

Feb 1945

THE GRYPHON

The Journal of the University of Leeds

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

LYLY.

Editorial

WITH the opening of great new offensives begins the achievement of our primary task of 1945—the destruction of the Nazi military machine. Surely, and more and more swiftly, the tide of liberation rolls on. Though there are several disconcerting features, such as the events in Greece, we cannot deny that the picture as a whole is one of progress towards the realisation of the main aim of the war, the defeat of Nazism, and the establishment of a secure peace, which can only be achieved on the basis of the concerted action of the Allies.

At home, this confidence in approaching victory is reflected in the Government and local plans for the reconstruction of this country. The preparations for the General Election, and the wide interest in it, are indicative of the importance which the people attach to the character of the future Government.

How does all this affect us in the University? It means that as a new world is slowly evolved, so the University too must take stock of its position, and decide how it fits into the general pattern. Already, of necessity, many steps have been taken in this direction. Under the impetus of war, the work of the Universities has been made more relevant to the needs of the community, though to fulfil this purpose adequately in peace it will be found necessary to make further modifications in curricula, condition of entry and other aspects of University structure.

But it is not with our eyes solely on Britain that we look towards the future of our Universities. From the ashes of the old, as country after country is liberated, Continental Universities spring to new life, and we can now see the possibilities for a great widening of education in the proposed schemes for the exchange of students from one country to another. Not only will an International Education Office, as envisaged in the recently-published N.U.S. "Report on the Future of the Universities and Higher Education," further the future of the Universities, but also it will ensure that the Universities will be, as they should be, the vanguard of science and culture and therefore one of the mainstays of peace. By supporting, for example, the World Youth Council's World Youth Week, we can help to give reality to these ideals.

Thus we face 1945 with confidence, not underestimating the tremendous tasks which lie ahead to complete the destruction of Fascism, not only in Europe, but also by the mobilisation of the peoples of the Far East in the war against Japan.

Only when these tasks are finished can we throw our whole heart and energy into building a better world, a better Britain and better Universities!

25/1/45.

UNIVERSITY
LIBRARY
LEEDS.

JOAN BLEASDALE.

Notes and Comments

"A chiel's amang ye, taking notes,
And faith, he'll prent it."—BURNS.

N.U.S.

The next meeting of the N.U.S. Council will be held in Leeds on February 4th and 5th, and this will present Leeds students with a unique opportunity of learning more about N.U.S. Reports from Faculty Committees, preparations for Congress, International Affairs, I.S.S., and "Student News," will be important features on the agenda. "Student News" will have new items of even wider interest, in order that sales may hit the target of 10,000, to make more and more students interested and active in their own National Union.

Union.

The great success of the introduction of week-end opening of the Union, and Saturday night hops, has effectively squashed the pessimists. Naturally, some adjustment of hours has had to be made, based on the experience of the experimental first few weeks—and this does not preclude further alterations if necessary. The hops have in no way interfered with the big dances and society socials, as was feared in some circles, so altogether it would seem that this is just another example, like the Wall Newspaper, of the fact that we cannot condemn a thing for all time merely because of failures or mistakes in the past.

Debates.

This term has started with a lively debate, resulting in a closely-carried decision in favour of Proportional Representation. Among the coming attractions will be the Inter-Varsity Debate, on February 20th, on, "Modern Youth is irresponsible and unintelligent in its use of spare time," and also a debate on State Medicine, in which members of the Staff will play a leading part. It is heartening to see the University voicing its opinion on such topics of vital interest, since this is only one of the ways of making our democracy a real and living thing.

World Youth Week.

The World Youth Council is holding its World Youth Week in London from March 21st—28th. It is, in its own words, "a Challenge to all the freedom-loving young people of all lands to work together; and, as a symbol of their unity of purpose, to devote World Youth Week to joint effort and international fellowship." Accordingly, the focal points of discussion and activity will be: (1) increase in the final victory effort; (2) aid for the liberated countries; (3) international youth fellowship; (4) world citizenship."

Union Notes

THE outstanding event of last term was the Mass-Radiography service, which operated in the J.C.R. on December 4th, 5th and 6th. In spite of "Finals," which began on December 5th, many of those taking the exams, took advantage of the opportunity and the figures for the three days were:—

Students—Men	580	Staff—approximately 200
Women ..	306	

The officials of the Mass-Radiography unit complimented us on the smoothness and efficiency of our organisation for these three days, and the

thanks of the Union are due, primarily to Mr. Bourne and his small band of assistants, and to all students who took part, for their punctuality, which ensured the success of the scheme.

The social life of the Union last term was another highlight. Societies have found new members and new life and the number of meetings and lectures bears witness to this healthy activity. Nine Union "Hops" were held on Saturday or Friday evenings with a considerable amount of success, numbers averaging 250. The value of this Saturday evening entertainment is considerable, both to I.S.S. and to the many students who wish to "go out" on Saturday evenings without having to pay extortionate prices for their enjoyment.

Another form of mid-day entertainment was provided by the Dramatic Society, who produced two one-act plays, which were very well attended, the entire proceeds going to I.S.S.

On the subject of I.S.S. a few words will not be out of place. Last session £40 was raised by students; so far this session £220 has been raised towards our target of £1,500. In one respect we are doing very well, but we are a long way behind our schedule. Many efforts are planned and we are hoping for the full support of all students to ensure them the success they will need.

Last session 98% of the money raised from the Universities' appeal (£4,000) went direct to relief purposes; this year 99% will go direct to relief work. Already five sanatoria have been started in France, costing between £7,000—£8,000 per annum for upkeep. One I.S.S. relief worker is in Athens and two are in Cairo; £300 has been spent on clothing, which has been sent to clothe French students; the 100,000 mark in books sent to student prisoners-of-war has long been passed; and in many other departments the work of relief has gone ahead.

Our responsibility is great and it is up to us to reach and pass our target. Exeter University College have sent us a friendly challenge, based on amount raised per head of student population. Already they have raised £300 from 400 students! Come on, Leeds, we must accept this challenge. Old Students can help by sending contributions to myself or the Editor of *The Gryphon*—and don't forget the Crossword in this issue.

Three large dances were held last term and four are planned for this term. The success of those already held has led to a demand for an extension until 12-0 mid., and I am pleased to say that this has been granted as from 16th January, 1945.

May I conclude with my heartiest congratulations to all successful finalists and my sympathy with those not so successful.

JOHN S. PARRY,

Hon. Secretary, L.U.U.

A Contribution to University Reform

IT is now just over 40 years since, by Royal Charter, the University of Leeds was constituted, "which shall be and continue one body politic and corporate with perpetual succession and a common seal," by Edward VII for the purpose of "the advancement and the dissemination of knowledge."

In this brief space of time the University has some remarkable achievements to record. Formed by the amalgamation of the Yorkshire College—embodying the extra-mural courses in Art previously run by Cambridge

University and the Yorkshire College of Science—with the already well established and now world famous School of Medicine, it now possesses six Faculties, with well over 40 distinct departments.

The University is still continuing to grow and in the post-war years the number of students may reach a total of 3,000 (1), which is approximately double the number now present. This naturally raises tremendous problems and places on students past and present the responsibility of helping to mould the form of the University and by the sensibility of their suggestions, influencing the members of the Staff responsible for this.

It is a basic assumption that the nation will need students after the war much more than it did before. It is clear that if the whole population can be employed for the purposes of destruction, and this leads to a 40% increase (2) in the volume of production, then for the equally important—task of construction this full employment can and must be continued. As to the needs of the community, it is already obvious that granted a progressive government, teachers, doctors, scientists, will be needed as never before.

Our industrial civilisation, with its emphasis on the "profit motive" and "private enterprise," has had its effect particularly on the newer universities. Whereas the older universities own large properties and had endowments given them at a time when liberalism was in vogue, our own university had to scrape for its every penny and industrialists donated sums where they considered the money likely to bring in a satisfactory return. Consequently, certain Faculties developed to be a credit to the university, while others floundered for lack of finance. This has led to an overbalance of certain Faculties in the University and the absence of others.

For example, it is noticeable that there is in Leeds no degree corresponding to the modern grades or Moral Science Tripos at Oxford and Cambridge, Philosophy, ethics and psychology and politics are not a degree course and the social sciences are relegated to the position of a diploma. The Arts Faculty, too, has been the poor relation of the University, whereas the Textile Department and Colour Chemistry Department flourishes abundantly.

Students, too, have been affected by University courses where the prime consideration in many cases is a first-class technical training and an Honours degree. Students were forced, and are still, to jettison all other interests in order to get a degree. It was only natural that their prime consideration should be to get "in the realms where they acquire a market value for their job," and that considerations of a general education should be relegated to the background.

This emphasis on technical training alone rather than the citizen-technician educated in democratic values as well as technical seems to me to be a basic weakness. (We have the terrible example of the German universities before us which were easily engulfed by the Nazis to show that the technical education alone is not enough). This also will obviate the necessity of making lectures compulsory and make it possible for a student to attend lectures outside subjects which are on his syllabus—though no doubt special lectures could be given of general interest and some would need to be reserved.

Surely the emphasis of courses should be on developing independent thinking, criticism and the scientific method rather than the assimilation of facts like a piece of blotting paper, dull routine experiments which are only explained after words and lectures that are much better read out of a book.

To work an effective lecture system it is necessary to seek the co-operation of the student, to make it controversial and stimulating and allow time for questions and discussion. The routine reading can be better done out of hours and checked by some tutorial system.

If it is the agreed that our University has primarily failed in developing the social consciousness of the students, how are we to overcome this? Certainly by encouraging the growth of such societies as the new Arts Forum, the N.U.S. Science Committee and S.R. Committee (any societies which tend to break down the narrow technical outlook), also by political and controversial discussion. But this, by itself is not sufficient. For precisely because of the social conditions prevalent, these subjects themselves become abstracted and estranged from real life, the "the arts for arts sake" and 'pure' science tends to predominate.

There is the need for a much more direct link between the town and the University. This problem has been dealt with by various authorities, particularly by Prof. Dobrée in his "Universities and Regional Life," which was given as the 25th Earl Grey Memorial Lecture at King's College, Newcastle. One point, however, I feel is of interest and that is the link between the Universities and the Youth Movements, through the Governemnt Service of Youth. Students are part of the Youth of this country; they are not only potential doctors, lawyers, etc., they are Youth. And the Universities have a value at their own level, as cultural centres of the life of the region or city.

The new Government Education Bill will increase the facilities and stimulate the interest of large numbers of Youth in education. In hundreds of different ways the student can contribute and help these young people, who will, on the whole, be of much the same age as himself, and it must be emphasised that this will be a reciprocal relationship. Young people, whether in factories or universities, are willing and eager to learn from each other. As technicians (theoretical) we may have the advantage, but as citizens in many cases the relationship will be reversed.

I feel that the universities have a mission to fulfil. The Chinese students and Jugo-Slav students have almost abolished illiteracy in the course of a war. Our job is more difficult, but no less pioneering. We have to bring our universities into the life of the people as a live cultural force. This is not, for example, to disown the value of research, but, on the contrary, by bringing the students out of the narrow circle in which they now find themselves, to open up new vistas of social responsibility, which in its turn will reflect into our universities and make them places which will be intellectual focal centres of the life of the nation.

- Reference : (1) Leeds University Union Reform Report.
(2) *The Economist*.
(3) Professor Brodetsky speaking in Leeds.
(4) Professor Dobrée : "The Universities and Regional Life."

Of Shoes and Ships and Sealing Wax

There is no truth in the rumour that *The Gryphon* is considering a Free Insurance scheme against Cafeteria coffee; nor in the rumour that the Agricultural Dept. are organising a special course in ploughing for members of the Staff.

Chemistry Dept. lecture: "Let us take water, alcohol and Epsom salts What would be the effects There are a great number of possibilities.

Write a short account of any three of the following : St. Dunstan :
"..... St. Dunstan was born in a monastery."

Overheard in the Coffee Room :

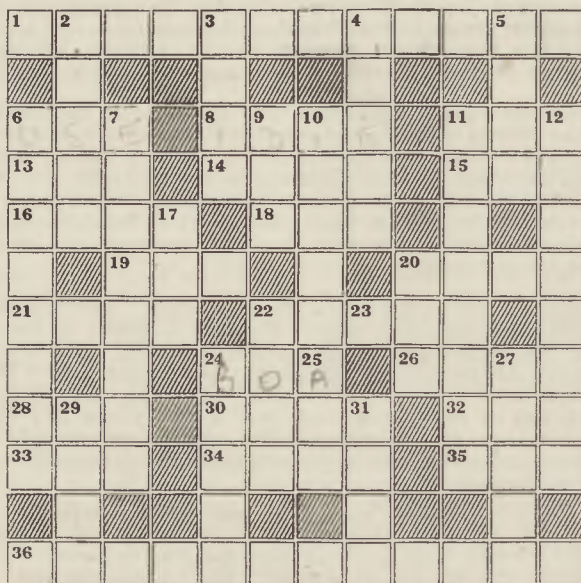
"Is he a student or an Engineer?"

Newspaper: "There are degrees in Heaven"

Then what on earth are we doing here?"

I.S.S. Crossword

THE GRYPHON will award a prize of One Guinea for the first correct solution opened on Wednesday, 7th March. Old Students are invited to send in their entries. There is an entrance fee of 6d. (P.Os. or money only, please). Address to : The Editor of *The Gryphon*, The University Union, The University, Leeds, 2. All entrance money will go to I.S.S.



Composed by CHAWMAC, December, 1944.

ACROSS.

- 1 and 18. Double-cross this extra lease of life. (4, 5, 3, 3).
6. Show Sue off to advantage. (3).
8. My own epitaph? (1, 3).
11. Greater but less than none. (3).
13. This poem has lost its heir. (3).
14. "500—about Nothing"—*Shakespeare*. (4).
15. Soc. Soc. we presume! (3).
16. This mite is irritating. (4).
18. See 1. (3).
19. This meat gets into some towns. (3).
20. A rationed assortment? (4).
21. Reporters' diet? (4).
23. 216 gallons. Some weight! (3).
24. Rather constricted. (3).
26. Bad tea? (4).
28. This gas has gone flat. (3).
30. Lasses won't rhyme with dads. (4).
32. Man's connection. (3).
34. Seen in a Congo palace. (4).
35. Not just yet! (3).
36. Darwin's golfing trouble? (1, 7, 4).

DOWN.

2. Tones violently abused. (5).
3. He spoke from a dais. (4).
4. Seen in a trip on 'bus. (5).
5. What! No Neon lamps. (4).
6. Ever in us. (Anag. 8).
7. These pictures are scratched. (8).
9. You've tar on your head. (3).
10. We hope your's will be bright. (4).
11. Calm that viate don. (8).
12. Deduce at school. (8).
17. This has kept many a secret so. (3).
20. See 17. (3).
22. This slips on the ration. (4).
24. Blast the bowls! (5).
25. She remains the same on her head. (3).
27. Lenin washed his in public. (5).
29. Before lunch, old man! (4).
31. A slimy missile. (4).

EDITOR'S ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Editor of *The Gryphon* wishes to acknowledge the following magazines. She apologises sincerely for any omissions: *The New Phineas*, *The Lodestone*, *The Gong*, *The Torch*, *The London Hospital Gazette*, *Leeds Girls' High School Magazine*.

Valentines

The Vice-Chancellor.

"The face that launched a thousand quips."—*Yank.*

President of the Union.

"Thine incorruptible spirit is in all things."—*Solomon.*

"He shall return no more to his house, neither shall his place know him any more."—*Old Testament.*

Hon. Secretary.

"A good-natured, officious fellow."—*Addison.*

"There are few ways in which a man can be more innocently employed than in getting money."—*Samuel Johnson.*

E. M. Wh-t--e-d.

"I am here on serious business and cannot engage on frivolous discussion."—*G. B. Shaw.*

T-m E--tw--d.

"And younger hearings are quite ravished,
So sweet and voluble is his discourse."

"Over the hills and through the dales have I roamed for thy sake."

University Staff.

"The chairborne forces."—*Yank.*

Executive Office.

"A little room confining mighty men."—*Shakespeare.*

Union Committee.

"A difficulty for every solution."—*Kuffner.*

"And strange to say, among the Earthen lot,
Some could articulate, while others not."—*Omar Khayam.*

C-a-l-s Be--zi.

"Remove not the ancient landmark."—*Old Testament.*

Mr. Bourn.

"I hold here an office merely, and no opinions."—*Schiller.*

No--an A--is-n.

"A wondrous handsome creature."—*Ben Jonson.*

W. K. S-v-rs.

"There is a pleasure in poetic pains which only poets know."—

Cowper.

The Union.

"Be thou my strong habitation wherein I would continually resort."—

Psalms.

Devonshire Hall.

"To bed, but not to sleep; ah! there's the rub."—*Shakespeare.*

"And malt does more than Milton can
To justify God's ways to man."—*A. E. Housman.*

Devon Matron.

"We ask and ask. Thou smilest and art still."—*M. Arnold.*

Women's Halls.

".... surrounded by suppressed and iced comportment."—*Meynell.*

Miss M'Laren.

"The time has come, the Walrus said,
To talk of many things....."—*L. Carroll.*

Sub-Warden of Oxley.

"The hearing ear and the seeing eye."—*Proverbs.*

"Pip" Ed-nd.

"His body has got too much mixed up with his soul."—

G. K. Chesterton.

R. H. Fe-n-n-ez.

"My business was song, song, song. I chirped, cheeped, trilled and
twittered."—*Browning.*

Men Freshers.

"Come hither, youths, that blush and dare not know what is desire."—

Fletcher.

R. Be-kb--e.

"For I was a witty child and had a good spirit."—*Solomon.*

Refectory.

"And dinner will be cold."—*A. E. Housman.*

Prof. Dobree.

"The life and death of Colonel Blimp."—Film title.

"And who could not sleep with the brave?"—*A. E. Housman.*

S.T.C.

"Unhappy! Shall we never more
That sweet Militia restore."—*A. Marvell.*

"C'est magnifique, mais il n'est pas le guerre."

Ga-f-r.

"Old serpent of the Nile."—*Shakespeare.*

Soc. Dips.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing."—*Pope.*

R-n-ld -ngl-nd.

"What hath the night to do with sleep?"—*Milton.*

H. P-tr--ia McG-nn.

"As beautiful as a princess
And cold as the mountain snow."—*Pope.*

An--ony Met---fe.

"A lion among ladies is a most dreadful thing."—*Shakespeare.*

A--o B-ll-d-n.

"There is nothing which has yet been contrived by man by which so
much happiness is produced, as by a good tavern or inn."—
Boswell.

Newman Society.

"Murphy, McCarthy, McGinty and McGhee."—*Ella Shields.*

M-rg-t J-hns-n.

"She's very good
And be it understood,
She commands a right good crew."—*Gilbert.*

Mrs. Whitehead.

"A pox o' your throats!
Who makes that noise there?"—*Shakespeare.*

Colour Chemists.

"Their heads were green, their hands were blue."—*E. Lear.*

-lw-n S-k-s.

"Where did you get that hat?"—Song title.

"He that loveth her loveth life."—*Ecclesiasticus*.

Cafeteria Coffee.

"It was living and it stank."—*Kipling*.

D--gl-s -t-ck.

"The potter himself is the judge."—*Solomon*.

Lunchtime Hops.

"For they went at large like horses and leapt like lambs."—*Solomon*.

I-n B-tl-r.

"Then opened I my mouth, and behold, he reached me a full cup."—*Esdra*s.

L.U.C.U.

"For by the sadness of the countenance the heart is made better."—*Ecclesiastes*.

B. G-dsby P--t.

"Satire's my weapon, but I'm too discreet
To run amok and tilt at all I meet."—*Horace*.

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Young Britain and the Colonial Policy

TO-DAY, more than ever before, the British student is faced with a grave responsibility. To the British student will be entrusted the task of succouring from the mire in which they have been slowly but surely sinking, the prestige of Britain and the good name of the British people.

The Colonial student coming to a British University for the first time is pleasantly surprised by the hospitality with which he is received. He soon discovers that by and large, the British people are totally different from the British official or European business man he encountered in the colonies, that his conception of the Briton in terms of hypocrisy and snobbery needs a radical alteration.

Reciprocally, the British student is amazed and shocked by the discovery that Britain is not loved by most of the peoples in her Colonial Empire.

It is the responsibility of the British young man and young woman to ensure that Britain's Ambassadors and Britain's Policy in the Colonies be more representative of the natural goodwill of the British people.

What is this British Policy which seems to be the cause of so much conflict and dissatisfaction? The answer emerges from the apparent paradox that the Colonies are not colonised.

U.S.A., Canada, Australia, South Africa and New Zealand were colonised and soon ceased to be colonies in the modern sense, whereas East and West Africa, East and West Indies and even the Indian Empire retain the status of colonies. The explanation is basic and simple, namely, that the colonies (*sensu stricto*) produce raw materials peculiar to themselves or to the Tropics and supply huge markets for the manufactured article.

Among the Colonial peoples, the masses are dissatisfied because of the misery of their lives due to poor incomes, malnutrition and disease; the select few—the more or less intellectually awake—are dissatisfied because they feel rather like step-children of the British Empire whose only function is to aid in the exploitation of their homeland and of the labour of their countrymen.

This "exploitation" is no empty abstraction, and is to-day being practised in varying degree by every nation possessing colonies, mandates or protectorates.

The process certainly doesn't carry a British patent.

"Exploitation" may be defined as the process whereby the wealth of the land and the labour of the people are extracted without regard to the future capacity of the land or the progress of the people except in so far as it affects the extraction of wealth.

Accepting this definition, it is evident that exploitation is not confined to colonial possessions, but has been widespread in the "home" countries as well, and this gives us the key to the better understanding of colonial exploitation.

In Britain, for example, exploitation by feudal landlords existed for centuries. With the advent of the Industrial Revolution, exploitation took a newer form and became more intense and more highly organised, but had the beneficial effects of increasing the education (in its broadest sense) demands and standard of living of the people. This was inevitable since

Britain was naturally the first market for the products of British industry. As a result, the cost of living and wages of the people rose and, therefore, the profits from purely British sources fell.

Hence expansion into the enormous field of the Colonies. The backward condition and low demands of most of its peoples were ideal for supplying the raw materials of industry at a low cost, and for a century or so conditions remained almost ideal. But a repetition of the events which occurred in Britain was taking place in the Colonies, at different rates in different sections.

Thus, the demands of the peoples in the West Indies, which were markets for the expanding trade both of Britain and U.S.A., greatly outstripped those of the West Africans. It was easy, therefore, for a new cocoa-growing industry in the latter region to undersell the long-standing West Indian industry, so that in a short time the British Government was able to witness the last agonies of a once flourishing Caribbean trade.

Such examples of a British lack of policy, which permitted entire industries to compete unprotected and eventually expire, may be multiplied endlessly, illustrating the fundamental principle of exploitation, namely, the extraction of cheap raw materials first, the welfare of the people last.

The development of plantations provide other outstanding examples. The sugar plantation areas of the West Indies, the rubber plantations of Malay and, more recently, the palm oil plantations of West Africa, serve to illustrate how the greed for wealth may supersede every regard for the common weal of the people.

The British Government has long ignored the strange economic situation of colonies which utilise most of their agricultural land for the production of export crops and in turn import most of their food and clothing ; an economy which directly and indirectly has resulted in extensive malnutrition, disease and misery among the peoples afflicted by it.

The situation has been nicely rationalised in the minds of its architects and the British public has been subtly led to believe throughout the past few centuries what Hitler's Germany has been taught more blatantly during the last decade.

Few British students have much faith in the hypothesis of the inferiority or superiority of races or in the philosophy of force, yet these have been the most potent tools of the rulers of colonial peoples.

In the Colonies, in effect, the attitude of the representative of Britain is one calculated to instil in the mind of the Colonial that he is made of lesser clay, and in most instances they have both accepted the fallacy.

But the Colonial peoples are marching onward, they are awake now more than they have ever been before.

Within the last three years or so the British Government has stirred itself and seems to be adopting a more constructive colonial policy. Very commendable schemes affecting medical and agricultural improvements have been promulgated and set in motion.

Human beings in the Colonies have the same hopes and fears, the same yearning for security and happiness as their counterparts in the Mother Country. The British students to-day will elect and control the British Government of to-morrow. They will be entrusted with a grave responsibility. Let them not betray that trust.

MARTIN SAMPATH, B.Sc., D.I.C.T.A.

North Country

THE glimmering blue distances,
Far sunlight on the woods,
After the city's crowded stress,
And swarming multitudes.

Mile after mile the wide shire runs,
Fallow and fell and tree,
From Penistone to Arkendale,
From Sedbergh to the sea.

The city swelters 'mid her mills,
And Aire flows dark between
Thousands of roofs, and the smoke kills
Or blackens all the green.

But O to both I would be true—
To Earth in shine or shower,
And to the human hearts that beat
Amid the engines' power!

W.R.C.

Bristol, 1941

CITY. O city, whole views within your crescents
Become my parallel, and invitation's mask;
Beneath your winter sky, grey dust of fall's swift scythe,
I saw song without purpose and the angels drowned.

The summer, in which you held at bay with slings birds
That came to defile your towers, to autumn gave
A splendour, white and gold, that we, weary of gaze
At noisy birds scouring at dusk the egg-shell sky,

Found kind, before winter dark in which the towers fell.
I stood them by the cold Avon, and saw reflect
From water flames and masts, moving like rose and stem
In the morning wind, and I heard from far the city's

Respiration as the buildings fell. O city,
Then and then only did I feel my flesh compressed
Within the common fall of stone, my blood flow forth
To burn upon the shaking incandescent hill.

And my life, a boy's dream lost in grey combes, assumed
The calm remoteness of a star, through time watching,
Above resounding winds of war, the age-long dark
And burning patience of cities under siege.

WILLIAM KENNETH SEVERS.



THE UNION COMMITTEE, 1944-45.

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E. S. CROSS, J. MENKART, C. HERCH, Miss A. HENDERSON, Miss E. GREENE, Miss B. ROGERS, Miss M. WILLYS, Miss A. SCHWARTZ, Miss —, NEWLANDS, R. BIRKIN, W. HOOLE, G. BAKER.

Front Row (L. to R.):

J. W. BOYER, J. C. C. RANSON, W. R. GRINT, G. C. BARBER, Miss E. M. WHITEHEAD, G. McLEAVY, J. S. PARKY, Dr. BELTON, M. A. SMITH, Miss J. BLEASDALE, O. P. EDMONDS.



Photo by Lonnergan

ACT 1.

STREETER
(J. Hyett).

CHARLESTON
(B. Gadsby Peet).

Inspector FLANNING
A. S. Metcalfe).



MISS KIRBY
(Margaret Webster)

MELANIE
(Elisabeth Fletcher)

CAPTAIN JOSHUA
(F. Wellman)

MR. BRIGGS
(Martin Ambery Smith)

CHARLESTON
(B. Gadsby Peet)

DR. KURTZ
(M. Teich)

MRS. KURTZ
(E. A. Schwarz)

Landscape : Cleveland

DIVISION in time and space, like a wave,
 Ends here, and on this beach of homecoming,
 Which, though journey's ending, is one begun,
 The world's blown foam dries in the ebbing tide,
 So that all once bitter or dear to me—
 As, once, a woman singing by a lake,
 Or wind-free gull swathed helplessly in oil
 And crying in the wave—here, by hills,
 Retrieves its splendour, as under sun
 A flower forms and breathes upon the air.

WILLIAM KENNETH SEVERS.

An Appreciation

VLADIMIR MAYAKOVSKY, 1893-1930, although acclaimed by the Soviet Union to-day as a poetic genius, is as yet unknown to most people in this country. His poems have not been favourably received by many leading critics of this country, partly perhaps, for political reasons and also because, as one "pure literary" critic put it, "he deliberately vulgarized and lowered the poetical vocabulary—to suit the vulgar, unrefined taste." These critics no doubt forget the example of Shakespeare, but let Mayakovsky himself answer this criticism. "A poet is not one who goes about with long hair and bleats of lyrical love themes. A poet is he who fears no job, however prosaic, and fears no theme. . . . Poetry is made so that without getting rid of the seriousness of your idea, you make your poetry necessary to the masses."

At the beginning of his career, although his writing possessed a certain pungency, it can merely be described as a subtle weaving together of words which conveyed no meaning to the majority of the people. One gathers that Mayakovsky tends to be sensuous, disapproves of middle-class conventionality, *e.g.*, in his poem "A Cloud in Trousers" (1913) :—

"Your thought,
 that muses on a sodden brain,
 as a fattened lackey on a greasy couch,
 I shall taunt with my heart's bloody tatters;
 satiate my insolent caustic contempt.

Gentle souls!
 You fiddle sweet loves,
 but the crude club their love on a dream,
 'Try, as I do, and wrench
 yourself inside out and be just engulfing lips!

Come and learn—
 prim graduates of the angel league,
 from boudoirs lisping in cambric."

After this type of poetry and after a period in prison for illegal activity before the Revolution, Mayakovsky developed in an anarchist vein, the hostility of the old world only tending to aggravate his uncouthness, until, so it is said, Maxim Gorki took him under his wing; it is interesting, then, to note how Mayakovsky grew with the society around him. At the time of the Revolution, "his" Revolution, as Mayakovsky conceitedly called it, a change took place in Mayakovsky. From that period forward, from the day when he first wrote his poem "Left March" for sailors of the Baltic Fleet, Mayakovsky strived continuously to bring his poetry to the people. Continuously, as Pope and Dryden have done in the past, he identified his poems with the people, made their struggle his struggle.

"I want the pen
to equal the gun,
to be listed
with iron
in industry."

Despite vicious attacks on the part of contemporaries, who considered that he was lowering his old standard as illustrated in "A Cloud in Trousers," he developed his new style. Not only in poetry did Mayakovsky use his talents, but in posters, children's verses, couplets for commercial advertisements, which were all embodied in the educational programme of the U.S.S.R. He would do anything which furthered the cause of the new Russia. Throughout the country went Mayakovsky declaiming his poems to sympathetic audiences.

Mayakovsky maintained the idea of breaking traditional metric form foreshadowed by Coleridge. Herbert Marshall points out how strange it is that Coleridge's innovation did not find its right and proper usage until over a hundred years in another language. With Mayakovsky "the real unit is the expressive gesture of the orator, the accent of meaning." Never did Mayakovsky neglect rhyming, although he rarely used it at short intervals, but even the excellent translations of Herbert Marshall, on his own admission, pale the original in this respect. The effectiveness of Mayakovsky's staccato style is well illustrated in one of his later poems, "My Soviet Passport" (1929), when he is describing the reaction of a middle-class, respectable customs official when handed his passport:—

"Those very officious gentlemen
take
that red skinned passport
of mine
Take—
like a bomb
take—like a hedgehog,
like a razor
double-edge stropped,
take
like a rattlesnake
huge and long
with at least
20 fangs
poison-tipped.

Although most of his works are about topical events of 20 years ago, they maintain that freshness characteristic of good poetry. Naturally his works are about typically Soviet occurrences, but their value as poetry is none the less to the English reader, so it is to be hoped they achieve some measure of popularity in this country.

READ—"Mayakovsky and his Poetry," compiled by Herbert Marshall,
Published by the Pilot Press.

D. N. UNDERWOOD.

Society and Club Notes

DRAMATIC SOCIETY

Since the beginning of the session the Dramatic Society has undertaken the production of two one-act plays as well as the revival of last session's production of "Thunder Rock." The two one-act plays were "The Shewing up of Blanco Posnet," by George Bernard Shaw, and "Shall We Join the Ladies," by J. M. Barrie. Their purpose was to introduce new members of the Society to the problems of production and stage management as well as to give "Freshers" experience in acting. The reception of the plays proved that this experiment was justified. Accordingly, this policy will be continued.

The principal production this session will be "The Alchemist," by Ben Jonson. It is hoped that the play will be ready for production early in March. At the beginning of this term the Dramatic Society, working in conjunction with the Regional Committee for Adult Education in H.M. Forces, revived "Thunder Rock," by Robert Ardrey, so that it should form part of a programme of drama education given to members of the American Forces attending a short course in the University.

The resumption of long courses in the University encourages the Society to hope that increased interest in the drama will enable it to undertake more ambitious plays in the future. One-act plays will be given during this and the Summer term. Suggestions for productions of any sort are always welcome and should be addressed to the Secretary, who will bring them before the Committee.

J. L. HYETT, *Secretary*.

L.U. RUGBY UNION FOOTBALL CLUB

The Rugger Club's activities for this season started off well with the usual practises, which attracted an exceptionally large number of Freshmen as well as old members. Keeness as well as plenty of talent was displayed and good use of these was made in filling up the gaps caused by old members leaving. In the 1st XV one or two weaknesses in the backs were apparent in the first few games, due to inexperience, but confidence came with the process of settling down, so that now the back division is playing quite well together. The forwards are quite sound and are playing very well in the loose, though we were weakened in set scrums for most of the games last term by the loss through injury of our able hooker.

Leeds has won all three Christie games played so far. The two home games against Manchester and Liverpool Universities were hard, fast games, with the result in the balance right up to the final whistle, being won by a very narrow margin in each case. The match against Liverpool University, away, found Leeds on very good form and we obtained a much more decisive win of 16 points to 3. We still have to play Manchester University, away, this term, and should we win, as we naturally hope to, it would seem that Leeds will retain the cup for the second year in succession, last year being the first time in 22 years the cup has come to Leeds.

The 1st XV and "A" XV, in addition to Saturday fixtures, have played quite a few Wednesday games also. The 1st XV have won 8 of their 13 games played and the "A" XV half of theirs, and I hope this success will be kept up for the remainder of the season.

A. A. CLARK (*Hon. Fixture Secretary*).

LEEDS UNIVERSITY BOAT CLUB.

The Autumn term was a busy one for the Boat Club. The enthusiasm of Freshers had to be maintained and Faculty crews had to be trained for the Inter-Faculty races, which, held on December 9th, showed a high standard of rowing. This year the club celebrates its 25th anniversary and special effort was given to the organisation of the Club Dinner, which was held on the same day as the Inter-Faculty Finals. We were pleased to welcome the Vice-Chancellor, the President of King's College Boat Club (Cambridge) and many old members—68 members enjoyed a very pleasant evening.

The present term will be devoted to the arduous task of "making" the University crews, and the Captain, Mr. Berczi, deserves the thanks of all members for his unrelenting toil in this connection.

T.E.

WOMEN'S BOAT CLUB

Since writing the last notes two major events have occurred in the annals of L.U.W.B.C.

The first is the memorable week-end spent in Durham, when Leeds 1st and 2nd crews rowed Whitelands College—towards the end of last June. Both our crews had been completely re-organised at the beginning of the term, but some keen and hard practising, coupled with good coaching, had been put in. It was our first away fixture and everyone was a little anxious. We had heard reports of our opponents. By the courtesy of Hatfield College we were able to have a practice on the Friday night, soon after arriving in Durham, but it was definitely not a success, so we abandoned it and sought fields anew.

The races were on Saturday morning; it was dull and damp and seemed doubly so to us. The 1st crew, after rowing up to the start, felt considerably better. They made a fair get-away, rowed well in the succeeding "ten" and took the lead, which they held for the rest of the race. Unfortunately Whitelands had a spot of trouble with one of their seats, but stuck it, put up a good show and declined an offer to row again.

On the whole the 2nd crew race was far more exciting. Both crews appeared fairly evenly matched and both caught a magnificent "crab," but good coxing pulled the Leeds crew together and they took her home with a length to spare. We were entertained to lunch and tea at the College and very much appreciated the hospitality so generously given.

Coming to the Christmas term, the clubs suffered a large influx of Freshers and the main event has been the Inter-Faculty Race. Crews were made up as evenly as possible and most Faculties were represented. In the end we had nine crews on the water, rowing in tubs over $3\frac{1}{4}$ furlongs. The races were held on Wednesday, 15th November, and Saturday, 18th November. Much promising new material came to light. In the final a Medical crew rowed a Social Science, which resulted in a win for the Medics. This crew was unfortunate enough to lose its most active member just before the finals, but the vacant place was capably filled and the crew pulled well together. The coxing was mainly done by members of L.U.B.C. to the mutual satisfaction of both clubs; the one as regards performance, the other as to equipment. The club is greatly indebted to the Vice-Chancellor for presenting us with a cup for the Women's Inter-Faculty Races.

In conclusion, I would say that a very poor view will be taken of members not turning up on Sunday afternoons during the Easter term—I know it's cold, but rowing makes you warm and the Aire never freezes!

MARGARET W. JOHNSON.

THE ECONOMICS SOCIETY

During the last session the Society has been active and we are very pleased to find the 1st year students taking such great interest. We have continued our fortnightly works visits, which have included Kirkstall Forge, Quarry Hill Flats, Patons & Baldwins, a tannery and other places. During the first term we had a series of discussions on Reconstruction, introduced by members of the Society. Speakers were also included in the programme—one of whom was Creech-Jones, M.P., who gave us an interesting talk on British Imperialism.

The programme for the coming year should have a wide appeal; and we would welcome new members from other Departments.

D.B.W.

RHYTHM CLUB

Up to now the Rhythm Club has had a successful year and is very stable financially. The membership of 160 has exceeded all expectation and, consequently, two meetings a week have been arranged.

Unfortunately, due to several misunderstandings, last term a new committee was elected, and it may be said that they are settling in to their work very well.

The jam sessions seem to have been popular and contacts are being made to secure more guest artistes to appear in them. At the appearance of Derek Dunning, winner of the "Melody Maker" individual awards for clarinet and tenor saxophone, the attendance was over 200, and the general attendance at meetings is in the region of 100.

A few informal lunchtime hops have been organised during the last two terms, on the appropriation of the panatrope by the Dramatic Society, and these will continue to be arranged whenever necessary.

The jazz-swing band is still very strong and the Freshers are well to the fore on both sides. Several of them have remarkable ingenuity with ideas for the production of programmes, one of them being regular record "request" days. The Rhythm Club band, although having lost its excellent pianist, is still progressing; they have played at several hops and socials and also at dances at the "Pudding School" (Yorkshire College of Housecraft).

We have also lost a valuable member to His Majesty's Force in the person of Mr. A. Barnett. He was an able treasurer and president and we wish him the best of luck and a safe return.

R.P.P.

The University Players ?

IN January of this year members of the American Forces attended a short course on English and American drama, given in the University.

Several members of the Dramatic Society were asked to take part in discussions on approach to drama, and one such discussion contained some lively things on the frankly professional attitude to drama which characterises many American Universities. In America there are departments of drama, which include speech training, in arts faculties, and the professors and lecturers are themselves graduates, usually with professional experience of the stage. One of our American guests criticised the "amateur" nature of the usual approach in the English University, and suggested that if a play was good enough to go on before a University audience it was also good enough to take on tour during the Summer vacations. This, he said, was common practice in America. He suggested, therefore, that instead of a dramatic society, as such, there should be a company under the title of "The University Players," preferably with a paid producer who, during term time, could undertake speech training and the production of plays within the University.

This is a suggestion which Leeds might well notice. We have as good a theatre as most universities, and such a policy, original for England, might lead to this University becoming the focus of drama in the North, with an annual drama festival.

J. L. HYETT, *Dramatic Society*.

SOCIALIST SOCIETY

Six delegates were sent to the University Labour Federation 25th Annual Conference at New Year. During a very successful conference a fine policy for the coming year was worked out, which will be reflected in the work of the Socialist Society this term.

The important place of the Training Colleges is shown by the suggested change of our name to Student Labour Federation. Peter Chapple, Chairman of the Leeds Socialist Society, was elected Chairman of the U.L.F. for the coming year.

This term we are holding a campaign on India in conjunction with the S.C.M., at which S. A. Dange, the President of the All India Trades Union Congress, is to speak. Later in the term there will be a series of lectures on Nationalisation, opened by Hugh Lawson, Common Wealth M.P. for Skipton, and we hope to arrange an address by a prominent representative of the mining industry.

The present term began with the sale of 200 copies of *Student Forward*, the U.L.F. Magazine. It is hoped later to arrange a series of discussion groups around controversial articles in *Student Forward*.

The Society is very much concerned with all student problems and University Reform in connection with wider Youth problems will form a considerable part of our programme.

PAM SARSBY.

Hostel Notes

OXLEY HALL

Terms come and go! After the concentrated labour of the Autumn term the Finalists and 2nd Year students have waded through a series of examination papers and now enter both a new academic and a new calendar year.

In spite of these strenuous efforts Oxley's social life has not been seriously affected. The Common Room was filled to capacity with guests and students on the musical evening. The tea dance proved even more popular than usual and invitations had to be restricted; we hope that those who were disappointed will be able to attend the dance this term. To the accompaniment of much noise and sliding in stockinged feet the Cubs once again enjoyed their Christmas treat and our Fancy Dress party evoked great amusement and ingenuity: from among the various "Advertseiments" our guests selected "Mackintosh's Toffees" as prize-winners. After being entertained by the rest of Hall in "Can the Leopard.....?" the first year students showed talent and enthusiasm in their presentation of the "Rehearsal."

As usual, Devonshire Hall visited us *en masse* for their annual Carol Evening. The maestro, Mr. O. P. Edmonds, "conducted" "Hail Smiling Morn" at Oxley for the last time, after a truly vigorous and practised selection. We hope to hear H.O.R. this term.

We were very disappointed that so few people came to Oxley Debate last term, especially when so controversial a subject was chosen. H.O.R. challenged Oxley to a hockey match; this challenge was readily accepted, but the match has yet to take place.

Soon we shall be making preparations for the big event of this term—the Women's Social. The new session started well with a very successful whist drive, which proved to be extremely popular.

University Intelligence

UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS

Gift to the Physical Chemistry Department.

The endowment for a number of years by Messrs. Brotherton & Co. Ltd., of a Research Lectureship in Physical Chemistry, and the gift by Mr. Charles Brotherton of £1,000 for apparatus and equipment in the Department of Physical Chemistry, are particularly welcome at this time. Modern aspects of Chemistry are advancing so rapidly that it is essential that in our Universities there should be men devoting a considerable time to the development and teaching of the newest aspects of the subject. For example, the chemistry of polymeric substances, that is, of plastics, has now become a special section of general chemistry, demanding new methods of experimental and theoretical approach. In the past, University Chemistry Departments have been greatly hampered in the scope of their laboratory teaching by the lack of suitable equipment. Modern electrical, optical and spectroscopic methods, the use of high pressure and catalytic methods are profoundly modifying both academic and industrial research work, and it is high time that students in their undergraduate years were introduced to these modern advances.

It is generally agreed that the future of British industry depends to a large extent on the training by the Universities of scientists with initiative and imagination, who can take leading positions in the wider industrial fields. This can be done only if undergraduate training is planned on generous lines. Students must be introduced to modern methods at the beginning of their University courses and allowed to develop in the laboratories initiative and creative ability, which will stand national industry in good stead in the future.

It is with such developments in mind that the University has received with very great gratitude these further generous gifts from Mr. Charles Brotherton and from the firm of Brotherton & Co. Ltd.
30/12/44.

UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS

Increased Accommodation for Textile Industries Department.

Systematic scientific research on wool and related fibres, as well as on the processes of the wool textile industry, began at Leeds University in 1921. Research underwent a considerable expansion in 1928, when the Worshipful Company of Clothworkers initiated the research grant of £3,000 per annum. Further expansion has proceeded ever since then, with the help of the Rockefeller Trustees and private firms. More recently, too, the International Wool Secretariat has housed three research workers in the Department.

All these developments have strained the laboratory accommodation to the utmost, for textile technology, which was largely non-scientific in 1921, did not require the facilities normally available in science departments. In 1928, temporary accommodation was provided by the use of an army hut, erected about 1921, and used until then by the British Silk Research Association. More recently (1933), a lecture room was converted into a laboratory and use has since had to be made of one of the Dyeing Department Laboratories. Even with this help the position is still extremely serious as regards accommodation for research students.

In addition, through the research work carried out in the past 20 years, textile technology has been transformed into an applied science, and it is essential that the new generation of technologists shall have the same facilities as the research staff.

Finally, with the advances in Textile Chemistry, Textile Physics and the scientific aspects of Textile Technology, adequate laboratory accommodation must be provided for undergraduates.

Through its research work on wool and related fibres the Department has established a high international reputation in both pure and applied science, and increasing advantage is being taken of the knowledge and experience of members of the staff by the industry. Those who are acquainted with the needs of the Textile Department, as well as its achievements, will no doubt wish to assist the University in building the new laboratories, which are essential if the Textile Industry is to be served as well in the future as it has been in the past. Towards the total sum needed (about £22,000), £5,000 has already been received £2,500 from the Tootal Broadhurst Lee Company Limited and £2,500 from Imperial Chemical Industries Limited (Dyestuffs Division).

December, 1944.

Leeds University Old Students' Association

NEWS OF INTEREST TO OLD STUDENTS

DICKINSON.—A new book by R. E. Dickinson, Reader in Geography at University College, London, is announced as forthcoming in Kegan Paul's series: "The International Library of Sociology and Social Reconstruction." It will be called *Regions of Germany*.

HOOPER.—Dr. A. G. Hooper has been appointed to the Chair of English at the University of Stellenbosch, South Africa.

ILLINGWORTH.—William Illingworth (History, 1919–1922, M.A., 1923) has written for the Durham County Council a book for private distribution entitled *The Producer's Part in Youth Drama*.

JESSOP.—Mr. T. E. Jessop, Ferens Professor of Philosophy at University College, Hull, whose name appeared in the New Year's Honours List, has written a booklet for the use, primarily, of Service padres, under the title *The Christian Institutions*.

WOLEDGE.—Geoffrey Woledge has been appointed Librarian of the London School of Economics, University of London, and has already taken up his duties there.

MARRIAGE

WHITWORTH-WILMSHURST.—Lieut. Adrian Whitworth to Evelyn Wilmhurst at St. Mary's Cathedral, Edinburgh, on December 2nd, 1944. Both Mr. and Mrs. Whitworth were members of the Library Staff and are at present both on war service.

DEATH

PICKLES.—Dr. Harold Dobson Pickles, Medical Officer of Health for Masham, died in December, 1944. He was the son of Dr. J. J. Pickles, of Leeds, and was educated at the School of Medicine. He served in the last war and later set up in practice in Leeds and Westerham, Kent; latterly he had established himself in his home county, at Masham.

KILLED IN ACTION

DENTON.—Lieut. Frank Denton, of the Royal Artillery, has been reported killed in action in Holland. He was born in Leeds, took his degree at the University and served as a teacher in Leeds before joining the Army. At the Parish Church he was well known as principal alto. To his wife and parents we desire to express our deepest sympathy in their loss.

Notes from Headquarters

Christmas Function.

Our 22nd Annual Christmas Re-union was held in the Refectory on Saturday, December 16th, 1944. For the sixth (and we hope the last) time it took the form of a luncheon, which, in spite of increased difficulties of supply, proved excellent. Ninety-seven members and guests were present and the gathering was ably presided over by the Pro Vice-Chancellor, Professor W. P. Milne, in the regretted but unavoidable absence of the Vice-Chancellor.

Our guests were Mr. W. L. Andrews, Editor of *The Yorkshire Post and Leeds Mercury*, and Mrs. Andrews, Squadron-Leader Apperley, R.C.A.F., representing Canadian Forces, Lieut.-Colonel Bonamy Dobrée, representing the Imperial Forces, and Mr. G. McLeavy, President of the Union.

After the loyal toast we paid a silent tribute to the memory of Mr. Wheeler, Professor Connal, Professor Priestley and all members who had died during the past year. "The University" was proposed by Major Milner, Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons and Chairman of Ways and Means. He suggested that there should be a much closer association between the University and industry and also that Old Students might help in the development of the University by giving financial assistance. In reply the Pro Vice-Chancellor outlined the University report on post-war development, details of which were published in *The Yorkshire Post* last June, and endorsed Major Milner's suggestions. His most lucid résumé of the report so interested his hearers that probably no one, except perhaps his wife, realised that he had exceeded both the speed limit and the time limit.

Mr. G. L. Sharpe, proposing the toast of "The Guests," testified to our pleasure in having with us such distinguished representatives of those who are giving their time and strength and often their lives so that we, with the rest of the world, may have a chance to survive and work out our plans for a better and fuller life.

Mr. Andrews, Squadron-Leader Apperley and Lieut.-Colonel Dobrée each replied on behalf of his own particular sphere and expressed great pleasure at being with us.

"The O.S.A." was proposed by the President of the Union. He told us that the Union also had drawn up a report on post-war development of the University and that rather to his surprise he found that it corresponded in almost every point with the main report—a fact which surely augurs well for the future. Professor Hemingway, Chairman of Committee, responded.

Last but not least was the toast to "Absent Friends," proposed by our immediate Past President, Professor Barbier, in brief but choice terms, which must have found an echo in all our hearts.

The traditional KU-MA-TI ended one of the longest but most interesting gatherings we have had. Unfortunately the attendance at the Annual General Meeting was, in consequence, smaller than usual.

Social Activities.

Members are reminded that they are invited to attend the receptions at the beginning of courses organised at the University for Servicemen by the Regional Committee for Adult Education in H.M. Forces, and to join in certain of the activities planned. This affords a splendid opportunity of getting to know more of our friends from overseas. We cannot notify everyone, but we will arrange for particulars to be forwarded to any member on request to the O.S.A.

MINUTES of the 22nd Annual General Meeting of the O.S.A., held in Refectory at 3-30 p.m. on Saturday, December 16th, 1944, following the annual luncheon.

Present : Seventeen members.

Chairman : Owing to the unavoidable absence of the President, Mr. Mouat Jones, Professor Hemingway took the chair.

1. **Minutes.** The Minutes of the 21st Annual General Meeting were read, with the exception of the Secretaries' Report, which had already been printed in *The Gryphon*, and were approved and signed.

Business arising out of the Minutes. The Secretaries reported that the messages to Professor Grant, Professor Connal and Mr. Wheeler from the 21st Annual Meeting, had been sent and that all had replied, expressing their thanks and appreciation.

2. **Hon. Secretaries' Report.** Mr. Ferguson presented the Secretaries' Report for 1944, as follows :—

"This is the first year of our majority and although your Committee has not found it necessary to meet more than three times during this period, there has been evident in its deliberations a looking-forward to a future of increased activity rather than a mere determination to hold our own. The enrolment of new members has almost trebled last year's number, as the Hon. Treasurer's Report will show in more detail.

"In addition to Service losses, of which we have not a complete record, we deeply regret the death of three great friends of the Association, Mr. Wheeler and Professor Connal, early in the year, and Professor Priestley.

"The 21st Birthday Luncheon, on December 18th, 1943, was a memorable event, at which close on a hundred people were present. There was a longer list of toasts than usual and a high standard was reached by the speakers.

"The Committee decided that, as the war in the West was likely to end in 1945, we should invite representatives from as many English-speaking countries from overseas as possible to be our guests at this year's luncheon. Unfortunately most of them are so busy at present that they have been unable to get leave to attend.

"In conclusion, we wish to thank all who have helped us throughout the year, particularly that invaluable Recruiting Officer, the H.P."

The Report was adopted.

3. Hon. Treasurer's Report. Mr. Grist, the Treasurer, was unable to stay to the meeting and his Report was read by Mr. G. L. Sharpe, the Honorary Auditor. He reported a loss on the year of £1 2s. 1d., as against a profit of £53 18s. 2d. in the previous year, the difference being mainly due to the increased number of *The Gryphons* published during the year. He also reported that £150 of the Life Subscriptions received had been invested in National Savings Certificates, but that there was some doubt as to whether the Association would be allowed to hold these.

There was a profit on the House Account for the year of £20 9s. 9d., making a total balance in hand on this account £63 1s. 9d.

New Life Members during the year were 62 and new Annual Members 32

It was proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. Luscott and carried, that the Report be adopted.

4. Election of Officers. The Chairman reported the death of one of our Past Presidents and Vice-Presidents, Professor Connal, during the year. He also announced that the Committee had put forward the name of Professor Milne as a Vice-President. It was proposed by Miss G. M. Smith and seconded by Miss Benton and carried unanimously that Professor Milne be elected.

The Chairman then drew attention to the fact that the Committee of the previous year had been over strength, consisting of 16 members in addition to the Union representatives, whereas the rules of the Association provided for 12. Dr. Bettison and Dr. Dent had resigned and Miss Glass had married and left Leeds. It was proposed by Mr. Fearnley and seconded by Mr. Johnson that the remaining 13 members of the Committee be re-elected, and this was carried.

There was no other change in the Officers, the complete list for 1945 being :—

President :

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR, B. MOUAT JONES, D.S.O.

Past Presidents and Vice-Presidents :

Emeritus Professor GILLESPIE.

Emeritus Professor BARBIER.

Vice-Presidents :

Emeritus Professor GOUGH.

Miss ROBERTSON.

Mrs. EASTWOOD.

Mr. G. L. SHARPE.

Chairman of Committees

Honorary Treasurer

Joint Hon. Secretaries

O.S.A. Editor

Honorary Editor

Professor JAMIESON.

Miss SILCOX.

Dr. S. E. J. BEST.

Professor MILNE.

Professor A. HEMINGWAY.

Mr. W. R. GRIST.

Miss D. E. BROADBENT.

Mr. A. E. FERGUSON.

Mr. F. BECKWITH.

Mr. G. L. SHARPE.

Committee :

Mrs. E. E. BIBBY.

Mrs. C. W. GOODE.

Miss I. MILNES.

Miss D. QUARTON.

Mrs. R. E. TUNBRIDGE.

Mr. L. W. K. FEARNLEY.

Dr. W. A. SLEDGE.

Miss R. A. KAYE.

Miss B. NAVEY.

Mrs. R. SPENCE.

Miss D. F. STONE.

Dr. A. H. EASTWOOD.

Mr. A. RAMSDEN.

Together with two Representatives to be elected by the
University Union.

5. **Part-time Students.** The question of part-time students of the University becoming members of the O.S.A. was discussed. It was pointed out that the Association's rules were not very clear as regards who were eligible for membership. The meeting felt that very few part-time students, other than Law students, who usually took a degree, were likely to wish to join and, on Mr. Fearnley's suggestion, it was agreed that any application by a part-time student should be dealt with by the Committee.

6. **Honorary Membership.** The Secretaries announced that the Committee had during the past year invited Mr. Hilliard, the Hall Porter, to become an Honorary Member of the O.S.A. in recognition of the excellent service rendered by him in securing new members, and Mr. Hilliard had accepted the invitation with much pleasure. No provision was made in the rules for Honorary Membership, but it was felt that the circumstances were exceptional. The meeting approved this action.

There was no other business and the meeting closed.

ENGAGEMENTS

GORDON H. BYGRAVE, B.Sc., A.C.G.I., of New Barnet, and MARGARET H. PYRAH, B.A. (Edu.). December 23rd, 1944.

R. J. ASPLEY (Engineering Dept., 1943 —) to D. HELLEWELL (Land Army).

BETTY M. BALDOCK (English, 1941-44) to ANTHONY WATSON, of Hastings, Sussex.

MARRIAGE

PEASE-DUFTON.—At Emmanuel Church Plymouth, on Saturday, Sept. 17th, 1944, Eric Pease, L.D.S. (Dental, 1937-42), to Nancy Joan Dufton (Dental, 1941).

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT, 1943-44

HOUSE ACCOUNT

GENERAL ACCOUNT

Examined and found correct.

(Signed) G. L. SHARPE.