investigating police officials a person who claimed that in his capacity as Sir Ofori's ju-ju man he had obtained from eight members of the royal household confessions that they were responsible for Mensah's premature demise. He led the police to a spot where they exhumed a skull and a few upper-limb bones, which experts identified as belonging to the missing man. The eight men were arrested and three of them turned out to be Sir Ofori's sons. At court, another witness swore that he had seen Mensah with a sword through his pharnyx, while two of the accused stood by. The defence attempted to prove that Mensah was still alive— this ended in a charge of perjury. As further defence, alibis were submitted, but these could not be substantiated.

The final scenes of this rather morbid drama have been given the full blast of Parliamentary and journalistic publicity, but in spite of

a series of attempts to defeat him, a ju-ju man with the aid of the Government, has succeeded in swelling the ranks of the late Sir Ofori's ghostly band. The tribes have learnt an important lesson : it is unwise to choose a powerful sub-chief for the post of spiritual companion.

It is clear that there is no easy or immediate remedy for the complicated and deep-rooted sociological malady, one of the symptoms of which is Ritual murder. The difficulties, failures and successes encountered in the past, however, suggest five main lines along which a long range policy might be pursued in the future :—

I. *Public Health.* As long as there are too few doctors and an inefficient health service in the Gold Coast, the natives will patronise the ju-ju man. At the moment the Government is offering a large number of Medical scholarships, but there are too few students qualified to accept them. On the other hand, there are rejected, annually, dozens of applications from qualified West Indian students who would perhaps be prepared to serve five years on the Gold Coast after graduating. Here is an opportunity for Empire co-ordination.

II. *Legislation.* Certain herb healers are officially recognised on the Gold Coast. It has been reported that most of them unofficially claim to heal by magic as well. Most West Africans believe that at present the herbalists are indispensable and that they cure diseases which doctors are unable even to diagnose. In parts of the West Indies where ju-ju had been introduced, its practice is punishable by fine and imprisonment. In addition, the usual laws pertaining to medical qualifications are rigorously enforced. There is no reason why West Africa should not be put on the same footing within a few years.

III. *Education.* Free elementary school facilities should be provided and, if possible, a larger number of subsidised secondary schools should be established. In the past the task of education has been left largely to struggling Missionary groups, who have done a commendable job. There is a surplus of willing teachers in other parts of the Empire. It is also important to realise that in native culture there are many fine aspects which need to be encouraged.

IV. *Agriculture.* The Tse-tse fly is the scourge of mammalian livestock. Government should more actively encourage mixed farming, in which more efficient double-purpose breeds of poultry are included.

V. *Economics.* Government should actively attempt to increase the buying power of the people by insisting that merchants offer higher prices for produce and that employers pay higher wages in mines and plantations. At the same time it is essential that large quantities of consumer goods should be available. The development of a West African market for British factories cannot but be mutually beneficial.

The direct interdependence of these factors is obvious. Although it is impracticable at once to implement fully these changes, it is well for us to realise that these are all facets of the same problem and must be approached simultaneously. In this group of conditions the economic factor plays a key role ; economic policy can determine at which plane of living the group shall be effective.

The old policy : " Get raw materials as cheaply as possible," must be changed to " Get the people to buy as much as possible."

Social progress is inevitably slow. It is measured not in years but in generations. The government of the Gold Coast will succeed in stamping out Ritual murders only when it has reversed the pathetic situation in which goods are expensive and human life is cheap.

A POCKLINGTON BURIAL GROUND

by Miss V. d'Andria *and* E. W. Green

THE SITE TO BE EXCAVATED WAS SELECTED BY THE YORKSHIRE Archæological Society, but the expedition was arranged completely by the Leeds University Anthropological Society. The members who took part were inexperienced in the art of excavation and were further handicapped by having to travel daily 30 miles to and from York. This reduced considerably the number of working hours.

Two parties worked on the site. The first went on a day trip on March 10th, 1946 ; the second party stayed at the York Youth Hostel from March 24th to March 31st. The weather was favourable and about 250 working hours were spent in excavating.

Pocklington is an ancient village, 15 miles S.E. of York and one mile East of the main York-Hull road. The burial ground is situated on the south-eastern outskirts of the village and only a few hundred yards from the foothills of the Yorkshire Wolds. The first evidence of a burial ground was obtained when drainage trenches on a new housing estate were being made by a mechanical excavator and human bones were scooped up. A cranium and mandible, and a hip bone, all in good condition, as well as fragments of other bones, were found by workmen, either in the trenches or in the earth removed from them by the excavator. Our thanks are due to the surveyor in charge, who reported the discovery to the curator of the Kirk Museum at York.

The Wolds are well known as the home of early settlers in Eastern Yorkshire—many traces of man since Mesolithic times have been found. Pocklington, situated on an important Roman Road and also on the south-western limits of the Wolds, must have been inhabited soon after post-glacial man first came to the East Riding.

The two drainage trenches from which our excavations began were rectangular in cross-section and six feet deep, and met in a T-Shape. The surface geology of the land was revealed by an inspection of the sides of the trenches as three well-defined strata:—

(1). Top soil, about a foot of sandy soil which had been under the plough for many years.

(2). Subsoil, another foot of dark brown clay.

(3). Gravel, of an undetermined depth and of a fawn colour, consisting of chalk pebbles and flint fragments, the former predominating. These were consolidated by a small amount of fine soil, so forming a well-drained, compact layer.

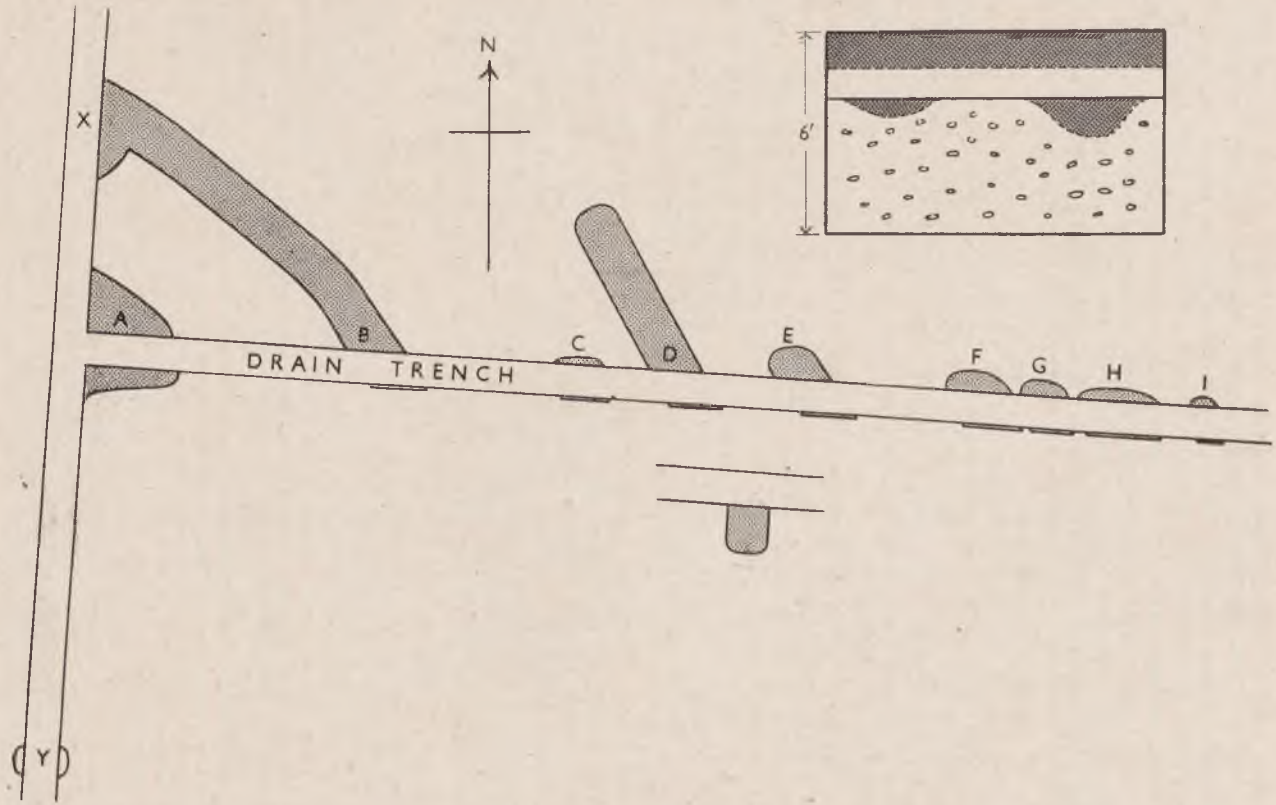
The line of demarcation between subsoil and gravel was therefore well defined. On viewing the sides of the trenches, it was evident that the chalk gravel had, in places, been disturbed by man because this line dipped downwards in smooth curves, each dip being filled with overlying subsoil mixed with some of the chalk pebbles and flints. The dips occurred at fairly regular intervals along both walls of one of the drainage trenches and, by pairing off the dips on each side of the trench, the general direction of the burial trenches could be estimated. It was at the site of these dips that excavations were commenced in the walls of the drainage trench.

Several of the burial hollows were partially explored and it was found that they all lay at approximately the same depth in the gravel, in parallel lines from N.N.W. to S.S.E. The top soil was removed by pickaxe and shovel. The deeper layer of chalk gravels had to be removed with meticulous care, using small hand tools, in order that the skeletons should not be damaged.

Digging revealed the presence of skeletal remains in plenty, but no trace of any implement, ornament, pottery or coin. All the bones lay in the chalk hollows, most of the skeletons in the supine position with heads towards the west, the upper limbs folded across the chest or abdomen and the lower limbs extended. But some skeletons were not in this position ; one lay on its left side, another was prone, and others were so badly disturbed that their original position could not be determined.

With the exception of the lower end of a mammalian tibia and a cow's tooth, all the bones and teeth found were definitely human and showed a wide range of types—male and female of all ages. Many of the bones were in good condition, but rather fragile. Some long and short bones were particularly well preserved, but the irregular bones and ribs showed more evidence of decay and suffered damage during removal. In one area (site X in the plan, depth 30 ins.) the only bone found was a petrous temporal, this being the hardest bone in the body.

The first results of excavation were obtained at site D where, some 15 ft. from the drainage trench, two skeletons were found one on top of the other at a depth of 18 in. and 24 in. The upper one was much damaged ; the cranium (No. 8) broke in pieces, but was later pieced together, incompletely, and was adjudged that of an elderly male with a cranial index of 74 (length 19·8 cm. and breadth 14·6 cm.). The lower skeleton, that of a male nearing middle life, had a complete cranium (No. 3) and mandible, with cranial index 77 (length 18·2 cm. and breadth 14·0 cm.) and a capacity of 1,440 c.c. ; it showed an anomaly, a non-articular bony process just in front of the foramen magnum and continuous with the left occipital condyle. Most of the vertebrae could be identified, although many of them were fragmentary. Of the limb bones the left humerus alone was perfect and many had lost both ends. In the same burial trench, but near the drainage trench, were found parts of three more skeletons, the lowest at a depth of 37 ins. One of the skeletons, that of a young adult female, consisted of cranium (No. 2) and mandible, cervical and thoracic vertebrae, bones of the left upper limb and a portion of the left fibula, all embedded in the wall of the drainage trench—the excavator had scooped up the lower half of the skeleton and the bones of the right upper limb. The index of cranium No. 2 was 78.5 (length 17.4 cm. and breadth 13.7 cm.) and the capacity 1,350 c.c. Another skeleton, the most complete and the tallest of the series, unfortunately lacked the cranium and mandible.



Scale: 1 c.m. = 10 feet.

E.P.J., M.C.B.

Incomplete skeletons were found at sites E and F at depth of 28 in. and 30 in. Cranium No. 7, less the mandible, was obtained in one piece with the soil adherent, but suffered damage in transit. When reconstructed it was found to be that of a male about middle life, but with an index of 76·5 and a capacity of 1,350 cc. Cranium No. 4, that of a female about middle life and markedly long-headed, also suffered damage. There was obvious warping noticeable on exhumation, and partly because of the warping and partly because the base was missing it was not easy to reconstruct. The length was 19·1 cm. and the breadth appeared to be 13 cm., giving an index of 68, but the breadth may well have been less, resulting in a lesser degree of dolichocephaly.

At site A, on the south side of the drainage trench, was found the cranium (No. 1) of an elderly male, with a metacarpal bone inside. The cranial wall was thick and heavy, with some warping in the right parietal region. Part of the left side and most of the base were missing. The sutures were obliterated. The brow ridges and the right mastoid process were well marked, and the length was 20·2 cm., longest recorded in this series. The breadth was estimated at 14·5 c.m., giving an index of 71. On the north side, also at a depth of 36 in., were found the bones of children and adults. Bones of children were found at C, an infant's cranium in the top soil.

At site Y, 48 ft. from the T junction, fragments of long bones were found projecting from the sides of the drainage trench. The burial site was evidently extensive.

In all, nine crania were obtained in such a condition that the cranial index could be estimated, but parts of many others were also found. Three were dolichocephalic (indices 68, 71 and 74, mentioned above); five were mesocephalic (indices 75 to 78.5); and one incomplete cranium (No. 9) appeared to be brachycephalic (index 81 or more). The cranial capacity ranged from 1,300 to 1,440 c.c., which is a little below the modern average of 1,450 c.c. The sutures were present in all but two crania, which showed no trace of sagittal or coronal sutures. Hence six of the crania were those of young or middle-aged adults, and two belonged to older persons; the brachycephalic cranium was probably that of an adolescent.

The state of the teeth was good and there was little dental caries. One skull in particular showed a complete set of teeth, only one of which was carious and showed signs of a root abscess. The teeth were well worn, with a good deposition of secondary dentine. This indicates a gritty type of food. The chin region of the jaw was well developed.

Of the limb bones only the femora were examined in detail as a basis for estimating the height of the people. The measurements of seven femora indicated an average stature of 5 ft. 5 ins. (165 cm.), the tallest 6 ft. 1 in. (185 cm.)and the shortest 5 ft. 1½ ins. (156 cm.). There were no squatting facets on the tibiae or tali. The measurements and markings of these skeletons suggest that the people much resembled modern man.

Owing to the absence of evidence other than that of the bones, it is very difficult to estimate precisely the probable age of this cemetery. However, a similar type of burial ground has been excavated elsewhere in the Yorkshire Wolds and is believed to date from the third or fourth century A.D. We may therefore infer a perhaps dubious and unsatisfactory conclusion, that the cemetery at Pocklington can be assigned to the same period.

(*By courtesy of The University of Leeds Medical Magazine.*)

THE LECTURER REPLIES

by D.O.N.

THE ARTICLE ENTITLED "A LECTURE FOR THE LECTURERS," IN THE Easter number of *The Gryphon*, coming, as it obviously does, from a student who has attained to that maturity of outlook which service life in war-time fosters and develops, is a serious criticism of the standard of instruction in this University. The first reaction of a member of the academic staff is that, unless the criticisms represent an unwarrantable generalisation from a few isolated examples, S.D.J. has been singularly unfortunate in the contacts made with the lecturing staff. Not all lecturers are open to the criticisms so specifically enumerated by S.D.J. Nevertheless, such frank and outspoken views of a student deserve not so much a reply, as some presentation of the other side of the case, *viz.*, a lecturer's criticism of the attitude of the student.

It is essential that the real nature and purpose of the lecture system should be clearly understood and appreciated. Too many students regard it as a mere continuation of a school class, in which the " teacher " is responsible not only to " teach " but also to ensure that the pupils " learn " their lessons. The aim of most students seems to be to get down a more or less verbatim account of all the information which the lecturer presents, and to regurgitate it in more or less undigested chunks in December and June. The University should be an association of those who are keenly desirous not only to appreciate and critically assess the advances in knowledge which have been made by others, but also, themselves, to contribute, albeit in a small way, to such widening of the boundaries of knowledge. The essential difference between student and staff is one of experience and development. The gap may (in fact, *should*) be large, but both staff *and* student should be engaged in a *personal* search for Truth.

The function of the Lecturer, with his greater specialisation and experience in one branch of learning, is to present to the student the salient features and results of a volume of research and investigation far too large for each individual student, with his wider studies, to examine in detail for himself. Moreover, this should be done in that mature, critical spirit, coloured with the Lecturer's own personality which encourages and fosters the development of a similar critical outlook in the student. Such lectures would obviously be of great value to the serious student who would be foolish to refuse the help thus offered—but the proper use of such assistance is the personal responsibility of the individual student ; it is not the direct responsibility of the Lecturer in a manner which it *is* directly the concern of the school teacher. If the student chooses to waste the opportunities thus presented, only he will suffer.

All Lecturers have mannerisms—often irritating ones which they should strive to eliminate—but if the essence of the lecture fulfils the above requirements, surely the interest aroused in a responsive student should over-ride any such trivial excrescences.

On the subject of suitable opportunities for questions after each lecture the present writer, on the basis of long experience, has very pronounced views. With the wide and rapid expansion of knowledge few lecturers could afford to give up 20% of their whole lecture time (*i.e.* ten minutes per lecture) to questions, but many Lecturers do (and all should) remain available at the end of every lecture for this specific purpose. Year after year the present writer has stressed his availability, at any convenient time, to deal with students' difficulties and questions and has offered informal tutorials whenever required by the students—but the response has always been poor—although terminal examinations and the subsequent discussion of the papers with the student have revealed only too clearly the need for response to such invitations!

Lecturers, like everyone else, become more efficient at their job as they gain experience, and the young tyro should receive his training under experienced guidance. In the writer's opinion, this training is best obtained in giving short courses to more senior students who are better able to supplement any deficiencies by their own private study. Bearing in mind the essential differences between the task of a Lecturer at the University and a school teacher, any formalised training, such as the latter receives, would entail the danger of producing a stereotyped product in which personality and individual initiative in method would become atrophied.

There are, undoubtedly, faults in lectures and in Lecturers—but there are equally grave faults in students and in their attitude to the lecture system. It is the hope of the writer of this article that it may serve to emphasise the latter and so to supplement the angle of the problem presented by S.D.J. To be a success, the Lecturer requires, amongst other things, the correct attitude and active co-operation of the students themselves.

"Hopefully or maliciously, jealously or generously, we old boys look on and cannot be anything better than lookers-on. We lived essentially, forty years odd ago. The young **are** *life, and there is our hope for Man."*—H. G. WELLS.

NATIONAL UNION OF STUDENTS' CONGRESS, 1947

by **Jon Rummelsburg**

LIVERPOOL IS THE COSMOPOLITAN CENTRE OF THE COUNTRY, THE HUB OF innumerable industries, beauty spots and social activities. The N.U.S. Executive Committee made the most of this intellectual paradise to organise a first rate Congress. Under the rays of the blazing sun, students of all nationalities gathered to discuss their problems. Within the walls of the debating room and the dance hall, students of all races and colours joined in a fellowship which can only be experienced at such a Congress.

The 800 participants included delegates from Europe, India, Egypt, Wales, Ireland, and all Universities and Colleges in this country, but where, where-oh-where was Leeds ?

Members of Union Executive at Congress—NIL.
Representatives of the Union Committee at Congress—NIL.
Percentage of Leeds students at Congress—0·6%.

This disgusting state of affairs was brought home to me by a Liverpudlian who, on hearing, at the end of the Congress, whence I came, remarked, " At last ! A bloke from Leeds University ! " I suggest the fault lies with the Union Executive Committee and the N.U.S. Sub-Committee for lack of enthusiasm, information and publicity with regard to Congress, and N.U.S. policy as a whole. Only when it was seen how small the party from Leeds would be was there a frantic but vain effort to induce students to attend (" Fare and Registration Fee paid "). We must ensure in the future that the N.U.S. Sub-Committee publicises all aspects of N.U.S. work and policy, *whether its members agree with that policy or not.*

With regard to the Congress itself, there follows a summary of the subjects discussed and the conclusions reached during the course of the week.

The President of the International U.S. gave an account of the work of that organisation, and spoke of the World Federation of Democratic Youth which is meeting at a Festival in Prague in July, 1947. From overseas students, we heard of the appalling conditions under which they and their fellow students work. In some countries there are no Universities at all. In other countries, there is no democracy, and students are prevented from airing their political and religious views.

At Commissions on " home " problems, the following main points were made and generally supported :—

" The function of a University is to train Youth to become a part of Society ; knowledge is not merely as similated for its own sake.

" Entrance should be available to *all*, and should be based on merit only ; there must be expansion of the Universities ; the N.U.S. Four Point Policy should be supported by all Unions and Universities ; abolition of fees would be welcomed, provided there was no inter-

ference by the State into the internal functioning of the University. (At the moment five-sevenths of our fees is paid by the State, and there is no interference).

" Academic work should be related to the outside world ; training must be on a much broader basis ; there should be longer vacations and longer courses. (A suggestion for the abolition of examinations was not well received.)

" National Service should be done by the student before he comes to the University.

" There must be a critical examination of the present lecturing system ; there must be more tutorials and personal contacts with lecturers.

" With regard to welfare, medical officers should be appointed ; students should be medically examined at least once every year ; refectory committees should include students and staff ; sport should not be compulsory, but all facilities for it must be available.

" Living conditions—Residence in a Hostel should be compulsory for one year (need for expansion) ; wardens should be appointed with great care by a staff-student committee ; plans for the ideal Hostel should be formulated ; to solve partially the present housing problem, students are encouraged to obtain house-boats on the local river ! ' Prefabs.' could be erected as Hostels.

" What are the functions of a Union ? The Union authorities must encourage ' fraternisation ' with local Technical and Training Colleges to dissolve the snobbery that exists at present ; co-operation is essential to solve the mutual and different problems. About 70% of students are apathetic about their Unions, and no attempts can alter that situation ; for the remainder, the Union must act as a voice to defend their interests, to air all sides of political opinions that can fit into a democratic framework ; through the Union, there must be intimate contact with people of the neighbourhood to enable students to learn of the outlook and experiences of the people as a whole ; students must contribute educationally and socially to the lives of those people."

The remainder of the time was devoted to dances, debates, concerts, film shows and trips. The trips included theatre and concert visits, and visits to nearby industries such as Dunlop Cables, Higson's Brewery, Penicillin, Evans' Medical Supplies, Mersey Tunnel Works, Speke Aerodrome, and tobacco factories. A dance was given by the Mayor of Southport. Some parties travelled to Chester.

There were three " high spots " in the week's programme. The first was a marionette show, which was astounding in versatility and ingenuity. The second was the speech by Henry Wallace ; students, workers and the people of Liverpool gathered, with a common interest, to hear words of hope from one of the few remaining champions of Peace. On the final evening, there was a dance on the Ferry. Have *you* ever danced on a Ferry ? Believe me, it is an education in itself ! With the

shore lights glittering in the distance, the gentle sway of the boat, and the soft strains of the music wafting in the cool, sea air, one felt at absolute peace with the world.

This particular Ferry had a lower deck for use as a refreshment room and bar, a middle deck for dancing, and also, an upper deck.

REMINISCENCES OF THE YORKSHIRE COLLEGE

by **Aldred F. Barker**

THE OBITUARY NOTICE RESPECTING MRS. HAROLD WAGER (neé Winifred Miall) appearing in your "Valentine Number 1947," just to hand, has called up many reminiscences of the early days of the Yorkshire College even before it became a constituent College of Victoria University.

Early in October, 1884, my father set off with a by no means unwilling son to investigate the possible advantages offered by the Textile Industries Department of the Yorkshire College. Sir Nathan Bodington (then plain Mr. Bodington, of Lincoln College, Oxford) had been appointed as the first Principal and to him we paid our respects. He quickly handed us over to the wiles of Professor Thorpe, who spent some little time in trying to persuade my father to enter me for Chemistry prior to taking Textiles. However, as neither personal inclination nor funds ran that way, I was, in due course, conducted to the Textile Department and introduced to Professor (then Instructor) John Beaumont, who was already lecturing to a class of some twenty students. Amongst these I was soon "at home." Then followed three very delightful years of College life spent principally on my particular subject in the Textile Department, but by no means limited to this work nor to this Department.

Towards the end of my first year I was entering fully into the activities of "The Students' Association," and by good luck was elected as Honorary Treasurer for the following session with J. Edmondson of the Engineering Department as Honorary Secretary. Upon the two of us fell the responsibilities for the activities of the Association and, looking back, I think that we have every reason to be satisfied with what we were able to accomplish.

In those days there were fewer departments, and students and we were, in a very delightful sense, one body—as the Council of the College discovered when, on the opening of a new wing by King Edward VII, it was proposed to admit only student-representatives to the ceremony.

The meetings of the Association were held in the different departments as opportunity offered. Thus one of the first meetings I attended was held in the Engineering Department with Professor Barr in the chair, when Mr. C. H. Bothamley of the Chemistry Department, took as his subject "The Poems of Tennyson." At this meeting I made my maiden speech. I had just read Kinglake's "Crimean War," and I was thus able to hold forth on the much more important "Charge of the Heavy Brigade,"

as against " The Charge of the Light Brigade." On another occasion Professor Arnold Lupton (Mining), who by the way had forgotten us among his many activities and was hauled from his home just across University Road (then College Road) finishing his dinner, gave an address, which I have never forgotten, on " Robert Browning." Another time, when the meeting was to be held in the " Dyeing Department " we were at our wit's end for some mode of entertainment, when my father came to the rescue with a fine set of Turner reproductions which, displayed among maidenhair ferns, made very satisfactory exhibits. Needless to say, all those who attended went away with some knowledge of one of England's greatest painters. At a later meeting, held in the Textile Department, the " Song of the Weaver " was enthusiastically sung to a tune which, unfortunately, is not to be found in the University Song Book. (This is probably the University's oldest song). But the meeting I remember best of all was in the Biological Department when Professor Miall held forth upon " Jan Swammerdam." In this discourse, the Professor gave the life history of the Water-beetle, and I remember asking him if this metamorphosis was an example merely of development or of evolution. However, I did not then get the answer that it was the circle and not the spiral. However, it was at this meeting that I first met Winifred Miall. I remember her as a charming young girl dispensing coffee to her father's guests : and a very pleasant memory it is. Harold Wager was also present and thus it came about that when I returned to Leeds in 1914 to take charge of the Textile Industries Department I again got in touch with him and to the end of his days we were associated in scientific and philosophical adventures.

Then a curious thing happened. On my appointment as an Officer of the Association I had naturally claimed a meeting for the Students' Association in the Textile Department. This had proved such a success that the day following Professor Roberts Beaumont (then Lecturer) suggested that we should have a Society of our own. The result was that in due course the Yorkshire College Textile Society was formed, and from this, within a few years, corresponding Societies at Shipley, Bradford, Huddersfield and Manchester came into being. (Perhaps I may be allowed here to add that the latest corresponding Society has just been most successfully inaugurated in Melbourne). The formation of these Societies led to the most important development of all, for they ultimately led to the inauguration of the Textile Institute in 1910, which now has its Royal Charter and a membership of over 3,000.

It was Sir Michael Sadler and the Leeds University which fought the possible collapse of the Institute in the early days of the first World War by taking in hand a most successful Autumnal Congress.

As evidence that even in these later days the Textile Industries Department has had some influence on University developments is the fact that the " Boat Club " originated there, and the longest subscriber upon the subscription list was Sir Timothy Coghlan, Agent-General for New South Wales.

The first meeting of the Yorkshire College Textile Society was

memorable from several points of view. It was most enthusiastic: the Department was beflagged and made interesting in every respect and there was a huge gathering. Some weeks before, in my desire as the Honorary Secretary of the Society, to promote its welfare, I had written to many of the College's supporters asking for financial aid. Among those who responded was the Archbishop of York, who sent us ten pounds. This got into the papers and I was promptly hauled before the Principal for having spoilt the College's chance for hundreds or thousands by my miserable ten-pound subscription. He said that he must speak at our first meeting and as the time drew near I went about in fear and trembling—the fly was in the ointment. However, the evening arrived and in the midst of our enthusiasm the Principal appeared—even more enthusiastic! He was just back from Manchester—thus at this meeting it was first announced that the Yorkshire College was now one of the three Constituent Colleges of Victoria University.

Incidentally, practically all my associations with Sir Nathan Bodington were of a pleasing order. When in my second year I competed for an Advanced Clothworkers' Scholarship, as I had not matriculated I had first to pass a qualifying examination. He himself took the English. He practically always attended our social functions, and one of our little distractions was in counting the number of times his monocular fell and in hoping that it would land in his cup of coffee!

One memory particularly pleasing is the advent of Professor Smithells and his bride; in their youthful enthusiasm, a charming picture they made. So did our first librarian, Miss Passavant, seated in her diminutive library of a few hundred books.

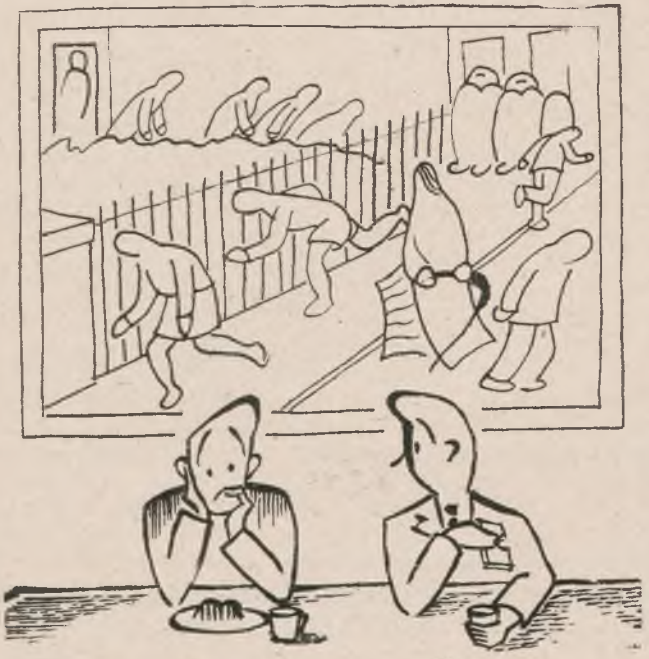
Another pleasing experience was my association with Professor Stroud. At this period I am afraid that he was shamefully neglecting his wife—but the result was the Barr and Stroud Range-finder. Later, after my appointment to the Saltaire Institute, I acted as Chairman for the lectures he there delivered and we were in touch for many years, though the last time I met him at the University I failed to recognise him—he had grown a beard! At the first lecture he gave at Leeds, it was frequently said, he was saved by the College taking fire. He certainly got into a hopeless mess at the first speech he was called upon to make at the Annual Students' Dinner. Opinion was divided as to whether the mess was intentional or unintentional, but the result was uproarious.

By far the most delightful association I had with any other Department than the Textile was with that of Biology. After the meeting of the Students' Association there, Professor Miall asked me if I thought a few students would like to obtain some experience in Microscopy. Now my scholarship included £4 for books, and I had promptly bought Deschanel's four-volumed "Natural Philosophy," and had been as promptly told to take it back, as Natural Philosophy had nothing to do with Textiles. Thus, I knew that if I mentioned "Microscopy" in like manner, I should be told that this had nothing to do with Textiles. And so it came about that some half-dozen of us, without the knowledge of our Professor, spent two delightful afternoons a week for many weeks with Professor Miall, studying the wool and other fibres.

Two other members of the staff of the original Yorkshire College of Science were Professors Green and Rucker, both of whom took part in our proceedings. If I remember rightly, Professor Green transferred to Oxford and, certainly for many years, Professor Rucker did splendid service for the University of London. Of Sir Thomas Thorpe's work in London and of his literary work I need not write: it is known to all the world.

But in those days, barring the exceptions mentioned above, there was a spirit of association among all the students. Strange to say, I am disposed to think that the development of the Arts side was at least partly to blame for the partial suppression of this very desirable spirit, although the Archbishop of York of that day was obviously attracted towards the technological work of the College, and his very able successor, Dr. William Temple, was even more interested in this work during my tenure of the Chair of Textile Industries.

This brings me to a matter which I approach with fear and trembling. Looking to the activities of the old Yorkshire College, and then to the activities of the Leeds University of to-day, I ask in which is there life on true University lines? That Leeds University has become a truly wonderful Research Institute cannot be gainsaid. But is this the true University ideal? Should a University base its training upon the subjects which it teaches or upon the humanity which it fashions? Many years ago Dr. Wager came to me with Cardinal Newman's addresses upon the University of Ireland. He read me a passage and then said: "Could the true functions of a University be better defined?" It might be well if those in charge of University Education also referred to this great work.



" . . always—when I sit here—I get that hunted feeling . . "

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"PRIMUM VIVERE . . ."

by **Andreé Inebnit**

AT A TIME WHEN EX-SERVICEMEN AND WOMEN ARE TAKING UP COURSES at the University, we are well placed to see the benefits of greater maturity and an experience of life. These students are, of course, often handicapped in their work, having lost contact with their studies and forgotten much ; but the gaps can be filled and it is obvious that their advantages far outweigh their momentary difficulties. Such students have more judgment, and in most cases are less blasé and childish than many who come straight from school. They combine a certain personal self-assurance with a diffidence in the face of the immensity of the subjects which confront them; yet they have lost that attitude of blind awe and the automatic note-taking habit of too many very young students when they reach the University, which is for many just a continuation of school life.

Far be it from us to recommend such a period of often terrible and tedious experience as that suffered by many of our fellows who have returned from the forces. But can we not plan for our prospective students a period of preparation for higher education which may give them something of that maturity so characteristic of those who have had other experience before entering the University ? Is it not possible to organise such a period for maturing, sufficiently long to be of benefit though without causing the student to lose ground, and, above all, an experience which would be in itself an educative process, a vital link in the chain of development ?

During my recent two years' stay in France, I had reason to notice the greater maturity of those students who either during or since the occupation were compelled by circumstances to find themselves a job. For instance, many students work during the night or part of the week to pay for their studies and upkeep, with the result that they have greater experience of life and value more highly their opportunities for study.

Let us be thankful that we need not compel students thus to impair their health for the sake of acquiring more maturity. Yet we have certainly a lesson to learn from this. There is surely a way of achieving this result without exposing students to either danger or hardships. What is it ?

Everyone agrees on the value of exchanges, travel and experience of life to young people, and U.N.E.S.C.O's recent decision to support international workcamps for youth, comes as an encouraging recognition of this fact. It seems to me, however, that there would be a particular advantage in organising exchanges for a period of, say, a year following the obtaining of the H.S.C. and preceeding a University course.

Students who generally arrive at the University too young to benefit fully from its opportunities would be given time and the opportunity to mature ; so that they would come to the University at the age of 19 or 20. A stay abroad would enormously develop the student, broaden his outlook as well as increase his knowledge. More important still, during this break after intensive study and often cramming, students would

be guided vocationally. Many would discover their true calling and would possibly change their plans radically before having committed themselves to a certain cause, and, in many cases, to a certain profession.

This scheme of a break coming between school and University life might well be adapted to all branches of University education but, to select an example which interests me keenly, an experiment could be made with a number of prospective language teachers, that is, young men and women who have achieved good results in, say, French, and who are encouraged to pursue this line at a University, in most cases with a view to teaching. They look forward to this career—surely the most far reaching in its effects and rich in possibilities—with varying degrees of enthusiasm. For such young people, a year in France would fill all the needs earlier mentioned.

What form would this period of work abroad take ? To pursue the instance of the prospective French teacher, it need not be spent in an educational institution, but preferably in some other form of work, e.g., in a hospital, farm, factory, shop, workshop, nursery school or home. For this would provide, besides the opportunity to learn the language in a more thorough, natural and agreeable manner, the chance to mature while living and working in direct contact with the people of the country.

If an equal number of young French boys and girls—prospective teachers of English in France—were given a similar opportunity to learn life, as well as English, by working for a year in England before going on to University, I think it is obvious that they would be far better equipped for their future profession. They would know and appreciate England better and would feel a personal urge to " get over " to their pupils her spirit and all for which she stands.

I shall briefly attempt to forestall some of the objections which might be raised to this scheme.

How would the occupations be selected and where would the money come from ? The Ministry of Education and Ministère de l'Education Nationale would offer a selection of possible occupations, and would see to it that the student received a fair remuneration—at least his keep and pocket-money.

Would not such a period cause a regrettable interruption in the career of the student ? Not if we consider that a time for maturing and orientation is required before he is able to benefit fully from his course, for it will then cease to appear as a break, but reveal itself in its true light, *i.e.*, as a vital stage in his development.

Moreover, it goes without saying that the student would be placed in circumstances not wholly disconnected with his interests and probable future occupation, though sufficiently fresh and different to broaden his outlook and prevent him from automatically entering a rut, just because he has shown ability in a certain direction.

In answer to a criticism that a whole year spent in the way suggested might be tedious or wasteful, I should add that the year might well, in many cases, comprise a variety of occupations.

Few will raise the objection that it is unwise to send young men and

girls abroad at so early an age. What was possible in war in such difficult circumstances and for much less constructive ends, may surely be achieved in peace-time, where there is careful selection of students and " environments " and efficient personal supervision and " tutoring." At various times before the war students of this University reaped the benefits of such experience abroad, but these were unfortunately only isolated cases.

Our Redbrick University cannot hope to compete with Oxbridge in traditions and beauty. But its very youth frees it from many restraints and its rapid growth is a living proof of what vision, initiative and driving force can achieve.

Leeds University should take a lead in urging upon the Ministry of Education the vital importance of an inter-school-and-university break. I have every reason to believe that the response from the French side would be very sympathetic. The international significance of such a system of exchanges, particularly if it were further developed and extended, cannot be overrated.

THE UNIVERSITY and the THEATRE

by T. N. S. LENNAM

A SURVEY OF CURRENT DRAMA OF THE LONDON THEATRE AND THE Provinces reveals that the public are still in search of amusement and light entertainment. Of the forty first-class theatres in London, 75% are concerned with the production of musicals, comedies, farces, crime-plays ; some 20% with a serious theme of contemporary life and no more than 5% with the production of great drama, classical or modern. Repertory is in very much the same position. The Stratford Memorial Theatre, it is true, has just commenced a Shakespeare season, but on the whole the Provinces are very much concerned with giving the public exactly what it wants. And what does the public want ? The answer lies in the lavish and pleasant spectacle of song and dance, be it set in Ruritania or Oklahoma. A production of this kind will play to " capacity " houses and if the music is pleasant enough, the costumes and setting colourful, the dancing polished and there be no story to hamper the enjoyment, such a production will run profitably for two or three years or even more.

In the acceptance of such demands, theatrical enterprise has become the slavish servant of a Monster with an all-consuming appetite for the trivial. For justification of this, managership points to its profits, which indeed must be very comforting. There appears to be little or no room for experiment, and very few are willing to risk a loss or sacrifice " box-office " returns for a " risk "—the risk these days being the expression of true drama.

The University Theatre is among the few Institutions in this country independent of the restrictions of " box-office " appeal, and in which experiment and enterprise have free scope for display. Thus Oxford's admirable presentation of " The Pretenders " and Cambridge's remarkable production of " The Frogs," emerge like blossoms on a sturdy but

unfruitful tree. Nor are the Provincial Universities unpromising. A lively Dramatic Festival in Birmingham, at which the Leeds Theatre Group distinguished themselves in an outstanding production of Aeschylus' " Agamemnon " in modern translation, was surely an encouraging sign of the possibilities of dramatic expression. It was therefore with great interest that we waited for the curtain to rise on the Theatre Group's presentation of Mr. T. S. Eliot's " Sweeney Agonistes."

Just how far Mr. W. G. Baines' production fulfills his admirable design " to make the play intelligible to anyone who has not the remotest knowledge of Eliot " remains a matter of speculation. If he has not succeeded however, he must be warmly congratulated for at least having tried. It is by experimentation of this kind, bold, ambitious and imaginative, in which a University Theatre Group really justifies its existence. If contemporary drama is to be raised above the level of spectacle, farce and cheap sensationalism, if its appeal is to be directed to the hearts and minds and not merely to the senses and pockets of spectators and managers—the ambitions of an active Theatre Group must continue to be boundless, and to have the courage to risk failure, the ability and energy to profit from their mistakes and the faith to venture yet again and again.

The Producer's interpretation of Mr. Eliot's " Fragment " has many real weaknesses, among which the foremost was the introduction of the two poems ostensibly, we are told, to clarify the action, but in our opinion, adding to the confusion by sharply breaking the continuity of the dialogue. We believe, however, that there is no room for dogmatic assertiveness on this, or indeed any other point of meaning. " Sweeney Agonistes " is elastic enough to demand from us individually our own interpretation once the broad theme is emphasised. Mr. Baines can fairly claim that privilege.

" Sweeney Agonistes " failed as a production for other more serious faults. Faults which could have been eradicated by greater care and sounder performances. The mechanical utterance of lines so potent with meaning, the accentual relapses, the barrenness of movement (particularly of Mr. Vicars as Sweeney, and to a less extent Miss Townson as Doris) were genuine and inexcusable. Messrs. Fletcher, Rummelsburg, Marsden and Cottam were ill at ease as Canadians and Americans. Miss Steinberg and Mr. Frank, as Dusty and Snow respectively, alone endowed their characterisations with life.

It would be quite unfair to Producer and Cast if we failed to recognise the obstacles and difficulties they faced and to a large extent overcame in bringing " Sweeney " to the stage, nor is it our wish to detract by harsh criticism from the intrinsic merit of their achievement. The last production of the Theatre Group is still vividly fresh in our minds. On that occasion, we saw how the obstacle confronting an imaginative interpretation could be overcome with great success. Given direction, vision and discipline, the Group are capable of great things. We earnestly hope that the causes of the failure of " Sweeney Agonistes " will not be lost upon them, nor discourage the Union from actively supporting a Society with so high a potential for good.

SCIENCE FOR OR AGAINST SOCIETY?

by **H. Mohun** *and* **P. A. L. Chapple**

MORE AND MORE PEOPLE ARE DEBATING THE PLACE OF SCIENCE IN society. Current advances in medicine, in atomic physics, in structural engineering, in psychology, have interested much wider sections of the people than those which took part in the somewhat confined and academic debates before the war. Above all, the spending of large sums of money in the financing of research has led to such startling results that the ordinary men and women, students among them, are determined to see that the same energy and resourcefulness be put into the peacetime uses of science as were put into its wartime uses.

Science itself has written a great IF across the map of human progress, and it has become platitudinous to ask the question : " Is science to be used for the destruction or reconstruction of mankind ? " It is not so much a question of making new discoveries and formulating new theories, vitally necessary as these are, but of utilisation of already known techniques, or of techniques that are already being investigated in the laboratories prior to their application to industry. It is what Dr. Caldin would call a technological question, and hence (he would say) one of secondary importance.

There are few advocates, among civilised men at any rate—though such might be found more widely in the U.S.A.—who openly preach the use of atomic methods of diplomacy, but there are those who tell scientists to stand aside, to pursue science for its own sake, for the aesthetic enjoyment of a job well done, and for the revelation of those ultimate truths and beauties that science and art are to reveal. Hence for this latter school of thought, it is not so much the scientific method, the constant experiments, the application of new techniques (the most fruitful field of advance) and the joy that comes from seeing the application of these discoveries to the benefit of mankind, that lead to important results in science, so much as the " philosophical problems of the validity of induction " and " the metaphysical " conviction that there is order in Nature ; it is the difference between Einstein's " Theory of Relativity," derived from experiment, and Bertrand Russell's " Principia Mathematica," which everyone respects but no one reads. This contemplative and speculative method is not really science ; history has long since passed it by.

Leeds University grew up, as did the other Redbricks, a " technological " University dependent on the grants and caprices of the local and regional industrialists for its finances, particularly for the endowment of research. Hence much of this " research " had (and still has) the character of routine investigations which were (and are) of little or no value for the training of students, having the most banal character. From this grew the distinction between technology, which has to fulfil

this sordid function, and the pure science which it was the aim and ambition of every research worker to carry out when it was possible to get an endowment without too many tags attached to it. This division (between pure science and technology) was the unquestioning reflex in thought of the position as it existed. One would have thought that few would have made a virtue of necessity, however this is precisely what Dr. Caldin did in his article in the Valentine *Gryphon*. Pure and applied science (by him called science and technology—the former concerned with understanding the universe, the latter with controlling it) are separated into water-tight compartments.

Technology in our opinion is the testing-ground of science in general, in much the same way as practical experiments are the testing-ground of individual theories. The hypothesis of Leonardo da Vinci that it would be possible to fly was no more than a brilliant guess until areoplanes were built and flew. Technology is a branch of science as Catholicism is a branch of religion.

Science, however " pure," rests firmly on the material world. But Sir Edmund Whittaker holds that science is derived from the Principle of Sufficient Reason ; Dr. Caldin asserts that " science depends ultimately on a philosophical presupposition ; namely that there is " order in Nature " ; that science " depends for its very existence on metaphysics." Yet scientific laws—the summing-up of order in Nature—are manifestly not formulated to fit any philosophical presupposition ; their basis is that, in any sphere of natural phenomena, there *are* in fact certain rhythms to be observed and the laws cannot be formulated until these are observed. One of man's greatest discoveries, the length of the year, was a result of observation and activity, not of " metaphysical conviction." However " advanced " a scientific theory, it is never a mere projection of a desire for order, but is securely tied, link by link, to a real order which is manifest. In Dr. Caldin's article, the aim of science is defined as " Truth, and the virtues that come from pursuing truth." We would say, rather, that the aim of science is to understand the world of reality, and to use this understanding to change the world to a design more in line with human needs. Truth is the expression of an accurate relationship between man and matter, a product of activity, not an abstract and transcendental absolute. Engels said : " the sovereignty of thought is realised in a series of extremely unsovereignly thinking human beings ; the knowledge which has an unconditional claim to truth is realised in a series of relative errors ; neither the one nor the other can be fully realised except through an endless eternity of human existence."

It is the scientific approach which is the real touchstone of " science," far more than the factual knowledge—the raw material upon which the scientist works, and Dr. Caldin's emphasis on the difference between the raw material of science and technology conceals the fundamental identity, the real kernel of the matter, the scientific approach. Thus he discovers the scientific method in terms of abstract principles. He emphasises that science depends particularly on " a respect for truth and for abstract truth."

Behind the facade, we come upon the controversy at the basis of all

philosophy between idealism and materialism. The former holds that " Mind alone is real and material bodies are in some sense to be regarded as states of or elements in consciousness," while materialism holds that matter is primary and mind is a product of matter, that matter organised in brains can think.

Having artificially separated pure and applied science, it is claimed that the moral climate of a society is the governing factor, that the moral absolutes (truth, good, evil, et cetera) are the fundamentals. A. V. Hill (" Nature, 1933 ") put it more plainly : " If scientific people are to be accorded the privilege of immunity and tolerance by civilised societies, however, they must observe the rules, these rules could not be better summarised than they were 270 years ago by Robert Hooke : ' The business and design of the Royal Society is to improve the knowledge of natural things....(not meddling with divinity, metaphysics, morals, politics, grammar, rhetoric or logic) '....not meddling with morals and politics ; such I would urge is the normal condition of tolerance and immunity for scientific pursuits in a civilised state....not from any indifference to the common welfare, but as a condition of complete intellectual honesty."

There we have it ; pure science and intellectual honesty ! And keep away from the real world. How impossible—and ultimately how intellectually dishonest and timid.

Later in the article Dr. Caldin states that the fundamental problem is the question : " what is the nature and destiny of man." This he answered with the flat assertion that " it is fundamentally religious." Yet even he has to admit that science is " a way of approaching truth about Nature." But if the raw materials of science are the observations of the material world, of external reality, then the scientific approach must, to be honest, be a materialist approach. " That does not mean that it believes that everything in Nature is a machine in the sense that a motor car is one, or that it is only the ultimate physical elements, atoms or electrons or whatever they may be, which are of any significance and all the rest is mere froth. It means that there is a world of stubborn reality which we can investigate and which can be changed by our actions but not by our thoughts alone." (C. H. Waddington). No man can, by taking thought, add one cubit to his stature. Dialectical materialism conceives the world as being in a continual state of change, not static but dynamic. " Our knowledge of Nature is an experience of activity " (A. N. Whitehead). But 40 years before that was written, Engels was already writing of " The great basic thought that the world was not to be comprehended as a complex of ready made things but as a complex of processes."

The materialistic approach shows the way forward for science ; the other, as we saw above, leads to the artificial isolation of science in a form so pure that it cannot be allowed contact with the mundane world of reality. The scientist, having started by examining Nature, ends by withdrawing from it to his ivory tower where he (presumably) contemplates Absolute Truth with (presumably) " complete intellectual honesty." Scientists

are human beings as are the rest of us. Would this defeatist attitude, this advocating that science and the scientific attitude cannot help us, be due to an uneasy recognition that, if carried into the social political and economic field there would be results which might be somewhat disturbing to the society in which the scientist has grown up ?

Indeed, at a time when the application of science to society, to its organisation, its education, and to the raising of the general standard of living is one of the essential pre-conditions of our *not* becoming the 49th American State, when the utilisation by science of atomic energy for peaceful constructive purposes could banish poverty from the face of the earth in a decade, and at a time when atomaniacs are madly dreaming of a new blitzkrieg and threatening the full rigours of the law against any scientist who dares to utilise his birthright of freedom of speech in the academic world, at such a time the call to keep science " pure " is that of the ostrich with its head in the sand.

Luckily, English scientists have drunk too deeply from the humanism of Bacon and Locke to forget their responsibilities to mankind. Science has created productive forces too great for the narrow social relationships of a profit-seeking monopolist economy. The bonds are breaking—the old order changes. This naturally is not to some people's liking ; but however much we may regret the feelings of such people as society changes, we can only repeat with Galileo—E pur si muove !

THE SIR WALTER PRESTON SCHOLARSHIPS and RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS.

Two years ago Textile Machinery Makers Limited announced the details of a scheme involving, in the first instance, the expenditure of a sum of £5,000 a year over a period of seven years, on scholarships and research fellowships. The object of the scheme is to provide facilities to enable young men and women to obtain the highest possible qualifications in textile technology, and to give them opportunities for research work in that field and eventually to increase the number of such persons employed in the textile and textile machinery manufacturing industries.

The scheme is administered and awards are made annually by a Board of Trustees appointed by Textile Machinery Makers Limited, assisted by the advice of Principals of the University Departments in which the recipients of awards will pursue their studies.

Post-Graduate Scholarships, valued at £300 to £350 a year, are offered to Honours Graduates in Science or Engineering, in order to attract into the Textile industry or the textile machinery industry some of those who would otherwise make their careers in other branches of industrial activity. The normal tenure of a Post-Graduate Scholarship would be three years to enable the holder to obtain a second qualification in Textile Technology, and to follow it by a year's research leading to the Master's Degree.

Research Fellowships, valued at £400 to £550 a year are awarded to graduates selected from Scholarship holders, or to candidates from other Universities who have obtained an appropriate Honours Degree. The tenure of the Research Fellowships would be from two to four years.

The Trustees under the Scholarship Scheme announce that Undergraduate and Post-Graduate Scholarships and Research Fellowships are available in all award groups. Applications for Post-Graduate Scholarships and Research Fellowships not later than the 12th July, 1947, to :—

The Secretary,
The Sir Walter Preston Scholarships and Research Fellowships,
c/o Textile Machinery Makers Ltd.,
60, Huddersfield Road, Oldham, Lancs.

from whom application forms and full details may be obtained.

Debating Society News

The main event last term was the Inter-'Varsity Debate on 28th February. With Helen Taylor in the Chair, delegates from Birmingham, Glasgow, Manchester, Sheffield, St. Andrew's and Liverpool discussed the motion "That the Universities should be State-controlled." The oratorical power of the Opposition was stronger and more appealing than that of the Proposers; hence the motion was defeated by 71 against 62, with 16 abstentions. Delegates were afterwards entertained in the usual Leeds manner.

On the 14th March, a lunch hour debate was held. The resolution before the House ("That there should be National Military Conscription") was defeated, 40 voting against, with 30 in favour. Some Socialist "rebels," whilst agreeing with conscription, could not vote in favour of the arguments put forward by the Proposers (War, war, and again, war!). The fact that the five abstainers were all sitting together was purely coincidental.

As this edition goes to Press, the Society is debating whether or not "Future world peace lies in political, rather than in religious philosophies." This motion was put to a large gathering of students at the Durham University Inter-'Varsity Debate last term. Although our delegate, Mr. S. J. Berwin, supported the motion, it was defeated, with the help of numerous ecclesiastical colleges, by a substantial majority. The Debates Committee felt justified in "borrowing" such an interesting and controversial topic as a subject for debate.

Negotiations were made in an attempt to secure the help of the Rt. Hon. Anthony Eden, M.C., M.P., in leading a political discussion in the Union. Unfortunately, these negotiations failed. Other unwary M.P's are now being stealthily approached.

There should be fun and games on the 6th of June (1-10 p.m.), when there will be a debate on the motion "That this House approves of hooliganism at the A.G.M." Up, Mothaks, and at 'em!

JON RUMMELSBURG
(Hon. Sec. Debates, 1947).

Woodsley Hall Notes

The most important event last term was the Social on the 21st February. This followed closely the lines of tradition laid down at the Housewarming Party of the Autumn term. The small floor area at Woodsley restricts dancing, but what we lack in space we make up for in local raw talent and a master-mind to canalise it. Mr. Wigglesworth, besides being good at sums, also knows how to run a party, and he used his material well. The prize-winners of the major events were Mr. Barbier (for having the hairiest legs) and Mr. Thorpe (for having been, on evidence, the most beautiful baby). The food and drink were good and plentiful; both guests and inmates had a most enjoyable time.

Our social relations, too, have improved in other ways. During the snowy weather, Lyddon tried one night to take us by storm. The attempt was a signal failure and ended in their being routed with heavy loss. Basket-ball has continued to be popular and though our position in the League so far rather belies our skill, the fact that we have scored the most goals this season proves our enthusiasm and attacking qualities. In the swimming league we have played one match against Devon and beaten them. The Textiles and Medics. have so far failed to put up a team against us, so we claim wins by default. Everyone is now waiting until the exams. are over and then we shall see what we can do on the tennis courts.

In the internal competitions, Mr. Lagoe and Mr. Wells have won the Billiards and Snooker Tournaments respectively, while Mr. Beaty scraped through to the Chess Championship. The Hostel Choir has gone from strength to strength: since our performance outside the Maternity Hospital last Christmas of "This day a Child is born" its triumph seems to have been assured; it now has regular engagements serenading lovers. We look forward to next year, when we hope to put on our own local Eisteddfod.

G.A.W.

Letters to the Editor . . .

THE AGAMEMNON

To the Editor, *The Gryphon*.

Sir,

In a notice, published in your Easter number, of the recent performance of "The Agamemnon," the writer remarks that "the interjection of modern idiom *by the translator*" (my italics) "was very effective, indeed startling, though never jarring. When, for example, Cassandra, in the last moments before her death, speaks: 'They call me crazy, like a fortune-teller,' the effect of the simple words is more moving than several lines of effusive blank verse."

A just tribute, provided that a due share be given where it belongs. The line quoted is, in fact, a literal translation; so Paley (trans. 1864) "they called me crazy, like some fortune-teller," this shows how empty the word "modern" may be for some purposes.

Mr. MacNeice's otherwise admirable translation may occasionally be said to "jar" when he introduces expressions which, by their associations, are out of harmony with the intention of the original. Thus in the account of the sacrifice of Iphigenia, where Aeschylus describes the Greek warriors who are insisting upon the deed as "longing for battle," the translation has "militarists." This, so far as it goes, might suggest that the intention of the play was "pacifist"; actually it is a condemnation of war waged in an unrighteous cause.

Yours faithfully,

W. M. EDWARDS.

RAG WEEK.

Dear Sir,

We would like to draw the attention of all students to the fact that the time is now approaching for our Annual Charity Rag, to be held during the last week in June. As you will be aware, exams. are due to take place very soon, but the bogey will be removed before the Rag takes place. We would therefore urge all students to help to make this year's Rag an out standing success.

We have set a target of £10,000 for the year. Last year £2,550 approx. was collected. This means that every student must take part in as many activities as possible. This means that not only must the Dances be well attended, but that numerous collectors, *Tyke* sellers and flag sellers will be required on the appropriate days.

We wish to stress the fact, for the benefit of Freshers, that they will not only be aiding Charity, but will drive great enjoyment from these activities.

Further details will be found elsewhere in this edition of *The Gryphon* and also on the Notice Boards in the Union and Halls.

Make the most of Rag Week opportunities and forget yourself.

Yours, etc.,

A. R. FOSTER,
T. G. EDGAR,
Rag Publicity Managers.

UTILISATION OF CRYSTAL'S BUMPS.

To the Editor,
The Gryphon,

Dear Sir,

As a student of Applied Science I wish to propose utilisation of the bumps Crystal deplores so loudly.

The first question is: "Are those collisions really necessary?" The overwhelming answer, derived from this masterly character study by Crystal the Sufferer, seems to be "Yes, men being what they are!"

As an engineer with a Physical Chemistry background, may I remind you that, whenever a bump takes place, a certain amount of energy is liberated. In the present emergency, we have to put this principle to its fullest use.

By fitting out every couple with a collector capable of receiving and carrying the liberated energy, we would not only help in solving the fuel crisis, but start a new industry (manufacture of those collectors) at a time of sporadic employment. An industry, Sir, whose importance will grow as the coal reserve dwindles to nothing.

Think, too, of the spur this will give to the research work going on in the Pure and Applied Science Depts., the elaboration of this apparatus.

Some might complain of the deadlah!!! (what! what!!!) utilitarianism of this

scheme, so I suggest that it be converted into a sporting event in the following way.

The competing couples, numbered, would go to and fro, in a shuttle system, the cash table and the Medics. hang-out at the other end of the Social Room (lengthwise), taking five sets of five walking steps each way and passing through the thick of the crowd of the other competitors. Normal conditions provide good working averages.

If the collector is fitted with a recorder easily separable and readable, Arts students will, at long last, be able to justify their decorative presence, by compiling different sets of results. This last measure would help in solving the lack of seats and lengthy queues in the Cafeteria, as well as giving some sorely needed practical training to the Arts people.

The winning couples could be rewarded with the permission of breaking the queues all the next day.

The results of this study could be communicated to the Student Section, who, through a special conversion table, would redirect misguided students to more appropriate Depts. or just re-organise their courses.

Another conversion table would enable the Director of Physical Education to discover new stars for our teams.... although his plea for a pole-vaulter would remain unanswered.

We cannot exaggerate the importance of those two last measures to anybody concerned with academic standards and athletic fame.

As a side line, the data could serve for Arts Ph.D. theses on the influence of training on the subconscious of rugger players, their limitations in other games, *ad lib*.....

If the apparatus is so built that it will cover the face too, more variety could be added to elimination and spot-prize dances, where both incognito partners would try to guess each others identity.

Should the Union Committee reject the whole of this plan, here is an alternative suggestion.

The floor will be divided in squares of one sq. yard each, with a running three-inch fence. Each square containing a cricket bat to beat with any trespasser. Free passage will be allowed at the end of each dance when a change of partner be made compulsory.

Batting averages in terms of the increase in the work of funeral under-takers, or, to be less gruesome, of hospital admissions, would be worked out and properly publicised in this paper at the end of each season, I mean term.

Yours with a handy supply of bandages,

MIKI MIHAELOFF.

MIKI TO ED.: "You get what I mean?"
ED. (with a handy supply of aspirin): "Sure, sure!"

Leeds University Old Students' Association

NOTES FROM HEADQUARTERS

The new Committee's first task was to consider suggestions made at the A.G.M. by Professor Milne and Mr. W. H. Smith. A sub committee made careful investigations before recommending :—

(1) That as members of the Staff are already eligible for membership of the Association and therefore also for election to the Committee there appears to be no reason for special provision to be made for them.

(2) That no useful purpose would be served by the election of the wives of the Staff to the Committee.

(3) That there appeared to be no evidence that Departmental Societies, where they existed, in any way competed with the O.S.A., with which view the Committee unanimously agreed.

Much thought has been given to ways and means of increasing membership of and stimulating interest in the O.S.A., and we hope that both present members and potential members will soon be aware that "Exercise Expansion" has been launched.

Subscriptions.

It will be obvious to anybody who gives serious thought to the matter that the present subscription, which was fixed as low as possible in 1923, is quite inadequate to meet the greatly increased costs of the post-war world. This matter is being carefully examined and an announcement will be made in due course.

Summer Functions.

(1). The announcement of the Staff Ball in aid of the I.S.S. decided us not to hold a Flannel Dance at the beginning of June this year, but to co-operate with the organisers of the Staff Ball to make it a great success.

(2). **Joint Convocation and O.S.A. Day.** This year we are trying to give the largest possible number of Leeds graduates and alumni a good excuse to be in Leeds on the same day. Convocation will meet in the morning of Saturday, July 5th. After the meeting there will be a luncheon, open to all members of the University. It is hoped that Mr. and Mrs. Grist will be the Guests of Honour on this occasion. A Garden Party is being planned for the afternoon. Full details will be included with this *Gryphon*.

Resignation of Joint Hon. Secretary.

At the March Meeting of the Committee Miss D. E. Broadbent announced that she was no longer able to devote the necessary amount of time to O.S.A. affairs and asked to be relieved of her responsibilities as soon as possible. The Committee accepted Miss Broadbent's resignation with regret and placed on record its appreciation of the vast amount of time she had devoted to O.S.A. affairs. As it was impossible to find a successor at short notice several members volunteered to give what help they could to the Treasurer and remaining Secretary until the vacancy could be filled.

Miss E. M. Nicholson.

In another column appears an announcement which implies the departure from the University of Miss Nicholson. She has managed the Refectory with consummate grace and skill during what must be that important Department's most difficult years. A graduate of the much older University of Edinburgh, Miss Nicholson became a member of L.U.O.S.A. and helped in no small way to keep the Association alive during the war years. We wish her every happiness in the future and hope that she will sometimes come to join us at our Christmas Dinner.

New Branches.

We should be glad to hear from any members who feel that there is scope for a new Branch of the O.S.A. in their area and who would be willing to act as conveners for a preliminary meeting.

We will send you the names and addresses of members living within what you consider to be a reasonable distance of the proposed centre

Your contemporaries want news of

YOU !

Do you think that strange ? It isn't really. We are often asked if we ever hear from old So-and-So. How can we give the desired answer if you don't supply us with the "gen." Please let us know if anything of interest happens to you or to any old student you know.

Don't be afraid that we may already have heard it. We probably haven't—and if we have we'd rather have the news twice or thrice than not at all. It will only cost you 2½d. a time and you will be helping the Chancellor of the Exchequer at the same time. We in our turn will see that the news gets around.

A. E. FERGUSON.

LEEDS AND WEST RIDING BRANCH.

On February 24th we thoroughly enjoyed Mr. Grist's talk on his visit to Denmark last Autumn and were pleased to have the opportunity of seeing the wonderful colour films he had taken.

The remainder of the term's programme was postponed owing to the bad weather ; our apologies to those members we were unable to notify.

The programme arranged for the term is as follows :—

April 28th. "Fibres," Mr. Crummett (Textiles Department).

May 14th. Staff Play. "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray."

June 15th. Excursion to Wharfedale. Depart West Park 11 a.m. Picnic lunch followed by a walk to Troller's Ghyll, near Appletreewick. Tea to be arranged. Please reply to the Secretary by June 2nd, saying whether you are able to bring a car.

June 23rd. Annual General Meeting, 7 p.m., O.S.A. Room, Union Building.

July 5th. O.S.A. (Headquarters) Summer Function.

We are hoping to arrange a tennis fixture with the Women students.

EDNA SISSONS, *Hon. Sec.*,
157, Victoria Road,
Leeds, 6.

News of Interest to Old Students

COWLING.—In the series "Australian School Anthologies," published by Melbourne University Press (English agents, Oxford University Press), there has just appeared "A varied company," a selection of 18th century prose and verse by M. M. Cowling. The price is 3/6.

COPPOCK.—J. M. B. Coppock (Chem., 1928–31 ; Ph.D., 1933) has been appointed Director of Research of the British Baking Industries Research Association.

HEPPENSTALL. — Rayner Heppenstall's latest book is "The Double Image" (Secker and Warburg), a critical study of various modern French writers in reference to their handling of "the Christian myth in the light of Catholic orthodoxy."

MALLINSON. — Jules Renard's famous "Poil de carotte" (recently filmed) has been edited for school use by Vernon Mallinson, M.A., and published by Heinemann (price 4/-) with "stills" from the film.

PLATT.—Our apologies are due to Dr. B. S. Platt for not noticing his appointment as Professor of Human Nutrition at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine when it was made last year.

RAISTRICK.—Some account of the work of Dr. Harold Raistrick (Chem., 1909–12; D.Sc., 1920) on penicillin will be found (together with a photograph of him) in "Miracle Drug," a new book by David Masters, recently published by Eyre and Spottiswoode at 10/6.

ROCKLEY.—Rev. T. A. Rockley (History, 1926–29, President of the Union) is now Priest Lecturer to the National Society and Warden of the Whan Cross Conference House, Chalfont St. Giles, Bucks., the latter being his new address.

BIRTHS.

AUSTIN.—To Dr. Philip (M.B., Ch. B., 1940) and Mrs. Austin (formerly Mary Cooper), Bolobo, Belgian Congo, on March 22nd, a daughter.

BARBIER.—To Marie (neé Barbier), wife of Carl Barbier, on April 13th, at Beechgrove, Otley, Yorks., a daughter.

DODDS.—To Mr. John M. (Law, 1919–22) and Mrs. Joy Dodds, of Harrogate, on April 18th, at Carlton Lodge, a son. Mr. Dodds is Town Clerk of Harrogate.

HODGSON.—To Dr. and Mrs. R. Hodgson, at Denison Hall, on March 8th, a daughter.

RABAGLIATI — To Lt.-Colonel C. I. E. (Engineers, R.E.M.E., B.Sc., 1932) and Mrs. Rabagliati (formerly Joan Pringle), at the Purey Cust Nursing Home, York, a sister for Duncan, Gillian Margaret.

ROBINSON.—To Dr. Cedric and Mrs. Nancy Robinson, of the Beeches, Carleton, Skipton, on April 1st, a daughter.

ENGAGEMENTS.

The engagement is announced between WILLIAM NICOL (B.Sc., St. Andrew's) and DAPHNE M. BROOKE (Arts, 1939-42), of 52, Marion Street, Maidstone, Kent.

The engagement is announced between PETER E. HEMSWORTH (Econ., 1939-42), of Selby, Yorkshire, and MARJORIE M. ROBERTSON, of Blairgowrie, Perthshire.

The engagement is announced between Lt.-Colonel W. B. P. MILNE, O.B.E., M.C., only son of Professor and Mrs. Milne, and EILEEN MARY NICHOLSON.

MARRIAGES.

BACKHOUSE–DRAKE.—William H. Backhouse, M.Ed., B.Sc., of 69, Nearcliffe Road, Heaton, to Norah Drake, of 232, Manningham Lane, on April 9th, at St. Paul's, Manningham, Bradford. Future address: Freckleton Training College, near Preston.

DAWSON – ACTON. — Lieut. Raymond Dawson (Econ., 1939–42) to Charlotte B. Acton, on January 17th, at Holy Trinity, Hewarth, York.

DAWSON–RAYNER.—Gordon P. Dawson (Engin., 1943–45) to Marion R. Rayner, at Scholes Methodist Church, on March 22nd.

DEATHS.

BRIGG.—On February 21st, at the early age of 31, Dr. William Edward Brigg (M.B., Ch.B.), of 11, Sunny Bank Road, Edgerton, Huddersfield.

DOIDGE–HARRISON. — We regret to announce the sudden death of Dr. Mary Doidge-Harrison (M.B., Ch.B., 1935), wife of Rev. H. M. Doidge-Harrison, Vicar of Earlsheaton, Dewsbury, whom she married in 1938. There are three children of the marriage. She died on March 23rd.

ELLIOTT.—Mrs. Hilda Mary Elliott, wife of Rev. Spencer Elliott, Dean and Rector of Christ Church Cathedral, Victoria, British Columbia, died in April at the age of 55.

ELLISON.—Dr. Joseph Ellison, who died on March 14th, at the age of 82, was a student at the School of Medicine at the same time as the late Lord Moynihan. He retired from his practice at Beeston, where he had been for fifty years, about ten years ago.

MCSWINEY.—Professor B. A. McSwiney, F.R.S., Dean of St. Thomas's Hospital Medical School, died suddenly on March 8th, at the age of 52. He will be remembered as Professor of Physiology here from 1926–36, although he had previously held the post of Lecturer for a short time some years earlier.

PRATT. — Rev. Harold Pratt (Arts, 1927–30), Minister of Toxteth Congregational Church, Aigburth, was found dead in tragic circumstances on April 19th. He was a native of Leeds and attended Cockburn High School before entering the University. He was only 38 and had gone to Liverpool about twelve years ago.

" Caesar entered on his head
his helmet on his feet
his sandals in his hand
his good sword in his eye
a fierce look."

LOOKS absurd, doesn't it? But put a comma after the second, seventh, twelfth and eighteenth words. Not so crazy now, is it? Appearances, you see, are deceptive — except, of course, the appearance of Guinness. Guinness is always as good as it looks ; and how good that is ! The rich deep colour and the ruby gleam in the heart of Guinness ; the cheerful creamy head, inviting you to drink. And when you drink, how clean and invigorating the taste ; what strength and body ! Yes, there's no mistaking a Guinness — and no mistaking the good it does you.

G.E. 1268.U

YOUR HELP IS

NEEDED

DURING

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JUNE 21st to 28th

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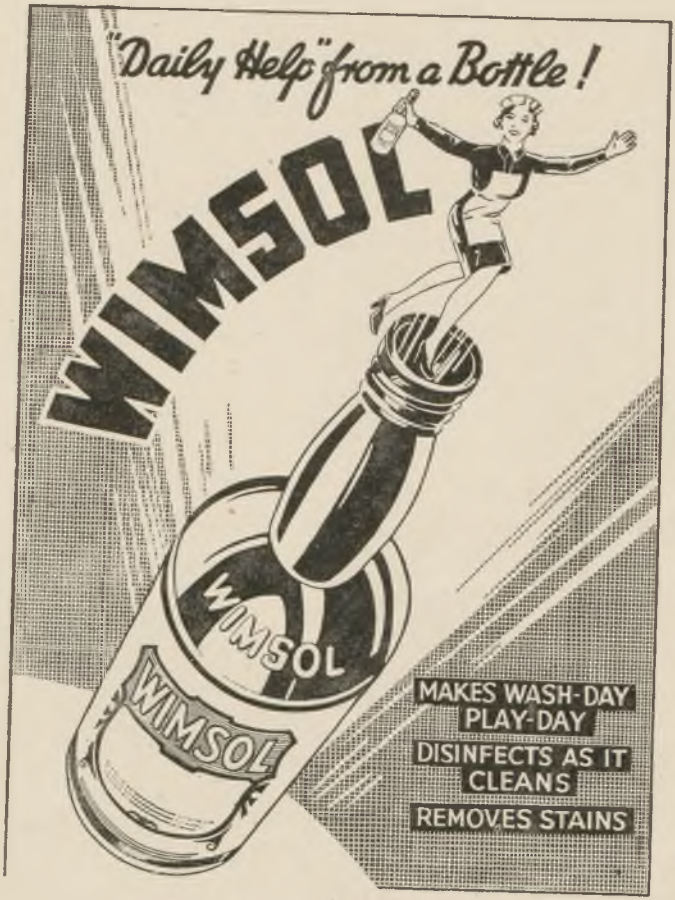

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