



The Gryphon

THE JOURNAL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS



"Over-great glory is a sore burden."

Agamemnon

LEEDS

G. J. R. MacLUSKY.

UNIVERSITY

VALENTINE NUMBER 1947

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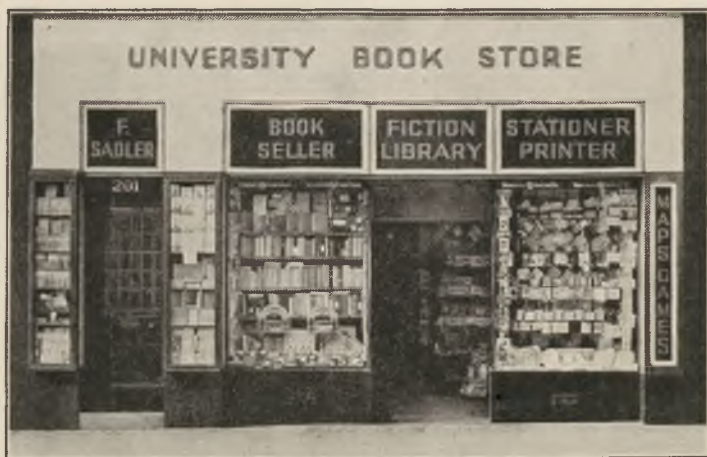
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The Gryphon

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'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.

VALENTINE NUMBER

FEBRUARY, 1947

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Some Contributors: HELEN HUGHSON, Educated in Germany and Sweden before the War, ex-A.T.S., now first year Arts. E. F. CALDIN, Chemist and Philosopher, contributor to *Endeavour*, etc., lecturer in Chemistry Department. F. W. MOODY, first year, English Department. "MOE," first year, English and Music, responsible for the greater part of the best posters in the Union.

" THE GRYPHON " Staff.—Editor, GEORGE HAUGER ; Sub.Eds., W. G. BAINES, PAT BROOMHALL ; Business Manager, E. P. CLAYTON ; Assistant Business Manager, H. A. SMITH ; Co-opted, MARTIN SAMPATH (World Affairs), The Editor *Union News*.

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Editorial

"No-one will buy it."

"The first issue is sold out."

"You can sell the first issue of anything : it won't last much longer."

"You can't run both this and *The Gryphon*."—These are the kind of comments heard when *Union News* made its first appearance, and the Jeremiahs have proved mistaken.

Instead of seeing *Union News* and *The Gryphon* locked in a death-grasp, the most casual person finds them flourishing side by side, and those who from time to time take a little thought, must have realised that there is no inevitable enmity between a periodical magazine and a fortnightly newspaper published in the same community: their functions are complementary. *Union News* has survived the immediate dangers of birth and is selling successfully. It deserves to continue from strength to strength.

"Won't *Union News* steal your copy?" *The Gryphon* was asked. The answer is that although certain items of news could be repeated to no purpose in the magazine once they had appeared in the newspaper, *Union News* does not seek, nor can it make use of, the kind of articles, stories, verse, photographs, and so on, for which *The Gryphon* asks.

"Is there any point in buying both of these publications?" The comment on copy is an adequate answer to this question; and is there at the University anyone who needs to be told the likely difference in content between a magazine and a newspaper? Only, it is hoped, he who thinks *The Gryphon* should be a cross between *Lilliput* and *Readers' Digest* (whose estimable qualities in their own spheres cannot be questioned).

The Gryphon derives a definite power from its wide circulation within and outside the University. *Union News* is powerful less from its circulation, which it will surely increase, than from the frequency of its issues. This power was realised by the Union Committee who, rightly, recommended that the new Editor should be an *ex-officio* member of that Committee.

Union News cannot be accused of unfair bias towards any idea or institution, and its feature "THIS AND THAT" has informed more people than have ever before known, what goes on at Union Committee meetings.

In form and arrangement the paper is pleasing and aims at a worthy and distinguished appearance. Examination of similar publications from other Universities shows that it falls behind none in attractiveness, and surpasses many, whilst its price is most reasonable in view of the fact that it is intended to be self-supporting, whereas other similar papers presuppose a constant Union subsidy.

Far from being its rival, *The Gryphon* is a champion of *Union News*, both as a Union institution and a companion in the journalistic world.

Professor F. M. ROWE

WITH THE DEATH OF PROFESSOR ROWE ON DECEMBER 8TH, 1946, AT THE age of 55, the University has lost a wise counsellor and the Department of Colour Chemistry and Dyeing an inspiring leader who never spared himself in setting the finest example of keenness and efficient administration.

He started a brilliant career as a Clothworkers' Scholar at Leeds in 1908 and graduated three years later. In 1909 he was one of the first six members of the University Training Corps and in 1911-12 was President of the Union; he was captain of the Boxing Club at this time, and always displayed a lively interest in all forms of sport. The unbounded energy exemplified in his student activities was a characteristic of his subsequent career.

During a crowded lifetime very many honours were conferred on him, culminating in 1945 with his election to the Fellowship of the Royal Society, an honour truly deserved. The work which made his name famous was the Colour Index published in 1924, of which he was the chief editor.

Towards the end of his life he was stricken by severe illnesses; but with magnificent courage carried his heavy responsibilities to the end. These illnesses were responsible for the fact that he was not as widely known amongst present students as he might have been.

He succeeded Professor A. G. Perkin in 1926 to the Chair of Colour Chemistry and Dyeing and from that time he showed an exceptionally profound interest in every student in his Department, an interest which he maintained throughout their subsequent careers. His passing will certainly be the loss of a real friend to very many old students, and they will assuredly join us in expressing our sincerest sympathy to Mrs. Rowe.

F.M.S.

Mr. JOHN MANBY

THE SUDDEN DEATH OF MR. JOHN MANBY OF THE UNIVERSITY Photographic Department, has meant a great loss for his relatives and colleagues, and for photographic technique.

Loved and respected among his fellow-workers, Mr. Manby was a model of thoroughness in all he undertook. His achievements in scientific photography, especially photomicrography, were outstanding.

When approached on the subject of his work, Mr. Manby displayed that reticence common to all people whose work means more than bread and butter to them. But, once he was sure that an enquirer's motive was something more than idle curiosity, he displayed a rare teaching ability and power to inculcate enthusiasm for the studies he held so dear.

Mr. Manby's work was unobtrusive: it provided us with valuable things we are apt to take for granted, and this makes the shock of losing him even greater.

To Mr. Manby's wife and relatives, we extend our deep sympathy.

DOUGLAS BARKER

HIS MANY FRIENDS IN THE UNIVERSITY WERE DEEPLY MOVED TO HEAR of the death of Douglas Barker on December 19th, 1946, at the age of 22. In recent years he was an unfortunate sufferer from an obscure disease although it had been hoped he would recover sufficiently to continue his research work and many other activities.

Douglas entered the University as a Laboratory Assistant and obtained London External Inter. B.Sc. in 1942. A Charles Brotherton Entrance Scholarship then enabled him to study in the Colour Chemistry and Dyeing Department for an Honours Degree, this being conferred with First Class Honours in 1944. With the award of a Clothworkers' Scholarship and a Grant from the Colonial Products Research Council, he began Research work in the Department; and his untimely death undoubtedly cut short a brilliant career.

He was an ardent supporter of the doctrines of Marx and a very keen member of the Communist Party. His collection of books on political topics is to be made into a library for the use of members of the University Communist Branch. Through his vigorous and clever advocacy of the Communist ideology he made very keen rivals and many friends, all of whom recognised his high intellect.

All members of the Union extend their sympathy to his family.

F.M.S.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

U.N.S.A.

Just another set of initials? Of course, if you want to leave it at that, but by doing so, you may let a lot of people down. Experience shows that even letting people down may not trouble some of us; however, ignoring U.N.S.A. may mean letting oneself down, and that should interest even the mercenary.

U.N.S.A. stands for United Nations Students' Association, which explains itself. The Union Committee is sure that there is a place in it for us: we have the final word in the matter, and it is one we cannot take lightly.

U.N.O. derives a great deal of power from its first two letters. We have now a chance to maintain that power in a very direct manner.

U.N.S.A. should be an abbreviation which becomes accepted as a complete word because of the active force for which it stands. Within recent memory abbreviations for other active organisations have become whole words—or is "Nazi" forgotten already?

A fated European ruler realised, too late, that you have never destroyed a system until you have replaced it. We need to stand by U.N.S.A. because it is a factor in the total destruction of a system which, apathy leads us to believe, is already dead.

Our Cover.

The Gryphon Committee knows what it thinks about a cover-design as opposed to photographs, and it knows what the Union Committee thinks; readers' letting us know what their opinions are would be a matter of great importance.

In any case, if we are to have a cover-design, we need some one to prepare it for us, and if we are to continue with photographs, we need photographers to help the two who have stood by us so well in the past.

Valentines.

Valentines in *The Gryphon* seem a decaying tradition. Few were submitted this year, and of those that were, the greater part were neither clever nor amusing. Hardly any had an original ring.

Random Harvest.

The Editor wishes to thank the person who posted two slices of bread (dry) and a cigarette packet (empty) in the Contributions Box. If this action had a surrealist significance, it is beyond the Editor, but if the gesture was philanthropic, he is deeply touched. However, he would prefer to have what little copy he does receive, unmixed with bread crumbs and shreds of tobacco.



“Okay! Okay! So You Got Your Grant.”

Two Old English Pictures.

The Journey to Hrothgar.

A ship was on the waves, a boat lay under the cliff.
The warriors climbed lively on to the prow.
(The waters swirled, sea mingling with sand).
Men bore to the bosom of the vessel glittering war-tackle, splendid armour
for battle.
The warriors, on their eager journey, pushed out the braced wooden ship.
Then it skimmed over the sea,
(A foam-necked vessel driven by the wind,
More than anything like a bird),
Until after due time, on the next day,
This ship with its curved prow had gone so far
That the voyagers sighted land,
Sea-cliffs gleaming, sheer rocks, wide headlands.
The sea was crossed, the journey over.
The warriors of the Weder nation quickly climbed ashore.
They made fast their ship; armour, battle-trappings clattering.
And they gave thanks to God that the crossing had been easy for them.

The Battle by Night.

There was the din of slaughter in the hall.
The broad-bossed shield gripped in brave hands was doomed to ruin,
The helmet fashioned with antlers was to be shattered.
The hall rang:—
The Garulf, the son of Guthlaf, second to no man on the earth, fell in that
battle,
And after him many a vigorous fighter.
Black and dull-brown, the raven hovered about.
Sword-flashes leapt as if all Finnsburg were aflame.
I never heard of sixty victorious warriors acquitting themselves more
worthily in action,
Nor young men better repaying the gift of shining mead,
Than his retainers, new to battle, did Hnaef.
They fought five days in such a way that none of the band of companions fell,
Yet they held the door.

Trans. from "BEOWULF" and the FINN FRAGMENT
by K. C. and G. H.

Love among the Tumblers.

Suspended in the blue, her still white hand
Hovers, cigarette between vermilion-tipped
Fingers, then falls from view like a shot bird,
Is hidden beneath the cry that lingers
 Silently among the tumblers.

His red curved grin discloses teeth of gold
Beneath the thin assertion of moustache ;
Bold sweep of brows above the swooping eyes
That whisper lies the weak tongue dare not utter,
 Remembering ancient laughter.

His eyes that would insist that her white throat,
Scarved in a wisp of blue tobacco-smoke,
Evokes in him tremendous passion
Deceive the satyr-grin above the bottles,
 The peeping eyes in whisky-glasses.

Her long and shining limb sways to the sound
Of unheard music ; her pale lids
Are weighted by the insect-lashes.
Her mouth displays the smiling, lying answer
 Of the accomplished dancer.

And to perpetuate this scene would be
Indeed achievement, but the hour will come,
When in silence and in darkness they must leave
Their costumes and their masks, and feel again
 The fire, the ice, the slimy claws, the pain.

VERNON SCANNELL.

Recueil.

Vers l'heure où l'angélus de sa voix oscillante
Chante sa berceuse au jour mi-somnolent :
Où le soleil verse des gouttes sanglantes
Dans le chaudron noir du soir, rôdant
Sur les pentes vertébrales.
Et les rafales
Pénibles et sulfureuses du vent
Soufflent du ventre rempli des toits....
Dis, dis, mon cœur, que de fois
As-tu flâné là tout seul ?
La solitude, tu sais, attise
La braise mourante
De ta douleur déchirante....
L'oiseau entonne
L'office funèbre de l'automne.
Tes souvenirs t'emportent
Aux nuits de jadis, au bonheur lointain ?
Pourquoi faut-il que tu rêves sans fin ?
Ne vois-tu que ta plainte est monotone,
Et toutes les feuilles sont mortes ?

S. J. COLLIER.

COLONEL'S LADY

by F. W. Moody

IT HAPPENED LONG AGO WHEN CIGARETTES WERE TEN FOR SIXPENCE and the only queues were for the Dole.

About my eighteenth birthday I thought myself rather a gay dog. I was learning to smoke a pipe and had a girl called Clara. She worked in a fish-and-chip shop and I often took her home and kissed her good-night. She was pretty and kind, and her hair smelt of batter.

I started at the University, which was only a tram-ride away from home. Mine had been a boys' school and it was strange taking classes with girls. I was scared of them because they worked so hard and knew so much.

One morning a girl who had once lent me a pencil asked if I would care to go to a dance. While I was wondering how to say no she explained that she was in a University Hostel, there was to be a Hostel dance and each girl could invite a man. I said I couldn't dance. She said there was nothing to it. I said I'd go, and could have kicked myself as soon as she turned away.

My brother said there was a little place in town where I could have private dancing lessons. I cashed a half-sovereign my grandmother had given me to keep for ever and went to the place. An oldish woman in a shiny black dress pushed me around for four lessons to the music of a gramophone. I could then shuffle through a fox-trot and a one-step, but my money had given out before I reached the waltz.

I told the girl who had invited me about my lessons. She laughed and said I'd be all right and that I was to call her Elsie. I had a good look at her during lectures. She was tall and had a big nose—but the general effect wasn't bad.

I asked my brother about clothes. He said my blue serge would do, with his white shirt and black bow tie. He would see I was turned out properly.

So the night came, and I brushed my suit and scrubbed my nails and plastered down my hair, and my brother fixed up my neck and loaned me his white silk scarf, then off I went in the tram with his dancing pumps under my arm.

The hall-porter was at the doorway of the Great Hall. He took my invitation card and bellowed my name. An old woman, the Warden, I suppose, came forward and shook hands, then Elsie came and rescued me. Soon the dancing began and Elsie said, "Come on, it's a fox-trot." I managed fairly well, though Elsie said I was a monotonous dancer and should hold her tighter. Next was a one-step and I began to feel better. I was just clever enough to recognise the third as a waltz and refused to touch it, though Elsie said I was silly. We sat down, and a lecturer came up and asked Elsie to dance. I kept an eye on the Warden, who was busy getting people on to the floor, and when she looked at me I shot quickly out of the Hall and stayed out till the waltz was finished.

I had an uneasy hour dodging in and out of the Hall, then Elsie took me to the Hostel for supper. When we returned she said that as I couldn't settle would I like a walk? I said I would, and we went down the steps and into a long corridor leading towards the science departments. It was very dark at the far end and darker still upstairs. The only light came from lamps in the road outside. We had to feel our way along and Elsie took hold of my hand. I hit my knee on a case. It had a glass front with something odd behind it. By the light of matches I found it was a kind of prehistoric wireless valve a yard high. Matches were running short, so I said I'd had enough and we found our way back to the Hall. Elsie said she hoped I'd enjoyed it and I said thank you, it had made a nice change.

Things went on very much as before (though the Warden looked more and more vexed as I dodged her) until about half past eleven, when Elsie said it was stuffy and she'd like some fresh air. She got her coat and we went up the road to the Moor where there was some shabby grass, shrubberies, trees, and a bandstand. I felt cold as I hadn't brought my coat, but Elsie said it was healthy and slipped her arm through mine.

Over to the left, past the statue of Queen Victoria, I saw some brilliant lights and steered Elsie towards them. We came to a road where men were repairing the tram-track. We stood and watched, and I warmed myself at the fire. After some minutes Elsie said something about feeling cold and not being interested in tram-tracks, so we went back to the dance. As soon as we got in I looked at the clock and saw I would have to go. I took Elsie back to the Hostel, dodging the Warden for the last time on the way out, and ran down to the bottom of the road where my brother was waiting with his motor-cycle.

Elsie didn't invite me to the next Hostel dance. Another girl, short and rather spotty, asked me to go, and I couldn't think of a reason to refuse. But when the gilt-edged invitation came from the Warden, I wrote back very politely regretting that owing to a family bereavement I could not attend. I borrowed my brother's black tie (another one, not the bow) and wore it till he sat on my chest and removed it. And on the night of the dance I had a supper of fish-and-chips and waited for the shop to close.

Clara was very sweet. She kissed me six or seven times and gave me a signed photograph. I thought it was very pretty. But I was sorry, when I got home, to find that she spelt "lovingly" with an "e."

**Last Day for Copy for the Next Issue
FEBRUARY 19th.**

**Send in your contributions even if they will arrive
after that date. It will ease the problem of future
issues.**

UNIVERSITIES IN SWEDEN

by Helen Hughson

SWEDEN HAS FOUR UNIVERSITIES, STOCKHOLM AND GÖTEBURG (WHICH are financed partly by State subsidy and partly by private endowment), and Lund and Uppsala (which are entirely State-financed).

Apart from financial considerations, the most striking features of the Swedish Universities, to the English observer, are three: the absence of Oxford and Cambridge, the absence of restrictions on students, and the enormous length of time spent in studying for major educational appointments and for the medical and legal professions.

The fact that, in Sweden, there is no place of higher education which is entirely ruling-class in tradition, can hardly be over-stressed.

There are no "provincial Universities," whose degrees are a handicap in seeking the higher scholastic positions, and the effect of this, shown in the absence of intellectual snobbery, is very marked.

The Matriculation, which is a very difficult examination, is the only accepted qualification for entry to a University, and is taken at the age of nineteen or twenty. This accounts for the fact that Swedish undergraduates have more freedom than English undergraduates: they are older, and, therefore, more capable and responsible and, from my observation, better mannered.

Students do not "live in" in either Colleges or Halls of Residence. In 1937, the students of Uppsala erected themselves a building where people can "live in." The purpose of this was to provide accommodation at lessened cost, rather than to institute any sort of control. Elsewhere, students find their own lodgings where they can—often in rooms let by the widows or relatives of the academic staffs. Women have equal freedom with men in making their own arrangements, and ordering their own lives.

There are houses called "Nations," to which all students from particular provinces are required to subscribe. These are, in effect, clubs corresponding to the English University Unions, and have clubrooms, libraries, and so on.

Student societies are few, since the herd instinct is not developed in Sweden. Students prefer to share outside interests with the working population.

There is little individual instruction in the Swedish Universities. Lectures and readings, not the tutorial class, are made use of. If the student is interested enough to ask for it, there is advice available about reading, and official guides or handbooks replace tutoring to some extent. Both within and outside the Universities, libraries are well stocked, and books are borrowed in the same way as in England.

Examinations for the various degrees are comparatively informal and, except for the senior posts already mentioned, a student can, within reason, be examined as soon as he feels capable of passing.

The senior courses are of enormous duration. To qualify as an ordinary teacher (certificated) takes about five years. For higher positions, such as the headship of a secondary school or a University appointment, it is necessary to obtain a doctorate, taking, in all, nine or ten years: the same applies to medical and legal qualifications. Thus, a student may well be nearly thirty before he is ready to commence earning in his profession and, in addition to this, a doctor or lawyer must be prepared to work for some time for nominal or low fees (as is often the case in England).

The question that one asks at this point is, "How does the student live?"

There are available a certain number of bursaries and State Grants, but, for the most part, the students who do not come from well-off families are financed by loans extensively granted by the banks. Because of this, large numbers leave the Universities with a burden of debt which seems staggering, particularly as interest is charged (although there are some interest-free State loans).

Further, Swedish students do not, to any great extent, pay for their studies by out-of-college earnings. This means that a graduate starts his profession with a load of debt which may not be fully paid off until he is over fifty, and tends to discourage marriage and the establishment of a family. A man of middle-age can hardly be expected to stint himself to repay the cost of his own education and, at the same time, pay for the education of his children. Some marriages are made during the last year at the University, but usually these are between students, and in these cases, financial problems are shared.

Vacations are fairly long but, during them, a student is expected to take up some form of work, preferably manual, for a while, and to be paid piece-work rates and treated as an ordinary workman. This, again, prevents snobbery, the worst crime in Sweden.

At present there is a bill to reform the financial position of students before the Rikstag, and it is to be hoped that the new Premier will give it early consideration.

Swedish Universities play a leading part in the life of the community. Professors advise the Government, and usually hold leading positions in it, likewise lecturers. Extra-mural studies are well developed, and people flock to the Universities for pronouncements by experts as much as British people flock to the pictures or theatre.

There is much to be learned from the Swedish Universities which would make British Universities democratic in practice rather than in theory.

“AGAMEMNON.”

Many readers will have learnt that "Agamemnon" was successfully produced at the N.U.S. Drama Festival in Birmingham. It is hoped to give a full report of this and the Leeds production in the next issue of *The Gryphon*.

Our Contemporaries

IT IS USUAL TO FIND TUCKED AWAY IN A UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE acknowledgements for the receipt of copies of numerous contemporary journals. The acknowledgements rarely consist of more than a list of titles, in small print, and do little more than ease the conscience of the Editor with respect to his courtesy. They convey nothing to the reader.

Since the publication of the last issue of *The Gryphon* a number of copies of Christmas issues of magazines from other Universities has been received and, not only to break the practice of admitting their existence by merely printing their titles, but because most of them contain something of value or interest for the readers of *The Gryphon*, these notes have been compiled.

The Gong comes from Nottingham. Its Editorial declares, "Our only complaint is the dearth of scientific articles," and this dearth seems to be common to many University magazines at present. In this issue, *The Gryphon* prints articles which, it is hoped, mark the end of the scientific famine at Leeds.

An article on Tragedy asks, "What great tragedy would arouse such emotion if it embodied the idea of everlasting life, or the existence of a benevolent omnipotent god?" In our Christmas issue, W. G. Baines, writing on Tragi-comedy, pointed out, "It is quite impossible to be moved to pity for a man who dies...and who is only to reside in the Halls of Death for three days before becoming divine."

It is interesting that three of the poems in *The Gong* are translations, one from the Italian, one from the French, and (shades of ourselves again) one from the Anglo-Saxon.

The Northerner is the magazine of King's, Newcastle. In a pointed Editorial are such statements as, "The modern University education is proving hopelessly inadequate: its products may be proving efficient as workers, but are making a pitiful hash of living together," and, "The authorities of any University have the reputation of being reactionary," The Editorial ends, "We might hope that *The Northerner* could give you a lead: unfortunately it can only give you what you are prepared to put into it."

This magazine's articles are of varying merit, one, on the films, contains a powerful blow for the new art, "In literature, the theatre, painting, music, the proportion of rubbish to great art is always high. If one outstanding film appears each year, then the cinema is producing masterpieces as quickly as, if not more quickly than, its sister arts."

Hull sends *The Torch*, containing an article on Ceylon, which makes an admirable companion to Martin Sampath's article on Trinidad, in our last issue. *The Torch* is a well-produced magazine, and very pleasant to handle, but when one sees that its price is four times that of *The Gryphon*, one need have no feeling of inferiority.

The Northman is from Queen's, Belfast, and contains a very outspoken article on Queen's students. The writer says, "The average Queen's student is intellectually, politically and morally irresponsible; he is immature, unthinking and stupid." A fresher, it seems, "...will either become a 'rowdy,' leading a pleasant noisy existence, doing the minimum amount of work, and passing his time playing poker and creating disturbances; or will develop into one of the petty mass-produced minds who measure intellectual achievement by the percentages in class examinations, absorb uncritically a great deal of half-digested information from text-books, and in the Faculty of Arts are (*sic*) unleashed in vast numbers every year as teachers, content to perpetuate the bad tradition in which they were brought up." We all know the proverb about the cap fitting, it is to be hoped we all have the courage to try it on.

"Students, are your lives the barren things that people will believe them to be when they see your lack of productivity in this periodical?" asks *The Mitre* (University of Bishops' College, Canada). The same magazine points an accusing finger at those who "...want a literary periodical and on publication date rush to read someone else's work, not having the time or the inclination to assist in making the periodical a representative student publication." In spite of this *The Mitre* produces an issue of ninety-six pages, containing stories, verse, and articles on everything from mining in Quebec to Shakespeare, and from Italy to the zodiac.

It is to be hoped that our Medical Magazine will do justice to *The London Hospital Gazette*, its contents are beyond the scope of these notes, but its excellent cover, printing and arrangement must inevitably accompany mention of its name.

Published in Buenos Aires, in English, is *Our Magazine*. It is not an impressive journal, and since it is addressed to students of English, the Editor would do well to eliminate the numerous errors in printing and spelling, as well as correct the frequently bad style. "one of the news we have on this subject..." is typical of a number of awkward slips, and the birth of Bach in 1865, and his death in 1750, is typical of a number of others. *Our Magazine* invites contributions from students at Leeds. Anyone interested in writing for it can see copies of the journal in *The Gryphon* office.

Finally, *The Morleian*. This school magazine is fairly representative of its type of publication, and its contributors' ingenuity is typical of the healthier kind of school-writings.

Among these notes are many texts for sermons by the Editor of *The Gryphon* (which he does not intend to use), and many subjects for the Secretary of Debates. Perhaps more important are the numerous quotations which can be argued informally by any group of students, with the assurance that they are concerning themselves with something which their contemporaries at other Universities consider worthy of announcing to the outside world.



“And what other roles, apart from Othello,
did you play in the Forces, Mr. Blenkinsop?”

Science in Society

by E. F. Caldin

MANY PEOPLE WHO TAKE PART IN THE current debate on the place of science in society appear to think of science mainly as a source of material benefits like electric light (which they trace to Faraday and Maxwell). They think of science mainly as a means to technology. This view is quite inadequate, because although technology uses science and helps science, it is completely different in its aims and methods and development. Science is concerned with understanding nature, technology with controlling and manipulating it. Science experiments in order to understand; it seeks the laws of nature's behaviour, and theoretical interpretations of them. Technology is content to control nature, and where our understanding is incomplete the technologist is content to use trial and error methods and tables of empirical data, procedures which would never satisfy the scientist. Collections of empirical results are useful preliminary material for the scientific effort to understand, but they are not science itself; a set of star tables is not astronomy. In consequence technology in society raises quite different problems from science in society. The problems of planning, for example, and of the ownership of the means of production, and of the over-mechanisation of work, are relevant to technics but not directly relevant to science.

Other people, on the other hand, are so impressed with the conception of science as a form of explanation that they believe that science will solve all our problems for us if only we will apply the scientific method everywhere. We will have a new ethic based on science, and a new political philosophy, and so on. But these people make the mistake of supposing that the scientific method is the only rational method, instead of being one among

many—that science is the whole of rational knowledge, instead of only a part. They forget that historians, philosophers, lawyers, not to mention craftsmen and housewives, all have their own rational methods, adapted to the work in hand. It is just as *naïf* to expect scientific method to solve problems that can only be solved by ethics (for instance), as to imagine that all our important problems are really technological.

Science, then, is a way of approaching truth about Nature, though not the only way. When applied it is the guide of technics. The aims of technics are those of material welfare—safety, health, the material background of life. The aim of science is truth, and the virtues that come from pursuing truth. The methods of science and technology, the principles of their development, and the orientation of research in them, are correspondingly different. This preliminary distinction between science and technology is a condition of clear thinking about the place of science in society. I am not of course arguing that science should never be applied; I am simply saying that science itself and its application are two different things.

If we study scientific method (that is, the philosophical problem of the validity of induction), we find that science depends ultimately upon a philosophical presupposition; namely, that there is order in Nature. This order is reflected in the laws we discover, but we cannot begin to formulate those laws unless we are already convinced that the behaviour of Nature is orderly. And this conviction we can only get from metaphysics. No doubt it is generally derived from common sense, but then common sense itself is a sort of implicit metaphysic. Science, then, depends for its very existence upon metaphysics; it cannot stand alone as a source of knowledge.

Scientific life presupposes too a certain type of society or tone of society. I do not mean merely that it presupposes a certain amount of surplus wealth so that Universities and research institutes can be supported, though that is true, as it is for any specialised academic pursuit. I mean that it presupposes respect for truth, and for abstract truth. Moreover it depends upon the conviction that

VALENTINES—*continued.*

T-ny C-rt-r.

"It is shocking, it is scandalous to enjoy life as I do."—*Monckton Milne.*

Soc. Dips.

"We shall always go a little further."—*Flecker.*

Oxley Hall.

"Bless this House."—*Soulful Ballad.*

nature is intelligible and worth trying to understand. Not every society provides these conditions for science. Few civilisations have appreciated abstract truth; the outstanding examples, I suppose, are the classical and Hellenistic ages of Greek civilisation, and the European culture that emerged from the early middle ages. Few have thought of Nature as intelligible, though many have made technical progress by trial and error methods. Our modern presupposition that nature can be understood if we go about it the right way derives historically from the thirteenth century renaissance and before that from the Greeks. The foundations of modern science were laid perhaps less by Galileo (whose free use of experiment, generalisation and hypothesis marks the effective start of modern science), than by those who formed the intellectual climate of the age in which he lived; and of these among the most important we should place Aristotle, Abelard, Albert the Great, and Thomas Aquinas.

Science depends too on respect for the human person. It is a social enterprise; scientists must take on trust the work of their colleagues, and in scientific life appreciation of others' work is a basic necessity for progress. Thus science presupposes a certain moral climate as well as a certain intellectual climate. It needs a society where men trust each other, where they can rely on one another's truthfulness and differ without falling out, and where they are appreciative as well as critical.

I would hazard the view that the advance of science, in so far as it depends upon conditions external to its own dialectic, is dependent just as much upon the intellectual and moral climate of society as upon the technical knowledge or the material needs of that society. It would be interesting to see the history of science studied more from this point of view, and less from the exaggeratedly technical aspect now so popular. The importance of technical knowledge for the origins of science is no doubt considerable; the material needs of society are no doubt important for technology; but I imagine that no degree of material want would induce science to begin or develop in a society where there was no intellectual curiosity and no belief that Nature is intelligible, or where men did not believe in each others' integrity nor in their right to hold opinions. Certainly science favours both intellectual and moral virtues, if it is properly used, but it does not originate them; it presupposes

them. Professor A. D. Ritchie says, in his *Civilisation, Science and Religion*: "The scientific spirit is tolerant, equalitarian, liberty-loving, and is so far humanitarian. All this is undeniable... (but) these moral qualities are pre-conditions for the pursuit of science, not products of science, except incidentally... These virtues, belief in free discussion, tolerance and equal treatment of others, all spring from respect for persons and cannot exist without that respect... It is hardly an exaggeration to say that low moral standards of any kind might destroy the scientific tradition. Respect for truth and respect for persons as part of the general social tradition are needed for science to survive. Historically, these come to us through the Christian tradition."

Let us now consider the questions that are usually asked. What is the social function of science? The common answer in effect is, to provide techniques for material welfare. But science is applied for evil ends so often and so easily that I do not think that its applicability is a sufficient justification for its existence. The primary social function of science is the same as that of any other honest pursuit of truth—to uphold the claims of truth, of reason and of rational ways of life. What is the "challenge of our time"? It is not merely that technical progress has given vast power to men who are not organised to control it. It is that our standards have slipped and we have forgotten the true ends of human life. We succumb to a low view of truth when, as so often, we identify it with the particular truths accessible to natural science at a given time. We take a low view of justice when we appeal, as so often, to vengeance, to expediency, to racial or national prejudice. We take a low view of man when, as so often, we think of him as merely an economic and political being—a producing and consuming animal subject to a government. We forget that he is first of all the beloved of God. St. John says: "Beloved, we are the sons of God even now"; but a professor of biology can say almost without contradiction that we are no more than rather long-lived animals. We put up with low views of truth, of justice, and of love, because we have forgotten the greatness of our destiny. Our problem is fundamentally, what is the nature and destiny of man? It is fundamentally religious; though it is reflected in politics and economics, whose aim should be the welfare of the

whole man. Science can help to solve it in so far as it upholds the methods and values of reason; that and no more.

What is the place of science in education? I will quote the words of a great physicist, Professor Max Born, written in 1941: "The essence of the question is contained in the eternal tale of Dr. Faustus, symbolising the soul of man, wrestling for truth and beauty, and of Mephistopheles, the roguish devil, offering him a worldly paradise which ends in hell. We have the choice of teaching science as natural philosophy, framed into a general Faustian education, or as the creator of wealth and power, with the alternative of such wholesale destruction as we are witnessing to-day." We ought then to

study science as contributing to a full view of Nature, without which man is incomplete, because he ought to know something of his situation in the material universe. But we ought to read literature, philosophy and theology along with science, because a full knowledge of the situation of man includes knowledge of himself and of God as well as of Nature. It is a far cry from such ideals to the specialised technical instruction that passes too often for a scientific education. The opportunity of science to contribute to the crisis of our time by helping the cause of reason is largely wasted. Scientists will have to do better, if they are not to fail the civilisation in which their repute stands so high.

The Dead Universe

MR. WILSON KNIGHT'S *Hiroshima* contains judgements* (pp. 2, 36-7) on the use of atom-bombs and on the international problem intensified, if not created, by our knowledge of how to make them, as acute as any I have seen elsewhere. But one passage makes particularly dismal reading and may not unfairly perhaps be said to be tinged with pessimism. Thus (p. 12):

we shall never be properly at peace again. A war of nerves will continue indefinitely. No organisation conceivable can prevent us knowing what we now know or obliterate the possibility of that knowledge being used on a scale compared with which what we have seen so far is a pinprick. We have gone one step too far.

The last sentence here is the clue to what I conceive to be the main, and most important, theme of "The Sun Bomb." In what direction have we gone one step too far? Mr. Wilson Knight would appear to answer: Towards an over spiritualistic and transcendental Christianity and a too de-materialistic scientific attitude. Before passing what must, necessarily, be somewhat brief comments (and inadequate at that) I should like to try to summarise Mr. Wilson Knight's outlook and arguments on this matter.

Thus he writes:

It is often remarked that we have lost all sense of objective belief and objective values; but, as religious thinkers and scientists, we have little sense left of objects at all.

Indeed, as for science:

The universe presented by contemporary science is, in spite of all its careful formulae, a chaos; a cold darkness neither finite nor infinite, which yet serves not at all to expand man's mind; a mass of meaningless and unrelated extravagancies, of inconceivable immensities and inconceivable minutiae; a universe of purposeless and dying energies; an utterly inhuman universe.

Further, Science treats the universe as dead:

Nature has become a plaything for us—it looks like making a plaything of us. We have pinched its tail and pulled its whiskers whilst it slept; now it spits and shows its claws.

'facts' are at the best dead things distorting the true nature of the living universe.

... and if we persist in regarding the universe as dead, it will find yet more startling ways of reminding us that it isn't.

* This review relates only to Part I "The Sun Bomb."

As for contemporary Christianity :

Our natural instincts, our reasoning powers, our bodies and their natural, or cosmic, setting, all alike appear to be left unsanctified and secular.

Again :

20th century Christianity shows no sense of the golden—it thinks in terms of black and white.

and yet :

...the Psalms are full of Nature's glory and the centre of our religion is, or is supposed to be, an Incarnation.

Having commented thus on the present, scientific and religious situations, *Hiroshima* has the considerable and (unfortunately) unusual merit of putting forward a programme designed to lead us back to sanity. First, it is suggested that :

the remedy, if there be one, lies in a proper study of those writers who saw, in good time, the approaching danger.

For :

the business of creative literature is, and always has been, the steady will to the harmonising of earthly experience, the transmutation of war to peace, of agony to bliss : the distillation of life from death.

The writers are, par excellence, poets (though not modern poets, whose work suffers from 'the cold severities of our time'). And :

poetry...houses a mass of sound and salutary lore rejected by religion and science : it utters wisdom sinking back to the origins of history ; it charts the ocean of man's instinctive being ; it is prophetic.

In his work :

The poet does well to use popular superstitions, legends, myths,

for :

all ancient mythology is worthy of respect ; if it were not it would never have survived...and how much truer, in many ways (is the richly peopled world of Greek mythology) than the ghastly inanimacies of modern science.

Many Greek myths house salutary warnings against pride ; especially against over-weening rivalry or interference with the gods, or natural forces

Poetry has its own 'burning atoms of inextinguishable thought.'

And :

It bears an authenticity beyond reasoning.

Where does all this lead us ? Mr. Wilson Knight trusts towards :

A culture...not merely allowing but

reverencing the rights of Nature ; an intellectual respect for fire, air, water and earth, as primary elements, whatever science may say.

We need something of the piety towards Nature and human instinct expressed in Keats' *Ode to Psyche* : and reverence to that which is greater than ourselves : to : the ruling powers—in our universe, the Sun ; in religion, God.

And secondly :

all of us can, in our way, capture and recapture our sense of purpose in and through some form of creation ; and only so.

After the former diagnosis of the situation, and despite this last assertion, one is surprised, in the final chapter, to read :

Nor shall we repudiate science, whose discoveries are, as Shelley points out, parasitic on the imagination ; its inventions, including the Bomb, being creative achievements. Many of us, to be honest, would prefer to be without books than without anaesthetics.

and again :

What we want, of course, is not less science, but more. All that they say, astronomer, physicist and psychologist, is, within its own referential terms, true (*sic*).

Even when these statements are qualified, as they are, by the insistence that science must cease to dominate the mental atmosphere ; or even in the light of an earlier statement :

what we can and must deny is the claim, so often advanced, of the scientific intelligence to know all that can be known of the plant, the animal, the mountain or the sea.

(with which I should completely agree were I more sure that Mr. Wilson Knight and I mean the same thing by 'the scientific intelligence') ; it is difficult to reconcile these final thoughts with the earlier theme. For the earlier theme appeared to suggest that there was something seriously wrong with our science itself : it is too mathematical (I presume that this is the real gist of 'de-materialistic') and approaches the secrets of Nature with impiety.

If all that Mr. Wilson Knight is concerned to emphasise is that the scientific method gives us knowledge, but not a philosophy and that we have to fit even our scientific attitude into a wider frame of rationality, then, of course, I have no quarrel with the thesis. And in

so far as turning to the poets implies looking *outside* the province of the scientific method *per se* to find the wider philosophy, again this is only sound common sense. (Nor, indeed, would I deny the relevance of myth—though I should hardly have thought survival value sufficient criterion of authority). But I have an uneasy feeling that more is intended (though it may well be that I am insufficiently accustomed to a somewhat liberal use of metaphor), and that the material universe is being credited with a personality distinct from that of its Creator.

Again, what is meant by 'an intellectual respect for fire, air, water and earth, whatever science may say'? If all that is intended as an insistence that we put the primary needs of men before the satisfaction of intellectual curiosity or technological possibility, then again there can be no quibble. Unfortunately, the sentence as it stands does sometimes, even to-day, imply a wierd gnostic outlook opposed to rationality and to the scientific desire to do justice to the facts.

For surely this desire to do justice to the facts gives to science moral imperative which is not lessened by the realisation that there are fields of knowledge other than, say, that of physical science. And however beneficial the sun's rays (for which *laus Deo*) there are no scientific, nor Christian, grounds for according them a personality of their own.

Finally, I would add that the absence from "The Sun-Bomb" of reference to any exegesis of the Christian doctrine of creation suggests very forcibly the need for such an exposition in the contemporary situation.

G.S.R.

Hiroshima, G. WILSON KNIGHT, Dakers,
6s. 0d.

Orchestral Concert

ON MARCH 12th, Dr. EDWARD ALLAM will conduct an orchestral concert at Leeds Town Hall, in aid of Leeds General Infirmary. Franz Osborn will be the pianist in two piano concertos (E flat, Mozart: No. 2 in A, Liszt), which are part of a long and catholic programme.

All good concerts begin with an overture, and this concert is no exception to that tradition. Rossini's "La Gazza Ladra" ("Thievish Magpie") needs no recommendation to the "regulars" and those of us whose familiarity with music is not outstanding are often to be heard humming snatches from it.

There is to be both a symphony and a tone poem, Prokofiev's "Classical Symphony," and Strauss's "Don Juan." The first of these embodies more than sufficient musical accomplishment to satisfy the knowledgeable, and easily enough obvious charm to captivate the uninformed. The second treats with great power a theme which has long attracted all the arts.

Finally, we are to hear dances from Falla's well-known "Three-Cornered Hat."

It is always a matter of importance to us when a member of the University Staff takes an active public part in a practical aspect of the subject dealt with in his department, and it is certain that past and present students and friends of the University are looking forward to this concert, where, they are sure, Dr. Allam will win fresh laurels for himself and, indirectly, for us.

THEORBO.

THE END OF THE QUEUE.

To the Editor.

Dear Sir,

Apart, perhaps, from *queueing* in the Refectory, the greater part of a student's time this term has been spent in *queueing* in the cafeteria.

I feel sure that you will not grudge me a few lines to explain how these queues may be completely eliminated.

Several suggestions have been put forward previously. One of these, outlined by a first year student of psychology, although already repeatedly expounded, is worthy of mention here.

One member of the party which has just joined the end of the queue, runs towards the service hatch, shouting "Fire! Fire!" whereupon (in the estimation of our psychologist at any rate) the greater part of the queue will immediately disperse, leaving a clear field for those "in the know." I would point out though, that quite apart from the fact that the service staff would probably evacuate too, the scheme would only work once. It is said that when the plan was

put into operation for a second time in Dublin University Union Building, the students there stubbornly refused to move. Unfortunately, there was a fire and the occasion has been noted as auspicious in that it was the only day on which coffee was consumed hot.

The suggestion which I have to put forward, is however, foolproof, but it must be understood that all students wishing to drink in the cafeteria have to obey implicitly the rules of the scheme. The first condition is that participants must walk directly from the University entrance, across University Road, without hesitation. The R.S.M. will be asked to drive the Corps truck up and down the road (and/or pavement) and in this way many students may either be deterred from going to the Union, or be killed in the process.

The next stage is not so much intended to eliminate students, as to dispose of them. A large water tank will be provided outside the Botany Department, and after swimming across this, the contestant (which he may justly be called), crawls across an expanse of soot, pushing forward with his nose, a large toffee-apple—fortunately off the ration now. The swimming operation may be carried out in a bathing costume, and it is estimated that natural modesty, preventing students from undressing in

public, will eliminate a maximum of one in a thousand.

Now, the contestant has to don "plus-fours," an undergraduate's gown, and boots, prior to climbing over the closed, spiked gates at the entrance to the Union grounds. Any tearing of fabric must be reported immediately to the judges' booth (at the "Pack Horse"), and the student concerned must restart.

The pathway between the entrance gates and the Union steps is to be equipped with fifteen tissue-paper hoops, through which the contestant has to dive. This is hardly in the interests of the race, but should provide any spectators with light amusement—especially if the last hoop has its tissue-paper substituted by a piece of suitably painted sheet-steel.

After bathing and changing into respectable attire—I am not suggesting that "plus-fours," gown and boots are not respectable, for I would not be surprised to see them worn by Arts men—the student may enter the cafeteria, which he will find (pardon the word), queueless. He addresses the lady serving behind the hatch, in the customary manner—that is: "Would you please be kind enough to serve me with one cup of your excellent coffee," and may drink this beverage at his leisure.

Yours faithfully,
P.P.

"Visual Education and the New Teacher"

by G. Patrick Meredith

A *Daily Mail* SCHOOL-AID publication for the Visual Education Centre, Exeter, 1946.

IN VIEW OF THE MINISTRY'S INCREASING interest in the use of Visual Aids for teaching purposes, and now that the 1944 Act bids fair to approve the full use of such new media, Mr. Meredith's monograph is particularly welcome, giving, as it does, a study of the implications of visual aids and methods of controlling their use.

He is very much alive to the deeper educational issues involved, and his suggestion that Central and Regional Councils should be set up ought to find powerful support, as such Councils would solve the multifarious questions involved—financial, psychological, philosophical,

administrative, professional; accordingly he takes pains to convince the reader of a fact very easily overlooked—that the visual aid systems cannot be divorced from a study of the educational machine as a whole.

His consequent chapters on Humanism and Mechanism, Materials, and free education lead him to the dictum that visual aids are and must remain simply another method placed in the hands of the teacher, who must control their use according to his conception of his aims and methods.

Very capably written, this booklet should be in the hands of all educationists, since the problem is assuming a sense of urgency.

E. J. R.

Presidential Candidates



JOHN DAGGETT,
Faculty of Medicine, 5th Year.

Proposed by RODNEY J. MAHABIR.
Seconded by HELEN TAYLOR.

ACTIVITIES.

General Athletics Secretary, 1946-47.
Union Committee, 1946-47.
Athletic Grounds' Committee,
Finance Committee,
Committee on Physical Training.
U.A.U. Representative.
Executive Committee.

Student Health Committee.
Rag, 1946, Hon. Secretary.

Medical Society, 1943-47.
Hon. Assistant Secretary, 1945-46.
Hon. Secretary, 1946-47.
Anthropological Society, 1944-47.
Student President, 1944-46.

Medics' R.U.F.C., 1941-47.
Club Colours, 1945.
Hon. Fixture Secretary, 1944-46.
Hon. Secretary, 1946 (resigned on becoming G.A.S.).
S.R.C., 1944-47.

Various Sub-Committees, *e.g.* :—
Staff-Student, 1945.
Medical Magazine, 1947.
M. and D. Film Society, 1945-46.

Presidential Candidates—*cont.*

DONALD BURRELL,
Faculty of Medicine, 5th Year.

Proposed by PETER TILLOT.
Seconded by W. G. C. FORRESTER.



ACTIVITIES.

Junior Vice-President, 1946-47.

Committees.

Union Committee, 1944-45, 45-46, 46-47.
Catering Committee, 1946-47.
N.U.S. Committee, 1946-47.
Grants and Welfare, 1946-47.
Devonshire Hall House Committee, 1945-46.

Societies.

Medical Society, 1944, 45, 46, 47.
Theatre Group, 1946-47 ("Agamemnon").
Debating-Society. (Bates College Debate, 1946, Entertainment of Guests).

Clubs.

Medicals' R.U.F.C., 1942, 43, 44, 45, 46.
L.U. Climbing Club, 1945, 46, 47.

Visits to other Universities.

London University (Birkbeck College), Union Ball, 1946 :
representative of L.U.U.
Birmingham University, N.U.S. Drama Festival, 1947.

Other Interests.

Cricket, Tennis, Squash.
Student Dances.
National and International Union Politics.

Notes from the Halls

Oxley Hall.

Last term in Oxley proved to be as busy as ever. No sooner had people settled down to Hostel life than they were faced with Christmas Exams., events, preceded in Oxley at least, by feverish activity on the part of all concerned. However, that being over, we can now look forward to a long stretch in which people will be able to play a more active part in Hostel life. It is a great pity that to some, Hall is a place in which to eat and sleep and nothing more.

Despite the suspension of Saturday night entertainments, our informal gatherings proved as enjoyable as ever. Halloween was a great success as were the Christmas parties. During the afternoon we entertained a pack of Cubs; in the evening we held our Fancy Dress party. The subject chosen this year was historical characters. Even if the costumes showed some slight disregard for historical accuracy, they were remarkably ingenious. Curtains, covers, carpets, even dustbin lids were used in a frenzied scramble to produce the authentic effect. In passing, we must admit that we had no idea that Henry VIII was such a popular figure.

In reviewing last term's activities mention must be made of the Devon and H.O.R. Carols. We all enjoyed the singing of the Devon men, not least that comparatively new venture, "Goodnight, Ladies." We should like to thank also the H.O.R. choir for their carols, which were as delightful as ever.

This term we are holding an Informal Dance on February 15th. The Women's Social will be on March 15th. We hope, also, to have some informal evenings on the lines of the one held last Saturday, when an open invitation was extended to the men of Lyddon to join us in listening to a section of the Music Society. Their madrigals were charming. Afterwards, we had coffee, and dancing continued to 10. I think everyone, visitors and residents alike, enjoyed the evening's entertainment, which did, indeed, make a good beginning for the term's activities.

MARGARET WATSON,

H.O.R.

Last term the accent was definitely on carols, whether in the form of rehearsals or in actual performances. The choir responded well to the Precentor's training and gave a good account of itself on Carol Night. In addition we must thank Weetwood and Oxley for their hospitality when the choir party visited them on two very enjoyable evenings.

This term seems, from the carol point of view, a carry-over from last term for the benefit of local branches of the Fraternity of the Resurrection. This was a revival of pre-war tradition, but the first time such a meeting has been held in Hostel during term time.

Exam. results turned out to be the usual mixed bag, but so far we haven't noticed any who are unduly dismayed. We wish them better luck in the Summer.

The Hostel Soccer team has enjoyed itself on the field of battle, but has not met with any outstanding successes. The Rugger team was more fortunate in winning its one and only match against the College at Mirfield, 12—0; it has not played since, as its key players are on the books of the University XV's and are, therefore, otherwise engaged on normal playing days. The Basket Ball team had quite a promising start last term by winning two of its matches, and Fives has continued to prove popular in spite of the shortage of equipment.

J. G. ROWE.

Lyddon Hall.

The closing stages of last term were notable for two most successful functions held in the Hall. On November 23rd, a dance was held, more formal in character than previous ones and such that we hope to repeat its success this term. On December 9th, we were pleased to welcome several distinguished guests, including the Vice-Chancellor, Major Currer Briggs and Professor Evans, on the occasion of our first Christmas Dinner. Description here can hardly do justice to an event which will long be remembered by those present. Our thanks are due to the Steward and the cook for their amazing success in converting the loaves and fishes of present rations into a veritable feast such as few of us have enjoyed for many years. Following the dinner our carol singers provided a tuneful interlude in a memorable evening, and later again raised their voices in helping to give the Vice-Chancellor a vociferous and energetic send-off.

This term has seen the opening of an annexe in Cromer Terrace, bringing our membership to a maximum of fifty-one. We hope the newcomers will soon make themselves at home. Following the arrival of the bookshelves, our library is now functioning smoothly, whilst on the sports side our basket ball team is hoping for a continuance of last term's success in winning three of four matches played.

A.T.D.

SOCIETY NEWS

Women's Boat Club.

This term promises to be an exciting one for all women who are interested in rowing. We are arranging an event which is the greatest development in the history of our Club, but which, we hope, will be an annual event after this—an Open University Regatta. This is to take place on Saturday, February 22nd, at Swillington Bridge, and the competitors include crews from as far apart as Edinburgh and London. Refreshments will be available for the many spectators who, we hope, will be there to support us in this venture.

Meanwhile, the crews are training hard. They are very keen and even rowed on those bitterly cold, last three days of the vac., and enjoyed it. The rest of the Club is preparing for the delayed Inter-faculty Races, which will be rowed on March 5th and 12th, so that the Cup can be presented at the Annual Club Dinner on March 14th. We should be very pleased if other people would join us to support their faculties in these races, and point out that Leeds Girls' High School Baths are free for our use every Wednesday from 4-30—6 p.m., for people to pass the compulsory swimming test. We do urge new members, and any others who have not yet done their swimming to make use of this opportunity as soon as possible, so that they can get out on the river and row.

HONOR N. BURGESS,
Hon. Secretary.

Engineering Society.

The session was started off with the Society's A.G.M., at which all the new officers were elected.

Later in the term two lectures were given, the first on "Modern Telephony," and the second on "Waterworks Undertakings."

The event of the year in our calendar was of course the "Engineers' Ball," held on January 10th last, for which, numerous members of the Society exercised their ingenuity in producing the "bits and pieces" which are always a feature of the Engineers' Ball.

This term sees the re-introduction of the Evening Lectures, and it is hoped that they will be as well attended as the afternoon lectures.

The Society Committee is at present trying to arrange works' visits and other social functions, and of course our activities will be rounded off at the end of the session with the usual Engineers' Dinner.

E. S. ROTHERY,
Hon. Secretary.

Guide Club.

We continue to hold our weekly meetings on Thursdays, 5—6-30 p.m. Last term we were delighted to welcome among us Miss Doris Fenton, who gave us a most interesting and inspiring account of her work during the 14-months she spent in Germany serving with the Guide International Service. Most of our members were able to hear the talk given by the Commissioner for Extension Guiding for all England, when she visited Leeds in November. From her talk, and from the discussion which followed, we learnt a good deal about the Guiding amongst crippled, the blind, and other handicapped girls. During the Christmas vacation, two members were able to be present at the Conference in London, of Scouts and Guides in Universities and Colleges, and brought back a most interesting report. During this term, we are holding Trainings in Brownie work, and First-aid, the latter with special reference to camping. We look for whole-hearted support to all members and any others who are interested.

M.H.

The Scout Club.

The work of the past term shows great progress on that of the last session and we are now established as an active Union Society once again after a lapse of two years during the war.

The first meeting of the session was devoted to the "Presidential Address" by our President, Dr. J. W. Belton, already well-known in the Union as the Hon. Treasurer. He gave us a most interesting talk on his past experiences of Scouting.

Other meetings have included a talk on "The Recruitment of Scouters," by Captain J. C. Scott (C.C. West Riding North) and one on "Scouting in India," by the Rev. Canon T. H. Cashmore (D. C. Elland). The most outstanding meeting of the term was a talk on one of the most outstanding social problems of the day, "Juvenile Delinquency," given

by J. A. Simpson, Esq., the Principal Probation Officer of Leeds, when we were very pleased to welcome members of the Education Department.

Members have also enjoyed a Youth Hostel Week-end in Wharfedale and a trip to Sheffield as guests of the Sheffield University Rover Club Crew.

During this coming term we are looking forward to the Scout Club Social on February 15th and our first Post-war Annual Dinner on February 21st, each of which we hope will be a great success.

Our membership has now been increased to over 30 members, but we should welcome new members, whether they be members of the Scout Movement or not, who should contact our new Secretary, Mr. Lucas.

D.B.P.

Agricultural Society.

As far as possible we try to exclude technical topics from our programme. In excluding them, however, we meet with the difficulty of deciding just where the technical borderline lies. It isn't easy to discuss a faculty subject without introducing some technicalities: and indeed, if all faculty Societies were to strictly exclude them we should in the extreme find Miners, for example, marching along to Agricultural Society meetings to hear their own subject discussed, and we farmers in turn trudging along to Mining Society meetings in the hope of hearing something said about agriculture.

As a Faculty Society, ours has three functions. It serves as a medium for voicing one's views, for studying subjects too general or too peculiar to be included in curricula, and for meeting any people who are interested in agriculture whether they belong to the faculty or not.

As things are, we believe we have found a balance, by dwelling as much as we can on general aspects of rural affairs—topics interesting to countrygoers as a whole, rather than to those who have to rely for their living on the farming industry.

It is also a debatable point whether or not it is good policy to hold meetings weekly instead of fortnightly—since first, much of our members' time is monopolized when they might be attending some other Society's meetings; and secondly, it means twice as much work for those who have to arrange the programme.

We have observed, however, that the great majority of faculty Society members do not regularly attend other Society meetings; and as to overworking the

executive—well, that's their pigeon; The fact remains that our smallest meeting this session—due partly to the return to the three year course—was larger than any ordinary meeting we can remember in the days when we met fortnightly.

In addition, we welcome to our bucolic midst several new faces of urban and even Oriental appearance, who serve to remind us that we have to cater for people outside our Faculty who join us, assuming that the Society's activities will not belie its name.

D.S.M.

The English Society.

The English Society, having held several well attended meetings last term, hopes to pursue an even more successful programme during the Spring term. The Committee is trying to arrange a visit from Mr. T. S. Eliot before the Easter vacation. We are also hoping to visit the English Society at Manchester University in return for their support last term at Mr. Wilson Knight's talk on "Agamemnon." Meanwhile, members may find it convenient to make a note of the following meetings which have been arranged:—

FEB. 20—First Year Meeting.

FEB. 27—Play Reading.

MAR. 6—"Matthew Arnold's Poetry."

J. T. Green, M.A.

MAR. 13—Presidential Address.

Prof. Bonamy Dobree,

O.B.E., M.A.

There will also be occasional visits to the theatre, which will be announced later.

J.L.B.

The University's Music.

This is the first occasion for several years on which this journal has published an article on the subject of the Leeds University Music Society.

Although the War has been blamed for this long silence it is hard to show how a University which is ever increasing the numbers of its students, has failed in its pursuit of music when outside amateur organisations have continued, and now flourish, under much more difficult conditions. Until the beginning of the 1946-47 session, membership of the Society was very low, and even now is only about 5% of the total University population. This is a rather remarkable figure, when the numbers of students who attend concerts, and gramophone recitals, or set aside special "radio evenings" is considered. The contrast in numbers

seems to indicate that this is one of the places from which the inference "we are becoming a nation of watchers" can be drawn. In the musical field, as in any other, this tendency to passivity (and remember, this word originates in a Latin verb—to suffer) is dangerous. Audiences tend to become "spoon-fed," gradually ceasing to think much about what they are hearing. This is merely a shot at that section of an audience in which are found the non-performers. Any sort of practical interest in music is essential before a listener can begin to comprehend what he hears; it is rather like trying to enjoy a book without being able to read.

A University should be just the place to stimulate a practical understanding of music. Nevertheless, Leeds students seem to show a remarkable lack of interest in their Music Society, apparently preferring the more organised types of entertainment, such as the never ending 'ops. Also, many first year students, despite efforts on Bazaar Day, still have not heard of the existence of a Music Society, nor of its activities.

The main sections of the Music Society are its chorus and orchestra, both of which are now slowly growing in numbers. The chorus, under the leadership of Dr. Allam, has a high standard of performance, a remarkable feature being the present size and ability of its tenor section. (For non-choral enthusiasts, the modern British tenor is a rare and precious animal). The orchestra, with Mr. Mumby as its enthusiastic guide and conductor, is rapidly improving, although it is difficult to find works orchestrated to suit the instrumental combinations.

It may be mentioned at this point that the Society has recently acquired a double-bass, and desires to express its thanks to the Union Committee, and to

any others responsible for the purchase of the now famous instrument. It appeared with the orchestra and chorus at a lunch-hour concert on January 13th. This concert was quite well appreciated, and the choir gave a beautiful performance of some folk-song arrangements by Ralph Vaughan-Williams: we will not elaborate our criticisms here. The programme on this occasion was almost the same which some twenty members of the Society performed at Liverpool University, with great success, on November 22nd.

With regard to both of these recitals, the publicity and organisation were both poorly managed. Seemingly practical musicians care little for the trivialities of staging, transport and mild discipline. However, a manager is to be appointed to think out all of these minor points.

Small groups from the two larger groups now meet to perform madrigals, chamber music, and recorder music. From these we obtain material for very interesting programmes for our informal evenings—two per term. Another branch of our present activity, is a series of lectures on musical topics. Early in 1946 Alec Robertson gave a talk which proved popular. In the near future other celebrities of local and national fame will continue the good work.

This article shows how the University Music Society is being resurrected. A University established in an area with a rich musical tradition should lead the field with its music. We hope that in a very few years, particularly now that it is possible to take a degree in Music at Leeds, that the University will take a leading place in the musical world of the West Riding and take upon itself the cloak of its rich heritage.

LIBRA.

UNION NEWS

Union News is anxious to receive News and Articles from all Students.

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Leeds University Old Students' Association

NOTES FROM HEADQUARTERS

1946 HAS GONE AND WITH IT HAVE GONE many things that nobody will be sorry to forget, but mankind has a way of remembering the pleasant things. We at H.Q. look back on a year of increased activity ending with two very enjoyable events. On Friday, December 20th, a Dance in the Social Room was well attended and the end came all too soon. The Luncheon on the following day attracted a goodly number of members, including quite a few new ones. An excellent meal was followed by a short toast list. The speeches were both informative and entertaining.

After Luncheon the Annual General Meeting was held in the Staff Dining Room, which was well filled for the first time since 1939. Several long-absent faces made a welcome re-appearance and lively discussions took place on various items of the agenda. These signs of renewed interest were most stimulating for the officers and committee members who have for so long been left to make all the suggestions. For the first time for years the A.G.M. has given the Committee something to work on.

It was with regret that we recorded the retirement from office of our President for the last three years, B. Mouat Jones, Esq., perhaps better known as the V.C., and of our Chairman of Committee, Professor A. Hemingway, who has held office since the retirement of our first and only other Chairman, Professor Gillespie. The Office of President is only apparently a sinecure and the Vice-Chancellor has been a tower of strength to the other Officers of the Association. In his place we welcome Mr. W. R. Grist, whose zeal for the O.S.A. needs no trumpeter. His special genius will be exploited to the full in the days of expansion which lie ahead.

We thank Professor Hemingway for the serious way in which he has carried out the duties of Chairman during these difficult years and we hope that his successor, Professor Whetton, will not find us making too heavy inroads into his time.

Professor F. M. ROWE.

We record with regret the untimely death, on December 8th, of Professor F. M. Rowe, one of the University's most distinguished Old Students and a Life Member of this Association. His profound sense of duty towards the community in which he lived has been evident throughout his very busy life. As a student he found time to take a keen interest in the affairs of the Union of which he became President in 1911.

After attaining high academic honours he left the University to become research chemist for a Warrington firm before accepting the appointment of Lecturer and Head of the Dyestuffs Research Laboratory at the College of Technology, University of Manchester, which he held for ten years. In 1926 he returned to his Alma Mater to succeed Professor A. G. Perkin, under whom he had studied, in the chair of Colour Chemistry and Dyeing.

Such a man could not be content with merely passing on his knowledge to his students. His continuous research steadily enhanced the already high reputation of his Chair, besides being frequently recognised by awards from trade organisations. He was the first man to receive five gold research medals of the Worshipful Company of Dyers. In 1945 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society.

In addition to his teaching and the very wide field of research in which he engaged with such conspicuous success he found time to contribute to and edit the Journal of the Society of Dyers and Colourists besides executing the monumental task of compiling the Colour Index in 1924, followed by the Supplement to the Index four years later.

With the approach of War to these shores he felt impelled to offer his services in the defence of his country and accepted a commission in the Home Guard, but even his tireless spirit and strong constitution could not indefinitely support such a strain. His health finally gave way, though in spite of that he continued for two years more to carry out his duties with a fortitude which only those amongst whom he worked can fully appreciate.

A. E. F.

MINUTES of the 24th A.G.M., held in Refectory on Saturday, 21st December, 1946, following the Annual Luncheon.

PRESENT : About thirty members.

CHAIRMAN : The Vice-Chancellor.

1. Minutes.

The Minutes of the 23rd Annual General Meeting were read, approved and signed. No business arose out of the Minutes.

2. Hon. Secretaries' Report.

Mr. Ferguson presented the Annual Report, which was approved, as under:—

"**SOCIAL FUNCTIONS.** The year 1946 has been one of greatly increased activity and an attempt to return to pre-war practice beginning with a dinner and dance in the Refectory on Friday, 21st December, 1945, when 113 members and two guests were present.

"In reviving the summer function the Committee decided to hold two instead of the usual one and accordingly a flannel dance was held in the Riley-Smith Hall on June 1st, 1946. To this were invited all final year students as well as the members of the Boat Club and visiting crews who were in Leeds for the Inter-Varsity Championship. Many old students, not members of the O.S.A., who lived locally were also invited and a very successful dance was the result.

"An enjoyable Garden Party was held on July 6th, by kind permission of Miss McLaren, in the grounds of Oxley Hall. Tea was provided by Miss McLaren's staff, who worked wonders with the restricted supplies available.

"**ADMINISTRATION.** Early in the year Mrs. Luscott felt that she must give up the office of part-time Clerk to the Association in which, in a volunteer capacity, she had given us such good service. A succession of paid assistants, who found the combination of family cares and a part-time post too much for them, has not been conducive to smooth working in the office, but we have survived.

"**RELATIONS WITH THE UNION.**

(a) *The Gryphon.* Following many complaints about the tone of *The Gryphon* a letter has been sent to the Editor expressing our concern and the hope that the standard will be raised in order that we may continue to support it. We have since been informed that *The Gryphon* staff has been largely replaced and that an immediate improvement may be expected.

"**THE O.S.A. LOUNGE IN THE UNION.**

(b) We were approached recently through the Registrar to see if we would consider allowing the President of the Union to use our Lounge as an office, so that the cafeteria staff might use the President's room as a rest-room. After due consideration the Committee decided that, while it was not unsympathetic towards the difficulties of the Union at the present time, it could not see its way clear to sharing the Lounge with the President, as he would need it in the evenings when we ourselves would wish to use it. Furthermore, we had for some time been considering the transfer of our own office to the Lounge.

"**MEMBERSHIP.** Mr. Grist's ambition to secure 1,000 Life Members before retiring from the Hon. Treasurership has been realised in the course of the year and we hope to increase our numbers very considerably in the future. We have recorded with regret the passing of a number of members, of whom Mrs. Cowley, Professor G. H. Cowling, Professor T. Wardrop Griffith and Professor F. M. Rowe were perhaps the best known.

"In conclusion we have considered the advisability of limiting the tenure of office of both Officers and Committee and shall presently put our suggestions to the general Meeting."

3. Hon. Treasurer's Report.

Copies of the Annual Accounts were circulated and Mr. Grist gave his Report. The Report and Accounts were approved.

4. Election of Officers.

The Vice-Chancellor retired from office as President after serving for three years. Mr. W. R. Grist was elected to succeed him.

The name of Miss E. M. Blackburn was added to the list of Vice Presidents.

Professor Hemingway retired from office as Chairman of Committee; Professor Whetton was elected in his place. Professor Whetton, having specially asked that he should have a deputy, Dr. W. A. Sledge was elected Vice-Chairman of Committee. Mr. E. Luscott was elected Treasurer.

The complete list of Officers was:—

President : Mr. W. R. GRIST.

Past Presidents and Vice-Presidents :

Emeritus Professor GILLESPIE.

Emeritus Professor BARBIER.

The Vice-Chancellor,

Mr. B. MOUAT JONES.

Vice-Presidents :

Emeritus Professor GOUGH.
Professor JAMIESON.
Miss ROBERTSON. Miss SILCOX.
Mrs. EASTWOOD. Dr. S. E. J. BEST.
Mr. G. L. SHARPE.
Professor MILNE.
Miss E. M. BLACKBURN.

Chairman of Committee :

Professor WHETTON.

Vice-Chairman : Dr. W. A. SLEDGE.

Hon. Treasurer : Mr. E. LUSCOTT.

Joint Hon. Secretaries :

Miss D. E. BROADBENT.

Mr. A. E. FERGUSON.

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

Honorary Auditor :

Mr. G. L. SHARPE.

Committee :

Miss M. MIDGLEY.

Miss B. NAVEY.

Miss D. QUARTON.

Miss D. F. STONE.

Mr. C. BERCI. Mr. F. COSBY.

Dr. A. H. EASTWOOD.

Mr. L. R. JOHNSON.

Professor A. HEMINGWAY.

Mr. R. P. KELLETT.

Mr. A. KERRY. Dr. W. A. SLEDGE.

together with the Branch Secretaries and two representatives of final year students.

5. Committee Members.

Professor Hemingway moved the following motion on behalf of the Committee :

“Committee members shall normally serve for a period of three years only and shall not be re-elected within a period of twelve months.”

This was carried.

6. Officers.

Professor Hemingway then moved a further motion from the Committee, explaining that it was desired to learn the members' feelings on the matter :

“The Hon. Secretaries and Hon. Treasurer shall be elected annually and shall normally hold office for not more than five successive years.”

Many members spoke against this motion, which did not seem to be favourably received. Mr. Harvey moved that the Committee be asked to reconsider their proposal and this was carried.

7. Membership.

The following points were brought out in the course of a general discussion re membership :—

Miss Blackburn thought that membership could be increased if members of the staff spoke to their own going-down students about the O.S.A.

Mr. W. H. Smith expressed the view that Departmental Old Students' Associations tended to weaken the main O.S.A. and suggested that such associations should be compelled to affiliate to the O.S.A.

Mrs. Kellett thought that if the Association were made more attractive membership would automatically increase.

Mr. W. H. Smith expressed strong criticism of *The Gryphon* and thought that greater space should be devoted to University activities, including longer and more regular reports of the Societies and Clubs.

Mr. Berczi rose in defence of *The Gryphon* and criticised the O.S.A. for not sending representatives to *Gryphon* meetings. It was pointed out that insufficient notice was often given of such meetings and that they were usually held at times when it was impossible for Old Students to attend. The meeting was informed that the question of better co-operation between *The Gryphon* and the O.S.A. was already being considered by the Committee.

Professor Milnes proposed that every member of the University staff should be notified of O.S.A. activities, and the meeting approved this. He further suggested that :

(a) A certain number of the University staff should be elected to serve on O.S.A. Committees.

This was referred to the Committee.

(b) A certain number of wives of members of the staff should be elected on to O.S.A. Committees.

This was carried.

It was agreed that the Committee should consider the question of Departmental O.S.A.'s and Hostel Associations.

Mr. Berczi suggested that a big summer dance should be given for the benefit of final year students. It was pointed out that this had been tried but was not very successful in attracting new members.

The meeting expressed its thanks to the Vice-Chancellor and Professor Hemingway for their services and especially to Mr. Grist, who had acted as Treasurer ever since the founding of the O.S.A.

There was no other business and the meeting closed.

LEEDS AND WEST RIDING BRANCH.

Last term's meetings were brought to a close with an enjoyable evening, when Mr. Bernard Fletcher spoke on "Landmarks in the progress of Music," giving illustrations at the piano and by gramophone records.

The first meeting this term was thoroughly enjoyed by a gathering of old and new members, who were enthralled by a series of talks entitled: "In uniform but off the record," given by three of our Old Students. Professor Whetton, representing the Army, impressed us with an account of "Flash spotting and sound ranging," in the Middle East campaigns. Mr. Alan Kerry described graphically his experience of convoy work with the Royal Navy, in the Atlantic and Mediterranean and on the North Sea route to Russia. Mr. Michael Hodsman told us of the work of the photographic section of the R.A.F. in many theatres of war and showed us amazing photographs taken in West Africa, France, Germany and Norway.

Further meetings this term, to be held in the O.S.A. Room, Union Building, at 7 p.m., are as follows:—

Jan. 27—"A visit to Czechoslovakia,"
Miss BENTEN.

Feb. 10—"Denmark, 1946" (Illustrated by colour films),
Mr. GRIST.

Feb. 24—"Fibres," Mr. CRUMMETT
(Textiles Department).

Mar. 10—Play Reading. Play to be selected and parts allotted shortly.

Mar. 23—Spring Excursion to Wharfedale by car. Lunch and tea to be arranged. (Will members who are interested please inform the Secretary so that

preliminary arrangements can be made).

It is hoped that a date will be fixed for a Staff v. Old Students hockey match, to be followed by tea in the Pavilion.

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

LONDON LETTER.

At the Annual General Meeting held in November, the following officers were elected for the 1946-1947 Session:—

President: Captain H. WARD.

Vice-President: Mr. J. BLAIR.

Committee:

Miss N. BOOTHMAN. Mrs. M. STEPHENS.

Mr. F. ANDERSON. Mr. A. MACMASTER.

Secretary: Mr. C. H. R. ELSTON.

Treasurer: Mr. G. A. MELLOR.

It was decided to hold informal meetings for luncheon at the Restaurant Albert, Beak Street, on the last Saturday of every month. It is hoped that many members and friends will drop in for a meal and a chat. Several such meetings have proved a great success and quite inexpensive.

The Provincial Universities' Ball is being revived this year and will take place on Friday, 7th March, at the London Welsh Association, Macklenburg Square. Members on our mailing list will be circularised in due course. Any other members interested are asked to write for tickets and more information to the Secretary.

The Annual Dinner will take place in February or early March and details will be sent out shortly.

C. H. R. ELSTON,
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News of Interest to Old Students

CUTHILL.—Dr. Ronald Cuthill (Chem., 1920-23; Ph.D., 1925) has been appointed Principal of the Keighley Technical College.

LINSELL.—R. F. Linsell (Elec. Engin., 1935-38), recently demobilised, has taken up a post with Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Trafford Park, Manchester. His new address is: 2, Link Road, Sale, Cheshire.

PICKLES.—Gladys Pickles (History, 1915-18; M.A., 1923) was appointed H.M. Inspector of Schools in 1945. Her new address is: Sunbury Cottage, Nelmes Crescent, Hornchurch, Essex.

RHODES.—Edgar Rhodes (Chem., 1919-22; Ph.D., 1924) has been appointed Director of Research, Rubber Research Scheme, Ceylon, and expected to leave England early in January. The address of his station will be: Dartonfield, Agalawatta, Ceylon.

RUSHTON.—Dr. R. T. Rushton, of Otley, is now Medical Superintendent of the Wharfedale Joint Isolation Hospital at Menston.

WILLIAMS.—A. L. Williams (1919-22) has been appointed City Analyst of Portsmouth, the address of his Department being Public Analyst's Department, Trafalgar Place, Clive Road, Portsmouth.

BIRTHS.

DOWNEND.—To Mr. J. A. V. (Geog., 1933-36) and Mrs. Downend (formerly Margaret Anderson), on October 19th, 1946, at Elmhurst Nursing Home, Bingley, a son. Home address: 20, Fernbank Drive, Bingley, Yorkshire.

ORTON.—To Dr. R. and Mrs. Orton (née Dent), of Rutherford, Garlands, Carlisle, on December 1st, 1946, a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

FRYERS-EVANS.—Dr. Gordon Robert Fryers, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Clayton Fryers, of Roundhay, Leeds, to Dr. Rosemary Frances Evans, of Cheam, Surrey, on November 25th, 1946, at St. Pancras Register Office.

DEATHS.

BARKER.—The death occurred on December 19th, 1946, after a short illness, of L. Douglas Barker, who graduated only two years ago. He was the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. D. Barker, of 15, Hardy Street, Leeds, 11, and had taken his degree in Colour Chemistry.

COLLINSON.—James Arthur Collinson (Science, 1910-13; M.Sc., 1914), Headmaster of the Junior Technical School, Stoke-on-Trent, died on October 8th, 1946. His widow writes from "Bankfield," 142, Bankhall Road, Burslem, Stoke-on-Trent.

HOGGETT.—T. J. Hoggett, formerly Lecturer in Music, died in December.

MANBY.—John Manby, of 10, Langdale Avenue, Leeds, 6, died on January 6th, 1947, at the age of 59. Mr. Manby, the University's photographer, collapsed while taking photographs at the University and died the next day at the Leeds General Infirmary.

ROWE.—Professor Frederick Maurice Rowe, one of the University's most distinguished graduates and Professor of Colour Chemistry and Dyeing, died on December 8th, 1946, and was cremated at the Lawnswood Cemetery, on December 11th, after a service at Emmanuel Church.

ROWNTREE.—Mrs. R. K. Rowntree, formerly Marjorie D. Kay (Arts, 1920-23), died on November 9th, 1946. Her husband writes from "The Woodlands," Rawcliffe, Goole.

TERRY.—A. J. Terry, a student of the Yorkshire College, died in January, 1947.

WAGER.—On December 24th, 1946, at the age of 75, Winifred, widow of the late Dr. Harold Wager, F.R.S., Mrs. Wager was the daughter of the late Professor L. C. Miall, and was a student at the Yorkshire College in the 'nineties, taking her degree of B.A. at the old Victoria University. Emeritus Professor Gillespie remembers her taking a class in Vergil exactly fifty years ago.

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★

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Going . . .
going . . .
gone!



It happened at an auction
That a fellow whom I knew,
Said "What about a Guinness
"Come on—it's good for you!"

It's a mangy, mothy, mildewed Moose
That's long since past its prime,
But it's dear to me because it makes
Me think of GUINNESS TIME.

By the thought of Guinness goodness
I was tempted to agree,
So I nodded . . . and the auctioneer
Just knocked this down to me!



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Women of initiative and progressive ideals who intend to teach in any type of Secondary School are invited to join this Association.

It is one of the four Major Secondary Associations and has representatives on the Burnham Committee on Salaries of Teachers, and on the Examining bodies which conduct the First and Second School Examinations. Members are also serving on the Executive Committee of the Royal Society of Teachers and on the Secondary School Examinations Council.

It is in the van of educational progress and development. It publishes memoranda on educational matters in regard to both teaching and policy. It protects the professional interests of its members. It provides amenities by its Loan, Benevolent, and Hospital Funds. Its members may use the Joint Agency for Women Teachers at a reduced fee.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP is open to intending secondary women teachers, who are urged to consult the Association in regard to posts for which they apply

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