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The Journal of the University of Leeds



February, 1939

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VOL. 4 No. 4

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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.

ONCE again a University ceremony has brought with it the usual spate of questions. We have been asked : why were not more students allowed to be present at the installation of the Chancellor ? Why should the Town Hall be filled with people who are apparently outsiders ?

It was felt by the majority of students that the installation was a ceremony which directly concerned them, and that, therefore, all those who wished to attend should have been allowed to do so. If room can be found for students and their friends on Degree Day, why not on this occasion ? One explanation is, that such an important proceeding necessitates the presence of far more people than does a Degree ceremony. A University consists of more than students. Adequate representation was made by inviting certain students to be present and provision was made for suitable rejoicings to celebrate the event by means of a Union Ball.

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The Installation of the Chancellor.

ALL those students who were fortunate enough to be admitted to the Installation ceremony will long remember it as a dignified scene, colourful and majestic, made more grand by the awe of the beholders. From the first impressive entry to the final words of the Chancellor, we were held enthralled by a blaze of pageantry never before equalled in our academic career.

The speech of our new Chancellor was a masterpiece of dignified rhetoric. "The University," said His Grace, "must be the servant of truth. Of all the forces working for good in the world, the Universities and all that they stand for are perhaps the most important." Earl Baldwin, speaking on behalf of the graduands, stressed the necessity for resisting any attempt at State interference. "Universities," he said, "must be absolutely free and independent."

Among those presented for honorary degrees were Mr. Frank Parkinson, of whom it was said that his foresight and acumen enabled Yorkshire to maintain its supremacy in industrial production. In presenting Sir Stanley Eddington, Professor Whiddington said that in him "we welcome one who has done more than any living contemporary to advance certain branches of astronomy and theoretical physics."

In the evening the Great Hall of the University was the scene of the reception of many distinguished guests. Amongst those present was Sir Michael Sadler, a former Vice-Chancellor of this University. Music was played in the Hall, but the majority of guests were to be seen following the carefully-planned routes leading through the various departments, which had never been as tidy since the day of their first opening. We admire the patience of those students and staff who gave their services as guides and demonstrators.

On Wednesday, the second day of rejoicing, the University was alive with visitors, not a few of whom gazed in wonder through the doors of the J.C.R. at Exhibit "A"—students at rest. Then, as a last fling, came the Union Dance. The Hall was crowded with students, enjoying to the full the celebrations made possible by the generosity of the Senate.

It has been a memorable occasion; let us hope that it will be a memorable and pleasant period of office for our new Chancellor. To him we extend the hearty welcome of the students of his University.

THE EDITOR.

Leeds University's Chancellor.

INSTALLATION OF THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.

FAMILY TRADITION MAINTAINED.

EARL BALDWIN ON THE PROTECTION OF LIBERTY.

THE installation of the Duke of Devonshire as the new Chancellor of the University of Leeds, and his subsequent admission of Earl Baldwin and twelve other distinguished persons to honorary degrees, took place at a congregation of the University at Leeds Town Hall yesterday in circumstances of solemnity and spectacle which—apart from the natural rarity of such occasions—made the ceremony as a whole outstanding in the history of the City and the University.

There has been two such occasions before—35 years ago, when the newly-chartered University (after being for 22 years the Yorkshire College) acclaimed its first Chancellor, the Marquess of Ripon, and just 30 years ago, when the late Duke of Devonshire became Chancellor. Yesterday, when the present Duke of Devonshire stood in the same place as his father had stood to receive the scroll of his honorary degree of Doctor of Laws and be installed by the Vice-Chancellor, there was a fuller picture altogether than on either previous occasions, a picture telling the story—in the representative persons present in both audience and platform gathering—of a University and community whose range of learned and social activities had extended on a scale unforeseen a generation ago.

A reminder that a full generation has passed since the Town Hall last contained such an assembly was the participation in the ceremony of the Chancellor's 11-year-old daughter, Lady Anne Cavendish, as page to her father, bearing his train up the aisle, standing by his chair, and showing a child's grave interest in the many-coloured host of academic robes worn by those around her. Lady Anne filled the part which her father—then the 13-year-old Marquess of Hartington—took when he was page at his father's installation 30 years ago.

The floor and gallery of the Victoria Hall held 1,500 spectators of the ceremony. At one side of the top of the centre aisle were the Duchess of Devonshire, the Dowager Duchess, wearing her robes as an honorary Doctor of Laws, Lady Elizabeth Cavendish, the new Chancellor's elder daughter, and Mrs. Mouat Jones, sister-in-law of the Vice-Chancellor. Across the aisle sat the Countess Baldwin, with whom Earl Baldwin, as he approached the platform with the rest of the procession, and again as he left it, paused for a few whispered words.

Procession of 500.

The Congregation began with the entry of everyone who was to take part, except the Chancellor-elect and his page, in a procession, 500 strong, up the hall to the empty platform, where they formed row upon row of academic and civic-costumed figures in great variety of colour from mostly-black to bright scarlet,

green, silver and gold. The procession walked at stately pace (while organ music was played by Mr. Edward Allam), each group escorted by students bearing long wands. Its composition was as follows :—

The Chief Marshal, representatives of the University Union, the Standing Committee of Convocation, the academic staff, the heads of affiliated colleges, the Senate, Emeritus Professors, honorary graduates, the Court and Council, representatives of other universities, the Master and Clerk of the Worshipful Company of Clothworkers of the City of London, the chairman of the University Grants Committee, the presenters, the Deans of Faculties and the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, the chairmen and clerks of the Yorkshire County Councils, the Lord Mayors, Mayors and Town Clerks of Yorkshire County Boroughs, the honorary graduands to be presented for degrees, the Archbishop of York and his chaplain, the University Mace (borne by the President of the Students' Union), the Pro-Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, and the Registrar.

The first formalities were over in a few moments. The Pro-Chancellor (Colonel C. H. Tetley) and the Vice-Chancellor (Mr. B. Mouat Jones) took chairs on either side of the Chancellor's chair. The Pro-Chancellor announced that the purpose of the Congregation was to instal a Chancellor "in accordance with the provisions of the Charter and Statutes," and the Registrar (Mr. A. E. Wheeler) announced that the Duke of Devonshire had been elected Chancellor "by the Court on the nomination of the Council of the University." The Vice-Chancellor invited the Pro-Chancellor and Registrar to conduct the Chancellor to the hall, and the two left the hall together. The organist brought everyone to silent attention by a swift trumpet fanfare, and the Chancellor, attended by his little daughter-page, followed the Pro-Chancellor and Registrar through the standing audience to the platform, there to be formally handed to his chair by the Vice-Chancellor and presented with the scroll of honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

Vice-Chancellor's Address.

The Vice-Chancellor, in his address of welcome to the Chancellor, said :—

"We, the members of the University of Leeds in this Congregation assembled, desire to express to you the great gratification with which we have received the information of your election by the Court as our Chancellor, and to offer to you our most cordial welcome on this occasion of your installation. We recall with pride and gratitude the great services rendered to the University by your distinguished father, who filled with such easy dignity, such ripe judgment, and with such conspicuous success, the high office to which you have now been called. We are, too, not unmindful of that other member of your illustrious house, Lord Frederick Cavendish, who, as its first President, guided the Yorkshire College in its development towards the University of Leeds.

"The outstanding spirit of duty and of public service, the unfaltering belief in, and the deep and active sympathy with, the claims of learning, of science and of scholarship, which have ever marked the House of Cavendish, give firm cause for the complete confidence which your acceptance of the office of Chancellor has inspired in every member of the University.

"It is not, however, as the head of your distinguished house alone that we welcome you as our Chancellor. We greet one as you who, of his own right and by his own attainments, is a worthy successor to the eminent men who have held this office in the past. Your experience of both Houses of Parliament, your responsibilities as a Minister of the Crown, your services to the State both in peace and in war, your contact with municipal affairs, pre-eminently fit you to assume the chief office of a great University.



HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE,
Chancellor of the University of Leeds.

"Your University, with its special responsibilities indeed towards this City of Leeds and the County of Yorkshire, is, in common with all centres of higher study, dedicated to the advancement of learning and the pursuit of truth unfettered by considerations of municipal, of county, or of national frontiers. In you we welcome a Chancellor who, by tradition and conviction, accepts both the universality of knowledge and the trust imposed upon universities to safeguard the liberty of thought and to defend the free spirit of man. We welcome you with full assurance that the interests of the University are safe in your hands, that we may turn to you at all times for advice and guidance, and that you will be ready to support by your presence and by your influence the University which acclaims you as her Chancellor."

THE CHANCELLOR.

UNIVERSITIES' PART IN NATIONAL LIFE.

The Chancellor, responding, said that of the many high posts his father occupied there was none in which he took such pride as that of Chancellor of the University of Leeds. Of the many duties and responsibilities which fell to his lot, there was none in which he took such a deep and abiding interest as those which this position involved.

"We live in a dark and uncertain world," the Chancellor continued, "a world in which it seems at times, even to the most optimistic of us, that civilization is on the ebb, that the outlook for everything in man's heritage which we hold most dear is gloomy and threatening. We survey the melancholy spectacle of armaments piling up, of progress being interrupted in order that weapons of violence may be more abundant and force triumphant.

"Let us not forget, while not minimising these evils, to look on the bright side of things when we can legitimately do so. Of all the forces working for good in the world, for a better understanding between peoples and liberalism in the highest sense of the word, for the spread of true knowledge, universities and all that they stand for are perhaps the most important. We can fairly take comfort and encouragement from the fact that they are playing a greater part in the life of the nation than at any time in the past, and their influence is making itself felt among a great and ever-increasing part of the population."

The Servant of Truth.

His Grace said that a university must be the servant of truth, but he did not seek to minimise the importance of the practical and utilitarian work which was carried on at our seats of learning, or to undervalue the great contribution they were making to technical and commercial progress.

It was, and should be, their aim to enable students to equip themselves, in the most practical and up-to-date way possible, with a technical education of whatever type they might desire, so that when they left the university they could make their own contribution to the life of the country and the county. Yet, vitally important though technical skill and craftsmanship might be, universities stood for far more than those things.

The Duke recalled that when his father was installed the first man on whom he conferred an honorary degree was a very great Yorkshireman and a great master of the English language, Mr. Asquith, then Prime Minister. Mr. Asquith,

on that occasion, expressed the hope that the University would continue to be a centre of life, a rallying point for culture, and a foster-mother of the arts and industry. The Duke thought they could fairly claim that that hope had been fulfilled, and that the University had made a real contribution to the spiritual and material life of the community. It was their hope and belief that it would continue so to contribute.

Earl Baldwin's Work.

They were welcoming a distinguished company of men, and while it might be invidious to mention names, he would perhaps be forgiven if he said what a special privilege he felt in having the honour of conferring a degree on "my old chief and Parliamentary leader," and on "the representative of our sister nation, Eire."

"Lord Baldwin is now out of the hurly-burly of party politics," the Chancellor proceeded, "but he continues to occupy a unique position in the esteem of all sections of his countrymen. He will be happy, as I am proud, to know that the students of this University are enthusiastically and in a very practical way supporting the great work which he is doing among the unhappy refugees of Central Europe."

The Chancellor referred to his association with Mr. Dulanty who, he said, was in a large part responsible for the happy relations which existed between Great Britain and Eire, and which his Grace hoped would never be impaired by misunderstanding. His Grace also referred to his deep sense of the honour which had been conferred upon him, and said he was happy to think that the long association between his family and Leeds was to be continued. Great as had been the advance of knowledge between the days of the Yorkshire College and the University of to-day, there was every reason to hope that a still greater advance would be made in the years to come. As a servant of the University, it would be his hope to help in that advance, to maintain contact with the public and with sister universities, and to be worthy of the trust imposed upon him.

EARL BALDWIN'S SPEECH.

Earl Baldwin, after the presentation of degrees, addressed the Congregation on behalf of the Honorary graduates.

"It is a great responsibility for any individual to return thanks for such a variegated and distinguished concourse," he said. "Men distinguished in many walks of life, most of them knowing much more than I do, and yet I think I can express, at any rate one feeling that is common to us all. I have had some experience of receiving an honorary degree, and I find that every time a university honours me by asking me to accept an honorary degree, I recognise and feel the compliment more and more as life goes on. And for this reason.

"Take us who sit here. Whatever we are; whatever we have done, we, all of us, from different walks, try to do something with our lives. Universities are in the happy position of being able to make an award of an honorary degree to anyone they like if they feel that he is worthy of it. And it is an honour that cannot be got by intrigue, pushing or asking, or in any way other than what appears to the university, at the moment, merit of some sort.

"That is a very pleasant feeling for some of us. Many of us have been kicked about while we have been working, and for an unprejudiced body to send a message to say, 'Well, you may not be much of a fellow, but we think that what you have done has been honest work. We think that you have done your best, and we think you would like the reward of our commendation'—that is worth having. We all like it, I don't care who we are.

A Chancellor's Task.

"We who have been so honoured to-day have been extremely fortunate in that we have come here on a very happy day—a happy, domestic, homekeeping day in the history of the University of Leeds. It has been the day of the inauguration of a new Chancellor, and I hope it will not be considered an impertinence if I say one word about that. Your Chancellor, as was his father, was educated at the same university as I, and that is a tie. But my connection with your present Chancellor has been close in another way—he was good enough to speak of me as one who has been his leader. He was, in the House of Commons, one in common with several young men whom I had been noticing and studying for some time, and I was delighted when I saw the choice of Chancellor for the University of Leeds. I know that the present Duke of Devonshire has exactly those qualities which are admirable. He has judgment, common sense and an understanding of men—those are the qualities you require.

"A Chancellor should not be interfering every day with the university. That is not his business. I am a Chancellor, and I ought to know. Even with men of such learning and knowledge and ability, such as we have in our universities, there come moments when they do like to talk with someone from outside. That is where the Chancellor comes in useful."

Earl Baldwin said he was Chancellor of Cambridge and St. Andrews Universities, and both were good enough at times to consult him. Such advice as he could give with a tolerably wide experience of the world was always at their service. The Duke had inherited a natural aptitude for that kind of knowledge.

"It is a great pleasure once again to stand up for a few minutes before an audience of this kind at the seat of one of the great new—or newer—universities in this country," said Earl Baldwin. "I have watched for many years the work they are doing. I have the honour of the acquaintance and sometimes even the friendship of vice-chancellors of universities. There are one or two things I want to say—nothing new about them, but they want emphasising.

"A modern university is always placed—or at least nearly always—in a centre of population. The old monastic idea of learning and letters may survive here and there, but it is completely gone in new foundations. And probably, in a small country like this, it is a good thing on the whole. Everywhere where man lives there goes on a struggle for existence, but where mankind is massed together that struggle becomes more intense and more obvious. It is good for those who struggle for wealth—well-being as well as money, in every sense of the word—that there should be a group of men among them whose main object in life is far removed from that; whose work and whose pursuits cannot lead them to wealth wherever else it may lead them, and who show by their work and their lives that to them come first things of the mind and of the spirit; and the influence that they exercise is incalculable.

"In the same way, having led the life I have led for many years, you will not be surprised when I say I think the reverse impact is good too. I think it is good that men who study—learned men, especially if they write economics—should know something of the raw material of the struggling mass of humanity among whom they live.

"There are two things in my mind for which the university stands—perhaps more than for any other two. One could talk for an hour at least, but I have to be brief and I am trying to summarise it—and those things I would

define as the standards and truth. The more democratic we become, in the common parlance or usage of the word, if we do not want to sink in the civilised scale and become barbarians again, the more the standards in everything need to be maintained and kept high—in literature, art and work of all kind. Once lost, it may be centuries before we get them back. It is one of the chief things to maintain these standards—that nothing shoddy or second rate may pass for one moment for first rate. Shoddy should be known as shoddy and second rate as second rate.

“And now—truth. That is particularly important to-day. It is not in danger in this country yet, and I hope it never will be. We never want to see the day when truth is sought merely with the object of proving a case or history is written with that object; or truth itself is coloured so that its own mother would not recognise it. Universities must stand and be recognised as seekers for truth with no ulterior motive—for the sake of truth and truth alone.

“And there is one other and last thing. It is an obvious thing, but you cannot repeat it too often when it is essential it should go home to the people. Universities must be absolutely free and independent; governing themselves, and regulating themselves and never becoming subservient.

State Interference.

“Now, what are the dangers? As I said. I do not believe that these dangers yet exist in this country, but there is a real reason that we should preserve what of value we have. One danger that has been known to come to universities has been the danger of attempting to use the influence of wealth. That is not a danger here, for when people give money to universities I am glad to think it is not given with any idea of interference. It is given to use, and it is for the universities themselves to know in what way the gifts can be expended.

“There remains one danger, the most dangerous of the lot, and we are free from it. It is State interference. We have seen it in Europe in our time, and would never have believed had we not seen it. Universities depend more and more on State grants and public money. I think that will probably increase in time, rather than decrease. But you must resist to the death, if it ever comes, any attempt of any Government Department or any government of any colour to make gifts conditional on what you teach and how you teach. I hope, indeed, that we shall never in this country be faced with a difficulty of that kind. I do not believe for a moment we shall. But I do feel that, in view of what has happened in several countries in recent years, we should be doubly vigilant in safeguarding our own liberties and our own freedom. If we do, I think that the influence your University and the other Universities in this country can wield is beyond all calculation.”

(With acknowledgements to "The Yorkshire Post")

DRINK COFFEE

|
in the J.C.R.

Many Sides

There are people who keep no banking account, and there are those who *merely* keep an account. To pay in one's cheques or dividends, and to draw out for one's needs, are right and obvious uses of a bank; these are first essentials. But, if a bank has kept step with the times and still retains its background of a century's tradition, it must at least have become many-sided. It is to popularize the many-sidedness of the Westminster Bank that a small booklet is issued named *Thirty-nine Advantages*, copies of which may be had at the counter of any branch office

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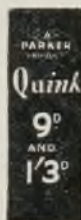
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V.C.

"A man of great probity, wit and understanding." (Steele).

V.C. :

"Watch all their ways and all their actions guide." (Pope).

H.P. :

"The military part of his life has furnished him with many adventures in the relation of which he is very agreeable to the company." (Steele).

His ready smile a parent's warmth expressed
Their welfare pleased him, and their cares distressed. (Goldsmith).

H.P. :

"Behind a broad pillar, far beyond the sound of merriment." (Keats).

President of the Union :

"In his duty prompt at every call." (Goldsmith).

Secretary of the Union :

"A worthy scribe, a worthy man."

Je—n L—e :

"I see you what you are ; you are too proud,
But if you were the devil, you are fair." (Twelfth Night).

Je—n L—e :

"If we had worlds enough and time
"This coyness lady were no crime." (Marvell).

Said I to myself, "Her face has got some sense in it, though it is not
a clever one ! " Still, you're the right colour, and that goes a long way.
(Lewis Carroll).

K—th——n Pr—nce:

"I who have seen am glad to close my eyes."

Union Executive :

With fire in each eye, and papers in each hand,
They rave, recite and madden through the land." (Pope).

Oxley Hall :

Misses! the tale that I relate
 This lesson seems to carry—
 Choose not alone a proper mate
 But proper time to marry.

(Cowper).

The girls are heavy going here.

(O'Neill).

G—r—h M—n—o :

A Briton, even in love, should be
 A subject, not a slave.

(Wordsworth).

J.C.R. Tea Bar :

Push on—keep moving.

(Morton).

D—n R—b—ns—n :

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

(Dibdin).

M—rv—n Sw—t :

On the stage he was natural, simple, affecting ;
 'Twas only that when he was off he was acting.

(Goldsmith).

W—ll—am G—I—ght—y :

A Corinthian, a lad of mettle, a good boy.

(Shakespeare).

J—n —lt—n :

“—Alone and palely loitering—”

(Keats).

K—te C—nnal :

I stand fast—
 Let the waters cry!
 Here I last
 To Eternity!

(Galsworthy).

T—ddy C—w—ll :

Yes, I have gained my experience.

(Shakespeare).

J.C.R. :

Tittle-Tattle! Scandal and japes
 Gibe, and gossip, and folly's rattle
 Ringed to fashion, caught like apes
 In your cage of tittle-tattle!

You trousered things
 And women without souls—

(Galsworthy).

Professor D—ck—ns :

....but it was no use—the Anglo-Saxon attitudes only got more
 extraordinary every moment, while the great eyes rolled wildly from
 side to side.

(Lewis Carroll).

Mr. Ch—ld— (lecturing) :

Did you hear a sound, a little sound ?

(*James Stephens*).

Tyke :

Do not let any woman read this verse,
It is for men.

R—ch—rd H—gg—rt :

I can explain all the poems that ever were invented—and a good many
that haven't been invented just yet.

(*Lewis Carroll*).

G—tie Sp—n—r :

Whither hast thou led me Egypt ?

(*Shakespeare*).

Mrs. Redm—n K—ng :

Thou who keepst us chaste and free
As the young spring.

(*Fletcher*).

J. H—rd—y :

"Oh Rose," quotha.

I. M. G. W—ll—ms :

"My strength is as the strength of ten
Because my heart is pure."

(*Tennyson*).

University Babies' Welcome Day :

"England expects that every man this day will do his duty." (*Nelson*).

Weetwood Hall :

"Forbear bold youth ; all Heaven's here."

(*Drinda*).

Edu. Students :

"God ! I will pack and take a train."

(*Brooke*).

Er—c Boc—ok :

I have been laughing, I have been carousing,
Drinking late, sitting late, with my bosom cronies....

(*Lamb*).

The B—nns Sisters :

Fair Quiet, have I found thee here,
And Innocence thy sister dear.

(*Milton*).

Medics.

A father broods, would I had set him
To some humble trade.

(*Hardy*).

Any Professor :

Busy old fool....

(*Dorme*).

M. H. Sc—g—ll :

"I am but a gatherer and disposer of other men's stuff." (Wotton).

Editor :

"And I had done a hellish thing,
And it would work 'em woe." (Coleridge).

* * *

"Thank Heaven! the Crisis—
The danger is past." (Poe).

For what I have published, I can only hope to be pardoned; for what
I have burned, I deserve to be praised. (Pope).

Mr. Gr—st :

And he loved them—the little fearless wren,
The red-breasts, curious in the ways of men,
The pilgrim swallow, and the dearer guest
That sets beneath our eaves her plaster'd nest. (Mr. Johnstone).

And still spake on that ancient man. (Coleridge).

Edu. Students.

Henceforth the school and you are one. (Newbolt).

Early Morning Christians (S.C.M.) :

Now they are all on their knees. (Hardy).

Union Committee :

"They have given us into the hands of the new unhappy Lords." (Chesterlon).

Textile Dept. :

Some praise a Science as an Art,
but I like honourable trade. (Flecker).

J—n Th—m—s :

"She is crazed with the spell of far Arabia
"They have stolen her wits away." (de la Mare).

If Mahomet will not come to the Mountain, the Mountain must come
to Mamohet. (Proverb).

**M—ry Cr—we, The B—ns Sisters, M—ry P—ck—tt, J—n Th—m—s,
Ir—s Br—dg—w—t—r :**

Small Fry. (Song).

Natural History Rambles :

To what green altar—lead'st thou that heifer ? (Keats).

T—m—y H—w :

Remember me when no more day by day,
You tell me of our future that you planned,
Only remember me you understand. (C. G. Rossetti. "Remember.").

The Bridge Club :

Patience—and shuffle the cards. (Don Quixote).

A Fresher at the Union Ball :

She wasn't old enough to have a past, but if she had been, I'm sure
she would have told me all about it. (A. J. Alan).

Mr. R—ss :

I suddenly cried out in a strange tongue. (W. B. Yeats).

Professor —dw—rds :

He spake in Greek, which Britons speak seldom and circumspectly.,
(James Elroy Flecker).

Botany Department :

They sniff at Stars-of-Bethlehem
And buttercups are food to them— (Francis Meynell).

Dramatic Society :

Judge not the play before the play is done. (Francis Quarles).

The Accountant :

Still with his soul severe accounts he kept,
Weeping all debts out ere he slept. (Abraham Cowley).

Weetwood :

"Crabbed Age and Youth cannot live together." (Coleridge).

B—gd—n—v—ch :

"Take her up tenderly,
Lift her with care." (Hood).

Bar—b—r—Cl—ke :

"We improve our powers by practice—" (Ross).

H.O.R. :

"Days undefiled by luxury or sloth,
Firm self-denial, manners grave and staid," (Wordsworth).

Dr. B—nn :

"Eloquence may exist without a proportionable degree of wisdom."

(*Burke*).

Professor D—bree :

"I am a gentleman though spoiled i' the breeding ; ——
—— we came in with the Conquerors."

(*R. Brome*).

But he can spy that little twist of brain.

(*Meredith*).

Joan Bul—o—gh :

And her hat, with shady brim,
Made her tressy forehead dim....

(*Hood*).

Refectory :

O, tell me where is fancy bred.

(*Shakespeare*).

Music Society Chorus :

"Heard melodies are sweet, but those unheard are sweeter."

(*Keats*).

George Me—nl—y :

"You know my friends, how long since in my house,
For a new marriage did I make carouse :
Divorced old barren reason from my bed,
And took the daughter of the Vine to spouse."

(*Omar Khayyam*).

J. E. Mo—nt—in :

The right honourable gentleman caught the Whigs bathing, and walked
away with their clothes.

(*Disraeli*).

Ir—n— H—p :

Where did you get that hat ?

(*Song*).

Dr. H—nsw—th :

Who, who, who's your lady friend ?

(*Song*).

Th—lm— F—ox :

"Why don't the men propose, Mama? "

(*Bayley*).

R. M. W—ls—n :

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

(*Wordsworth*).

J.C.R. :

Young lovers meet, old wives a-sunning sit.

(*Nashe*).

L—sl—e and Bill M—rsh—ll :

"They grew in beauty side by side."

(*Wordsworth*).

G. R. T. B—rtw—ist—e and I. D. Ho—gs—n :

"Believe me, my young friend ; there is nothing—absolutely nothing—
half so much worth doing as simply messing about in boats. Simply
messing, messing-about-in-boats ; messing——"

(*"The Wind in the Willows"*).

D—vi— Br—wn ::

"We are nae fou', we're no that fou',
But juist a drappie in oor e'e."

(*Robert Burns*).

Dou—las G. M—cA—am :

"I perceive this to be Old Burton ; Sensible Mole !"

(*"The Wind in the Willows"*).

Bog—ov—tch :

"Here comes lean Jack ; here comes bare-bones."

(*Shakespeare*).

E. P. R—ms—en :

"Woe unto them that get up early in the morning—"

(*"The Book of Isaiah"*).

D—v— Br—wn :

I went into a public-'ouse to get a pint o' beer,
The publican 'e up an' sez, "We serve no red-coats here."

(*Kipling's Ballads*).

Devonshire Hall :

Why, single men in barricks don't grow into plaster saints.

(*Kipling*).

P.T. :

Little bare feet that were blue with cold.

(*O'Sullivan*).

Mining Students :

I thought of some who worked dark pits.

(*Owen*).

Dramatic Society.

The glory that was Greece....

(*Poe*).

Hostel Dance :

I will abide till she be ready.

(*Anon*).

Swimming Club :

Take a long breath and let yourself go.

(*Carl Sandburg*).

T. H. H—nry :

"I have been so great a lover."

(*Brook*).

W. G—li—ht—y and H. R. H—g—rt :

"We two," he said, "will seek the groves"
"Where the lady Mary is."

(*Rossetti*).

"THE GRYPHON" STAFF, 1938-39.*Editor :* M. H. SCARGILL, B.A.*Hon. Treasurer :* W. R. GRIST, B.Sc.*Sub-Editors :* KATHLEEN GATENBY, B.A.
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THE GENERAL ATHLETICS SECRETARY.
An S.R.C. REPRESENTATIVE.

Buy and Read . .**"The Student Forum"****and****"The New University"****"DEVON"****Appeal Dance**

Friday, February 10th, 1939

UNION NOTES.

THE present generation of students have witnessed something which is very rare in the life of a University student—the Installation of a new Chancellor. It is indeed unfortunate that more students were not privileged to see the Installation Ceremony, but it must be remembered that a University is not a select body of staff and students, a separate entity cut off from the outside world, but depends for its very existence on the friendly relations it possesses with outside bodies. Consequently many people, who to the normal student appear to have no connection with the University, were present, but not to the entire exclusion of students. The Union Committee were invited to attend, and twelve students, representing as far as possible, all sections of the University, took part in the procession.

We should like to take this opportunity of expressing as from the students of Leeds University a very hearty welcome to our new Chancellor, and the hope that his period of office will be a very happy and fruitful one.

The efforts of student marshals, stewards and demonstrators have been very much appreciated by the University authorities. To these people, on whose efficient execution of their duties the success and smooth-running of the Installation Ceremony and Reception, and the Open Day largely depended, we would also like to add our sincere thanks.

Students had an opportunity to take part in the celebrations connected with the installation on the evening of the Open Day, when through the generosity of the University authorities a Union Dance was held at the cost of 3/6 per double ticket. It is indeed surprising that more students did not avail themselves of this opportunity. The function was a very great success, and the presence of the Vice-Chancellor and Mrs. L. Mouat-Jones as host and hostess was very much appreciated.

And now we have to turn to the more mundane topics of everyday life.

The revision of the Constitution of the Leeds University Union is now complete up to the end of the Laws. These will be issued in pamphlet form before the Annual General Meeting, to be held on February 9th, in the Great Hall, at 5-15 p.m., in order to give each member of the Union an opportunity to compare the new with the old. We urge all members of the Union to study the revised Constitution, so that at the Annual General Meeting we may waste as little time as possible in fruitless argument.

We very much regret that, owing to the deplorable lack of support from students, the projected Rag Revue at the Paramount Theatre has had to be abandoned. This means a loss of £150 to local charities. It seems that first and second year people, on whom the Rag Revue had hoped to draw, have no interest in this effort on behalf of charity. It is most depressing to realise that the takings of Leeds University Union's Charity Rag is far below that of towns of a corresponding size.

Although the ticket system at the coffee-bar in the J.C.R. was met at first with some disapproval, we believe that most students now realise that the method is more business-like. Students could help to relieve the congestion at rush hours, by moving well away from the bar immediately they are served.

The Spanish Relief Appeal which was organised towards the end of last term, received very good support from the students. One thousand tins of milk were sold, and our efforts were very much appreciated by the Spanish Foodship Committee.

The elections for the President, Woman Vice-President, and the ten open seats on the Union Committee will take place on March 2nd and 3rd. Nominations forms for the Presidency must be handed in at the Union Office not later than February 7th; for the Woman Vice-Presidency and the ten open seats nominations must be in by February 21st. We would ask all members of the Union to study the candidates carefully, and judge on their merits.

We are pleased to record that Mr. I. M. G. Williams has been able to take over his duties as Secretary of the Union once again since the beginning of this term, having recovered during the holidays. Our most sincere thanks are due to Mr. A. Cross, Secretary of the Constitution Revision Committee, who in Mr. Williams' absence undertook the onerous duties of Secretary in addition to his own, and carried them out so admirably.

Christmas and New Year greetings were received from fifteen Universities and University Colleges.

T. H. HENRY,
President L.U.U.

"BLAZERS."

21st January, 1939.

I. M. G. WILLIAMS, Esq.,
Secretary,
Leeds University Union.
Dear Sir,

The supplying of University Blazers during the height of the busy season, may, in some cases, cause a certain amount of delay. To avoid this and to give the best possible service, we are willing to make Blazers now and hold the same until these are required. Therefore, if any students who are requiring Blazers will place their orders now, the garments will be made and held until required.

As you know, the demand for Blazers is at its height during the Tailor's busiest period, and by ordering now our clients can be assured of the very best service.

This would be of great help to us in our efforts to avoid delay and inconvenience during the busy season.

We trust this proposition will meet with your approval and that you will give the same the necessary publicity.

Assuring you of our best services at all times,

We are,

Yours faithfully,

LAWSON HARDY'S LTD.

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NOTE.—Blazers need not be paid for until collected.

"THE GRYPHON."

Last Day for Copy

- - -

Tuesday, February 14th.

Notes and Comments.

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

BURNS.

Tickets Please.

The new ticket system in J.C.R. is working very well except for the fact that we now get two traffic jams instead of one.

Carols.

May we compliment H.O.R. on the beautiful rendering of carols last term. Congratulations too to the Devon singers; although not so tuneful as H.O.R. they were at least as hearty.

Gowns.

We understand that a movement is afoot to ask Undergrads. to wear gowns in the University. We should welcome such a step, as 'Varsity at present does seem to visitors something like a glorified Technical College.

The Rag.

Students cannot be blamed for not taking part in the Rag Show, since they are liable to incur the displeasure of the Staff if they do so. This is a sad state of affairs.

Nota Bene.

The Gryphon Box is not intended to hold empty cigarette packets, but we should not object to a few full ones.

Valentines.

We should like to impress upon our readers that we did not write the Valentines, so no black looks please.

Dances.

Would Saturday Night "Hops" in Refec. be appreciated? We possess(ed) a Dance Band. The Cinemas are always crowded and we often get stuck, don't you?

Wassail.

We are glad to see the Union Sec. looking fit again.

Umbrellas.

Is a well-known Union Official copying our dear Premier?

C. K. Young.

We extend our congratulations to C. K. Young, a former contributor to this Magazine, who has had an article published in the *Radio Times*.

Spain and Hostels.

We understand that at one of the Women's Hostels a suggestion has been put forward that Dinner should be missed one evening in order to send the consequent saving to the help of the Spanish people.

The Installation of the Chancellor.

We found the afternoon ceremony impressive and interesting. A full review will be found elsewhere in this issue.

The evening reception was chiefly marked, for us, by an instructive and (mainly) enjoyable tour of "Route B" lecture rooms and laboratories. We greatly admired the tenacity of the demonstrators, who insisted upon increasing our knowledge of engineering, physics, and the rest, to an almost alarming extent.

The "tours" were excellently planned, and reflect great credit upon both organisers and demonstrators.

Union Dance.

This was an excellent affair. The enjoyment of all the dancers was shown in the enthusiastic cheers which greeted the announcement of half-an-hour's extension. And the supper tempted us to sneak twice into the Physics Department!

Old Students.

We were glad to receive an article for this issue, from an old student, and we would like to remind all old students that the columns of *The Gryphon* are still open to their contributions.

Rhode Island.

We have received some interesting information concerning the former U.S. Senator Jesse Metcalf, an Old Student of the Yorkshire College. Owing to his generosity it has been possible to build a new Research Laboratory at Brown University.

Arts Society.

A preliminary meeting of the Arts Society has been held and was very successful.

Refugee Relief Committee.

A Refugee Relief Committee has been set up to collect money and obtain hospitality for Refugees. Your support for this Committee is earnestly solicited.

National Youth Campaign.

A Conference will be held on Saturday, 4th February, at 3-0 p.m., in the Y.M.C.A. Buildings, Albion Place. On February 18th, there will be a Peace Pilgrimage to London. The Leeds Contingent will leave on the Saturday afternoon.



Detail

Gone are the days when a man had to qualify for his evening's pleasure by a preliminary bout with his dress clothes. For at Austin Reed's we have worked out a range of fittings so detailed that comfort and correctness are a mathematical certainty.

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PUBLIC LECTURES AND MUSIC.

Tuesday, January 10th. Spring Term begins.

Wednesday, January 11th. 7-45 p.m.

Chamber Concert : Societé des Instruments à Vent de Bruxelles.

Thursday, January 12th. 1-20 p.m.

Chamber Music : Societé des Instruments à Vent de Bruxelles.

Monday, January 23rd. 5-15 p.m.

Professor R. A. Peters : "Some Aspects of Vitamen B1 and Brain Biochemistry."

8-0 p.m. Professor G. Webb : "17th Century Art."

Tuesday, January 24th. 8-0 p.m.

Sir Herbert Grierson : "Scott and the Historical Novel."

Thursday, January 26th. 1-20 p.m.

Chamber Music : Sydney Errington, Viola ; Stuart McDonald, Clarinet ; Edward Allam, Piano.

Monday, February 6th. 8-0 p.m.

Mr. Edward Allam : Pianoforte Recital.

Wednesday, February 8th. 7-45 p.m.

Chamber Concert : The Brosa String Quartet.

Thursday, February 9th. 1-20 p.m.

Chamber Music : The Brosa String Quartet.

5-15 p.m. Bible Lecture : Canon V. F. Storr.

Sunday, February 12th. 10-30 a.m. Emmanuel Church.

University Service : Preacher : Professor C. H. Dodd.

Monday, February 13th. 5-15 p.m.

Professor J. E. Littlewood : "Results in the Theory of Prime Numbers."

8-0 p.m. Mr. Edward Allam : Pianoforte Recital.

Thursday, March 2nd. 5-15 p.m.

Bible Lecture : Canon V. F. Storr.

Monday, March 6th. 5-15 p.m.

Professor E. D. Adrian : "Manifestations of Activity in the Nervous System."

Wednesday, March 8th. 7-45 p.m.

Chamber Concert : The Leighton String Quartet.

Thursday, March 9th. 1-20 p.m.

Recital of Music for Strings : the "XXV" String Orchestra.

5-15 p.m. Bible Lecture : Canon V. F. Storr.

Tuesday, March 14th. 8-0 p.m.

Mr. B. Mouat Jones: "History and the Scientist."

Thursday, March 16th. 5-15 p.m.

Bible Lecture: Canon V. F. Storr.

Saturday, March 18th. Spring Term ends.

The Summer Term University Service will be held on **Sunday, May 21st**, at 10-30 a.m. Preacher: Professor N. P. Williams.

Monday, July 3rd. Session ends.



If Prof. ——— gave you a Cigarette it would be a Miracle.

(Advert.).

* * *

Encore.

Pupil (timidly translating): "Kiss me again."

Lecturer in French (deferentially): "Well, kiss me again if you like."

(From C.F.).

* * *

A Yorkshireman was going by London Bridge when a stranger approached him and said: "Do you know where the Post Office is?" "Aye," said the Yorkshireman, and passed on.

* * *

"An Italian spit is worth more than a Frenchman, and the Third Republic is not worth much more than Italian spit anyway."

(Il Tevere—Rome).

* * *

"Italy is the most dangerous country in Europe for a woman to journey alone."

(Travel Book).

* * *

Peggy Babcock ———.

The Scientific Foundation of History.

IT is with some reluctance that I take up my pen to write on a subject the research into which has cost me so much personal suffering, the more so since my discoveries have about as much chance of being believed now as had wireless thirty years ago. It is hoped that the reader will gain at least some glimmer of the truth from this necessarily condensed outline.

History, the primary fact about which is that it is made by men, can yet be considered as a science. It is well known how the geographical configuration of a country influences and remotely determines its national history. The classic examples are the British Isles, which owing to their insularity quickly achieved political and moral unity. Among all Oriental nations, Japan offers the example of a people reaching political unity quickly on account of favourable insularity. Spain affords an instance of the retardation of national development by a country of sierras and disjointed regions, so that whereas France was in the throes of civil war in 1793, and England as early as 1643, the Spanish nation has now only just reached that epoch in its existence.

Subject to this major modification of geography, each nation in its internal history passes through approximately the same phases. In this way it becomes possible to compare the political phenomena of a modern nation with the corresponding phenomena of a nation which, owing to more favourable geography, has already passed through those stages in its existence. Take as an example the age-old rivalry between France and Germany: the result of the earlier achievement by the French of their national unity as compared with their neighbours across the Rhine. The physical obstacles to German unification were not so serious as the social, for ever since the age of Charlemagne the histories of Germany and Italy have been closely linked, and it was this connection with the centre of ancient civilisation which was the chief reason for the retardation of German unity. Thus we may compare German with French history as follows: the French of 1648 with the German revolutions of 1848, the imperialism of Kaiser Wilhelm the Great with that of Louis XIV, the Dutch war of 1672 with the Franco-Prussian war of 1870, the climax in the War of Austrian Succession and the Great War, the subsequent treaties of Utecht (1715) and Versailles (1919), the Regency of Orleans and the Weimar Republic, the coming-of-age of Louis XV (1730) and the advent of Hitler to the Chancellorship of the Reich (1933).

As regards this year, the most vital countries to watch are, of course, Spain, and most of all Russia. The physical obstacles to the early attainment of Russian national unity were its great size and the vagueness of its frontiers. The relics of Russian feudalism persisted until the revolution of 1917, which may thus from a social standpoint be compared with the modern Spanish revolution and with the French revolution of 1789. In the past the republican period of nations has varied from 20 to 25 years (the English Commonwealth, 20, the Republic of De Witt in Holland 22, the First French Republic, 25). Thus the signs point to a change of régime in Russia probably next year. The weakness of Russia which was so apparant in the crisis of last September, will probably increase this year (for this period see the history of the English Commonwealth from 1658 to 1660). The national point for that weakness to become apparent is the Ukraine. The régime which will succeed Communism is sufficiently shown by a reference to the histories of England, France and Holland.

In this way it becomes possible to predict in general terms the path along which any given nation may evolve. Not only this, but we may indicate the consequences of two or more nations evolving from different bases due to their different geographical controls, which result in international conflict and is the prime cause of war.

PROGREDIOR.

A Day in the Life of an Elementary School Teacher.

MISS DALTON must get up early this morning. She has been overworking for a week or two: on top of marking and preparation, there is the school Christmas party. Most of the children would have very little to distinguish Christmas from any other time of the year, if it weren't for the school party. The work falls on the few members of the staff who are not complete cynics—or worse—and Miss Dalton is one of them.

She leaves for School about 8-15, as there are various jobs to do before the bell rings at nine. "Send someone to Standard III for a fresh set of readers, write up the new hymn, see the caretaker about washing up after the party, see the Head about...." she goes over in her mind on her way to school.

The school gate; a few children hanging about already—children whose homes are so unattractive that they would rather stand in the rain waiting for the caretaker to open the door. Two little girls dart forward: "Carry your case, Miss?" Miss Dalton is quite willing to carry her own case, but knowing it will be an excuse for getting two cold little bodies inside the school, she gives one her case and the other a pile of books, saying sternly: "Take these to Standard IV—you can wait until I come and then give the books out." "Yes, Miss."

One minute to nine. Miss Dalton is marking a late book; she has been hindered many times since she came in. Message from another teacher about the jelly for the party. "Look at your pictures, Miss?" says a boy from the top standard, and he wanders round the room, looking at the "illustrations" (as they are known in the profession) pinned on to the walls. "Ooh, Miss, have you been there?" he asks, and she stops to tell him about a view of Corsica. (Hers is the only room in the school where the oily green walls are relieved by any colour: "Don't have too many pictures, teacher," says the Head, "it distracts them from their work"). Then another boy sidles in to see if he can beg a new pen-nib: "Please, Miss, Teacher said he would give me the stick if I lost my nib again." She gives him one with a scolding, of which he takes no notice.

As Miss Dalton finishes marking the book, she glances out of the window and sees two of the men teachers just arriving. They don't believe in doing any "unpaid work." One of them, a man of forty, is fond of saying, "They say that teachers only care for three things—four o'clock, pay day, and holidays. Well, I don't deny it."

The bell rings and the whole school bristles in preparation for the ceremony which is the most important part of the school day. Not prayers. Not assembly. But the register. All Elementary teachers know with what scrupulous care it must be looked after—the Sacred Book in which, having writ, the moving finger must never try to rub out. And if, on the day of an inspection, a nervous teacher makes a slip, marks 47 present when there are 48 there all the time, must not the Book be sent to Whitehall? And a temporary register—stigma of disgrace—be used in the meantime? So Miss Dalton counts: "Twenty-three boys.... Jimmy Carmichael still away....twenty-six girls....Mary Elton....Joan.... not here this mornihg. Total, 49: 3 absent. Check again. Boys lead out! Quietly, girls!"

And the school files into the hall for prayers. The Head is lacking in both culture and imagination, and the ceremony is about as godless as you can imagine. Hymn —; "Don't shout," bawls the head, "or else you will have to sing it all over again"; Lord's Prayer; another prayer; remarks from the Head, all threats of one kind or another;—"If I catch anybody doing it again, boy or girl, I'll use the stick."

Scripture next. Miss Dalton has to teach it, having neither knowledge nor belief; but that has never seemed to bother the authorities, and she has got used to it herself now. Near the end of the lesson she realises that she has once more forgotten to collect the milk money. "Hands up for milk... Joan, collect the money... keep your hands up till I've counted." And she sends Joan across to the Head's room with the halfpennies and a slip of paper.

After that, the morning goes quickly. Her standard works well on the whole, but with 50 in a class, what can a teacher do? The children learn very little, but Miss Dalton does succeed in making them feel that most of the work is worth while and that she is interested in their progress.

They plod away at their Arithmetic—which follows Scripture every morning—with enthusiasm... and neatness. To-day it is followed by recitation. This is a dreadful task: all the fifty children, bright, slow, deaf, mentally deficient, are expected to learn verse (mostly doggerel, from prescribed books) at the same rate, and then all recite it together aloud. At least half of the children are bored all the time. If Miss Dalton tries another method, the Head will come thumping in and say, "Let them all say it together, Teacher, there's nothing like it. Boy in the back row, sit straight." The last remark is merely to show his disapproval of her—and she knows it.

In the middle of the chorus, a small boy from another standard comes in. "Please, Miss, Mr. Bright says did 'e leave 'is cane in 'ere yesterday?" This causes a titter, for Mr. Bright is a standing joke, and in spite of hard and frequent canings, his classes are uproarious. According to the regulations of the Board of Education, corporal punishment may be administered only by the Head Teacher, but the Head of this school enjoins his staff, men and women, to be generous with the stick. He sets the example himself. Miss Dalton has heard him bawling at a shivering child of nine, "If you do that again, I'll break my cane on you."

Playtime comes, but to-day it is no relief for Miss Dalton, who is on duty; nor for the children, who have to spend their ten minutes hanging about the cloakrooms because it is wet outside. There is no room to play, and the wet coats give off a stuffy smell.

One more lesson—Composition—before the end of the morning. There is complete silence when the children start to write. Miss Dalton has trained them to enjoy free expression, and to believe in it.

At twelve o'clock, Miss Dalton is free to go home to dinner, but it is the turn of some unlucky teacher to stay for dinner duty. This means sitting in a classroom for half an hour while thirty children eat uninviting lunches from grubby cases.

1-15. School again. In the afternoon Miss Dalton takes lessons such as physical training, handwork, and sewing. On wet days, physical training has to take place in the classroom, where there is no room to move. On fine days, things are not much better, for the physical training is done on the central court, where the noise disturbs all the rest of the school. "Forward—run. One, two, three, four."

Four o'clock. Miss Dalton, feeling that the main battle of the day is over, is in no particular hurry to rush off. One or two children have work to ask about, she gives some extra help to another who has been absent for two months, chats to a boy who wants to tell her about some birds he has seen. These informal moments out of school hours are, Miss Dalton thinks, amongst the most valuable. She calls in at the staff room, to clinch some more arrangements about the party, but everybody else is gone.

She leaves the school carrying piles of books to mark, though many of the teachers, particularly the men, never do any work out of school, and even boast of the fact. "What is a reading period for," said one of the men, "if not to get on with your marking?"

Her digs are dingy, because she does not earn enough to pay for better ones (on a Scale II salary), but the people she lives with are sincere and pleasant, so she does not mind.

When Miss Dalton has done her most urgent work, she goes off to a meeting of the local Country Dance Society. As she goes along, her thoughts are something like this: It is an awful grind, but it's better than being in an office. I am dealing with human material, though the system does its best to make you forget it. Teaching is a creative profession, if you care to make it so, whatever the cynics say. And I don't want to teach in a secondary school, with its snobbishness and hypocrisy, its weekly marks and gym. shoe lists. I am at least free most of the time to do what I like with the kids.

Miss Dalton does not teach under one of the more enlightened education authorities. Her school is in a small town where there is a great deal of poverty, and very little culture. There are plenty of schools like hers—and worse—up and down the country, though people's attention is directed to the better ones. Miss Dalton had a chance to move to a reorganised school in a large town, but she decided to stay where she was for the present, where she saw so much to be done worth doing. And except on days when the Head teaches Robert Louis Stevenson with more stick than usual, she does not regret it.

M.B.

LEEDS UNIVERSITY MUSIC SOCIETY . .

Annual Concert

IN THE

GREAT HALL OF THE UNIVERSITY

on Friday, 3rd March, at 7-30 p.m.

Haydn's "Creation"

Fully Augmented Orchestra *Conductor:* Edward Allam

● TICKETS

3/- and 2/- (Reserved)

1/- (unreserved) 6d. Students

From the General Secretary
or the Hall Porter :: ::

“Fellow-Workers.”

No. 4—CHORUS GIRL.

A CHORUS Girl's life is not a hectic round of shows, late parties and dinners with Earls, usually ending up in marriage. It is, indeed, mainly a hectic round of rehearsals, especially at that time of the year known as the Panto Season. “We have rehearsals in the mornings,” said Eileen, “rehearsals in the afternoon, rehearsals in the evening.”

This period of hard work began when Eileen had visited the offices of a London agent and had secured a part in the Chorus of a Pantomime playing in one of the Provincial cities. The agent is in touch with most of the producers and undertakes to obtain so many artists as required. He takes a commission from the salaries of those people for whom he finds work, acting as their Labour Exchange. Not all Shows are genuine, Eileen told me. She recalled one occasion when she and several others had turned up at a country theatre at which they were playing to find that the Manager had bolted with the weeks takings. In this case Actors' Equity paid their fares back to London, but they never saw their wages.

For several weeks now Eileen has nightly been elf, sea-man, fairy, and “a Page inside the Palace.” For this she is paid £4 a week, and less whilst rehearsals are in progress. She is not quite sure whether she prefers that period when everything is new and the producer is shouting himself hoarse above the confused noise of a Pantomime in the making, or the time when everything is perfect and the show goes almost mechanically.

I have often wondered what happens to the Chorus when the Panto. season is over. For Eileen, herself, it means another visit to the agent and perhaps an engagement with some touring show or with a sea side concert party. Again rehearsals begin, and once more she tramps out steps and learns new songs day in day out until the curtain goes up on “Loder's Sea-view Follies.”

Eileen, according to her own admission, “just drifted into stage work.” She took dancing lessons when she was young and at school, making a name for herself in her own little circle. “When I left school a friend persuaded me to accompany her to an agent's office, and well—here I am.”

“My strangest experience? I was playing down in the South at a small theatre where everything seemed to go wrong. First our leading lady tripped on the stage and broke a leg. Then the comedian was taken ill, and finally receipts dwindled to almost nothing, and all this, according to the old hands, because we had a parrot as one of the “props.” Well, cheerio, the elves are on next.”

M.H.S.

WE smoke TOM LONG, and—like the Kangaroo—
Keep in a pouch our best possessions too!

The Crisis and "The Challenge to the University."

["Nature" published an editorial on this subject in its November number, these extracts are reprinted by kind permission of the Editor].

Leaving on one side some of the fundamental problems with which the issues of peace and war must always confront a university in the pursuit of learning and the disinterested research for truth, the problem of national defence poises problems of great magnitude to the university. Indeed, no plan or policy of national defence can be regarded as adequate which does not have regard to the position and contribution of the universities, while safeguarding their highest ideals and traditions. If a university is to participate actively in the task of national defence, it cannot be on terms which violate its independence of thought or its loyalty to the aim of furthering human welfare and knowledge.

Two fundamental principals are urged in the report, namely, that the university should provide the means whereby its students can fit themselves adequately for an effective position in the vocational strata of society, and that it should assist its students to develop powers of thought and interest in the affairs and problems of the modern world, so that ultimately, they may play a full and leading part in the life of the national and international community.

One of the difficulties of the times is the necessity of confronting the totalitarian regimes, with their menace to independent and creative thought and man's richest spiritual heritage, with a discipline and organization no less resolute or capable of sacrifices because it safeguards the freedom of thought and love of justice which are the mainsprings of man's finest achievements. The democracies have to meet the challenge by proving themselves able to add to their own noblest tradition and heritage.

This factor should strengthen the appeal which appears even more clearly in the report, in an address of Dr. F. Lincoln Ralphs for lecturers selected for ability to inspire and expound rather than their capacity for research. Again, the point of view of national defence strengthens the case so ably argued in the report for greater attention to the physical well-being of students and attempts to raise their general standard of physique, whether by measures designed to prevent illness or under-nourishment, the extension of medical examination, further provisions for the treatment of illness, whether by the extension of health insurance or in other ways, or by increased provision for physical training and exercise....

The broadening of university training is desirable to stimulate the growth of virile citizenship upon which the continuance of democracy depends. Any measure which checks excessive specialization, encourages a knowledge of public affairs, the ability to think clearly and critically not merely in abstract fields, but also in regard to the complex affairs of human society and the power of disinterested thought, in itself, is a step to the provision of the wise and intelligent leadership needed. It should not be forgotten, however, that many of the measures outlined in the report for improving the present position, turn essentially on finance. Increase in staff, extension of maintenance grants, provision of new buildings, libraries, etc., may all be required, and the report stresses the need for an increase in the Treasury grants to the universities....

In the long run, it is on the universities, which safeguard freedom of thought and investigation, of learning and impartial criticism, that democracy must rely, both for the supply of leaders, and for the vision and inspiration which will enable it to meet the greater demands of the present day.

An Honest Living?

SHE was the type, one could see in University Road any day of term; well-built, attractive and above all—pleasing to the eye. I used to call her Miss Joyce—I never knew exactly why. Perhaps it was that her smart blue appearance reminded me of that name; anyway Joyce is rather an attractive name, so Joyce it was. She was a $2\frac{1}{2}$ litre job, the product of a well-known firm of sports-car manufacturers, and she would cruise effortlessly at 75—80. I painted the name down each side of the bonnet behind a neat transfer of the Union Jack.

Ever since I bought her eighteen months ago, I rarely have travelled in her without undergoing some strange experience. The little incident I am going to relate happened about the end of November last year. You see, I had been up to Dundee to visit some friends and as was my usual habit I stayed longer than I ought with the result that it was quite dark when I left. Now, I don't know whether you have ever travelled alone for a long distance in a car. Perhaps not. But if you have, you will know that terrible boredom that comes over you as you sit at the wheel staring out at endless miles upon miles of road. Well, I was alone on this occasion and to make matters worse, it rained! The drizzle in Dundee gradually increased until after I had been going about an hour it was coming down literally in torrents. It drummed on the roof and rebounded from the road surface like peas.

It was on the top of a moor, quite a lonely stretch of road that I first felt the need for a cigarette. The endless purr-purr of the wiper above the smooth hum of the engine coupled with the swish of the tyres on the rain-drenched road seemed to make me drowsy. Imagine my disappointment when I discovered my cigarette case to be empty! I resolved to stop at the next shop and obtain a packet. Naturally, although I looked for miles I never passed anything in the form of a house or a shop, not even a building of any kind. The road was fairly straight and I kept the needle round about the 75 mark most of the time until I came to a small cluster of three or four houses and a shop—which was closed. To my relief I saw a cigarette machine, so I pulled up and cut-off the engine. An eerie silence descended upon the surrounding countryside, broken only by the pattering of the rain on the car roof. The few houses stood out dark and gaunt against the sky; not a sign of a soul. It was—well, rather terrifying. I fumbled in my pocket for a shilling, opened the door and dashed out into the rain.

I suppose you have had experience of cigarette machines. This one proved to be no exception. I pushed in the shilling, there was a sharp metallic click, and then—silence! In vain I tugged at the drawer but, as usual, it stuck fast. Now, I was a past master in the art of coaxing cigarettes from obstinate machines. I tried all the usual dodges: I knocked and hammered on the front, I rattled and shook the beastly thing and I even prodded at it vaguely with an old pen-knife. My only result was a tantalising metallic chink of coins which emanated from the interior when I rattled the machine. I was swiftly becoming exasperated, the rain was dripping from the brim of my hat and I was rapidly becoming very wet. I was about to leave the machine when I caught sight of some printing on the front. I dashed to the car, obtained a torch and I then saw scrawled on a piece of paper, a notice:—"Proprietor—R. Hotchkiss, 'Linden House,' (first turn on the left down the hill)."

For a few moments I stood, undecided as to whether to go and root the man out or to pass on and obtain some cigarettes when I next reached civilization. Just then a very large and wet drop fell from a nearby tree on to my nose-end,

That decided it. I would give this man a lesson. He had a moral responsibility to keep the machine in working order, especially as his house was apparently some distance away. Accordingly I returned to the car, drove away and soon found the left turning. The road was very narrow and the surface none too good. After a few minutes, however, the headlights picked out the words, "Linden House," on a very old and rusty gate. In a few moments I was walking up the gravel path, my soaking shoes crunching curiously as I went. I felt pretty annoyed and I was prepared to give it him "straight from the shoulder." I rapped three times on the door, but the sound echoed hollowly through the house. The wind winnowed slightly and the trees had an unnerving habit of rustling suddenly. I felt just a little scared. Here was I on a wet night in the middle of a lonely Scotch moor looking up at the gaunt stone house, dark and silent. I heard, eventually, slow measured footsteps, the clank of a chain and then the door opened about six inches and an oldish, bearded man put his face round the door.

"What d'ye want at this time o'night?" he enquired, opening the door a little wider. I began to relate my story, but he cut me short after the first sentence or so.

"Dinna let that bother ye!" he said, and disappeared into the depths of the house. He returned in a few seconds and pressed a shilling into my hands. I was getting wetter and angrier and said:

"Better get that machine of yours put right."

"Och," he said, "it nivver did work and nivver will. There's no cigarettes i' that machine. Many's the man who puts a bob into it and nivver takes the trouble ti come and ask for it. Good-night, sir!"

* * *

Silence reigned save for the slight purr of the engine. As I stared vaguely into the night, my foot hard on the accelerator; my face creased in a smile.

You know, those Scotch Jokes aren't jokes they're true.

G.F.H.

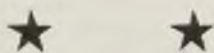
M.L.A. Films.

LAC AUX DAMES, with Simone Simon and Pierre Aumont.

A young inventor is marking time as a swimming instructor who is fortunate—or unfortunate—enough to make all women his slaves. Set against a lustrous background of a Swiss lake and mountains with a dazzling ornament of swimming suits, the amorous adventures of this Apollo have numerous and varied side issues, but the story revolves for the most part around his relations with the wild child Puck, whose elusive parents leave her to live a coltish life of her own on the other side of the water. Puck rescues the boy from too long a swim, and it is her dawning love for him, her psychological gropings and incomprehending emotions, which give the picture its most convincing and lyrical appeal. The boy wants Puck only as a comrade, and when she goes from him—to commit suicide he thinks—he goes on a frantic search of the lake. Actually she has gone to the girl he really loves, intent on finally bringing them together. With Simone Simon as the elusive Puck, the character has an irresistible charm and her sacrifice so that the boy shall have the girl he really loves, gives the picture a certain poignancy of climax.



Leeds University Engineering Society



Annual Dance

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24th
IN THE GREAT HALL

Reception 7-45 p.m. Dancing 8 p.m.—1 a.m.

Specially Sprung Parquetry Floor
Special Decorations

Westbourne Players

The Swing Band of the North

PRIZE WINNING 10-piece BAND

(Late
Buses)

TICKETS **10/-** DOUBLE

New Dawn. No. 4.

" These things shall be ; a nobler race
Than e're the world hath known shall rise
With flame of freedom in their hearts,
And light of knowledge in their eyes."

UNLIKE Fabian Socialism, under the tutelage of William Morris and H. G. Wells, Communism is not given to penning of elaborate pictures of fantasy worlds in which men are like gods, and all kinds of things for which the authors have conscious, or more often unconscious antipathies, no longer exist. It is easier—more profitable, Mr. H. G. Wells—to fantasy changes, to exploit weaknesses with pronounced Capitalist aetiologies, than to work to bring imperative and essential change about. There is work enough, for those who have embraced the craft of writing, within Communism to make our contempt for pandering to pathological necessities in the reading public more than an intransigent ideal.

Moreover, Communism recognises with rational clarity that ends *are* means : K. S. Shelvanger's recent and penetratingly lucid treatment of Aldous Huxley's latest farrago of irrationalism, mysticism and sheer stupidity, called *Ends and Means*, has adequately displayed this point. To tell a man that if he does this or that he will gain his reward in heaven, or in another century, is to open the flood-gates to every sort of time-serving exploitation, and that tired *status quo* cynicism that we know so well. A quarter of this nation alone is undernourished or starving—NOW.

Communism conceives of no sudden and miraculous change of affairs. Unlike that symbolical class of neurotic who, although never raising a finger to help himself, continually expects happiness to descend on him with every post, round every corner, the Communist is aware that only by continuous work NOW can we hope for that ultimate change of regime that to ignorant, not disinterested historians, always appears a bolt from the blue. To read many historians, you might imagine that revolutions come from a spontaneous combustion of evil on the part of a handful of wicked men. You have only to try and start a revolution to discover that long, sustained effort is necessary beforehand, although a certain amount of psychological spontaneity may in the event play its part. It ought to be added that, although Communists look forward to a change of regime, a proletarian control of the means of production, and so on, they do not regard bloody revolution as the sine qua non—a mystical belief in blood-baths, in disruption for its own sake. What comes before and after is far more important. But no Communist to-day can be unaware that the vested interests of Capitalists almost always fight against any attempt to dispossess them ; and the fight is not by the orthodox methods of democracy (*viz.* the ballot-box), but with the more direct weapons of machine-gun, bomb, and poison gas, sometimes represented as the suppression of a rebellious criminal gang, sometimes (*vide* Spain) openly anti-social, boss-class asserting its will only with the assistance of foreigners. So to-day anyone who blinds himself to the ruthlessness of a cornered Capitalism to that extent brings blood on his own and others' heads.

I have referred to a quarter of the nation being undernourished and starving—NOW ; and I would stress that Communism is fighting NOW in orthodox (Communism desires no other) ways for alleviation, amelioration of conditions : more food, more work, more real freedom from the insidious, destructive poisons disseminated from above. For not obscure reasons, Capitalism will for a time give way. But increasingly to-day, we see the screw tightening : social services

cut down, distressed areas forgotten in the turmoil of war-preparation and diverting trips to spot-lit parts of the continent (for the purposes of Capitalist-Fascist alignments that are not so brilliantly illumined), more and more the pseudo-democratic government displays its bony anatomy of Fascism. A few more turns of the screw and the skeleton will show its unmistakeable lineaments, so well known to us from continental prototypes, and breaking point will have been reached—Communism cannot pretend to close its eyes to historical progression so fiercely demonstrated in recent history: shrouded coercion becoming armed compulsion, the concentration camp, all the psychological putridity of fascism—they should not be strange to us, and we have only ourselves to blame for not foreseeing the imminency of their descent upon us. We have been warned.

Unless Communism and the parties of the left have been working throughout the night, this false dawn is bound to break. During the past three months, I have been haunted by a surrealist image that, like Max Ernst's familiar, Loplop, refuses to leave me. It is a bone-headed umbrella racing over a spread-eagled world and supported by an axis, passing through aeroplane struts and being based in strangely unfamiliar countries, still a trifle reminiscent of Germany and Italy. The false dawn of Munich is a speck ("Peace in our time: more volunteers required"); the false dawns to come will be avalanches. The cock which crows will announce these false dawns from middens, increasingly fetid and dangerous; the burst of singing from the birds in the eaves and leaves will be a funeral mass; the light on the horizon will be the flare-up of fever preceding death, not the spectacular crisis which marks the turning point in the struggle for health—that long struggle which the crisis of revolution only sets on a new stage of its journey.

AREO.

Reports . . .

IN Lemberg (Poland) Nationalist students in an anti-Ukrainian riot destroyed the Ukrainian Disabled Soldiers Home. . . . minority rites.

* * *

Non-aryans have been expelled from all German Universities and state schools. . . . minority last rites.

* * *

The St. Andrews and Dundee Students' Representative Council unanimously decided to cease publication of its official journal as a protest against rigorous staff censorship; dissension has been caused at Newcastle by the student president's demand to see the proofs of the King's College Magazine. Both these Universities could follow the example set by Leeds and have an Editorial committee of students and staff.

* * *

Cambridge students are racing Oxford to the first thousand pounds for Spanish children, Harvard says "the sky's the limit." It has been suggested that "blues" should be given for this.

Last term over four thousand pounds rattled into Liverpool's Rag Cans in one day; Glasgow usually averages over fourteen thousand pounds. Leeds cannot beat this in shillings.

* * *

It is interesting to note that the Indian Government spends four times as much money on the army as it does on education. Ninety-one per cent. of the population is illiterate.

* * *

In Great Britain there are about 50,000 full time university students. Of these about 6,500 are being trained as teachers and about 15,000 are studying medicine. In the last ten years the number of medical students has been doubled.

* * *

The Edinburgh S.R.C. asked the War Office that coloured students be admitted to the O.T.C. A reply has not been received.

* * *

The Vice-Chancellor of Manchester University opened the new bar in the Union by ceremoniously downing the first "half." In so doing he paid a tribute to one of the major recreations of university students.

"REPORTER."

Roadways.

THE roads whereon the great men go
 Are strewn with laurels and with palms.
 Past poppied corn-fields, quiet farms,
 The King's highway goes winding slow.
 But only in the leafy lane
 Where cuckoos call in April rain
 And faery Spring is born again
 The violets grow.

The roads of old they bore men far;
 The eagles blazoned every way
 When Caesar held triumphant sway
 With Roman glory, peace or war.
 The road to Bethlehem alone
 To faithful souls by God was shown,
 And led them to a Manger Throne
 Lit by a Star.

The roads are wide which kings have trod
 And paved with triumph, mastery.
 And there are ways of agony,
 The ways which Saints and Martyrs plod;
 And winding ways the world goes by,
 The narrow ways and steep, whereby
 The simple folk, like you and I,
 Climb up to God.

DEIRDRE.

CORRESPONDENCE

ATHLETICS.

THE UNIVERSITY,

LEEDS, 2,

15th January, 1939.

Dear Sir,

We feel that the following facts should be brought to the notice of students through the pages of *The Gryphon*.

The Men's and Women's Athletic Clubs have been able to arrange for Mr. A. T. Lommund, the Norwegian decathlon champion and Olympic athlete, to coach our athletes until March 1st, when he takes up an appointment as Scottish National Athletic Coach.

Coaching will be on the track and in the Gymnasium, and students interested are referred to the Athletic Club notes in this issue of *The Gryphon*, to the Club Notice Boards, and to the writers of this letter for further information.

Yours faithfully,

D. WOODHEAD (*Secretary, L.U.A.C.*),

KATHARINE I. CONNAL (*Captain, L.U.W.A.C.*).

"INSTALLATION."

THE UNIVERSITY,

LEEDS, 2,

15th January, 1939.

The Editor of *The Gryphon*.

Sir,

There have been many enquiries among both graduates and undergraduates regarding the order of preference used for selecting the stewards, marshalls and other officials taking part in the ceremonies of January 17th—18th. It would be interesting to learn the policy of the Union in this matter as many people who would have been pleased to take part were never approached.

Yours faithfully,

M.P.H.

" GRANTS."

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH,
LEEDS UNIVERSITY,

20th January, 1939.

The Editor,

Dear Sir,

Recently we applied for help from the Union Committee to send a delegate to an N.U.S. Conference at Cambridge on the teaching of English in Universities. We appealed for any help, however small. The application was refused, on economical grounds, at a meeting of the Finance Committee. Yet we learn that £40 was allotted to the C.I.E. games' fund. We suggest that such a sum (although we know that even that is a reduction on previous athletic grants) is disproportionately large and represents an unfair division of the Student Finances.

In this we should stress that we speak not of ourselves alone, but of other University bodies, five of whose applications were rejected at the same meeting. We feel sure that they would add their protest to ours.

Yours faithfully,

HON. SECRETARY,
Leeds University English Society.

[N.B.—The £40 for C.I.E. is spread over four years.]—EDITOR.

[A similar letter has been received from the Educ. Society, but cannot be published as it reports Union business.]—EDITOR.

" NEW DAWN."

THE UNIVERSITY,
LEEDS, 2,

9th January, 1939.

The Editor, *The Gryphon*.

Dear Sir,

New Dawn, No. 3, offers little hope for the dawn of an era of logicity.

Its main theme seems to be, Socialism is a bad thing and Conservatism is a good thing. Whatever we think of this ingenious proposition, we must all take our hats off to H.C's ability to expand it over a page-and-a-half without advancing any arguments on either side.

If it comes to biblical evidence, let him remember that "No man also seweth a piece of new cloth on an old garment: else the new piece that filled it up taketh away from the old and the rent is made worse." (Mark, ii, 21).

Yours faithfully,

JIM ILETT.

REFUGEES.

THE UNIVERSITY,

LEEDS, 2,

*January 13th, 1939.*The Editor, *The Gryphon*.

Dear Sir,

May I take this opportunity of thanking the staff and students of the University for their generous support of the Newman Society's appeal on behalf of the German refugees. In a day and a half, at the height of the exams., approximately £5 was collected and is to be sent to the Earl Baldwin Fund for refugees.

The worthiness of the cause speaks for itself, and we feel sure that those who gave their support will have great satisfaction in realising the help given to the unfortunate victims who are compelled to find shelter away from their own homes and friends.

Yours faithfully,

BRENDA ST. LAWRENCE

(Hon. Secretary, Newman Society).

Dust and Wheels.

And what if all of animated nature
Were but organic harps diversely framed,
That tremble into thought, as o'er them sweeps
Plastic and vast, one intellectual breeze,
At once the soul of each and God of all?

SAMUEL TAYLOR COLERIDGE.

"The Eolian Harp."

"At dusk their melodies become a gentler, sadder, more wistful tone, as if the smell of pinewood fires and the drifting, liquid notes of brook, tumbling from the mountains, hazy, blue darkening to grey, take shape and menace, hovering in the sky. The quiet surrender of the day in the eventide, the faint bellringing from the village, echoing through the trees make the shadows tremble and the moss seem softer. The clouds that sweep in from the west, from the darkening over the sea there, moving slowly to the half light above, shape and shape again, and form fantastic dreams. Tiny spirals of powdered earth rise quickly, and hang, and spread, and sink as some swift paws disturb the path.

"Their melodies catch the meaning of a shadow... of the shadow that is moving up the mountain side chasing the light, seeking escape from its loneliness.

"The wind that plucks their strings fashions from them a thought, which sweeps with all the eventide towards the mountain top. And so to the battlefield, where, with batons ready, rank upon rank of thoughts, Idle, Serene, Rude, Ambitious, and all the host, prepare to break the fingers of half forgotten battalions, whose strumming created a better, vaster world than ours."

It is Petrov who speaks. The window is open. It is the top of the building and the sky is very near and friendly. His face is towards the sky, brown face, blue sky, and across the roofs, away in the distance, there is the green of trees and grass and ivy on the cottage. But far off by the banks of the river which has a green mist on its ripples when the moon comes up... He moves. Distances are lonely, like the edge of the land by the sea.

There is a silence. . . . then. "Why don't you write Petrov?"

"But that's easy. I have to live, and in Paris what are the whimsies of a Russian refugee worth? I'm happy sweeping streets. I have no ambition. In autumn I like the sound my brush makes when it stirs the mounds of withered leaves."

There is silence again.

Slowly daylight fades from the room. There is no sound save that of breathing and occasional footsteps from the street beneath.

But gradually as evening comes, the houses near, the shadows, the windows, take life from the dying sun, and the city comes to life.

Thus for an hour, two hours they sit until the darkness has hidden them from each other.

Petrov brushes his hair and they go out for food.

* * *

In the café there are only bustle, pretty faces, cotton handkerchiefs, tinkling ice in tall glasses, hot air, and food. They sit with two women.

Idle conversation, scandal, foolish boasts, knife against fork, chopping, cutting, voices, feet, sips, a belch, make a back-ground for the music. So it is in every café.

But there is something else in the air to-night. A tenseness, vague, but growing stronger the longer they sit there.

"It is feverish here to-night, Petrov. Look, Karl conducts with more abandon than usual. Garçon blinks his eyes more rapidly than when he has a cold. The war fever!"

"Coquette, more wine! Drink."

And they, too, fill themselves with the war fever. They drink, sing; their eyes are bright, their lips moist. They have the look of fearless men until. . . .?

But shouts are heard in the streets; crowds seem to be collecting. War whispers through the talk. War! War! War! Official news! War! France is at war!

There are moments when the life in men and women is completely stilled; when, their brains and hearts cool, they see, in a fleeting second, the why of things, and seeing, desire, when the stillness has gone, to live more strongly than before. Such a moment is this.

Now the madness takes them, those in the café. They toast the war coquette's body, the sewers of Paris. They cease to think. They become instincts.

And so the night passes in the café, in the streets, and then in some room in the roof, high in the sky, where only the stars and the chimneys, and their own naked white limbs are known. The unknown vaults the world, as the dark heaven vaults the room in the roof, and the river, too.

Petrov sleeps with the warm smell of her body in his nostrils.

* * *

To-day the buildings throw back the echo of marching feet, and the rumble of gun-wheels. The women's faces are pale. At every corner there are crowds and also little boys who do not understand why mother weeps and papa laughs so loudly.

And Petrov sweeps his beloved streets. There is a peace over the city at this moment ; but a peace as fragile as the wine-glass stem.

The stem breaks when the bombers come and the broken houses and the broken bodies are more terrible than the tiny slivers of glass.

So . . . in the gutter lies Petrov, his broom near, strangely whole. There is a wound in his stomach. He fingers its edges, they are ragged and he loses interest in it. A dog whines near by and comes to snuffle at him. It is dying and he is dying too. Only his mind is important now, his body is done, finished.

The mind opens like the petals of a flower uncurl, when associations are happy and life is clean. The thrust of thought cleaves straight on and the reactions of the thought ripple away behind, as does the small wave when the swan glides peacefully through still waters.

So he dies, a road-sweeper of the streets of Paris. His wave is spent.

Alas, sweet Lord, what were't to thee
If there were no such worms as we ?
Heaven ne'ertheless still Heaven would be.
Should mankind dwell
In the deep Hell,
What have its woes to do with thee ?

RICHARD CRAWSHAW.

"The Dear Bargain."

PETER ANDA.

Jewish Students Meet.

(Delegates from Jewish Student Societies of British Universities attended the Annual Inter-University Jewish Federation Conference, which was held in Manchester during the Xmas vacation. The Inter-University Jewish Federation serves as a link between local societies, and also represents Jewish students, not only on Jewish organisations, but on national student organisations, notably the B.Y.P.A. and I.S.S. The following brief survey of the main reports and resolutions of this conference may serve to indicate the attitude and actions taken by Jewish students in this country on the desperate position of Jews abroad).

A special session was devoted to the discussion of the problem of student refugees. The Federation reported that constituent societies had raised £300 during the year for German and Austrian refugees, and expressed its deep gratitude to International Student Service (I.S.S.) for its assistance in this relief work. In discussing future activities, it was resolved to continue support to I.S.S., and also, "That this conference, while welcoming all practicable schemes for the relief of Jewish student refugees, recognises the superiority of immigration and settlement of those refugees in Palestine. This conference, therefore, while realising the invaluable nature of every type of relief work, urges that, so far as possible, moneys collected for this relief should be devoted to refugee training for and settlement in Palestine."

In a detailed report on the position of Jewish students in the Polish universities, emphasis was laid on the fall in numbers of Jewish students attending those universities, on the monstrous policy of "ghetto benches," and on the continued anti-Semitic mob riots, in which Jewish students had been injured and sometimes murdered. (In November, 1938, two Jewish students were killed in riots at Lwow University). It was resolved to continue support of the Polish Jewish Students' Appeal, for which over £100 had been raised in 1938.

Reports were given on the co-operation which exists between the Federation and the International Student Service, and the British Youth Peace Assembly, and co-operation with the Student Christian Movement was advocated.

Anti-defamation work was discussed and, in particular, the necessity of exposure and repudiation of anti-Semitic falsehoods, spread by self-seeking political groups and, in particular, by Nazi propaganda circles, in this country.

The one encouraging session of the conference dealt with Palestine, when admiration and pride was expressed in the determined stand taken by Palestinian Jewry against the terrorism of recent years, and in particular of their offer to absorb immediately 100,000 German refugee men, women and children. A resolution was passed expressing approval of the Government's steps to promote Arab-Jew understanding and settlement, but declaring, that in its present desperate world position, Jewry could not accept any scheme, whereby immigration into Palestine was stopped, or remained limited to the dimensions of recent months. It also resolved to support the Appeal for the Hostel of the Hebrew University at Jerusalem which, during recent years, had helped in absorbing German refugee scholars and undergraduates.

S. T. WINTER.

VERSE

Balletomania.

THE Great, the Glorious and the Good
 Glowing in their reason and in good purpose
 Resplendent, wander a little while and fade.
 The Gracious follow an interminable glade
 Deep-hung with green and perfumed with a rose
 Sung through with music rich as silence, laid
 With velvet mosses which have long withstood
 The dancing of the feather-footed host
 Till in some further heaven they are lost.

LINDSEY.

Continuity.

A CONCATENATION of little things
 The creeping margin of a doubt
 Gives my old joy too ready wings
 And turns my darling vision out.

The bold, unblinking challenger
 Of all the age's power of gloom
 Stoops to a half-heard messenger
 And cedes a tone full echoing room.

Under the yearning of the years
 Murmurs a deeper yearning still
 Through the stout veil of purpose peers
 Minute destruction's carping will.

The pattern pulse of ancient bliss
 Perpetuates a dream of faith.
 O saved and harboured home if this
 Starts but the shadow of a wraith.

LINDSEY.

Ramsgill.

THE rain-swept heather with the sky all round
 On the hill summit.... the narrow water-course
 Where the worn boulders spelt infinity
 I still remember.... the bell down in the valley
 Ringing a silver chime through the clear air,
 While the green uplands that hemmed in each side
 Slept in the sunshine. Calm repose was there
 And Time had no more meaning.
 Then in the evening back to City Square.

A.P.

Sung by a Barbarian.

LOVE, love, look at me not
 Like that! Quell, quell with your lashes
 the sun of your eyes
 lest they drown me in joy!
 And, love,
 behold me again.....

W. D. HINDE.

Prelude for Murder.

THE woods shine brightly brown and green,
 The hills slope down to meet the sea;
 The air smells sweet and new and clean,
 Without a hint of..... what may be.
 The river runs with gleaming foam,
 Between the rocks so sharp and clear;
 In flight above the birds still roam,
 No hint as yet of what is near.

The day is dim and night rides on
 The woods reach talons harsh and keen,
 The air is fetid—hope is gone,
 No shirking now all that has been!
 For once this river ran with blood,
 And once these rocks were altars crude;
 You say: "That was before the flood,"
 But, what if I am in the mood?

H.G.

Winter Vignette.

BARREN acres of numb soil
 lie silent under muffling snow.
 Mute are the trees that rear
 in swart nakedness their stiffened limbs
 high into icy emptiness.

The red sun only melts away,
 a streaky blur, in the white distance,
 and leaves the chill, bleak moon,
 a fragile disc of palest yellow
 flat against the frozen blue,
 to give its faint, metallic gleam,
 cold to a world dead-cold.

G.F.

LEEDS UNIVERSITY Old Students' Association.

Notes from Headquarters.

Christmas Function.

The Sixteenth Annual Dinner of the Association was held in the Refectory on Saturday, 17th December, 1938. Our guest of honour was the new Vice-Chancellor, Mr. B. Mouat Jones, who, after being received by the President and the President-elect Professor Barbier, joined them in receiving the representatives of our sister Universities and our own members, announced by the Hall Porter. We regretted that owing to the inconvenience of the date very few of our Branch Secretaries were able to accept the invitation to meet the Vice-Chancellor.

During the meal a delightful programme of light music was provided by the Kit-Kat Dance Band. After the loyal toast, Professor Barbier proposed the toast of "The University of Leeds," coupling with it the name of the Vice-Chancellor, who, in responding, dwelt upon the value of an Old Students' Association to a University, interspersing his remarks with an amazing number of amusing stories. We were delighted when the President called for a few words from Mr. T. E. Harvey, M.P. for the Combined English Universities and a distinguished member of our Association. Mrs. Cowley urged all Old Students to support the Convocation Appeal for the furnishing of the new Union Building, now nearing completion.

While the tables were being cleared, and the floor prepared for dancing, the Annual General Meeting—the minutes of which appear on another page—was held in the Staff Dining Room. This proved to be a successful innovation.

The band was heard giving us its own "Invitation to the Waltz" before the meeting broke up, and dancing was the order of the evening until "Auld Lang Syne" and the National Anthem announced that it was time to get "up" and re-awake the echoes with "Kumati."

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

Present :—Professor GILLESPIE in the Chair, the Vice-Chancellor, Professor BARBIER and about 60 members.

1. Minutes of the 1937 Annual Meeting, printed in the February *Gryphon*, 1938, and circulated to all members, were confirmed and signed.
2. Business arising out of the Minutes.

The West Riding Branch requested that the financial arrangement made for one year at the last Annual Meeting should be continued as for the other Branches. A rebate of 1/- per annum is allowed for each annual member and 6d. for each life member. The meeting agreed to the request.

3. Mr. Ferguson presented the Honorary Secretaries' Report for 1937-38.

"The work of the Association has continued steadily throughout the year and we have much appreciated the improved office accommodation and the warmth and comfort of the O.S.A. Lounge at 38, University Road.

"We greatly deplore the loss to the Committee, caused by prolonged illness, of Miss Holgate, who for many years has given devoted service to the Association. The resignations of Mr. Stott, Mr. Kieser and Dr. Webster have been received with regret, and with thanks for their services. Professor Hemingway and Dr. Stubbs have been co-opted and have already given valuable assistance. Upon the invitation of *The Gryphon* Committee, Dr. Tunbridge was appointed O.S.A. Business Representative.

"**Social Activities.** The late Vice-Chancellor Sir James Baillie, and Mr. T. E. Harvey, M.P., and Mrs. Harvey, were guests at the 1937 Annual Dinner, at which the attendance was 128. The Summer Meeting again took the form of a Treasure Hunt by motor car, followed by a flannel dance in the Refectory. We are glad to report that both Christmas and Summer functions were financially, as well as socially, successful. Delegates have visited the Old Student Associations of the Universities of Manchester, Birmingham and Sheffield, and an O.S.A. party of some 20 members attended the Union Ball at Leeds.

"**Sports Section.** Facilities for tennis at Oxley on one evening a week during the Summer term were appreciated by West Riding Branch members. The Badminton Club is now well established, but there are still vacancies for more players, particularly for male members. The Sports Club incidentally are entirely self-supporting.

"**Membership.** We have acquired 44 new annual members, 22 new life members and seven members paying life subscriptions by instalments, a system which is proving popular. This total of 73 compares favourably with last year's total of 55. We have unfortunately lost 13 members by death, 13 by resignation and 27 by default (that is by non-payment of subscriptions for two years). Such members, not having signified any intention of resigning, receive *The Gryphon* for more than a year without payment. Reminder notices are sent from time to time for a period of at least two years before these members are finally regarded as having severed their connection with the Association. It will be seen that this causes a serious drainage of the Association's finances.

"The majority of our Branches send reports of satisfactory progress, and the formation of a West Country Branch is under discussion.

"The third year of office of our President, Professor Gillespie, must not close without an expression of our grateful thanks to him for his never-failing interest in the Association's welfare and for the excellent way in which he has carried out his Presidential duties. We are indeed glad, as Secretaries, that we shall continue to have his services as Chairman of Committee, an office he has held since the inception of the Association in 1923."

The Report was adopted by the meeting, with thanks to the Secretaries.

4. Mr. Grist presented his Report as Treasurer, explaining that the deficit of £42 18s. 3d. was largely due to an omission in sending out the final reminder notice to annual members before the end of the financial year. The notice had now been sent and £30 12s. 0d. had already been received, making the deficit to date £12 6s. 3d. The Insurance Scheme was explained and the Report was adopted, with the proviso that the Insurance commission should be again checked, as Professor Connal requested. Mr. G. L. Sharpe kindly undertook to do this. Thanks were expressed to the Hon. Treasurer. A special vote of thanks was passed to Professor Connal for his long and valued service as Honorary Auditor to the Association.

5. Elections took place and the following Officers and Committee were recorded:—

<i>President</i>	.. .. .	Professor PAUL BARBIER.
<i>Past President and Vice-President</i>	.. .. .	Professor C. M. GILLESPIE.

Committee:

Miss P. GLASS in place of	Miss HOLGATE	} resigned.
Dr. C. L. DAVIDSON	Dr. WEBSTER	
Prof. A. HEMINGWAY	Mr. STOTT	
Dr. J. STUBBS	Mr. KIESER	

The full list of Officers and Committee will appear in the *Year Book*.

6. Mr. G. L. Sharpe proposed an appreciative vote of thanks to Professor Gillespie for his valued services as President for the last three years, and for his work as Chairman of Committee since the inauguration of the Association. This was seconded by Mr. Beaton and passed with acclamation.
7. The meeting was adjourned.

News of Interest to Old Students.

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

BARRETT.—Rev. J. O. Barrett (Arts, 1924–27) is the author of "By Life and Pen," being No. 2 of a new series of talks to children, published as the "Furnival Library" by the Carey Press at one shilling.

CLAXTON.—A second revised edition of "Motor benzole...." by W. H. Hoffert and Godfrey Claxton (Chemistry, 1920–23), has now been published by the National Benzole Association Ltd., at the price of two guineas: the book has almost 1,000 pages.

COBB.—A note on certain presentations made to Prof. Cobb in December, and the institution of a research assistance fund at the University as a testimonial to him on his retirement, will be found in *Nature* for December 17th last.

COULTAS.—Messrs. Pitman announce the publication of a book by H. W. Coultas (Engin., 1909–12), entitled "Theory of Structures." It is a book of 400 pages and costs 18/-.

PEACOCK.—Readers will no doubt be interested to know that Dr. Peacock's *Holderlin* (reviewed in the December *Gryphon*) was the subject of the special leading article in the *Times Literary Supplement* of December 31st; other reviews will be found in *The Listener* of January 5th and *London Mercury* for December (p. 262).

PRIESTLEY.—"An Introduction to Botany," the new book by Prof. Priestley and Miss Scott, will be found reviewed elsewhere in this issue.

RAISTRICK.—Dr. Arthur Raistrick's latest publication is "Two Centuries of Industrial Welfare: The London (Quaker) Lead Company, 1692–1905," which is actually an expansion of a presidential address given by the author to the Friends' Historical Society last year. Dr. Raistrick took Engineering, 1919–22, but in 1925 took a doctorate in Geology, after taking (1923) a B.Sc. degree in that subject.

SYKES.—Messrs. P. S. King announce for mid-February "A Study in English Local Authority Finance," by Joseph Sykes (Econ., 1919–22, Ph.D., 1935), head of the Department of Economics, University College, Exeter; it will deal with the post-war years and will cost 12/-.

THOMAS.—F. G. Thomas (English, 1919–22, President of the Union 1923–24) besides being the author of one of Messrs. Nelson's new series of "Discussion Books" entitled *The Changing Village* (published at 2/-), is also in charge of a series of talks on that subject now being broadcast in the National programme on Tuesdays at 7–30.

WILLIAMSON.—The sight of "Mr. Bill Williamson's" likeness in the *Radio Times* of January 13th, accompanied by a note on him in the section devoted to "Weekly News and Gossip about radio personalities in the dance band world," set us casting back in our memories for what we could remember of the Union and the Engineering Department (if that versatile genius spent any time there) in the '20s. Mr. Williamson was making his bow to the radio world in January, although, of course, he has long been established as a band leader.

O.S.A. PUZZLE CORNER.—(1). Six graduates hold the coveted degree of D.Litt. of this University (holders *honoris causa* excepted). The names of five of them are: Butterworth, Chapman, Gill, Heaton. Peel: who is the sixth? And when was the degree last granted?

(2). Who is now senior professor?

(3). Who or what is the Curator Bonorum?

BIRTHS.

FLEMING.—To Dr. Brian (M.B., Ch.B., 1932) and Mrs. Fleming, on January 13th, at Horsforth, a son.

WALKER.—To Dr. G. F. (M.B., Ch.B., 1923, M.D., 1924) and Mrs. Walker, on January 12th, at Rainton Gate, Co. Durham, a son.

GOUCHER.—On January 12th, 1938, to Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Goucher (Emma Normanton), a daughter, Mary Constance.

MARRIAGES.

HIRSCH-CLARKE.—Boris Hirsch (German, 1932–35) to Joan Clarke, on October 29th, 1938, at Gunton Park, Norfolk. Address: 35, Redesdale Gardens, Lawnswood, Leeds, 6.

METCALFE-KENNEDY.—Christopher J. Metcalfe to Olive Kennedy (English, 1931–34), on January 1st, 1939. Address: 15, Kirkstone Road, Priory Road, Hull.

RICE-REID.—George Frederick Rice (Engineering), of Halton, Leeds, to Margaret T. Reid (Arts, 1927-31), on September 24th, 1938, at Springfield Church, Dewsbury. Mrs. Rice writes from 15, Preston Parade, Beeston, Leeds, 11.

RICHMOND-SHAW.—Keith C. Richmond (English, 1928-31) to Muriel Shaw, on 27th December, at St. Alban's Church Teddington-on-Thames. Mr. Richmond has now removed to No. 1, Granville Avenue, West Hartlepool.

SANCTUARY-MALTBY.—John Ronald Sanctuary (Chem., 1925-28), of Accrington, to Patty Maltby, (Arts 1929-33) of Rodley, on December 29th, 1938, at the Methodist Church, Wesley Street, Rodley. Permanent address: 30, Queen's Road, Accrington, Lancs.

TASKER-WHYTLAW-GRAY.—John Westerby Tasker (History, 1934-37) to Alianore Doris Whytlaw-Gray (English, 1934-37), M.A., 1938), on January 7th, at Leeds.

TAYLOR-ARMSTRONG.—Philip T. Taylor (B.A., Cantab.) to Constance E. Armstrong (French, 1925-28, M.Ed., 1931), on August 20th, 1938, at St. John's Church, Menston-in-Wharfedale. Address: 46, Hazelhurst Braw, Daisy Hill, Bradford.

WOOD BATES.—Randal Herbert Wood (Engin., 1931-34, Ph.D., 1936) to Edna Bates, on December 29th, 1938 at Hightown Methodist Church, Liversedge.

ENGAGEMENTS.

The engagement is announced between Mr. E. L. Haste (Engineering, 1934-38) and Miss J. Margaret Hodge (Geography, 1936 ---).

The engagement is announced between Ronald P. Kellett (Engineering, 1933-37), of Green Bank, Layton Avenue, Rawdon, and Jocelyn E. Holland (Commerce, 1933-37), of "Waverley," Hightown, Castleford.

The engagement is announced between William Henry Lloyd (Science, 1933-37), of Cheadle, Cheshire, and Gwendolen E. Hughes, of Gatley, Cheshire.

DEATHS.

BATESON.—We deeply regret to announce the death, on November 23rd, 1938, of Frederic Hewit (Eric) Bateson, at the early age of 32, at Westwood, Church Lane, Cross Gates, Leeds. Dr. Brian Woledge, of the University of Aberdeen, has sent the following short tribute:

"As a contemporary and close friend of Eric Bateson during his years as a student in the French Department (1923-26), I would like to claim some space in your columns to express the deep regret at his early death that must be shared by all who knew him. He died on November 23rd at the age of 32.

Eric Bateson was a very gifted teacher, exceedingly popular with both pupils and staff at the schools where he taught; he was French Master at Dronfield Grammar School from 1929-33, in which year he went as Senior French Master to Loughborough Grammar School. He was also a scholar of great promise. After taking First Class Honours in French, in 1926, he was awarded a Gilchrist Scholarship, with which he carried out research in Old French in Paris and at Montpellier. He took the Leeds M.A. in 1932, and his thesis on the Old French epic *Floovant* was accepted by the Sorbonne for the degree of Doctor of the University of Paris, but illness unfortunately prevented him from taking the oral examination. This thesis has recently been published and "a review will appear in the March *Gryphon*."

Bateson will long be remembered by his fellow-students, to whom he was endeared by the cheerful spirit of friendship that was so characteristic of him; I am sure that all his many University friends would wish to extend to his parents their deepest sympathy."

PASSAVANT.—Laura Maude Passavant, on December 29th, 1938, at a Leeds nursing home. Miss Passavant, who lived with her sister, Miss Fanny J. Passavant (formerly Librarian at the College and University), at 4, Claremont Avenue, Leeds, 3, had reached the age of 85. With the passing of Miss Passavant yet one more link with the earliest days of the Yorkshire College has gone: it was she who performed the first piece of research in biology at the College, under the late Professor Miall, in the years 1880-82 (see *The Gryphon* for October, 1936, p. 39, third series, vol 2).

SUDDARDS.—On November 21st last, at the age of 74, died Frank Suddards, who was attached to the long defunct Art Department of the Yorkshire College many years ago and who later became a Government Inspector of Schools.

EAST MIDLANDS BRANCH.

Hon. Secretary: Miss F. R. SHAW,
160, Upper New Walk,
Leicester.

We were very pleased to welcome at our dinner in December the President and the Vice-President of the Union. At the dinner a year ago we had with us a representative of the older generation in Professor Gillespie, and we are happy to say that we also keep in touch with the younger generation. We had speeches from Miss Valentine and Mr. Henry and learned at first hand the trend of events at Leeds. In addition, several members were called upon by the Chairman, Mr. Calam, to justify their existence, and the "prize of a parachute" was unanimously awarded to Mrs. Saunders for having four children to her credit.

Our next meeting will be a more informal one and will probably be a whist or bridge drive. Details will be circulated later and any suggestions will be welcomed.

LONDON LETTER.

The annual dinner and dance was held at the Waldorf Hotel on Friday, 25th November, and was a great success from the social point of view. However, although we had representatives of most years from 1905 to 1937, our numbers were much smaller than we should have liked. Professor and Mrs. Matthew Stewart were our guests and made themselves universally popular by dancing and chatting to as many of those present as was possible. Dr. Grace Griffith, in proposing the toast of "The University," said that "Leeds had that unique distinction of being a personal university with a tradition of friendliness and good fellowship which has enriched the whole life of its students and which has enabled them to go out into the world with a cultured ease of manner and breadth of vision, to spread graciousness and efficiency wherever they go."

Professor Stewart, in his reply, gave us an intimate picture of the University and its personnel during the 28 years he has been there. With a few deft words he sketched personalities that at least one of us had known very well during our stay at the University, and so made his speech alive and real to all of us. As usual, a photograph was taken and appears elsewhere in this issue.

The next event that we have arranged is for Saturday, 11th February, when we hope to visit the Science Museum at South Kensington in the afternoon, have tea together and then go to the Empress Hall, Earl's Court, for the Gala Night in aid of the Princess Beatrice Hospital. The programme includes an ice-hockey match between Oxford and Cambridge Universities, exhibition and public skating and an ice cabaret.

C. H. R. ELSTON, *Hon. Secretary.*

MERSEYSIDE LETTER.

55, Prince Alfred Road,
Liverpool, 15.

Tel.: Wavertree 823.

The three events predicted in our last letter all came happily to pass, beginning with the supper party and visit to "Revuniversity," the Liverpool University Rag Revue, on October 27th. Eighteen of our members assembled at the Students' Union for an excellent meal with members of Liverpool's Old Students' Society, after which we all joined the fun of the show. We particularly enjoy these opportunities of making contact with the Liverpool Society, and they for their part seem to be getting quite fond of us! In the same spirit we have an invitation from the Merseyside Branch of the Birmingham O.S.A. to join them in a function, and we hope to fix something up this term. As a matter of fact we have a private ambition to round up all these Old Student Associations locally and establish some sort of Inter-Varsity Club in town. But we'll need to come into some money before then!

However, to get back to our past history. In November we had a most riotous time at the Golf Club Dance—we'd no idea how much there was in golf! We are truly grateful to our Mr. Thomas for letting us in. And while we are mentioning his name we would like to congratulate him on his engagement to Miss Douglas. Finally, in December, we had a party of 24 to see "Balalaika" at the Liverpool Empire, which, if not exactly uplifting, was excellent entertainment. We were delighted to welcome yet another member on that occasion—Mr. Duffuss—who is teaching at the Bluecoat School.

And now for things to come. We are looking forward to February 4th, when we are to have a bridge party by the kind invitation of our President, Professor Rosenhead and Mrs. Rosenhead, at 49, Queen's Drive, Liverpool, 18.

Notices will be sent out containing full instructions, but in the meantime book the date and, finally, accept our special good wishes for 1939.

ETHEL M. WORMALD, *Hon. Secretary.*

WEST RIDING LETTER.

The Annual General Meeting of the Branch was held on Monday, 28th November, 1938. The Officers were re-elected *en bloc*, with the addition of two Vice-Presidents—Professor Gough and Miss Blackburn. It was decided to rescind the rule which states that members of committee should retire after two years of office, as it has proved impossible to find enough men who are regular attenders at meetings to replace the existing committee members. The committee was then re-elected, with the addition of Dr. Stubbs. The list of Officers will appear in the *Year Book*.

The Treasurer's report showed a balance of £1 3s. 7d. It was decided to continue to hold the meetings on Mondays for the present.

We have had one very successful meeting this term so far—a "low-brow evening" on January 9th—the amusements ranging from funny stories, gramophone records and old photographs to indoor fireworks.

The following is the programme until the middle of March :—

- February 6 Play reading—the "Applecart," by G. B. Shaw.
- February 13 Pencil and paper games.
- February 20 Film evening—meet by the "Black Prince" in City Square at 7-0 p.m.
Film to be decided upon later.
- February 28 Play reading from the *Everyman* Edition of "Twenty One-Act plays."
- March 6 Charade evening.
- March 13 Theatre night—notices later.

Will all members of the Association who live in or near Leeds please note that they are, automatically, members of the Branch, and if they would like to receive notice of Branch activities they should please send their addresses to the Secretary, as it is obviously impossible to circularise all Old Students living in the district, whether interested or not. Wives, husbands, and friends are very welcome at meetings.

The Badminton Club continues to meet in the Gymnasium at 7-0 p.m. on Tuesdays, and new members are always welcome.

KATHLEEN M. MATTINSON,
Department of Botany,
The University, Leeds, 2.

TABLE TENNIS in . .

MEN'S UNION ROOMS

Provisional Statement of Accounts for 1937-1938.

RECEIPTS.									
Subscriptions :—				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Received during year 1937-38				125	10	0			
Per Hull Branch				0	8	0			
Less Rebates to Branches				125	18	0			
							119	8	7
Professor Barker, Voluntary Subscription							1	1	0
Interest on Life Subscriptions Invested							83	1	0
Insurance Commission							20	4	10
Medical Society Magazine..							55	0	0
Sale of Badges							0	10	0
Summer Function Profit							0	18	0
Annual Dinner Profit							0	4	3
							280	7	8
Deficit on the year 1938							42	18	3
							£323	5	11
				£	s.	d.			
House Account Balance, 30th June, 1937				70	4	7½			
1938				5	3	5			
							£75	8	0½

PAYMENTS.				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Gryphons									
Packing	..	..	..	138	6	6			
				2	7	6			
							140	14	0
Printing and Stationery	..	..	..				16	2	11
Postages and Petty Cash	..	..	..				73	15	0
Secretaries' Expenses	..	..	..				0	13	6
Year Books	..	..	..				27	16	0
Delegates	..	..	..				4	2	4
Wages	..	..	..				50	1	0
Bank Charges	..	..	..				2	2	0
Cheque Books	..	..	..				0	10	0
Office Equipment	..	..	..				4	11	8
West Riding Branch Expenses	..	..	..				1	0	0
O.S.A. Badges (50, Messrs. Fattorini)	..	..	..				1	5	0
Wreath	..	..	..				0	12	6
				£323	5	11			
							£	s.	d.
Balance on General Account, 30th June, 1937,	..	..	..				48	6	4½
Deficit on year 1937-38	..	..	..				42	18	3
							£5	8	1½

Examined and (subject to verification of Insurance Commission) found correct.
(Signed) B. M. CONNAL,
December 14th, 1938.

LIFE SUBSCRIPTION ACCOUNT FOR 1937-1938.

					£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Life Subscriptions	Received	..	..	..	69	6	0			
„	Instalments	..	..	..	11	11	0			
					<hr/>			£80	17	0
Investment in Building Society, June, 1937					2,374	2	2			
Invested 1937-38					80	17	0			
Interest not withdrawn (left invested in Building Society)					..	..	..	2	4	0
					<hr/>			£2,457	3	2

(From 1936-37 there is still an excess of £2 14s. 4d. to be paid into the Building Society).

THE GRYPHON

198

FEBRUARY, 1939



THE LONDON BRANCH DINNER.

REVIEWS

An Introduction to Botany.

STUDENTS of the Department of Botany must have lamented down the years that the results of Professor Priestley's labours in teaching and research had not been readily available in a book of this sort, or that such a book as is now before us had not made its appearance much earlier: but they will not be disappointed at its appearance now, and they will find that it has been worth waiting for. There are introductions to botany in plenty, but in dignity of matter and form this wholly admirable work outpaces them all; here is no second-hand account of the subject, the product of reminiscence and imagination, interspersed with crude drawings on poor paper, inviting the owner to get rid of the book as soon as his examinations are over. Instead there is a large book of 600 pages, printed on first-class paper, plentifully supplied with magnificent illustrations and pleasantly bound: it is a beautiful book, a thing to keep and to treasure long after the first use of it is past. Indeed, material for demonstrations is specially provided for the use of those students who intend to teach botany.

To readers of *The Gryphon* there is little need to emphasise its authoritativeness, nor yet perhaps its particular line of emphasis. It is designed not merely to serve as an introduction to botany in general, as this subject is studied in a University School, but more especially as an introduction to the microscopic examination of the plant. The necessary preliminary training in examination and dissection is clearly and emphatically indicated, and only at Chapter 14 is the microscope "introduced" to take up the tale from the point where seed and seedling and shoot had come to bud.

The title of the book gives the clue to its bias: special attention has been paid to the flowering plant, in structure the most complicated, if in type the most common of plants. In interpreting form and structure the authors have naturally stressed development rather than function and purpose, and in studying the structure of the higher plant the Department's methods are here used, of course, to assert, for example, the importance of visualising the images seen in the microscope as three dimensional objects, built up "of substances which account for the behaviour of the living organisms." Just as the results of the Department's special researches, e.g., on dry weight, are incorporated in the text and given the prominence due to their importance.

But this is no place to enter into a detailed scientific recapitulation of the work: a cursory examination of it will reveal its great value. Future members of the Department are to be envied. The book is wholly a Leeds product. In a reference to the illustrations, the authors make gracious tribute to the work of Miss Malins, whose skill and accuracy are obvious: so valuable has her contribution to the work been, that it has merited a mention on the title-page beside the names of the authors. And their praise is not exaggerated. There is a splendid index, but no references or bibliography.

An Introduction to Botany, with special reference to the structure of the flowering plant.
By J. H. PRIESTLEY and LORNA I. SCOTT. Longmans, 17/6.

Christianity views the Crisis.

A stimulating and timely S.C.M. publication.

THE Student Christian Movement Press are publishing a series of booklets by authors from very varied walks of life, who have in common a strong and active Christian faith combined with a keen interest in secular affairs, and who feel that they have something to say about the "Crisis" of October, 1938, which may be of help to "men of goodwill" in understanding the "fundamental nature of the present situation, the urgent issues it raises and the responsibility it lays upon us."

Particularly they see a progressive falling away from Christian standards as the ultimate cause of our present difficulties. To go forward at all we must consider the past frankly, neither in a spirit of possessive pride nor with convenient indifference, but often with shame and with repentance—active repentance. If we cherish a notion that our country can lead the world out of this seething chaos, we must not do so unconditionally. We must see ourselves as others see us. . . . "perfidie Albion." We must set our own house in order. "Should not penitence like charity begin at home?"

"Repentance," says Nathaniel Micklem "means that we... take the initiative in justice whereas hitherto the wronged have taken it in violence." And this is the keynote of his book and indeed the spirit of the other writers in the series. This is the active Christian policy, inspired by the Law and to be pursued with faith. We must not imagine that "a good bout of repentance

would stop another European war." Faith must strive in unity, continuity and stability, no matter what befalls, and we must not be diverted from our policy by that of avoiding war and "salvaging civilisation." These are not the Christian's primary and ultimate concern, though they are no unworthy objects. But the author warns us: "A policy of setting justice first is more likely to involve the surrender of some of our own privileges without war than in taking up arms to defend the rights of others." We must seek not to preserve this and that comfortable chattel nor to coddle our shame in conventions and the "security" of plans, but we must live as in "the crisis," from day to day, travelling light, and in this "exhilarating freedom" seek not possessions but justice, not rights but duties.

In *The Crisis and Democracy*, J. Eric Fenn discusses the general tendency to an "increase in the scope and competence of the state" which can be a healthy expression of the social conscience and the responsibility of the community. At the same time unless we keep in view the wide democratic implications of Christian doctrine we are in great danger of being led to worship at the altar of the "new idolatry" of blinkered nationalism, which, though it pose as a mode of this development, drags us inevitably into bondage. Whilst we guard against this danger in our own democracy, we must not fall into the hypocrisy of furthering our own "interests" in the name of a crusade. The abuse of our privileges and powers has brought much scorn and derision upon us, and disinterested justice has not always been our cry. "The way forward is not 'handing back colonies,' but to make real and to extend the Mandate system with adequate safeguards for the freedom and development of the African."

Justice is the theme—and justice can hardly be done to these vigorous little books in the space at our disposal. The third consists of a joint letter to *The Times* of September 10th, on "Moral Rearmament. The Need of the Day" and three essays on aspects of the same subject by Sir William Bragg, Sir Walter Moberley and Lord Kennet. Questions for discussion are appended to each of the booklets and two quotations from the third, used in these questions, indicate the tone of these essays. "The real trouble to-day is not the villains—it is the pitiful inadequacy of well-meaning persons, persons like our selves." "Thy will be done on earth" is not only a prayer for guidance, but also a call to action."

The authors have been given a free hand and the essays present varying and personal views, but each has vital and constructive comment to make upon a subject of universal interest.

S.C.M. Press, "Crisis Booklets," 1/- each.

1. *The Crisis and the Christian*, by NATHANIEL MICKLEM.
2. *The Crisis and Democracy*, by ERIC FENN.
3. *Moral Rearmament*, by Sir WILLIAM BRAGG, Sir WALTER MOBERLY and Lord KENNET.
4. *The Crisis and World Peace*, by LEYTON RICHARDS.
5. *What does "A" do Next?* by F. A. COCKIN, Canon of St. Paul's.

(4 and 5 to be reviewed in next issue).

The Clue to History.

"THE main theme with which I am concerned is this," says MacMurray: "The traditional habits of life, upon which our civilization is based, give rise to habits of thought and reflection which prevent us from understanding Christianity. Yet Christianity is the motive force behind the development of our civilization. So long as we do not understand Christianity we cannot understand ourselves or what is happening to us. Yet so long as we employ our traditional forms of reflection misunderstanding is unavoidable. What we call the Christian tradition is the product of our own ways of thinking. Christianity itself is the product of the Jewish mind, which is the reflective aspect of Jewish habits of life which are very different from ours. Europe is beginning to realise that its central problem is the Jewish problem. This new realisation links up the crisis of our civilization with the understanding of Christianity."

Professor MacMurray's book is an attempt to relate Christianity as a historical movement to the religion of Jesus: the influence of Jewish culture upon Western civilization, both directly and through Christianity. It goes on to show the relation of Christianity to Fascism and Communism, and concludes with a prophecy as to the inevitable outcome of the present trend of European politics.

The book is invaluable for all students of present-day problems; clearly written and concise to an admirable degree it guides the reader through a number of vital problems.

ATHLETIC NOTES

THIS year the Men's and Women's Athletic Clubs are co-operating in training. We have been fortunate enough to obtain the services of a first-rate coach in Mr. A. T. Lommerud, the Norwegian Olympic athlete and Scottish National Coach.

He will coach members of the two clubs on the track on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, and will take indoor work in the Gymnasium at the following times:—

Monday,	2-0 p.m.—3-0 p.m.
Tuesday,	2-0 p.m.—3-30 p.m.
Wednesday,	5-0 p.m.—6-0 p.m., if track unfit.
Friday,	2-0 p.m.—3-30 p.m.
	5-0 p.m.—6-0 p.m.

We hope that all students interested in athletics, whether old or new members, will take advantage of this unique opportunity to learn the technique of the different events.

By starting training now, with the combined help of Mr. Lommerud and Mr. R. E. Morgan, we should be able to build up two good teams, and, in addition, create an enthusiastic membership which will provide the nucleus for future teams.

Mr. Lommerud will only be able to stay in Leeds until the end of February, and outdoor training began on January 15th in the snow, with an encouragingly large number of members.

Anyone wishing for further information is asked to communicate with either

D. WOODHEAD (*Secretary, L.U.A.C.*).

KATHARINE I. CONNALL (*Captain, L.U.W.A.C.*).

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB.—The Soccer club has had a successful season and to date their record is as follows: Played 18; Won 11; Lost 5; Drawn 2. After a moderate start, the team was welded together into a strong combination and in spite of a setback v. Liverpool University, by whom they were defeated 1—0, the team has managed to win the Northern U.A.U. for the second year in succession and plays the winners of the Midland Section in the semi-final. They are well in the running for the Christie Championship and are well maintaining the improved standard of soccer which has been apparent here in the past two years.

RUGBY FOOTBALL CLUB.—The Rugger club has played 18 matches, of which 8 have been won, 9 lost and 1 drawn. Although great success has not attended their Inter-Varsity matches as far as victories are concerned, the results have been very close and indicate that the standard of Rugger in this University is on the upgrade. It suggests that with the University Road v. Medical School clubs combined, a team could be fielded which would hold its own in Inter-Varsity Rugger. J. GWYNNET, who was selected for the U.A.U. side, played in both the matches on the Christmas tour, and, it is reported played with much success.

THE BOXING CLUB.—Although they have only had two matches, have shown that they have the talent and the spirit to do well in the Christie and Northern U.A.U. Championships. With Young, Hopkinson and Barnard, Old Colours, forming the nucleus of the side and, in addition, much promising new talent, the prospects of the club are very bright, as indeed was indicated by the convincing victory over Sheffield University.

THE LACROSSE CLUB.—It seemed that due to lack of players and interest the Men's Lacrosse club was about to become defunct. However, there has been a revival of interest and towards the end of last term two or three matches were played, very close games resulting. It is hoped that this revival will carry on this term. Simpson was selected for the County trials.

MEN'S HOCKEY.—The 1st XI entertained the Edinburgh University touring side last term and although the ground was very muddy, the game was very enjoyable and a draw, 3—3, was a fair result. The team has now settled down nicely and is having a more successful season than it did last year.

The enthusiasm shown by the new players in the 2nd XI is very gratifying and is a good sign for the future.

Congratulations to R. P. Warir for again being selected as Captain of the U.A.U. team and to J. M. Fitton, who is playing for the U.A.U. on their Southern tour.

NETBALL CLUB.—Of its 14 matches played the Netball club has won 8 and lost 6. Of these, 5 have been 'Varsity matches and Liverpool and Birmingham have been defeated, whilst they were defeated by Manchester and Durham. However, two of the defeats have been only by a single goal and the team is probably much better than its record implies.

WOMEN'S LACROSSE.—Only 2 matches out of the 8 played have been won, one of them being a victory over Liverpool University. The club, however, seems to be undergoing a period of re-construction and is feeling the loss of several good players, who went down last year. If the present team can be kept together, as is quite probable, the results of the next year or two ought to be quite good.

WOMEN'S HOCKEY.—Have played 11 matches, of which 4 have been victories and 7 defeats. After starting the season quite well, there was a definite slump towards the end of term, and a great effort is needed this term to recover their winning form and improve upon last term's inter-'Varsity results.

ATHLETIC CLUB.—A Scandinavian coach has been appointed by the Athletic clubs until the beginning of March. It is hoped that everybody interested—expert or not—will take advantage of this excellent opportunity. Details can be obtained from the Athletic Notice Boards and Captains of the clubs concerned.—W. H. GOLIGHTLY, G.A.S.

THE BOAT CLUB.—The end of the Christmas term saw the formation of an VIII, which is now in training for the U.A.U. VIII Championship at Henley next March. Stroked by I. D. Hodgson, the crew contains two Freshmen—one from Cambridge (Jesus) and one from Melbourne University; all the First IV, except Stroke, who, "owing to circumstances," etc., is unable to compete; and two members of last year's Second IV. Both on paper and on the water the crew appears quite useful, and great things are expected of it.

The inter-Faculty Races, started on December 3rd were finished on December 10th, the Senior trophy being retained by the Engineers and the Juniors being won by the Leather crew. On the first day, the best race was between the Agric. and First Medic. crews, the latter winning by two feet. Textiles I put up a surprisingly strong and very creditable resistance against the favourites, Engineers I, who beat Medics. I by the light of the moon and an incredible number of lengths. The exploits of the Medical crew at the start of this race are better left unrecorded, but the necessity for ability to swim was dramatically illustrated.

The Annual Dinner, held on December 6th, was an undoubted social success, and the Club was honoured by the presence and delighted by the wit of the Vice-Chancellor, who has shown a great interest in the club ever since his appointment. Representatives from all the neighbouring clubs, and several old members, were present, and in both public and private orations there were good prognostications for the future of the club.

'Varsity Crews will be formed in the early weeks of this term and the first races (against Manchester) take place on February 11th. A full programme has been arranged and members should lose no time in starting to train off their holiday indulgences. Nothing is more unpleasant or more harmful than trying to row at a racing stroke when unfit, and the simple training rules should be adhered to.—P. A. H. RIVETT, *Hon. Secretary, L.U.B.C.*

SOCIETY NOTES

MEN DAY STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION.—Having wound up the business of the Annual Dance, it became necessary to elect a Secretary in place of L. Brooks, now President. A. H. Carter was elected.

The Christmas Party was held on December 12th in the Refectory. Professor and Mrs. Priestley were present and to make the party a great success—despite a mishap to the Christmas pudding. The number present was not as large as it might have been.

It is hoped that the members will show more interest in the coming year, as the Association hopes to do many new things to help all Day Students.—A. H. CARTER (*Hon. Secretary*).

ECONOMICS SOCIETY.—On November 15th, Mr. G. W. Green, of the Government Training Centre, spoke on the work of the Centre in training unemployed men and ex-soldiers. Drawing on his extensive special information, Mr. Green provided a very interesting lecture.

The visit to the Armley Hygienic Laundry proved a great success, more especially as the party went on the Tower Cinema by courtesy of the Management of the Laundry. The other visit, to Lax and Shaw's Glass Works, also proved interesting.

Despite a counter-attraction earlier in the week, and on the same night also, the Social was quite successful and left a small margin between cost price and selling price, thus proving that economics theory is correct.—A.P.

INDIAN STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION.—We started our activities this session with the Freshers' Social, which provided an excellent opportunity for Freshers to make the acquaintance of old students. The function was a great success. It was attended by Mr. T. H. Henry, the energetic President of the University Union, and Dr. J. W. Belton, who always takes keen interest in Overseas students. Mr. Farid, the President of the Egyptian Association, was also present as an indication of closest relationship that has always existed between the Indian and Egyptian students. The President (M. H. Rao) made an eloquent exhortation to the Freshers not to feel ill at ease and "Do as they darn well please." Mr. S. C. Chatterji, who spoke on behalf of the Freshers, professed to feel shy, but appeared to be an old stager at making public speeches. We are particularly pleased to find that Freshers did not lack musical talent. Mr. S. K. Bhivandkar and Mrs. S. C. Chatterji entertained us by Indian songs and music, which were highly appreciated by those present. Dr. Fernandez, the well-known Indian doctor in Leeds, in an admirable speech, impressed upon the Freshers the gravity of their responsibility. We are sure that they will all benefit by his valuable advice.

At a general meeting of the Association, on the recommendation of the Secretary (M. Raschid), it was decided to change the present name of the Association into "THE LEEDS MAJLIS" in accordance with the practice of our worthy contemporaries in the older English Universities. We are awaiting the approval of the University Union. It was also decided to extend membership of the Association to non-Indians. We are expecting a rush every moment.

The University—Union Committee has been approached with a view to urging them to subscribe to an Indian newspaper for the creation of better understanding between European and Indian students and truthful representation of Indian events.

A request has been sent to Professor Dobree, of the Department of English, asking him to consider the advisability of opening a Phonetics class for foreign students.

Mr. R. N. Chopra has been selected to represent the Association on the Leeds University Peace Council.

We have a heavy and varied programme before us next term. Elaborate preparations are afoot for the Annual Dinner, at which Sir S. Radhakrishnan is expected to be the guest of honour.

We propose to arrange a few study groups next term, which will hold discussions on various matters of interest. We have also in mind visits to places of technical importance.

We are contemplating the compilation of a register of the past members of the Association, with full details.

It has also been suggested that we should set up a class in Hindustani, under the auspices of the Association.

We are thinking of sending speakers to neighbouring villages and towns to give talks on various Indian topics which, we hope, will help to remedy the colossal ignorance of the average Englishman about Indian affairs.

Mr. J. P. Inebnit, of the Department of French, who has always been an enthusiastic champion of international friendship, has consented to speak on "International Co-operation in India" early next term.

As our activities are limited by financial stringency, a special sub-committee has been formed to devise ways and means of increasing our funds.—M. RASCHID, *Hon. Secretary*.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY.—The past term has been quite active for the Society, especially on the social side. The rambles have been interesting, well supported and ably led by Miss Brailey; their part in the Society's activity has become so important that some members seem to feel an obligation to brave cold and rain for old time's sake. They have been assured of a welcome at Syskon House, however bedraggled their appearance, however late their arrival. The Sunday social evenings held at Syskon by the kindness of Miss Lineham, have been very pleasant, if rather boisterous; we hear rumours that some restraint would be appreciated.

Of the meetings, the short addresses of four overseas students on their country and the instructive lecture of Dr. Stone, were the best attended. Members will be disappointed to learn that the Duchess of Atholl is unable to come this term, though other interesting meetings will be arranged. May we, in conclusion, appeal to you to support generously the appeal for refugee relief and to take an active interest in the recently-formed Peace Council.

NORMAN WILLIAMS, *Hon. Secretary*.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY. The attendance at our meetings this year has been rather poor, although the darkroom has been in fairly constant use, and the actual membership of the Society is fully as strong as last year. The Portfolio has not been in circulation owing to lack of interest, but it is hoped to start it again early this term. The meetings arranged for this term include a talk on Bird Photography, illustrated by films; a demonstration on Enlarging; and a talk by our President, Mr. Manby, F.R.P.S., on "Photography in Science," which will deal with some aspects of his work as University Photographer. The important event of the term is our Annual Exhibition, which will be held in the Great Hall on February 14th, 15th and 16th. "Photograms of the Year, 1939," a collection of the world's best pictures made during 1938 will be on view, and there will be classes for both beginner and advanced worker, the awards including a silver cup and money prizes. There will also be Open and Non-Competitive Classes, and we shall be glad to have entries from non-members of the Society.—J. P. LYNAS (*Hon. Secretary*).

SOCIALIST SOCIETY.—Social, March 2nd. (Not January 19th as announced).

HOSTEL NOTES

LYDDON HALL.—The end of the Winter term brought with it exams. and the Christmas Dinner. The results of both these were by no means disastrous, although about an hour after the dinner an uncanny stillness fell upon Hostel, contrasting strangely with the previous merriment in the dining room.

We were delighted to find at the beginning of term that the old crockery had been replaced by a more cheerful ware, and that the tables had been replenished, so that the dining room has been made quite attractive.

The Freshers have already begun to return our hospitality by giving their supper parties, and may we say that we hope great things of them at their Social?

Everyone seems to be hard at work already, but no doubt we shall find time, as usual, to enjoy the Social Whirl, in fact we are hoping that there will be plenty of it to enjoy.—M.G.B.

OXLEY HALL.—There is nothing to record this term so far as we are still recovering from the effects of the Christmas vacation and the depression caused by examination results.

Last term ended with the usual hectic rush—our children's party was a great success, everyone enjoying themselves, children and students alike. In the intervals between examinations and children's party we were forced to fabricate costumes illustrating "The Worlds' Workers" before we were allowed to have our dinner. To end the day we were visited by the Devonshire Carollers, and this year helped them in their efforts. The result was magnificent.

We are now looking forward to a busy and successful term, with its many social events, beginning with the Installation of the Chancellor and the Union Ball.—F.J.D.

WEETWOOD HALL.—Hostel Dance at the end of last term was a great success. Everybody worked hard decorating the House, and a noble band of helpers overcame their fatigue to clear it all away again at midnight.

St. Chad's Party was supported by the students as well as usual, and both they and the children had an enjoyable, if somewhat exhausting, afternoon.

The Debating Society held a meeting here, and although the subject for debate was rather ambitious, many interesting and provocative theories were discussed.

We were pleased to receive a visit from the Devonshire Hall Carollers: it is not often that our common room is graced by the company of so many of the other sex.

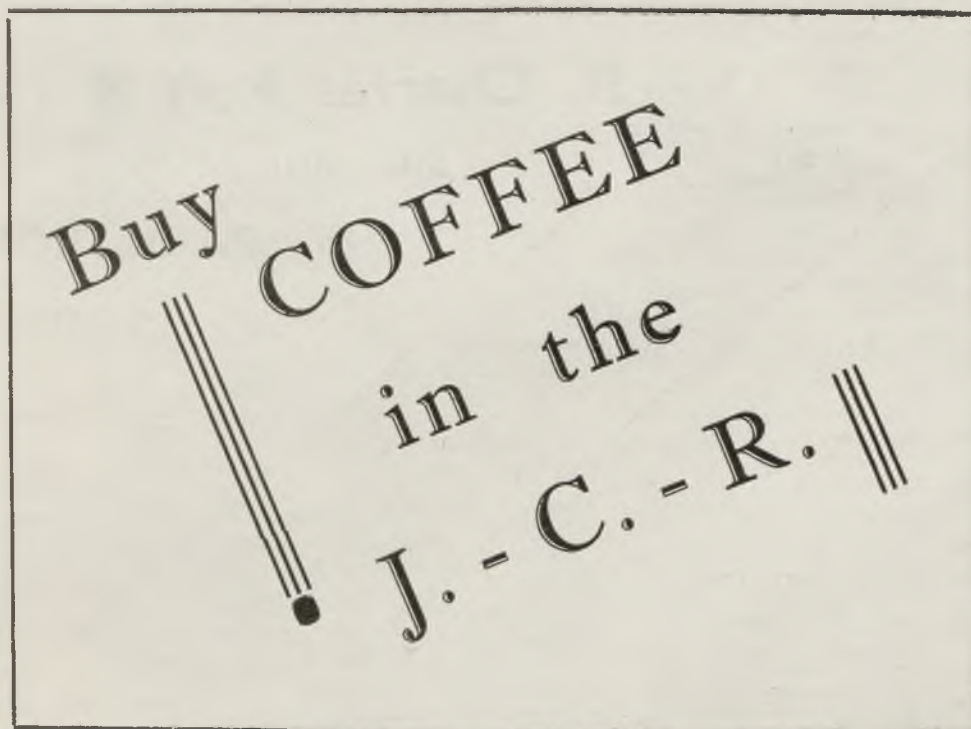
This term we are trying to raise money for charitable purposes, and of the various schemes suggested the one most popular is that of missing one meal a week! It may not be so popular at end of term when memories of Christmas have faded.—B.C.

DEVONSHIRE HALL.—The social whirl of the Christmas term reached its climax in Hall on Friday, December 9th, on the occasion of the Warden's Dance. This was attended by a large number of guests, and proved to be, as ever, a great success and a fitting introduction to the Christmas festivities.

The Carollers, under the leadership of Mr. C. G. Bintcliffe, spent several enjoyable evenings during the last week in visiting their numerous friends.

To Dr. Quayle, who left us at the end of last term, we extend our very best wishes for his success in his future vocation. His office as Sub-Warden will be taken by Dr. Allibone, to whom we extend a very hearty welcome.

The forthcoming event which is occupying many minds in Hall at the present time is the Appeal Dance, which is to be held on Friday, February 10th, in aid of the University Working Men's Institute.—J.H.C.



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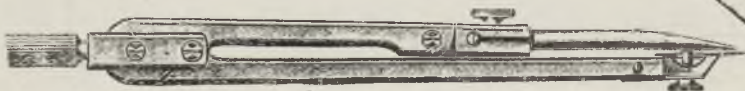
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Colours Ties	3	3	
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Colours Silk Square	11	6	
Wool Scarf	6	0	
Small Wool Scarf	4	0	
Gabardine Scarves, two sizes	6/6 and	8	6
White Cable Stitch Sweaters, long sleeves, two qualities	14/6 and	16	6
White Sleeveless Slipover	11	6	
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