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THE GRYPHON

The Journal of the University of Leeds



February, 1942

THIRD SERIES
Volume 7 Number 3

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The National Union of Teachers is the largest PROFESSIONAL organisation in Britain. It is accepted by Parliament, by the Board of Education, by Local Education Authorities, and by other States as representative of the whole of the Teaching Profession in this country.

Membership is open to ALL qualified teachers, in whatever type of work they are engaged, and includes University, Technical and Secondary Teachers, in addition to the great mass of primary teachers in the country.

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In September, 1939, the Union initiated a policy of Service Hospitality for all teachers, organised an emergency scheme of sub-associations to minister to the necessities of evacuated teachers, commenced the issue of a monthly bulletin of information to all educational institutions, and planned its own administrative machinery to deal with normal case work and, in addition, the difficult special cases due to war conditions :—Students difficulties of all kinds, educational problems in evacuating, neutral and receiving areas, Salaries, Pensions, Tenure, Billeting, Holidays, Travelling Vouchers, Relief for Evacuated Householders and many other matters that demanded immediate attention and the effective use of resources.

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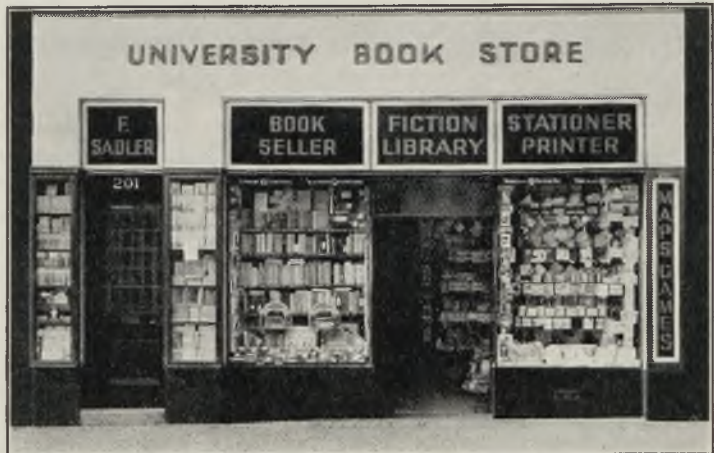
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The Gryphon

THE JOURNAL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS

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

Editorial

" Physician, Heal thyself."

IF there is an unpleasant reprimand to be given, it usually falls to the lot of the *Gryphon* Editor to administer it. Whether this is because other people have to attack the offenders verbally while the Editor can lurk behind a barrage of words, or because the publicity of print has a more chastening effect, we are not prepared to say. True to form, we have a complaint this month—it is that bedraggled perennial, Apathy.

No-one knows better than we that this word has been appearing in *Gryphon* Editorials since the days of horse-trams. In past years every Faculty has been pilloried in due season—and has deserved it. This time it is the Medical students who are standing trial—or, if you prefer it, are on the dissecting table. We are perfectly well aware that we lay ourselves open to abuse from Medics. by writing this, but we feel that even this would be better than nothing. Complaints are prevalent in all quarters of lack of co-operation and an unsympathetic self-centred attitude towards Union affairs. Anyone might be excused for thinking that the University was divided somewhat in the manner of a pre-war cricket match—Medical School versus The Rest. The matter, however, is not even so well-balanced as that. As things stand, the Union is expected to do the work and the Medical School to enjoy the ensuing privileges.

For ourselves we need only instance their attitude to the *Gryphon* itself, though many other examples will immediately occur to most people. Out of a possible six or seven hundred copies bought by the University, sales to the Medical School average *nine* per issue. We are informed that this is due to the poor quality of the publication, which "just isn't worth a tanner." May we suggest that we are sure it would be vastly improved if we had a few contributions from the Medics. themselves instead of mere destructive criticisms—invariably verbal. Personally, we think most of the copy is of excellent quality, but if it does not suit the taste of the future M.B., the remedy is in his own hands.

Enough of this unwonted (but not unwarranted) didacticism. These are grim times indeed ; this issue endeavours to be a reminder and a promise of the gay.

Notes and Comments

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

Overseas Students.

The Annual Reception for Overseas Students was held on Thursday, November 6th. The meeting was quite informal and friendly. Mr. Benesch kept everyone amused with his monologue: "Reminiscences of my first weeks in England," and his impressions with musical accompaniment, of a day in the University.

Czechoslovakian Film.

On January 24th a Czech film is to be shown in the Riley Smith Hall. It is an M.O.I. film and proceeds will go to the Anglo-Refugee. It is hoped that all students will give it their support.

Saturday Night Socials.

Most students will be extremely pleased to hear that a series of five Saturday Night Socials are being arranged. They will take place in the Union Social Room, but the whole building will be open, including the Cafeteria. You can enjoy yourself and feel that you are doing your good turn at the same time, as the proceeds of admission to the Socials will go to the International Students' Service, which allocates funds for Student Prisoners of War.

Leeds University Broadcast.

It's all very hush-hush as yet, but we are in the process of arranging a broadcast from Leeds Students to the Empire. We don't want to count any chickens or anything, but we do feel that it would be a good thing if it could be accomplished.

Gift to the University.

Once again the students have to thank Colonel Tetley, the Pro-Vice Chancellor, for his very generous gift of £85,000 to the University.

N.U.S. Conference.

"Students and the War" was the subject of an N.U.S. Conference held in London on January 3rd. Leeds appeared to be well to the forefront with their schemes for Women Students' National Service. There were a dozen or so Leeds students there—there should have been more. A Leeds student assisted the B.B.C. in making a broadcast report of the proceedings in German.

Yorkshire Novelist.

Miss Phyllis Bentley, the prominent novelist, visited the University and the University Union on January 12th. Miss Bentley was gathering material for an article in her "Yorkshire" series for the "Yorkshire Post." After observing a typical lecture and tutorial, and touring the Textile Department and Colour Chemistry among others, Miss Bentley met a number of Union officials informally for a short but delightful chat. Everyone who met her was impressed by her unaffected charm and insight.

Anglo-Soviet Exhibition.

This has been in hand for some weeks. We are hoping to hold it this term but material is proving a difficulty. All available sources have been investigated but have yielded little more than the usual tank and Red Army type of picture. Any suggestions?

Union Library.

The library in the Union will be opened this term. All enquiries should be referred to the Librarian, Miss O. Wilkinson. The magazines there are now all bought at the suggestion of Union members and a number of new books are to be purchased in the near future.

Gramophone Records.

Provided that the expenditure is justified by support, it may be possible to start a library of classical gramophone records for the Union. Suggestions will be welcomed from anyone with genuine ideas on the subject.

"Gryphon" Box.

Will students please note that the box labelled *Gryphon* near the men's pigeon-holes in the Union is not a receptacle for empty cigarette packets, Library overdue notices, or love-letters from the "girl-before-last." Strange as it may seem, it is the box for *Gryphon* contributions. These latter should not be put in the file for *Gryphon* contributions in the *Gryphon* Office. Indeed, no-one but the *Gryphon* Committee and the Wall Newspaper Staff should enter the room at all. We are thinking of conscripting the next intruder to carry away the thousands of sheets of discarded copy (?).

(Will the anonymous author of "Students, Politics, and the Community, or the 'Silly-Clever Age'" please see the Editor as soon as possible.)

Union Notes

One of the biggest days in the Union's Session is the Annual General Meeting, the attendance has been sadly lacking in the last year or so and it is hoped that this year the Riley-Smith will be filled to capacity.

The A.G.M. is the time when all the Officers of the Union are on show and you can record approval of their work or otherwise.

Also present will be the future President, as the candidates for this office will address the meeting in turn.

The most important matter which is facing us this term is the Presidential and the Open Elections. It is of vital importance to the welfare of the University Union that all its members should take an active interest in these elections. Propose or second someone worthy of election, be proposed, but above all, VOTE. The poll for the election of our President, who holds the most important and responsible position in the Union, should be 100% of the electorate. In these war years the traditions of the Leeds Union must be continued on the highest plane; this devolves on to the people you put into office, make YOUR VOTE COUNT.

The Red Cross Penny-a-week Scheme is failing miserably. Schools, factories, workshops, isolated communities, streets, and pubs., are making continued and worthy contributions to the Fund week after week. The Leeds University Union, consisting of approximately 1,600 members, has between October and the end of December given about £11. The actual weekly contribution from all 1,600 should be £6 13s. 4d., or £213 a Session. We are struggling to collect 15% of this total. Every Department has its own box, why not add *your* meg?

An important step taken by the U.C. to help on the Student War Effort can now be announced. The Union Building is to be developed immediately into a modified Rest Centre. The actual modification is that it will be more of a Clearing Centre, whereby homeless people after an air raid on this district, come to the Union Building to rest and then to be transported to Rest Centres out of the Target Area. This scheme will entail the manning of the Centre by Students, work which will be undertaken by the women who have registered under the University Women's War Work Scheme. The Men Students of course are fully occupied with U.T.C. and the U.A.S. The only way that this scheme will affect the building pre-blitz is that there will be a room under the stage used as a storeroom for blankets, etc., and this will of course be kept under lock and key. Post-blitz it is only anticipated that a few rooms such as the Social Room and the Cafeteria will be needed, but it may be necessary to close the whole building as a temporary measure.

Women Students in War-Time

COMMITTEE :—*Chairman* : President of the Union.
Hon. Secretaries : Misses Heap and Temple.
Youth Service Corps Representative : Miss Brooke.
Union Rest Centre Representative : Miss Gray.
W.V.S. Camouflage Representative : Miss Heap.
Red Cross Representative : Miss Scott (Staff).
Play Centre Representative : Miss Nichol.
Education for the Troops Representative : Miss Temple.
M.W.R.C. Representative : Miss Blythe.
Miss Howitt.
In an advisory capacity : Misses Hibgame and Wilcher.

A general meeting was called in the Riley Smith Hall in December of all women students to discuss the voluntary scheme for war-work organised by the Union Committee, which had been operating over a small section of volunteers, mostly from the hostels during the term. Women members of the staff were invited to be present.

The President of the Union addressed the meeting from the chair, and again stressed the policy which had been mutually adopted by the students of this country. This policy involved an equal emphasis upon three spheres of University life in war-time ; academic work, Union activities, and National Service and Training. Leading women students then reported on the particular branch of war work for which they had been responsible in the voluntary scheme. There were questions from the floor and many new suggestions.

There followed a general discussion from the floor on the relative merits of a compulsory or voluntary system of work for women students. Some of the arguments which succeeded in passing a motion in favour of compulsion were that compulsion would assist the executive organisation ; that it would ensure complete co-operation of all students ; that it would equalise in some measure the obligations of the women with the compulsory military training of the men students ; that in the present situation it would be the only suitable system in view of the need for service of all kinds in the town. The motion was finally proposed, seconded, and carried by over a two-thirds majority, " that this meeting of the women students of Leeds University Union is of the opinion that each woman student should be compelled to devote a number of hours a week to either one or more branches of the work organised by Leeds University Union, or to National Service in their own locality."

There can be no doubt whatever that the majority of the women students were keen to begin useful work, and that many of them favoured compulsion in order to eliminate difficulties of including the few backsliders. The meeting closed after the election of a representative organising committee.

The Vice-Chancellor was informed by the President of the Union of the resolution which had been carried, and expressed his great pleasure and approval at this evidence of the keenness for a scheme of social work for women students. The Council of the University was immediately informed by the Vice-Chancellor, and expressed unanimous approval of the scheme and hoped that it would receive 100 per cent. support.

Registration of all women students has taken place, and at the time of going to press only 60 out of the 362 women working at the University have failed to register. Similar registration took place at the Medical School under the guidance of Miss Blythe and the M.W.R.C. Full choice of work was given and exemptions granted to a very few students with unusual obligations at home or physical disability. Many students were found already to be doing the minimum of three hours a week upon which the Committee decided, either on night telephone duty, or in their own locality.

An enquiry bureau was arranged for the first fortnight of term, and the Debates Notice Board will be used in future for all the lists and arrangements. It is hoped at the moment of going to press that there will be a detailed list published for each type of work, and also a general alphabetical register of all women students showing exactly in which branches each student is working. Students working at the Medical School, have their own registration and organisational arrangements under the M.W.R.C.

The branches of work include Youth Service Corps, Education for the Troops, Play Centre, Red Cross, Camouflage Netting, W.V.S. Rest Centre Training. Work which has been recognised by the Committee as suitable includes gardening at the hostels, night-telephone duty, canteen-work. Suggestions for other types of work which are being investigated include hospital work, day-nursery-work, ambulance driving, mending for the Army.

The organisation of this comprehensive scheme has been complicated by the policy of the Committee which is in favour of allowing freedom of choice to every individual. Such a scheme is much more complex than a mechanical and uniform organisation. It is hoped therefore by the Committee that the women students, having been given this freedom of choice, will regard the jobs assigned to them as permanent duties, and that they will as far as possible try to solve their own problems of unsuitable dates, etc., by a reciprocal exchange method rather than by individual complaints to the organisers of their work.

At the N.U.S. Conference in London on "Students and the War," held on January 3rd, the scheme for women students at Leeds was superior to those put forward by every other University and College, both in its planning and in its method of operation. The Press have so far been interested enough to give accurate and encouraging reports of our plans. It is therefore of vital importance that each and every woman student should regard herself as an indispensable part of the whole scheme which includes over 400, and should see to it that the plan as a whole is not unnecessarily hampered and upset by personal difficulties. The organising committee has had and will have a difficult job, but the difficulties have been and will be overcome by the continuance of that enthusiasm which was expressed at the general meeting. D.W.

Book Review

UNIVERSITIES IN THE U.S.S.R. University Labour Federation.

Education in the U.S.S.R. is primarily and fundamentally education for citizenship. The problem of University, as of other forms of education, is to create a truly enlightened people capable of living in a "developing Socialist society." University students as future scientists, technicians, and teachers, are given a sound and comprehensive training which will help them to understand the nature of the community in which they are living, and the relationship of their work to social needs.

This is well brought out in the pamphlet which describes in some detail how education is part of state planning, and how the Universities perform their social function of helping to create an educated democracy. Life within a Soviet University is a preparation for life outside it, and the students have in many cases helped to build University cities "where thousands of students live in a single community." Students have representation on their University and Faculty Councils, so that they can help to shape their own future. Finally, it is of interest to note that, in striking contrast to the Universities in our own and many other countries, women students form almost a half of the students, and young married students are an ordinary feature of University life.

A.C.

Valentines

TO ALL RECEIVING VALENTINES.

- "Our faults and foibles offer scope
For quite considerable chaff ;
So teach us that there's always hope
For those who at themselves can laugh."
—*Jeffery Dearmer.*
- VICE-CHANCELLOR.
A man both loving and severe.
—*Longfellow.*
- D-PHN- W-LD-.
"She looketh well to the ways of her household and eateth not the bread of idleness."—*Bible.*
"Report me and my cause aright."
—*Shakespeare.*
- PH-L-P S-G-RM-N.
"He is a little man, let him go and work with the women."
—*Longfellow.*
- UNION CAFETERIA.
"What ! Three whole days of waiting !"
—*Terence.*
- H-SS-N G-ND-.
"—Would you know her if you saw her again ?
—Not I. There are so many girls."
—*Shaw.*
"A YOUNG man will be wiser by and by."
—(?)
- LS- L-W-S.
"Uncertain, coy, and hard to please."
—*Scott.*
- LL-N C-P-R.
"We meet thee, like a pleasant thought,
When such are wanted."
—*Wordsworth.*
- G-BR-L F-LD-RM-N.
"He uses Persil, too."
—*Advert.*
- WEETWOOD HALL.
"Where the virgins are soft as the roses they twine."
—*Byron.*
- B-RB-R- GR-Y.
"She swore . . . 'twas passing strange."
—*Shakespeare.*
- OXLEY HALL.
"Maidens withering on the stalk."
—*Wordsworth.*
- DW-RD ALL-M.
"I can always leave off talking when I hear a master play."
—*Browning.*
- EDUCATION STUDENTS.
"We toil unlovely and we spin."
—*C. S. Sorley.*
- M-RG-R-T K-GHL-Y.
"Ye Gods, annihilate but space and time,
And make two lovers happy."
—*Pope*
- RTH-R CL-RKS-N.
"A soft answer turneth away wrath."
—*Psalms.*
- MR. J. B--RN.
"But he's so well preserved because he's observed
All his life a routine, so he'll say."
T. S. Eliot.
- MAJOR SP-NC-.
"The old war-horse."
—*Stalin.*
- REFECTORY.
"I counted two-and-seventy stenches
All well defined, and several stinks."
—*Coleridge.*
- D-R-THY H-W-TT.
"I am here on serious business, and cannot engage in frivolous discussion."—*G. B. Shaw.*
- D-N-LD M-TCH-LL.
"That's a bad sort of eddication as makes folks unreasonable."
—*George Elliott.*

T-N FL-NT and D-V-D P-CK.

"Myself when young did eagerly frequent
Pothouse and pub, and therein spent
Much money on beer which oft came out
By the self same door wherein it went."

—Adapted from Omar Khāyyām.

D-V- L-W-S.

"And of his port as meeke as is a mayde."

—Chaucer.

B-RN-RD N-TH-N.

"When you ride a lion beware of its claws."

—Arabic Proverb.

PROF. D-RW--D and DR. -D-MS.

"We are two lions littered in one day."

—Shakespeare.

L--N-L C-H-N.

"He clench'd his pamphlets in his fist,
He quoted and he hinted."

—Burns.

"From the wilderness to Moscow
It is his choice to go."

—Tennyson.

M-N-C- L-W-S.

"Red as a rose is she."

—Coleridge.

H.O.R.

"Let us have wine and women, mirth and laughter, sermons and soda-water the day after."

—Byron.

"Tarry at Jericho till your beards be grown."

—2 Sam. x. 5.

R--NH-LD B-N-SH.

"I am Alpha and Omega."

—Revelations.

J-M-S H-RTL-Y.

"He was all for love, and a little for the bottle."

—Dibden.

G--FFR-Y C-T-S.

"There goes the parson, Oh ! illustrious spark."

—Cowper.

-RTH-R S-V-LL-

"The man that can blush is not quite a brute."

—Young.

"GRYPHON" POETS.

"Let your little verses flow
Gently, sweetly, row by row.
Let the verse the subject fit,
Little subject, little wit."

—A. Pope.

STAFF AND STUDENTS.

"Hail, old patrician trees, so great and good,
Hail, ye plebian underwood."

—A. Cowley.

D-N-LD R-CH-RDS-N.

"A man he seems of cheerful yesterdays
And confident to-morrows."

—Wordsworth.

ST-NL-Y SH-RP.

"His intellect is improperly exposed."

—Sidney Smith.

L.U. RUGGER CLUB.

"The reluctant dragon."

—Walt Disney.

M-RG-R-T J-W-T.

"My bonny is over the ocean."

—Song.

H.O.R. v OXLEY HALL HOCKEY MATCH.

"Come ! Fill the gap up with our English dead."

—Shakespeare.

M-SS MCL-R-N.

"Nods and becks and wreathed smiles."

Milton.

J-HN M-NK-RT.

"Why so pale and wan, fond lover?"

—*Sir John Suckling.*

D-R-THY PL-WS.

"A countenance in which did meet
Sweet records, promises as sweet."—*W. Wordsworth.*

CH-RL-S L-W-S and -V-L-N P-DSHW-.

"There is no love lost between us."

—*Goldsmith.*

-V- S--GH.

"Only a sweet and virtuous soul,
Like seasoned timber, never gives."—*George Herbert.*

D--GL-S J-CKS-N.

"Man ist was man isst."

—*German Proverb.*

S.T.C.

"You can do anything with bayonets except sit on them."

—*French Proverb.*

UNION COMMITTEE.

"And they that rule in England
In stately conclave met,
Alas, alas for England
They have no graves as yet."—*G. K. Chesterton.*

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.

"And see how prettily they smile, and hear
How prettily they talk."—*Cowley.*

* * *

Hostel Notes

Weetwood Hall.

The Entertainments Committee had reason to be proud of the result of their efforts last term. The Freshers' Social provided the usual spirited evening, with the usual display of imagination over amusing sketches, fancy dress, and amateur dramatics.

We were further enlivened by a visit from some members of H.M. Forces stationed in Leeds, who came for a very stimulating and enjoyable discussion on "Sex Equality." Many heated speeches, much mirth, and a satisfactory settlement of the question at issue all provided a most interesting evening.

Devonshire Hall students paid us their usual yearly visit, and, if anything, were even more enthusiastic and energetic than ever in their spirited rendering of Christmas Carols. Their efforts are always very much appreciated.

Weetwood students themselves showed that they are not lacking in talent, during a very agreeable musical evening, when several people distinguished themselves in various items. The whole programme was very pleasant, and since it has proved its entertainment value the venture will probably be repeated during the second term. J.K.

C'est la Guerre

Telby is a delightful little village. It has a decidedly "phoney" atmosphere about it, something that makes the cynic want to sneer, and the wit to raise one eyebrow scornfully. Perhaps this is because of the rather ambiguous war-posters which almost plaster Telby, the blood and calls-to-arms, which have stood half-buried in the hawthorn hedges for three winters, and which announce to a population of retired colonels, doctors and huntin'-shootin'-fishin' men that "Freedom is in Peril," and exhorting them to defend it with all their might, which is not much when all told. The poster outside the Parish Hall might cause some amusement too. It is of the ideal A.T.S. girl, certainly not the type who crowds out the Monday night "hops," and makes amazing statements from the back seats in the last bus to Telby.

All the same, Telby feels very seriously about doing its bit, and is even smug about it. Everything proclaims it—the big houses with their "Olde Englishe" pretensions, especially "Bella Vista," a red brick enormity with monkey-puzzle trees in the garden, the Post Office, with War Savings advertisements, even the station, which looks as if Will Hay and the fat boy might emerge from it at any moment. They all suggest activity these days; at least the trucks in the station-yard are now full of coke where they used to stand empty, and "Bella Vista" displays a poster advertising the nearest fruit preservation centre, where it used to inform the dispassionate world that a Soirée would be held on such and such an evening. It is revealing, or it was a few months ago, to walk down High Street and notice the number of notices showing where A.R.P. Wardens lived. "Warden" said one, "Warden" said the next in retaliation, and so it went on all the way down the street till "Stirrup Pump," "Home Guard," and "Fire Party" set up rival factions.

The "local" seems to have suffered little at the hands of Mars. Despite the fact that everyone is storing up treasure in Heaven via Savings Certificates, the Black Bull is still a flourishing concern, the centre of amazing discussions on, and plans for, the conduct of the war.

A picture of Telby at its best was when the evacuees came. They came from docks and slums into an atmosphere as sharply contrasting as it could be. Willing ladies dressed in uniforms patterned on the smartest points of each Services uniform fussed about the new arrivals with cups of tea, and finally, with some embarrassment, discussed the advisability of using the scissors on their hair. Evacuee stories became the one topic of conversation. The consternation they caused is hardly credible now, when so few are left. One thing, Telby will never forget the appearance of two small niggers in its midst. Judging by the curiosity which greeted them, one would have imagined that the geography of the southern hemisphere was missing from the curriculum of Telby School. Despite the attraction of novelty, they did not reign long.

The activities of working parties, knitting for the troops, would have been most congenial to the Cranford ladies. Afternoon tea and sponge biscuits, interspersed with local gossip, still have a universal appeal. Paper economy is popular, too—one old lady is reputed to have stuck an economy label over a perfectly clean envelope in her zeal to help.

Telby has helped a near-by town to return a Conservative candidate for as long as anyone can remember. I was quite intrigued therefore to see the obliging W.V.S. ladies selling "Aid for Russia" flags last Saturday. It was a real case of—

"The gods look down, and this unnatural scene
They laugh at."

Quite recently Telby used to discuss the Red Peril with pleasant shudders. Nowadays discreet talks on cultural relations with the U.S.S.R. may be held and no-one minds. Telby has a broad mind and an elastic memory !

But it cannot be dismissed lightly, for all that. Sunday afternoon in June, or even January, might persuade even the toughest cynic that a bourgeois existence is not the worst way of spending a lifetime. Wartime has brought various bright spots—the A.R.P. Depôt has set up a new, and masculine, "School for Scandal," and the Girl Guides have got a break in entertaining the soldiers stationed in Telby.

It would be interesting to see what happened if a few incendiaries did find their way to Telby. Probably the inhabitants would overwhelm each other with stirrup pumps—I have never before seen coils of black rubber tubing. At least I hope that the Red Cross get a chance to use the triangular bandage ; they might stop short at a cut finger !

The kindest time to visit Telby is about dusk. Walk by the Parish Church down a gloomy avenue of trees, and listen to the clock chime six, and hear the echo round the quiet fields. When Telby is invaded by H. G. Wells' martians, or when the Red Flag flies over Telby's Conservative Club, this, I am sure, will still remain. D.C.

USQUEQUO DOMINE?

I have seen fools complacent in a sty
While all around them stretched God's majesty :
I have seen rich folk flaunting limousines
While the starved urchins fought for cocoa beans.

I have seen intellectuals smile in scorn
To see the meek adore the Virgin-born :
I have seen many want to take the Cross,
Who only seek its gain and spurn its loss.

I have seen poor men knock at rich men's gates,
And be turned out for trespass on estates :
I have seen rich men grind the impotent,
And sell the needy for a fortnight's rent.

I have seen men respectable as sin,
(Lord, you may knock, they will not let you in :)
I have seen dosshouse vagrants better pray
Than they who sumptuously fare each day.

I have seen advocates for every creed,
And each one said, " Now, this is what you need."
I have seen men put faith in a five-year-plan,
And never try to change the heart of man.

I have seen idiots laugh in joyous mirth,
While sane folk rage at everything on earth :
And I have heard the universal song
Of men with upstretched hands : " O Lord, how long ? "



AFRICA SQUEAKS.

"On the summit of Mount Entotto, overlooking Addis Ababa, there occurred in May of last year an historic ceremony. Haile Selassie, King of Kings, the Conquering Lion of Judah, knelt in the Church of the Virgin Mary, kissed the black earth, and gave thanks to God. After five years of patient exile, the Negus had come home to his ornate red, green and gold throne. He sat there in solemn dignity while tribal chiefs kissed his boots. (*News Review.*)

OVERHEARD.

"Please don't misunderstand me—I said she was a little destitute."

NO FLOWERS BY REQUEST.

Tired invigilator: "Will those who have finished their papers please pass out as quietly as possible."

H.O.R. BEWARE M.F.H.

Apré à la curée—"Keen on the curate's wife."

UNIVERSITY PRAYER

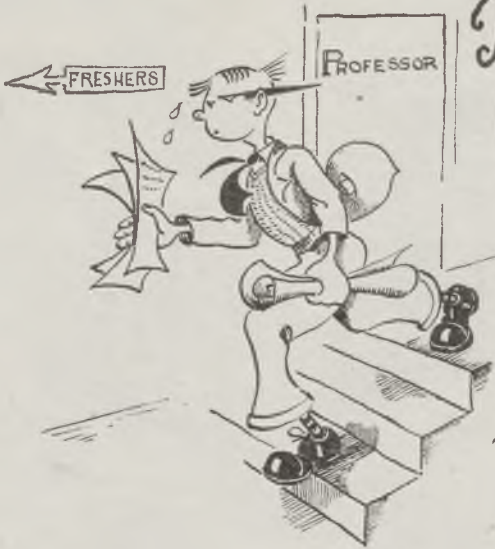
At the middle of last term a meeting was held of representatives from religious societies in the University to discuss possibilities for united prayer to God. It was decided to hold "University Prayer" each month during term time and the approval of the Vice-Chancellor was asked. The first short service of worship and prayer was held in the University Church in November and attended by the Vice-Chancellor and members of the University staff. The scheme has now the sanction of the Senate and a proper Committee has been formed.

The prayers will be led in turn by a member of each of the Societies represented—namely the Church of England Society, the Leeds Undergraduate Christian Union, the Methodist Society, Middlesex Hospital Christian Union, and the S.C.M. (Medical School and University). While it has been necessary to start the scheme from the Societies, it is intended to be a united University effort, quite independent of any Society.

University Prayer will be held this term in Emmanuel Church on Thursdays, January 22nd, February 12th, and March 5th, from 1-30—1-50 p.m., and we earnestly ask for the whole-hearted support of staff and students for this new venture.

A. J. WOLSTENHULME, *Secretary,*
University Prayer Committee.

The CADET.



First Bazaar Day in September,
All poor Freshers will remember.

'Twas one long rush our profs to see,
And join up in the U.I.C.



Our first parade was not so good,
For Sergeant told us where we stood.

'Pearance must be prim & proper,
Lest we got a free hair-cropper!

We learnt to drill & march & halt
And turn about without a fault.

And so that everybody sees,
"Take one pace forward if you sneeze!"



However good we are with guns,
Lord help us if Jerry comes.

Fire-watchings fun beyond a doubt,
But where are we after "Lights Out?"

If the sirens should alarm us,
How'll we look in our pyjamas?

One term of training now we've had,
So far (touch wood) it's not too bad.



Mack
41.



SOUVENIRS D'ENFANCE

(I) Le soir.

Viens avec moi en souvenance
Retrouver les soirées d'enfance
Passées dans le bureau de mon père :
Chambre alors pleine de mystère
Pour le mioche craintif, imaginaire,
Qui venait y chercher son sommeil quotidien.
Chargé de rêves et d'affreux cauchemars,
Où serpents, loups, panthères, redoutables indiens,
Policiers intrépides y jouaient chacun leur part.

Parfois Morphée refusait de m'enlever
Vers le palais de l'oubli, vers l'onde des songes,
Où m'attendaient les fées, les anges,
Pour me charmer de leurs contes étranges.
Alors, les yeux ouverts, je regardais mon père
Penché sur un gros livre dont les pages
Devaient contenir bien des mystères
Qui n'étaient révélés qu'aux sages :
Car mon père en était un— comme ces mages
Vus par moi dans les belles images
Que nous montrait le dimanche le pasteur.

Puis la lampe s'éteignait—l'heure tardive
Enveloppait la chambre de son sombre linceul.
Lentement mon père passait, tout seul,
Dans la pièce voisine que la lueur chétive
D'une chandelle déjà clignotante éclairait—
Bientôt ses membres las se reposeraient.
Les flammes de l'âtre se mouraient sur le plafond
Dançant une dernière sarabande mystique.
Tout s'endormait dans un silence profond,
Rompu seul par la criarde musique
Du bois grinçant des armoires refroidies.
Dehors, le réverbère surveillait la maison
De son blafard et paisible rayon
Qui, perçant le treillis des jalousies,
Striait le mur d'une large peau de zèbre.

Au loin Paris charriait sa vie agaçante :
Autos, camions, wagons roulant sourdement ;
Le train sifflait sa présence permanente ;
Le remorqueur, en fidèle chien-berger,
De son précieux troupeau annonçait l'arrivée ;
Et les grues pantelantes bruyamment respiraient,
Dégonflant leurs chaudières surchauffées.
Maintenant de l'abattoir ne venaient
Que les plaintes des bêtes devant la Mort.
Et bien des fois cet office des morts
Fut pour moi la berceuse qui endort.

C. P. BARBIER.

JUDGMENT DEFERRED

I think that I have been too slow to judge :
 I should have seen (since young hair's brown does not
 The self-sage beam of eye pervert), how you,
 Beside yourself with fairness ill-begot,
 Bade fair to rob my poverty—you breath'd
 Unfairness, got yourself in league with it
 Call'd it your master, slow the knife unsheath'd
 From your black leathern heart, and rais'd it high
 Till malice gave the word—and then for malice' sake
 Deep-crashed it, in my tenderness . . .
 I did forgive.

But the lover dies that the judge may live
 And he will gravely ponder all your lies
 And in full time we shall be present, I and you,
 I being judge, to hold our own Assize.
 No weeping then, no hapless prayers will do—
 There'll be a sentence keen, a verdict just :
 That you, who would your faithless knife draw back
 Now seeing cast aside my fool's cap, must
 Watch my indifferent donning of the black.

RUTH.

REPLY TO THE TRIOLET OF ROBERT BRIDGES

Since men soon back to childhood grow
 And dread the woman's care forsaking
 This none admit, though all well know
 And so their own hearts spare from breaking.
 It seems that Eve a rib doth owe :
 God must have missed the backbone's taking,
 Since men soon back to childhood grow
 And dread the woman's care forstaking.

RUTH.

FIRE-WATCHER, WHAT OF THE NIGHT?

"I might as well get my knitting out. You know the wool is . . ."
 "Our exam. paper was too. I told one of the lecturers that . . ."
 "Yes, but Einstein says that the . . ."
 "Have another chip, professor?"
 "But don't you like Bruce Belfrage?"
 ". . . and when I purl it comes out like this. But on four needles . . ."
 ". . . depends upon an absolutely personal interpretation."
 ". . . but if they marked the papers differently. . ."
 "After the dances in the old days, the couples. . ."
 ". . . and the wool got all tangled up and . . ."
 ". . . found them everywhere, in the labs. and lecture rooms, and even in
 the V.C.'s chair!"
 ". . . worst thing about it is the vinegar, it always comes through the paper."
 "Yes, but according to Einstein. . ."

"I think Alvar Liddell has such a nice voice."

". . . . as an example of the purely classical style. . . ."

"But when they take marks off for every . . ."

"They're getting quite cold now, do have another."

". . . . in the second movement of the same symphony. . . ."

" and when I'd finished them, one was bigger than the other, which all goes to show"

"Yes, but Einstein says"

"Is that the telephone?"

"Of course he got his usual first."

"And so I had to take it all out and start again."

"I think the telephone's"

"Put the greasy paper in the"

"I can't hear them. I say, should I push this knob or that?"

"Yes, and there's one down Woodhouse Lane, just by"

"According to Einstein"

ANON (*for obvious reasons*).

Japanese Menace to India

With Japan's aggression in the Far East the full scale of Fascist offensive for world domination is laid bare. The Axis, checked by the epic Soviet resistance in Europe, has been compelled to turn its blows to new theatres of war. Japan is at the doorstep of Burma. She is trying to masquerade as the liberator professing to "remove the white man's burden from the coloured man's back." A grave military danger confronts the sub-continent of India, a danger that involves the lives of nearly one-fifth of the whole human race. Many of us perhaps know that India is industrially and educationally a backward country. She has been conquered, bled white and emasculated by British imperialism. Now how can we protect these millions from Japanese subjection? To-day it is platitudinous to say that for the defence of India it is necessary to utilise to the maximum her vast resources and manpower which have so far remained untapped.

But how can we do it? We must realise first of all that India is a subject nation whose collaboration is only possible if the victory of the Allies means freedom for herself and if she feels that defence of India means defence of her freedom and not vested interests of an alien rule. The Indians have deep down in their hearts a natural suspicion of British imperialism which must be dispelled. Recent experiences have taught us how effective resistance to the invader requires the closest possible contact between the army and the general population. In India, due to her position as a subject country and especially in view of the fact that there is a highly developed national liberation movement which commands the confidence of the vast majority of the people, the imperial policy is to widen the gulf between the two. The army in India is a super-privileged caste and is far from being anything like a real expression of the military potentiality of the nation. Its morale is the morale of an army of occupation which is bound to be weak. It is merely a professional mercenary machine cut off from the body of the people with an anti-national function, devoid of any sentiment, ideological or patriotic. The only way to defend the country and prevent the Fascist hordes subjugating the vast millions calls for practically the same measures as the defence of China or Britain. "Arm the people." "Give them military training." It is possible in China and in Britain, but it is not compatible with imperial policy in India. Imperial policy is to render the masses defenceless.

It seems that even in this hour of grave danger of mankind the British Government is more guided by its time-honoured imperialist interests than by the supreme task of mobilising the resources and manpower of India. The British Government, to quote a few instances, restricts shipbuilding in India by law lest India should compete with British shipping monopoly. The Viceroy expressed his satisfaction at the production of war material in India. We do not know whom His Excellency wanted to please, himself or the Indian people. To-day the cry has gone forth from Malaya for more and more aeroplanes. And India, who should have been in a position to marshal a large airforce against the Japanese, has after years of wrangling with the Government at last been able to start only one factory for the production of aircraft. Similarly many such imperial considerations both political and economic stand in the way of full mobilisation. In the ultimate analysis one finds that the problem of defence and of industrialisation is fundamentally a political problem and not one of technicalities. Short-sighted petty imperialist interests must be discarded if we are to beat the Fascist hordes. Had British imperialist policy in India been different from what it has been we would have witnessed an altogether different spectacle, not hordes of defenceless men and women fleeing for their lives, but marching to the battlefield side by side with the other forces of freedom to repel and punish the invader. India would have been a mighty state in the vanguard of Freedom's Battle to-day. But one must realise that a representative Government which commands the confidence of the people is essential for such a task. Imperialism can coerce, it can even hire poverty-stricken people, but it cannot win goodwill and confidence.

Here we come to the heavy responsibility of the British people. Their Government has declared that the pledges contained in the Atlantic Charter do not apply to India, to the utter disgust of the freedom-loving world. Churchill's statement clearly showed that the British Government is not prepared to abandon its imperialist greed, and that there was no hope of ending imperialist structure as far as the "Brightest jewel in the imperial crown" is concerned. The British people should realise that the attitude of Britain to the Indian claim is one of the acid tests of the British cause. The partial release of political prisoners is a welcome step, but it is scandalous that there are still literally thousands of staunch anti-fascist Indian leaders rotting behind the prison bars of Imperial Britain. They should compel their Government, before it is too late, to declare unequivocally that the Atlantic Charter should be applicable to India and the Government should enter into direct negotiations with the responsible Indian leaders. Incidentally, the arguments which apply to India apply no less equally to Burma. I do not know if Mr. Churchill regrets that he sent back U. Saw, Premier of Burma, who came to Britain with the demand of his country for freedom, a sore and disappointed man. The sooner he realises it the better.

Before I end, I would like to quote a speech of the Rt. Hon. L. S. Amery, who is the present Secretary of State for India, and Burma, and I leave the readers to decide whether they would tolerate the presence of such Men of Asiatic Munich still holding important positions in the Cabinet. On Japan's act of aggression on Manchuria he said : "I confess that I see no reason whatever why either in act or in word or in sympathy we should individually and internationally oppose Japan in this matter. Japan has got a very powerful case based upon fundamental realities. When you look at the fact that Japan needs markets and that it is imperative for her that in the world in which she lives there should be some sort of peace and order, then who is among us to cast the first stone and to say that Japan ought not to have acted with the object of creating peace and order in Manchuria and defending herself against the continual aggression of *Chinese Nationalism.*" (my italics).

S. K. CHATTERJEE.

Our Dumb Friends - A Vision of the Apocalypse

Not too soon are the cows of this country awakening to a consciousness of the rights and liberties which a long succession of reactionary governments has hitherto denied them. With the inspiring example before them of what has been achieved in the way of social progress by the Soviet cows, whose government has made it its business to protect the living standards of the quadrupeds against the attacks of unscrupulous human land exploiters, they have been organising discussion groups in virtually every shed and outhouse in the country in preparation for a monster Cows' Convention, where their criticisms of existing social conditions were to be embodied in a series of formal resolutions and demands. This Convention, first ignored and then violently attacked by the official press when its significance could no longer be hushed up, was held early last month at Nestlé's Model Farm.

Before the delegates proceeded to the main business of the Convention, messages of good will were read from a variety of political organisations, including the Young Communist Party, the League of Young Communists, the Communist League of Youth, and the C.C.Y.A. (Congress of Communist Youth Associations). These expressed profound sympathy with the ideals of the Convention, pledged their steadfast aid in the struggle against capitalistic land monopolies, and urged the delegates to affirm their solidarity with the cows of Soviet Union. A resolution thanking these organisations for their unflinching and disinterested support was carried unanimously.

Then came the main business of the Convention. Delegate after delegate took the stall and told, in voices often barely audible with emotion, of how cows were driven out into the fields in all weathers under a system which did not find it profitable to supply them with reasonable shelter, of how they were denied a just share in the fruits of their labour solely that the individual farmer might shew a favourable trade balance at the end of the year, of how thousands of their comrades were condemned to the slavery of the milk-pail and debarred from undertaking a legitimate professional career in order that—but why go on? Surely the conclusion is inescapable that, if these appalling conditions are to be swept away and the evil consequences of unrestricted human enterprise finally abolished, a Quadrupeds' Government, with full powers to administer the land on behalf of those who graze on it, must be set up at once. Each delegate before lying down again with the main herd, concluded by affirming the solidarity of the group she represented with the cows of the Soviet Union.

The big event of the day was undoubtedly the speech of the Russian delegate; when she was introduced from the stall a spontaneous outburst of mooing, which lasted for fully five minutes, gave an unmistakable indication of what the meeting wanted. The speaker, a clear-eyed and obviously very intelligent brindle from the huge new dairy-farm at Nigri-Norgorod, one of the many such undertakings in the Soviet Union that are run entirely by the cows themselves, gave an impressive account of the revolutionary changes in the status of cows that had been brought about in her country in the last twenty years. The class discrimination between the possessors of four legs and the possessors of two, so characteristic of the unenlightened human societies of the West, had been completely eliminated in the U.S.S.R., and the fact that one's normal means of locomotion was on all fours was no longer a disqualification in choosing a career. In fact, at that moment Professor Pferdoffski, who had begun life pulling a plough by his tail round and round one of the old regime's human-run collective farms, was now attracting students from all over the Union to hear his lectures on the Differential Calculus and its influence on the structure of Quadruped Society, while the number of four-legged students in the Soviet Universities grew year by year. For these quadrupeds

who elected to remain in the pursuits their forefathers had followed, large-scale social amenities had been introduced ; offspring were reared in huge state nurseries, mudbaths and shelters had been installed in every field, and the hours of labour were being constantly reduced under progressive state regulations. In sonorous tones the speaker proclaimed the principle which guided every measure taken by her Government—to free its citizens from any sort of responsibility about anything. In conclusion, she assured the delegates of her undying solidarity with herself.

Here are the demands as they were finally enunciated :—

1. Immediate establishment of a Quadrupeds' Government, with full powers to take over land, transport, industry, the banks, and anything else that can be taken over.
2. Removal of all unfair prohibitions affecting the free choice by cows of what they deem to be a suitable career.
3. Provision of adequate field shelters and wider gates.
4. Solidarity with the U.S.S.R. and all other Quadrupeds' Governments.
5. Self-government for India.

To mark the purpose of the Convention a deeply moving tableau was staged at the end, before the proceedings were finally dissolved. A milk-pail was set up in the middle of the field, and, as each delegate passed before it she kicked it over with her hind-quarters as a symbol of her long-cherished yearning for emancipation. Such is the temper of the cows of Britain to-day ; let it be a reminder to us students that we, too, are members of a community, that we, too, have a responsibility in furthering the ideals of social advancement among those who have not had the benefits of university education, that we, too, must publicise and propagate the idea of a Quadrupeds' Government until everybody becomes sick of hearing it.

D. N. MITCHELL.

SIBYLL

Released for Spring-time
From the snake-skin
Of the herd's reflected thought,
Without my motley,
I can come to you.

Passive as a picture
At a private exhibition,
I am the child
Of your analysis.

Alive to interpretation
As to the small exact caress,
My still life breathes
Only for you.

The unspeakable is spoken,
And the clown can smile
Not at the public joke,
But for the secret joy
Of being known.

D. WILDE.

The Editor wishes to acknowledge, with apologies for any omissions, the receipt of the following publications :—

The Gong, The Mitre, The Torch, The Lodestone, The Lister Journal, Arrows, Nunthorpe, The Granthamian, The Student Movement, The University Correspondent, The Journal of Education.

TIME-LAG

Thin cinders fluting service trim,
 Crumb solely down upon the soldered arm,
 By gnarl and fervoured grin.
 Feel soft my heart, and sand
 The harshnesses of Time ;
 Feed back the days into the tube of God ;
 Build now the pyramid for Death's blue flower.
 Satiety of guilt must pass to stupor.

Rock by the runs of rails and grinding stars,
 Sift out the pebbles from the grains of joy.
 Beneath the shell is unity of life—
 To kill, is suicide, to cull vain Narcissism.

So now, breaks down the eye-lid,
 Ticks the gaoled spring of Time. D. WILDE.

Society Notes

"UT UMNES UNI SINT."

In all war-situations one of the most alarming facts is the ever-widening gap between the two opposing forces, which, when hostilities cease, must be bridged somehow, if there is to be produced a peace with any hope of success. One of the ways of achieving this is through any living body whose members, while in opposing camps, yet at the same time feel a real bond of fellowship with their fellow-members.

Such a body is the World Student Christian Federation, to which are affiliated all the National S.C.M.'s. Many examples of this work could be given, but two must suffice. Between October, 1940, and February, 1941, an American Vice-President and the Chinese International Secretary of the W.S.C.F. made a tour from America to Japan, China (both the coast and the hinterland), Shanghai, Malaya, India, Burma, The Philip-pines and thence back to Japan once more. They carried with them the prayers and messages of students of all nationalities. From the pages of their travel diary one fact speaks out, that the students of different nationalities were convinced of their fellowship one with another, in spite of the fact that war was obviously imminent and in some places actually taking place.

Another aspect is the relief-work in refugee and military camps in the Continent carried out until recently by American members of the W.S.C.F. working through the I.S.S.

We are members of this great body, and it is our responsibility to find £25 as our quota towards this work. See that we are not lacking in our contribution to building a new spirit. G.C.C.

GERMAN SOCIETY.

Owing to the small number, we of the German Society hesitate to encroach upon the pages of the *Gryphon*, but, quoting the old adage—"Quality rather than quantity"—we feel we have the right spirit which justifies this brief resume of the activities of our society.

As one looks back on past events, it seems that the German Society existed on hikes. To-day we still look forward to our hikes, though we can only muster a very small number.

We have had one or two play-readings which were very much appreciated. This term we are looking forward to seeing a part of Thomas Mann's "Buddenbrooks," which Mr. Mitchell has adapted for us.

One of the high lights of last term was a "Talk Recital" which Professor Peacock gave to a large audience. He spoke on "German Chorales and Choral Preludes" and then illustrated them on the piano, and we learnt much about a subject we had known little of before.

Dr. Tuerck gave an informal talk on "Education in Germany before and under Hitler." This was a comprehensive review of education in Germany from the last war to the present one.

Professor Peacock also came forward and gave a talk on his holidays in Crete, at the same time screening photographs by way of illustration.

Gramophone Recitals have been popular. Mr. Priestley spoke about the lives of several German composers and played selected records of their works.

The Society has been hampered by the decline in its members effected by the war. This term we have said goodbye to our President, Mr. Mitchell, and his place has not yet been filled. Also with the call on women students to help in social work, we are wondering when we can fit in our usual meetings. However, we hope to hold the annual party in the near future, and also have a play-reading, a talk, and of course a hike.

ANNIE H. GLOVER, *Hon. Secretary.*

BOAT CLUB NEWS.

Last term, in spite of all difficulties, the Boat Club flourished as well as, or even better than, in pre-war days. The Annual Inter-Faculty Races were held last term for the first time since the 1938-39 session, and they turned out to be a great success. Altogether there were forty competitors who made up the following crews: 2 Medics, 2 Middlesex, 2 Technology, 1 Engineers, 1 Combined Arts and Science, and 1 mixed crew. The Technology crew managed to pull it off in both 1st and 2nd Divisions, but they certainly did not have a walk-over by any means. Most of the competitors were new to rowing, but they certainly showed plenty of enthusiasm and talent.

In a three-cornered fixture at York last term, two Leeds crews succeeded in beating two crews from St. John's College and one crew from St. Bede's College (late Durham University), in a very strenuous afternoon's rowing.

As regards fixtures this term, there is one against Manchester University 1st and 2nd Crews away, and another for 2nd and 3rd crews against St. John's College, York 1st and 2nd crews, at home.

During the first two or three weeks of this term, University crews will be formed and allotted coaches, so that serious training can begin as early as possible. All members who rowed last term, and who intend to row regularly, will have a chance of being chosen for the Varsity crew.

The Wheeler Cup Handicap Sculling Race will be held towards the end of this term. This race is open to anyone who can scull (and is not afraid of a ducking in the icy Aire), so that we hope to see plenty of freshers making good use of the two new sculling boats.

G. I. ISAACS, *Hon. Secretary.*

STUDENTS' INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

The Seventh Students' Industrial Conference was held in Birmingham from January 2nd to January 6th. About thirty delegates from all parts of the country came together to listen to talks by several experts, and to discuss what they heard. There is no doubt that those who attended were able to clarify their ideas about the relationships between industry and society. These relationships can be studied from two different angles. The broad aspect of how the organisation of industry affects the whole social order was discussed rather briefly, talks by Mr. Maxwell on the organisation and functioning of industry, and by Mr. Stokes of the A.E.U. on authority and freedom in industry were very helpful. The more particular problem of how the policy and working of a particular industry in a particular locality affects the life of the people in that locality was studied at greater length. Prof. Jones of Leeds University, in a very good talk on the location of industry, shewed how certain industries had been attracted to certain localities and pointed out how unstable is the livelihood of the people in a locality dependent on a single industry. The latter point was expanded by Michael Dean in a talk on the social effects of industrial expansion and depression. Later Miss Mascott of Cadbury's shewed the beneficial effects of providing well planned welfare facilities. The last talk was given by Dr. Lowery on industry and education; the substitution of mere technical training for a sound and broad education was strongly criticised.

J. TIPLADY.

ENGLISH SOCIETY.

For some time past it has been felt that the English Society as such has failed miserably in its function as outlined at its inception. It may be helpful to many people interested in the Society to know something of its history and activities in the past. In the academic year 1936-7 the Society was formed, thanks largely to the efforts and encouragement of Professor Dobree. A committee, representative of all years, decided to hold a series of play-readings, to include plays from the Greek,

Elizabethan, and Restoration drama. It was decided later that the Play Reading Society, as it was called, should consist of members of the English School, and other people interested should be invited as guests. Such, then, were the activities of the English Society in its early days.

In 1937-8 the Society widened its sphere to include discussions on subjects affecting English students. For instance, the minutes record a discussion on "What is wrong with the English School," and it was decided to make activities more social, and to include modern plays in the readings. Meetings were held weekly during this session, and the Society became reorganized by the Union. Membership increased, and the Society flourished.

Since that time, however, that is since the outbreak of war, the Society has gradually changed in its function. At first the change was not noticeable—play-readings continued as did the theatre visits and discussions, hikes were organised and were highly successful. Since then support for meetings has been somewhat sporadic and although attempts have been made to revive the old interest, they have so far proved unsuccessful. This year we have a larger number of members in the Society than has been known for three years and it seems an ideal time for making a determined effort to restore the English Society to its former status. We have several members at the moment who joined our Society in the hope of being able to take part in literary and otherwise cultural discussions. To those members we offer our sincere apologies for our failure to supply their needs and our promise that we shall try to remedy the fault.

In these days when we are privileged to remain in the University to continue academic work, it is essential that we should do something to merit our position. It has been said that a Departmental Society should cater for the social side of life for its members, who can obtain all the intellectual and cultural discussion they need in their lectures and tutorials. This seems to be a misguided attitude, for the Society can provide an informal atmosphere for discussion and for the airing of opinion which cannot be found in actual courses. Because a meeting is dealing with something commonly called "highbrow," it does not necessarily follow that it is dull and heavy. On the contrary, the discussion may be lively and heated and extremely helpful.

In the past two years, then, the English Society has failed in its function, and must take on a new lease of life. We hope to include more play readings in our activities, more discussions of light and serious nature and to renew our connections with the English Association in conjunction with whom several successful meetings have been held in the past. We hope for the continued support of our present members who have borne with us so patiently, and for the added support of any one interested in our efforts.

M. A. NICHOL, *Hon. Secretary.*

Reveillé

We are the generation of the future We shall be the leaders of this country after the war. . . . Young blood is needed. . . . Our elders have made only mistakes. . . .

How many of you have not spoken, or at least, thought thus? And what pleasure have you not taken in repeating these words to yourselves and to whoever cared to listen to you! How good and easy it is to talk. . . .

And, yet, have you ever thought if you are fit enough even to let these thoughts pass through your mind? Have you ever asked yourselves what you have done or what you are doing to have the right to think thus?

Do you think that being young, and only being young, gives you a right to criticise the present and hope to lead the future?

Do you *really* think *this* is enough?

If you do, you ought to wake now from your dream, whilst there still is time.

Youth alone is not enough, but youth coupled with experience is!

Otherwise you criticise and destroy, without being able to create anything yourselves.

Come therefore and learn.

And you have such a wonderful opportunity: you have your Union; YOUR Union.

It constitutes a community in many ways self-sufficient and self-governing; why not take an active interest in it? How can you hope to govern a country when you do not show any interest even in the small community with which you come in daily contact?

Have you ever attended a Union Committee Meeting? Have you ever helped the Union with your suggestions? Or have you none? If this is so, better forget about your dreams.

But if you have, if you feel you can be useful to the community and want to be useful, why be shy: come forward!

Help, work for the good of all do not forget: "We are the generation of the future," "We shall be the leaders of this country after the war"! "Young blood is needed"! "Our elders have made only mistakes."

Let us prove by deeds that we are worth what we like to pretend we are.

G. FILDERMAN.

University Intelligence

Resolution passed by the Court of the University on Wednesday, December 17th, 1941.

The Court has received with feelings of the deepest gratitude the announcement of the gift to the University by the Pro-Chancellor, Colonel Harold Tetley, of stock to the value of over £85,000.

This magnificent donation, coming as it does after a previous contribution of £20,000, bears eloquent testimony to the high public spirit of the donor and to his sustained and devoted service to the welfare of the University already manifested in so many ways and on so many occasions. The Court is deeply sensible of the splendid generosity which has prompted this munificent benefaction, and is especially gratified by the Pro-Chancellor's desire that the donation shall be applied to the General Endowment of the University. At any time such a gift would evoke the liveliest sense of gratitude: at a time such as this, when the finances of the University of necessity give rise to anxious thought, the addition of some £4,800 to the annual income of the University is a matter of the most profound satisfaction to the Court of Governors, and to all those who have the interests of the University at heart. The Court desires to place on record this expression of its most cordial thanks to the donor, not for the splendid gift alone, but also for this further demonstration of his devotion to the welfare and progress of the University, and of his faith in her future.

Summary of Vice-Chancellor's Report to the Court at its meeting on Wed., Dec. 17th, 1941.

Statement regarding number of Students and the Government's policy regarding the work of Universities.

	1941-42	1940-41	
Full-time students	1549	1494	
Men	1103	1075	} Increase of 55
Women	446	419	
New Students	471	404	} Increase of 67

There are also 92 students from the Middlesex Hospital Medical School in attendance this session.

Effect of new calling-up regulations: Men: Conscription of women.

STUDENT LIFE.

This is now very strenuous, covering as it does not only attendance at lectures and laboratory work, but service in the Senior Training Corps, the University Air Training Squadron, Fire-fighting, and part-time war work. In addition the social side is being carried on by means of the meetings of student societies, socials and athletics. Students have practically no leisure, but their work is not suffering. Variety of occupations stimulates freshmen, necessity for arranging their time-table means things get done. There is greater seriousness but more zest and sense of proportion. The Students' Union has lent £2,000 to the Government free of interest. The Rag effort this year realised £1,489, which has been distributed amongst the Medical Charities in the City.

COMPULSORY MEMBERSHIP OF THE S.T.C. OR A.T.C.

This is now a condition of acceptance as students. S.T.C. 817. A.T.C. 62.

Medical students in their clinical period of training are exempt, but have to do a minimum of 12 hours every eight days at a First Aid Point.

The Women Students have asked the Council to make some form of war service compulsory.

STUDENTS ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

352. Casualties: 14 killed or died; 4 missing; 9 prisoners of war.

STAFF.

Professors: Two have resigned (Professors Atkinson, Mining, and Wheatcroft, Elec. Eng.).

Retired: Mr. H. Collinson, Dean of School of Medicine.

Mr. Flint, formerly Professor of Surgery, has been made an Emeritus Professor.

Professor Stewart has succeeded Mr. Collinson as Dean of the School of Medicine.

Sixteen members of the staff have resigned.

Nineteen new appointments have been made, many of them temporary.

STAFF RELEASED FOR WAR-WORK.

	1941-42	1940-41		1941-42	1940-41
Academic	75	41	Works Staff	51	47

Much extra work is being done by the staff and is willingly shouldered. Everyone is doing something for the war effort.

STATEMENT REGARDING DIRECT CONTRIBUTION TO WAR WORK.

Professor Priestley as Acting Vice-Chancellor for six months during the absence of the Vice-Chancellor on war work.

ACADEMIC ITEMS.

Montague Burton Lectureship in International Relations to the annual value of £50. The American Ambassador, Mr. John Winant, to give the first lecture on March 6th, 1942.

Messrs. Newton Chambers : £1,000 for research in antiseptics in medicine and surgery in war-time, which is being carried out by Professor McLeod and his assistants in the Dept. of Bacteriology.

Lectureship in Hebrew. A sum amounting to close on £1,200 has been provided by the Jewish Community in Leeds for this Lectureship. Dr. Rawidovitch is the first holder. A Diploma in Hebrew and a Certificate in the Teaching of Hebrew have been instituted.

The degrees of D.Litt., D.D., D.Sc., and LL.D. are now open to Bachelors as well as Masters. Education in H.M. Forces. Organised by Mr. W. R. Grist, Sec. of the Appointments Board. Report of Honorary Degree Ceremony held for first time on new lines. Report of Summer Graduation for Students.

GIFTS (*main ones only*):

Pro-Chancellor's gift of £85,000 stock.

Sir James Baillie : Private notebooks and M.S.S. for Brotherton Collection.

Mrs. Briggs : In Memory of her Husband, scientific books and journals.

Mr. Beresford Heaton : Legacy of £1,000 for the foundation of the John Deakin Heaton Scholarship in the Medical School, in memory of his son.

The Court decided to confer the degree of Doctor of Laws *honoris causa* upon the American Ambassador (the Hon. J. G. Winant) on the occasion of his visit to Leeds in March to deliver the first Montague Burton Lecture on International Relations.

LEEDS UNIVERSITY

Old Students Association

West Riding Branch Letter

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY,

THE UNIVERSITY, LEEDS 2.

A very successful Branch Christmas Party was held on Wednesday, December 3rd. Attendance was good—quite up to pre-war standards—so it is hoped that the present arrangement of holding one meeting each term will be a success.

This term's meeting will be on Wednesday, February 25th, at 5 p.m., in the old O.S.A. Lounge, and will be a "television" (film) and "radio" evening—the radio programme provided by members of the Branch, so if you know any "acts" suitable for broadcasting please be prepared to transmit them!

Arrangements for tea will be as usual—each member bringing enough food for one person.

KATHLEEN M. MATTINSON.

Notes from Headquarters

CHRISTMAS FUNCTION, 1941.

The third War-time Christmas Function again took the form of a luncheon in the Refectory. Sixty-four members, their names clearly announced by the H.P., were received by the President, Prof. Barbier, who was accompanied by Miss Marie Barbier, the Chairman of Committee, Prof. Gillépie, and Mrs. W. A. Sledge. In spite of the expected

shortage of apéritifs it was a cheerful crowd that presently sat down at effectively decorated tables and enjoyed the excellent meal provided by Miss Masson's successor, Miss Nicolson and her Staff.

We were happy to have as our Guests of Honour the Vice-Chancellor and Professor and Mrs. Hamilton Thompson. After the loyal toast the President proposed, in a very apt speech the joint toast of "Our Guests and the University." The V.C. responded on behalf of the University, giving us news of how it is facing up to the present and planning for the future. He showed us, too, how specially valuable is the generous gift to the University from our Pro-Chancellor, Colonel C. H. Tetley, in that it is not earmarked for any particular purpose. These facts, of great importance to the University, and therefore to us as an ever-growing part of it, were interspersed with humorous stories which, fortunately, are still "off the ration."

Professor Hamilton Thompson delighted the gathering with a response, reminiscent of the past, appreciative of the present, and hopeful for the future, which showed that retirement has robbed his utterances of none of that raciness which his students and those others privileged to listen to him have grown to expect.

The Annual General Meeting, the minutes of which follow, was held in the O.S.A. Room after the luncheon.

The many friends of Professor and Mrs. Connal who were disappointed at not seeing them at the Luncheon, will be interested to read the following extract from a letter which was posted the day before the dinner and was unfortunately held up in the post. Professor Connal said that he had very much hoped to be present at our function but that a false step in the dark had led to a fortnight in bed, and that although he was making good progress he was still unable to venture forth. We take the liberty of quoting the closing lines of his letter : "I had been looking forward to coming along and seeing a good number of my old friends, but must content myself with wishing them all a peaceful Christmas undisturbed by alerts or alarms, or seasonal successes, and also a New Year in which Hitler and his gang will meet their fate where "all liars shall have their portion."

We hope that before these notes appear in print Professor Connal will be once more as fit as ever and we assure him that his disappointment at being unable to be with us was at least equalled by ours at not seeing him. We are thankful that the first part of his good wishes for us came true and we are hopeful of the second.

MARJORIE SLEDGE } *Joint Honorary*
A. E. FERGUSON } *Secretaries*

News of Interest to Old Students

DICKINSON.—The title of Reader in Geography has been conferred by the Senate of the University of London on Dr. R. E. Dickinson (Geography 1922-25, M.A. 1929). Dr. Dickinson, who took a Ph.D. at London University, is a member of the staff of University College.

OWEN.—A. D. K. Owen is the author of one of the "British life and thought series," published by Longmans at one shilling : his subject is one that he has made his own, "British social services."

PAPWORTH, H. C. (Philos. 1908-11 ; M.A. 1913) has been awarded the O.B.E. He is a member of the Indian Educational Service, and Principal of Presidency College, University of Madras.

BIRTHS.

ADAMS.—To Patricia, wife of Dr. D. A. W. Adams, on December 13th, 1941, a daughter.

BISHOP.—To 2nd-Lieutenant C. W. de Jersey (French 1935-38) and Mrs. Bishop (formerly Sybil M. Bennett, Arts 1936-39), on November 20th, 1941, at Leeds, a daughter, Carol Marianne.

- BLOMFIELD.—To Mary (née Gough), wife of George W. Blomfield, on December 10th, 1941, at Rupert Lodge, Grove Road, Leeds 6, a son.
- BROWN.—To Mr. Walter E. and Mrs. Brown (formerly Edith M. Varley, Science and Education 1921-25), of 13, Welney Road, Seymour Grove, Manchester 16, on November 10th, 1941, a daughter, Janet Varley.
- EGGLESTON.—To Mr. Arthur S. (History and Education 1926-30) and Mrs. Eggleston (formerly Nellie Shaw), at Ashton-under-Lyne, a daughter.
- TUNBRIDGE.—To Dorothy (née Gregg), wife of Major R. E. Tunbridge, R.A.M.C., of 11, West Parade, Leeds 6, on December 4th, 1941, a son.

MARRIAGES.

- DENT—MACVEAN.—Dr. Frederick James Dent (B.Sc. 1926, Ph.D. 1929, D.Sc. 1939) to Jean Marie Macvean, of Roundhay, on January 1st, 1942, at St. John's Church, Roundhay.
- EVANS—WOODS.—Dr. William Charles Evans to Irene Antice Woods, daughter of the Rev. G. S. Woods, M.P., at Mill Hill Church, Leeds, on January 1st, 1942.
- HARDY—ALTMAN.—Flying Officer Jack I. Hardy (Dental 1936-41) to Miss Mona Altman on August 24th, 1941, at Belgrave Synagogue. Mr. Hardy is a past Sub-Editor of the *Gryphon*, Co-Editor of the *Tyke*, and a member of the Union Committee.
- MIDDLETON—MARTIN.—Lieutenant C. M. Middleton, R.A. (Textiles 1937-39) to Dorothy Martin, of London, on December 6th, 1941, at Christ Church, Chelsea. Address:—1, Chesil Court, Chelsea Manor Street, London, S.W.3.

HULL & EAST RIDING BRANCH.

(Although Mr. Frow has nothing to report on the Hull front, he wishes to take the opportunity of wishing members a Happy New Year, on behalf of his branch.)

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, December 20th, 1941.

Present: Professor Barbier (in the Chair) and about 25 members.

1. Minutes of the last Annual General Meeting were read and confirmed.

2. Hon. Secretaries' Report.

The Committee has met from time to time as need arose.

MEMBERSHIP.—A decrease in the number of members must be attributed to War conditions. So many Students are going straight from the University into one or another of the Services, and to them doubtless the O.S.A. seems, for the time being, to be part of another world to which they will turn when they have settled a long overdue account. It seems likely that many members whose subscriptions are two or three years in arrears are so busy (and aren't we all?) that the comparatively small matter of making out a cheque or buying a postal order is continually being deferred to a more convenient season—a strong argument in favour of the Banker's Order method.

The following is a comparison with last year's figures:—

New Life Members 12, last year 9.
New Annual Members 6, last year 21.
Resignations this year 27, last year 22.

BRANCH ACTIVITIES.—The West Riding Branch has continued to meet at intervals largely dictated by the phases of the moon, and recently held a most successful Christmas Party. One of our members is investigating the possibilities of founding a Branch in Oxford. We wish her every success.

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES.—The 1940 Christmas Luncheon was held as usual in the Refectory. 74 members and guests enjoyed an excellent meal and found the speeches up to standard. The occasion established a precedent, for our Service guests were both women. The Annual General Meeting was then held in the O.S.A. Room.

APOLOGY.—With the last issue of the *Gryphon* we found it expedient to enclose to members whose subscriptions remained unpaid a reminder from the Treasurer to that effect. We regret that in a few cases these notices inadvertently got into the wrong envelope. This was not due to any inaccuracy in O.S.A. records but to the large number of reminders to be sent out and the shortness of the time at the packers' disposal. We offer our apologies to any members who may have received a hint intended for someone else.

In concluding another brief report we thank our President, Chairman, Hon. Treasurer, the O.S.A. Editor, Committee, and Clerk for their continued interest and valuable assistance during the year. To this list we should like to add the name of Major R. E. Tunbridge, R.A.M.C., who did invaluable work as O.S.A. representative on the Medical Magazine, and O.S.A. Business Representative on the *Gryphon* Committee, and is now on active service in the Eastern Mediterranean. We welcome Dr. Zachary in his place.

3. Hon. Treasurer's Report.

1940-41 shews a deficit on the year of £59. It should be noted, however, that this deficit is not as great as it appears since we have not drawn the sum of £37 9s. 1d. income from the Building Society. There is a drop of £26 12s. 3d. in annual subscriptions compared with the amount received during the previous year. Since June, 1940, notices have been sent out to all members whose subscriptions are overdue, and approximately £35 has been received and paid into the Bank. Up to date 20 members still owe for 4 years, 45 for 3 years, and 67 for 2 years, making a total due to the O.S.A. in overdue subscriptions of about £97. Issues of the *Gryphon* have been cut down to five during a year, and this will save the Association about £30. There is a deficit on the House Account of £19 15s. 11d., as against £23 16s. 2d. during the previous year.

It was proposed and seconded that both these reports be adopted.

4. Election of Officers and Committee.

The Committee was re-elected en bloc, and Dr. Sledge was co-opted.

Officers for 1942:

President: Professor Barbier.

Past Presidents and Vice-Presidents: Sir Michael Sadler, K.C.S.I., C.B., Emeritus Professor Connal, Emeritus Professor Gillespie.

Vice-Presidents: Emeritus Professor C. E. Gough, Professor J. K. Jamieson, Miss Robertson, Miss Silcox, Mrs. Eastwood, Dr. S. E. J. Best, Mr. G. L. Sharpe.

Chairman of Committee: Professor Gillespie.

Honorary Treasurer: Mr. W. R. Grist.

Honorary Secretaries: Mrs. W. A. Sledge and Mr. A. E. Ferguson.

O.S.A. Editor: Mr. F. Beckwith.

Honorary Auditor: Mr. G. L. Sharpe.

Committee: Mrs. E. E. Bibby, Miss D. E. Broadbent, Miss P. Glass, Mrs. C. W. Goode, Miss I. Milnes, Mrs. R. Spence, Mrs. R. Tunbridge, Dr. C. L. Davidson, Professor A. Hemingway, Mr. A. Ramsden, Dr. W. A. Sledge, Dr. J. Stubbs, Dr. Zachary.

The Union Committee was to be asked to send two Representatives (one man and one woman) to the O.S.A. Committee.

5. The opinion of the meeting was sympathetic towards the suggestion that O.S.A. members might give help to the Students during vacations in their scheme for running a W.V.S. Rest Centre at the Union.

6. Considerable interest was aroused by Miss D. E. Broadbent's suggestion that the O.S.A. should offer temporary membership to any member of other Old Student Graduate Associations who are resident in Leeds and district during the war. The Secretaries and Miss Broadbent were asked to make this scheme known to these Graduates through the Press and by communicating with other Old Student Associations.

7. Professor Hemingway asked on behalf of Major Tunbridge for any sports equipment (state of repair of no consequence) or indoor games to be sent via the Red Cross to men of the R.A.M.C. stationed out East. All that members can spare will be welcome. They may be handed over to Professor Hemingway at his home or at the Medical School, or left at the O.S.A. Office.

8. There being no other business the meeting closed.

LEEDS UNIVERSITY OLD STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION, 1940-41.

RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	PAYMENTS.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
Subscriptions received during								<i>Gryphons</i> (printing)	148	12	6						
year 1940-41	96	15	0					(Packing)	2	5	0						
Less sub. paid twice	0	5	0									150	17	6			
	96	10	0					<i>Gryphons</i> binding				0	6	0			
Subs. from Hull Branch	0	12	0					Printing and Stationery				1	8	0			
	97	2	0					Postages and Petty Cash									
Less rebates	2	5	6					(including <i>Gryphon</i>)	62	18	3						
				94	16	6		Secretarial expenses				0	7	6			
Voluntary sub. to O.S.A. funds				0	2	6		W. H. Smith & Co.									
Part interest on Life Subs. invested	45	3	0					(per Mr. Beckwith)				0	8	0			
Insurance Commission	15	18	2					Office equipment				1	5	10			
Medical Magazine Grant	55	0	0					Deficit on Annual Luncheon				0	17	6			
Sale of Badges				0	18	0		Wages				50	1	0			
								Bank charges							2	2	0
								Cheque book							0	10	0
							211	18	2								
Deficit on year					59	3	5										
							£271	1	7								
													£271	1	7		

HOUSE ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.
Balance at 30th June, 1940	...	58	2 9
Deficit on year at 30th June, 1941	19	15	11
	£38	6	10

(Signed) G. L. SHARPE.

December 11th, 1941.

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.
Deficit on year 1940-41	...	59	3 5
Less Credit Balance at 30 June, 1940	37	5	11
	£21	17	6

Examined and found correct

LIFE SUBSCRIPTION ACCOUNT, 1940-1941.

Life subscriptions received	...	37	16	0
Life subscriptions instalments	...	7	7	0
		£45	3	0
Investment in Building Society, June, 1940	...	£2542	2	9
Investment on year (Life subscriptions invested 1940-41)	...	45	3	0
Interest not used in 1940-41 and still in Building Society	...	37	9	1
		82	12	1
		£2624	14	10

(Signed) G.L.S.

The "Gryphon" Staff 1941-2

Editor : Mrs. K. KEIGHLEY, B.A.

Sub-Editors : Miss M. THWAITES.

Mr. C. BARBIER.

Business Manager : Miss E. LOWES.

Co-opted Members : Miss E. COOPER.

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Miss B. THACKER.

Miss E. ALLISON.

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

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W. R. CHILDE, M.A.

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

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