

THE GRYPHON

The Journal of the University of Leeds



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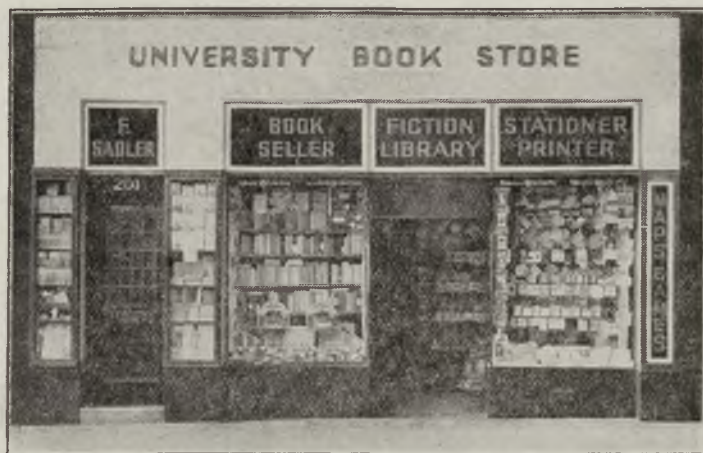
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THE GRYPHON

The Journal of the University of Leeds

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

LYLY.

Editorial

THE present issue of *The Gryphon* appears at a significant turning-point of history. Rising like the Phoenix from the ashes, the achievement wrought out of the destruction of war becomes more palpable every day. With the approaching defeat of Nazism, war-torn Europe turns to the task of reconstruction.

At home, too, with the General Election imminent, reconstruction goes on apace. Readjustments and improvements to suit the transformed situation are sought in every phase of life.

Leeds University was one of the first to realise that the Universities, by shortening their courses, by augmenting S.T.C. with W.N.S., and by similar measures, had a definite contribution to make to the war effort. Consequently, the privations of a total war, not only in the common national field, but also in our own sphere of academic pursuit, have been ungrudgingly accepted. Our University has produced thousands of students who have played a notable part on the battle-fronts, and in specialised occupations. Indeed, the sacrifices of Leeds students are a record in which we can justly take pride.

The impact of war has produced in most of us a re-orientation of outlook and a heightened sense of responsibility. The trend to view education in its wider implications is unmistakable. This is reflected in the Staff and Student Reports on University Reform.

Now that both S.T.C. and W.N.S. have been put upon a voluntary footing, we are able to devote more time to translating the recommendations of these reports into action. We are able to live a fuller student life by widening our interests and activities. This, in its turn, will enrich the cultural life of the country, which has sprung up during the war, and which will continue to expand and deepen when we again live under peacetime conditions.

However, it must be borne in mind that until the war against Japan is over, we can do no more than take the preliminary steps towards our goal, for Japan is no less a sworn enemy of culture and free education than Germany.

The evolving of international machinery to tackle the problems of peace stimulates us to realise the great possibilities that will be within our grasp when victory is finally achieved. We cannot, however, rest content with mere academic endorsements of these governmental frameworks. For our part we must realise that ultimately, in a democracy such as ours, it is the people who will decide the implementation of the agreements to which we are committed. As a vital component of this democracy, we, like our counterparts elsewhere, have a special contribution to make to the shaping of the future.

In this country we envisage peace on the basis outlined in recent Parliamentary Bills, which embody plans for a higher standard of living and an improved system of education. With the new experience added, students will play an ever-increasing part in the life of the country, and we must make sure that it will be more commendable than it has sometimes been in the past.

Internationally we foresee world security in "a world-family of democratic nations." In this sphere, too, our responsibility cannot be overstressed. We must develop the new unity which has been so painfully welded among the students of various countries, in order to foster international student understanding to the full.

JOAN BLEASDALE.

THE session has opened, according to reports from Clubs and Societies, with considerable activity. The grounds at Weetwood are crowded, the Boathouse full to overflowing at week-ends and, during the rush-hour, the Union seems to be crammed to capacity. Perhaps it would be useful to suggest that people should meet each other, not under the clock by the cafeteria, but in one of the common rooms.

All this is, I feel, a good omen for the rest of the year. Last year, Leeds won several distinctions in the Sports field, and if the keenness shown at present continues, we stand every chance of pulling off fresh victories. So it's up to you, Leeds!

Readers will have seen elsewhere that facilities will be available in December for all students to undergo chest X-ray examination, and it is hoped that everyone will take advantage of the opportunity. Besides this special service, all students may obtain treatment at the Dental School for a nominal charge by application at the School, or to a dental student personally.

In 1937, a scheme of medical examination on a voluntary basis was set up by the University authorities and the Union. There is a panel of six G.P.s. to choose from; Students pay an enrolment fee of 2/6, and then all subsequent cost is borne by the University. The scheme is at present in abeyance, but if there is a demand for it to be resumed (enquiries can be made at the Union Office), negotiations with the authorities will be opened.

PRESIDENT, L.U.U.

Union Notes

BY the time this article appears, the social season will be well under way. The Union Ball on October 20th opened the season in grand style and was a very great success—due in a large measure to the work of Mr. Norman Addison, this season's Entertainments Secretary, and his band of willing helpers. There is a dance or social every week-end this term, the two main attractions being the Agricultural Society Dance on November 10th and the Dental Society Ball on December 2nd.

Resulting from the experimental opening of the Union Building at week-ends, "Hops" from 6-0 p.m. to 10-0 p.m. have been run very successfully for three Saturdays in succession, and it is hoped that the "Saturday Night Hop" will become a regular feature of Union life.

On December 4th, 5th and 6th, all students so wishing will be "mass-radiographed"—so to speak—in the J.C.R., where the radiography equipment will be installed. It would be a very fine indication of the progressiveness of our University if every student took advantage of this service, and I hope this opportunity will not be neglected.

There is now formed an I.S.S. sub-committee of the Union in Leeds, with the task of raising £1,500 this session towards the £50,000 which I.S.S. hopes to raise from the Universities and Colleges of Great Britain. This money will be used in many ways to help students in desperate need all over the world—more particularly in China and Europe. I.S.S. has done a great deal this war for student prisoners of war, internees and refugees, but post-war relief work will be much greater, and it is our special task to see that I.S.S. does not fail through lack of funds.

Three delegates represented Leeds at the Third Annual Council Meeting (1943-44) of N.U.S., held at Cambridge in July. The main topic was University Reform, and the findings of our own Reform sub-committee were generally approved.

Finally, a word about mid-day lectures. There are many this term on subjects of wide and varied interest, and as the speakers are all first-class, these are opportunities which should not be missed.

J. S. PARRY,

Hon. Secretary, L.U.U.

Who's Who in the Union

1944-45

GORDON MACLEAVY, President of the Union, 1944-45.

Duties as President of the Union:—

Chairman of the Union, Executive, Finance, General Athletics, N.U.S., *Gryphon* and Disciplinary Committees. *Ex-officio* Union Representative on: Advisory, Catering, Overseas Students, O.S.A., Workman's Institute and Athletics Grounds Committee of Council.

Chairman at General Meetings of the Union, Debates, Public Meetings and Meetings in the Union.

"Mac"—reputed to live in Moortown, but usually about the University. A Chemist, now doing Research, even into the early hours. Plays Badminton, fences and rows—all with the same tireless energy. If not in the Office, Gym. or Lab., nor even in the river, probably to be found in the Riley-Smith, pulling the spotlights to pieces and muttering imprecations under his breath about people who won't use "dimmers." Loves dancing and is a Shakespeare enthusiast. Generally sound—but plays the guitar, though he likes music! Unpretentious and thorough always. Never spares himself, never known to relax.

E. MARGARET WHITEHEAD, B.A. (English). Senior Vice-President of the Union.

Union Duties:—

Deputy Chairman of the Union Committee, etc. *Ex-officio* Member of the Executive, Advisory, O.S.A. and Catering Committees.

1. Comes from Urmston, though this doesn't seem to have been a hardship.
2. English Honours, 1941-44. Now doing Edu. and still likes teaching.
3. Fond of throwing things, especially javelins.
4. Likes swimming, walking and music.



G. MACLEAVY



E. M. WHITEHEAD, B.A.



J. PARRY



T. EASTWOOD



G. BARBER



M. A. SMITH

JAMES C. RANSOM, Junior Vice-President of the Union.

Present Duties :—

Deputises for the Senior Vice-President. Not a man to be trifled with, being an enthusiastic and accurate rifle shot—was last year's Captain of the Rifles. Works like a Trojan for entertainments side of University and is a very keen Rag worker. Member of Social Reconstruction Committee. Secretary to Chemical Engineering Society. Capable and efficient. A Good Thing!

JOHN PARRY, Secretary of the Union.

Present Duties :—

Secretary of the Union, Executive and Disciplinary Committees. *Ex-officio* Member of Finance, Gen. Athletics, N.U.S., Catering, Advisory, Overseas Students, Workman's Institute Committees.

An Arts "wallah," and a Manxman at that, with the inevitable stubborn streak, but quite a sane individual, although in the French Department. Takes his duties seriously—hence the worried look of concentration, but finds time to play table tennis, to row and to dance. Enjoys Conferences—especially at Bristol! and supports I.S.S. A Devon man, he has shown himself able to bear the brunt of ragging.

THOMAS EASTWOOD, Hon. Student Treasurer of the Union.

Present Duties :—

Secretary of the Finance Committee, *ex-officio* Member of the Executive, Advisory and Catering Committees.

A merry devil. Full of fun, but never forgets his position. Possessed of hard commonsense, too, and keeps a well-balanced judgment—something of an orator.

His "angel" face helps him to instal in students' minds the fact that the Union has very little money!

His activities are many—the Boat Club and the Economic Society have his services as Secretary.

His hobbies are: cycling, for which he holds several cups and records; climbing, especially in the Lake District; Fencing and Badminton; and last, but not least, contact with the educational world.

GEOFFREY BARBER, General Athletics Secretary.

Present Duties :—

Secretary to the G.A.C. and Joint Secretary to the Athletics Grounds Committee of Council, *ex-officio* Member of the Executive, Finance, *Gryphon* and P.T. Committees. Represents the Union on the U.A.U.

Plays Right Wing in Soccer First Eleven. Won Full Colours in his first year. Had 18 months pit work behind him when first came up to the University and is an enthusiastic supporter of the Government's plans for nationalisation of the mines. Engaged and therefore immune to student charms. A lover of musical comedy. Sympathetic, good-natured and downright.

MARTIN A. SMITH, House Secretary.

Present Duties :—

Deals with all affairs appertaining to the upkeep and use of the Union Building.

Pulls teeth—and strings. Favourite air: "Who is Sylvia?" A keen and vital member of the Dramatic Society, he is an excellent actor, and an able producer into the bargain—proof of this was seen in the Rag Play this Summer. A "Dental Billet"-er, he has learnt to cater for himself, impish expression and sense of humour.

Notes and Comments

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

The Wall-Newspaper.

The Wall-Newspaper is still flourishing since its re-inauguration last year. This is in large measure due to the high standard of organisation and enterprise set by the first Editorial Board and well maintained by the second. But such a thing, by its very nature, lives by the support it receives from its readers; and those official bodies, notably the Union Committee, societies, clubs, and individuals who have realised its value as a medium for spreading news, and expressing opinion and talent, are to be congratuated. As the integrator of University life and thought, the Wall-Newspaper is important, and should be supported by all sections of the community.

Debates.

At the two debates which have been held this term on Co-education and on Compulsory Residence in Hostels, perhaps the most striking feature has been the size, appreciativeness and volubility of the audience. This breakaway from the characteristic silence is indeed a welcome revolution. To cater for this awakened interest, more debates are planned for this term than were held during the whole of last session. We hear there are going to be pyrotechnics at the Freshers' Debate on the question of Post-war Germany. Another important debate will be that on the University Vote and Votes for Eighteens, which is being held in the response to the N.U.S. request that every University should gauge student opinion on this matter. Up Leeds, and tell 'em!

Societies.

Judging from the feverish activity in the Union this term, and the reports received from various societies, it seems as though the Freshers, and, indeed, all the students at the University, have plenty of opportunity to air their views on every subject under the sun. This certainly belies the opinion sometimes expressed that societies are lifeless bodies, whose only activity is to bleed us of our well-earned pence.

Social Reconstruction Sub-Committee.

A considerable amount of interest has been roused by the formation of a sub-committee of the Union "for the purpose of arranging meetings on subjects of general cultural interest and social reconstruction." There have already been some quite well-attended meetings, the last of which was addressed by the Vice-Chancellor, whose subject was "Exploring Education in West Africa." Suggestions have been made that there should be opportunities for discussions on the chosen topics, and the committee is investigating the possibilities of meeting this demand in co-operation with societies.

The Freshers' Social.

This event went with even more than the usual swing—so much so that there were repercussions on that august body, the Union Committee. The Freshers were peacefully fraternising, when, with a howl, came the wolves—thousands of 'em! Thenceforth Rugger tactics proved to be the most efficacious. Nevertheless, few corpses were left behind for the porters to clear away.

Popular Art in China To-day

JUST as the fall of Constantinople, in 1453, symbolises the beginning of the Renaissance in Europe, so the Revolution of 1911 marked a turning-point in the history of Chinese renaissance. The first manifestation of the new spirit occurred in the early 1920's, when the writers of the intelligentsia and the new middle-class discarded the complex language of the old classicists and adopted the *pai hua*, the language of the people. Then later, in the upheavals of 1924-27, when the initiative passed to the people themselves, delicate silken scrolls were found to be singularly inadequate for the propaganda needs of the people's organisations, which could only be built up on the basis of visual and verbal propaganda. Exclusive feudal arts finally decayed, and posters, cartoons and broadsheets gradually gained ascendancy.

Attacks on these popular movements which the new forms of art symbolised, in the long run served only to reinforce their dynamic. The Japanese invasion in Manchuria spurred on the people, including, of course, the students, to form the National Salvationist Association, and there was a consequent blossoming of literature, cinema, theatre, music and all forms of art. It is against this background of struggle and the rebirth of the nation that modern pictorial art needs to be studied.

The thoughtful young art students began to feel frustrated by the futility of the endless series of "Bamboos and goldfish" which they were taught to paint at the official art schools. They hungered for more positive forms of painting which would be of use to the people. In 1931 some of these students paid a visit to Lu Hsun, the well-known leader of China's new culture. He led them to new ideas and initiated them into the potentialities of woodcuts as useful vehicles for people's art.

Within a brief span of a few months we find these students holding an exhibition in Shanghai. At this exhibition were displayed some prints—inevitably rather raw and crude at this stage—which threw into relief the appalling conditions of the artisan's existence. These prints brought out clearly the predatory character of the Japanese invasion, and the ignoble rôle of Chinese collaborators, and thus made a profound impression on the people. Being relatively inexpensive to make, they could without great difficulty be produced in duplicates by hand. Further, the woodcut had the advantage of being a traditional form of folk art. It had been used since the dawn of history to print paper-offerings by the peasants. Thus a traditional form of art was given a new content, and therefore new life.

The usefulness of modern woodcuts for purposes of illustration in pamphlets and leaflets cannot be too strongly stressed. The impact of Western ideas is clearly visible in its development, and yet it has shown great tenacity in retaining its original and national character. In its embryonic stages, it tended to be somewhat negative, its content being

primarily one of social grievances, their iniquities and horrors. But it soon came to acquire a positive tone, reflecting the strength and confidence of modern China and glorifying her epic resistance.

The Manchurian invasion also brought cartooning and poster-work to the fore. A robust and imaginative school of satirists had sprung into being. The first exhibition in Shanghai drew unprecedented crowds. The people took the gibe of the ivory-tower artists about "art of these gamins" for what it was worth.

Soon after the full-scale Japanese offensive against China began in 1937, the cartoonists and the woodcut artists organised "propaganda squads." The government felt compelled, under the whip of necessity, to seek the help of progressive artists, whom it had hitherto disliked, to harness the enthusiasm and patriotic initiative of the people through propaganda art. and the well-known writer Kuo Mo-jo was recalled from exile to take charge of it. He organised studios of artists employed by the government.

These studios sent out batches of artists, cartoonists, actors, singers and writers to assist in the organisation of centres of resistance not only in Free China but in many parts of Occupied China. Some provincial governments have their own studios. Apart from playing such a vital rôle in the struggle of the country, these also serve as centres of creative art from the point of view of technique and content alike. The Lu Hsun Art Academy in Yen-an Special Border region, for instance, is the birthplace of modern Chinese opera. New genres of virile poetry and pictorial art constantly flow from this centre.

An Exhibition of this new art of China was held in London some years ago to demonstrate the value of this art to China in her present struggle. The popular art of China has undoubtedly made an unique contribution to world art. It has opened out a new vista to those artists who wish to utilise their talents for the people and not for the gilded few.

M. RASCHID.

The Student Movement after the War

INTERNATIONAL co-operation—which has proved so valuable an instrument for winning the war—must be further developed for the winning of the peace. On this, all but the enemies of peace agree. Indeed, various Allied organisations to deal with the problems of peace have already been forged.

It is precisely in the field of international collaboration that student movements can play a vital rôle in time of peace similar to that they have played in time of war. Many students and University teachers have distinguished themselves in the fight against the Nazis. At random, one recalls the exploits of the Yugoslav student guerrillas, or the spirited opposition manifesto of the University of Paris. Incidentally, the world-famous physicists and Nobel Prize winners, Langevin and the Joliot-Curies, took a leading part in the liberating movement of the French people. Out of the bloody sacrifices of the Czech students and their teachers, on the 17th of November, 1939, was born International Students' Day. On the soil of Great Britain, the various National Unions of Students formed themselves into an International student body for the duration of the war—the International Council of Students.

With the approaching end of the war in Europe, the Council dissolved itself. But its experience was not in vain. It will be carried back into the liberated countries, where it will merge with the experience of the struggle of the students at home. New and free National Unions will come into being. This will lay the foundation for a new democratic International student organisation, which will play an important part in bringing together the student movements of various countries. This gives us a glimpse of what the student movement can do in the cause of international collaboration.

Student unity is a necessary and important part of the world co-operation which we are all so eager to see established. In a new International Student Organisation, the British, American, Soviet and Chinese students would have to shoulder great responsibilities. To make such an organisation work effectively, mutual understanding would have to be achieved and maintained amongst them. From reports so far obtained, the steps to widen this unity are already being made. But no organisation will work unless the individuals in it co-operate wholeheartedly.

Personal contact and exchange of ideas is indispensable. Exchange scholarships, free places and other forms of closer contact are widely suggested. Visits of delegations can become very successful, as shown by the visit of Soviet students, headed by that brave girl-sniper, L. Pavlichenko—a history student before the war.

At the same time, one has to stress the magnificent relief work organised by the International Students' Service, whose aim to reach £50,000 this session should command the support of everyone who has the welfare of international student affairs at heart. This money will no doubt help to speed up the rehabilitation of the students on the Continent. The conditions under which the students lived were such that they will need every assistance, not only in terms of books and instruments, but primarily in terms of food and clothing.

A strong and united student movement, democratically organised, nationally and internationally, will become the pillar of peace, when education will be devoted to bring out the best in young people, so that our fellow-men may enjoy the services of responsible and competent doctors, teachers, scientists and engineers.

M. TEICH, *N.U.S. Secretary.*

Of Shoes and Ships and Sealing Wax

GREAT CANOE CHIEF'S SAILING.

SWILLINGTON, *October 8th, 1944.*

GATHER round me, gather round me
 O ye children of the waters.
 Smoke the peace-pipe (outside Boathouse)
 O ye travellers of Aire.
 I will tell you, I will tell you
 Of a tale of woe and sorrow,
 Of a tale of heavy anguish
 And of epoch-making portent.

'Mongst the tribe that wields the long-oar,
Called "The Boat Club" by its people,
Walks a brave of great importance,
Heavy browed and mighty muscled.
And the tribal braves and maidens
Call him, proudly, "Great Canoe Chief."

On a Sunday, cold and rainy,
At the starting of the term-time,
Great Canoe Chief (tired of Pow-Wow)
Felt an impulse come upon him,
Felt that he must take a small-boat
Row upon the swirling waters,
Spake to one brave standing by him :
"Help me launch my skiff of metal,
Help me sail my little tin-fish."

As he paddled on the waters
Down towards the roaring-rapids,
All the maidens standing watching
Sang : "Farewell, O Great Canoe Chief."
And the braves who saw him going
Turned to one another, saying :
"Many moons has Great Canoe Chief
Sailed upon these rushing waters,
Yet has never fallen in them.
O, how skilled is Great Canoe Chief."

Then the braves and maidens watching
Turned their steps towards the boathouse
There to quaff some mud-ee-war-tah
Called by some a cup of hot tea.
Lying on the downy cushions
There provided for their comfort
Long they talked of boats and rowing ;
Talked of how squares the long blade
And of how one strings a rigger.

On a sudden, from the river
Came an awful shout of warning,
Long and loud the dreadful sound came
Of the fearful tribal war-cry
Written in our language "Boathouse."

Out they rushed from tea and cushions,
Down towards the river-banking.
By the landing-stage there waited
In a boat five lovely maidens ;
But their loveliness had fled them
For their faces showed their terror,
Showed their fears and grave forebodings.
Up spake one (a braver maiden)
And with anguish gave the tidings :
"O my brothers, O my sisters,
Great Canoe Chief's in the water!"

I will dwell not on the balance
 Of my tale of woe and sorrow—
 How they ran along the mud-bank,
 Found Canoe-chief in the water
 Holding tight to boat and paddle
 Lest the swift and rushing waters
 Swept them down the roaring rapids.
 How they pulled him from swift stream,
 Sent him back for change and shower;
 How when dressed and dried and warmer
 Great Canoe Chief told his story;
 Told them how the cunning beaver
 Came behind his slender tin-fish,
 Pushed the gate-pin from the rowlock
 And upset his boat of metal
 When he tried to wield his paddle.
 But my children of the waters
 Take a lesson from Canoe-chief.
 Heed the warning of his sailing
 On that day in bleak October:
 When you take the long-boat sailing,
 See the river's clear of beavers.

P.T.

Et Augebitur Scientia

IT is not very flattering to know that a war was necessary to make us realise what science can do for us. It is not necessary to enlarge upon the fact that scientists played a major role in this war. One has only to recall the brilliant answer given to the menace of the magnetic mine, or the careful research into the design of aeroplanes. These two well-known examples suffice to show the importance of scientific theory and practice in time of war.

The foremost economic journal of the country, dealing with the future of technical progress in relation to British Industry, comes to this conclusion:—

“Spread over the whole range of British Industry the volume of genuine scientific research is very thin. Moreover, apart from the fundamental research, there is a lack of willingness to bide the time or spend the money for a proper development stage. Most technical advances are not handed to the Industrialist on a plate in a finished state. They need long, difficult and expensive development, at every step of which the scientist and the production man must work side by side.”⁽¹⁾

In these few sentences two important problems are raised, which form the key to the question of post-war science. First, that not only do we need more scientists, but that they have to be properly absorbed into industrial and academic research; and secondly, that we cannot have advance in scientific technique unless we are prepared to encourage scientific research. These two points are stressed in another connection, when it is said: “We should certainly envisage the employment of several thousand qualified research workers and an expenditure of several million pounds per annum.”⁽²⁾ Some people get very excited about the relative merits of pure and applied science. It is, however, becoming more and more clear that the one cannot exist without the other. It is, in the last analysis, not important whether the motives for certain research are utilitarian or

academic. The main thing is that the need for research exists, and that research workers are available who can cope with it.

Although science as a whole has contributed magnificently to the national war-effort, most people will be surprised to know that there are less students trained for research now than before the war. This underlines our plea for more scientists.

It is often said that we live in the "age of chemistry." There is no doubt a good deal of truth in it. There is practically no aspect of our life where we do not come into contact with chemistry. Vitamins and penicillin have now been for a long time front-page news. Equally important are the synthetic fibres which are revolutionising the textile and the leather-cloth industries. Building materials, like bricks and soils, are based on silicates. The importance of thorough investigation into these commonplace materials is urged upon us by the well-known X-ray specialist, J. D. Bernal.⁽³⁾

Extremely important developments are expected from research into plastics. Plastics, broadly speaking, are light materials which can be shaped into any form desired. Their physical qualities vary, as does their chemical constitution. A great future is prophesied for them. These, of course, are only a few of the most important aspects of modern physico-chemical research. But however sketchy the survey may be, some mention of rubber research should not be omitted.

It is well known that the British Empire was before the war the greatest producer in the world. Nevertheless, very little research has been done on synthetic rubbers. The *Economist*, commenting on this lack of foresight in the matter of research on rubber (coal and petroleum being equally badly affected), says: "The painful truth is that far too many British business men are out of their depth in their own technologies"—a statement which sums up the situation, and lends additional weight to the appeal for a revision of the whole approach to scientific research.

W. RUSKIN.

References :

- (1) *The Economist*, 30th September, 1944.
- (2) *Coal Utilisation Research in Great Britain*
(Parliamentary and Scientific Committee), May, 1943.
- (3) *Social Function of Science*.

The Landfall

THE travellers from Europe talk of shares ;
 The look-out at the far horizon peers ;
 In the dark hold, where salt meat waltzes round,
 Twisting in irons dream the mutineers.
 Let us forget they're thirsty, since we're tight.
 Up on the promenade-deck they play Enfer,
 And cattle-dealers with dishevelled hair
 Lose all their cargo in a single night.
 The sky suddenly whitens. Huge rocks loom,
 Black as the night that's cut in silhouette.
 It is an island. See its crown of birds !
 Like carp the dolphins round about it leap.
 The sea which shatters on the rock of jet
 Sighing enfolds it with a scarf of foam,
 Harps' melancholy sadness have you heard
 From musical fingers which caress the deep ?

O what predestined saviour, Lady, white
 On the black rock, will come in your sore need ?
 Your slender wrists with blue steel fastened tight,
 And in your madder bracelet rubies bleed.
 The sailors gazing on this unknown form,
 Strangely attired in colours of distress,
 Tied there and bounded with indifference,
 Tremble to see her naked loveliness.

Andromeda, Andromeda, captive sweet,
 Is it you who weep, and does Medusa laugh ?
 And would the modern Perseus have gone off,
 Playing truant on his flying steed ?
 Alas, there are no heroes anywhere :
 Only one last wrong from the gods I wait.
 Go tell them that Andromeda is dead,
 Dreaming of Paris in her golden hair.

Or rather tell the world that she alone
 They thought for ever in the seas forgotten
 Can die a slave now, fastened to her crag.
 Medusa glares with glance that turns to stone,
 But the nightingale strikes fear in the men of blood.
 Tyranny carries its own antidote.
 Millions of Archimedes, bear the sky,
 Who sing my song, defeated giant-brood.

The sea like the sand is subject to mirages ;
 Space effaces a fold in its moving curtain.
 I thought I saw an isle where the wind stirs
 The water, and one which cried the shipwreck's language.
 Is it only an illusion which oft recurs ?
 I have left the lands whose inhabitants despise
 Courage, and idler than a bird, I've chosen
 Here on the prow to wait for the sunrise.

Fate's landfalls I anticipate in vain.
 Land—but it's not the land where you were born.
 How quiet ! like some tyrant's dark domain.
 The passengers in tweed and tussore dressed
 Declare this trip is exquisite ! The sea's
 A royal queen—and her prince-consorts these !
 But when we reach the Azores life has passed,
 As the poet Mayakovsky once made plain.

LOUIS ARAGON.

(Trans. by Kenneth Moia)

(The poem was written in 1941. Andromeda represents enslaved France, and the colours in the third stanza refer to the tricolour and the madder of the old French soldier's uniform. The obscurity was a device to evade the censorship).—K.M.

Demain

“ Manana sera otro día ”

POURQUOI pleurer ce soir, puisque demain viendra ?
Tends à la sombre nuit ta lassitude vaine,
Ses doigts d'ombre à ton front presseront leur haleine,
Embuant les douleurs que le jour y laissa.

Pourquoi gémir ce soir, puisque l'aube naîtra ?
Ecoute l'infidèle aux déceptions certaines,
Crois au mensonge heureux de ses lèvres sereines,
Et bois les chauds désirs, qu'elle te versera.

Puisque tes cheveux noirs te nimbent d'espérance,
Que tu peux à pleins bras étendre l'existence,
Sur les chagrins d'hier, ne t'attriste donc pas.

Qu'importent les cailloux dans le chemin aride,
Ne cabre pas l'élan de ta jeunesse avide,
Puisque la vie t'attend, et que demain est là.

JULIETTE DECREUS.

International Unity

THE prospects for international co-operation after the war seem to-day to be brighter than ever. We can all remember the world of yesterday with its misunderstandings among the freedom-loving nations ; a world in which almost the only symbol of international co-operation was a League of Nations in which the mutual distrust of the Great Powers made effective work almost impossible. It is when we contrast that picture with the world of the United Nations to-day that we see the tremendous advance made by the peoples of the world in their striving for international friendship.

The war against Fascism has led to a unity among the participating democratic nations which is something entirely new in the history of alliances. The support of the Atlantic Charter by all the United Nations, the British-Soviet 20 years' pact, and, above all, the complete unity and identity of purpose achieved at Teheran—all these prove that we have here no make-shift, temporary alliance which will vanish with the ending of the immediate common danger. Taken together, these declarations and agreements guarantee the peaceful development of all nations for generations to come, provided that the peoples of the Great Powers—whose unity alone makes peace possible—see to it that the agreements made in their name, and directly initiated by them, are fully carried out.

Already even before the war is over, we are seeing what vast new possibilities are opening out before us, due to the achievement of democratic international unity. The Hot Springs food conference makes the most realistic and constructive approach yet attempted towards the problem of obtaining freedom from want for humanity. The Bretton Woods monetary conference has put forward proposals enabling international trade to be developed and the standard of living in all countries to be raised unhampered by the use of monetary exchange devices such as devaluation, which created such havoc in the past. The international security organisation envisaged

at Dumbarton Oaks goes a long way towards making future aggression an impossibility. Thus we see the details of the structure whose foundation-stone was laid at Teheran, being filled in.

The unity of the Great Powers has already led to the breaking of the might of the greatest menace that civilisation has had to face. The Nazi "New Order," which found its culmination in the death camp of Maidanek, is now on the point of collapse. The history of Nazism is a terrible warning of the inevitable results of a policy of division and distrust amongst free nations in the modern world. It is a grim example of the rottenness of a "balance of power" approach to international problems. It is because of the knowledge of the benefits that Great Power unity has already brought us and because of the realisation of the frightful dangers to which its absence has exposed us in the past, that the majority of peoples throughout the world are enthusiastically supporting policies which help to cement this unity. Accusations of "Power Politics" are ridiculously put forward by some who seem to think that small nations get a raw deal when the Great Powers are united. The facts are directly opposite; as Lord Perth, former Secretary-General of the League of Nations, wrote: "It was the common experience of those who were most intimately concerned with the proceedings of the League, that when the greater nations were united, the smaller ones were content. It was only when there was dissension between the Great Powers that trouble arose."

Any international policy which is not based on the most intimate collaboration of the great democratic nations would have the effect of making international understanding impossible and would ultimately lead to another war. We students, like every other section of the community, have suffered in this war. We have our martyrs and heroes. November 17th, the day on which in 1939 the foremost students of Prague University were butchered by the Germans and which day we have ever since commemorated as International Students' Day, is a burning reminder to us of this. On us, citizens in key positions as we are, falls a great share of the work that faces humanity, in consolidating and developing the advances in international understanding already achieved.

ELIZABETH FARRALLY.

Out of the Night that Covers me . . .

SUDDENLY thick darkness fell! Acrid fumes filled my nostrils. An impatient voice, through clenched teeth, muttered a threatening damn. Thoroughly startled I sat bolt upright. Eerie silence only remained; rich, thick, heavy silence, rent, a moment later by a piercing screech. A roar, like a rushing mighty wind, hollow and reverberating, increased to a deafening pitch. My ear-drums throbbed, ready to burst, the clatter seemed to be heavy on my head like great fists pressing, crushing the skull.

The scattered drops of silence gradually oozed together to form once more a motionless pool. A voice announced in toneless, sepulchral accents: "This is exactly like the last murder novel I read." Horror-struck, I felt the clammy touch of living, pulsating flesh on my hand. Hastily I drew it back; a shudder ran down my spine; cold drops stood on my forehead. I dare not move. A stealthy rustling began in the corner. Oh horror, RATS! I tried to raise my feet, but panic paralysed my limbs. Terror held me chained! When would this torture end!

Oh blessed relief! daylight flooded the compartment. The child beside me loosed her hold of my hand. The rosy lovers in the corner cast down bashful eyes, the girl involuntarily raising her hand to smooth her hair. The young man opposite heaved a sigh and settled with satisfaction to his book once more. The painted creature sitting beside him, still chewing like a ruminative cow, languidly continued the filing of her scarlet talons, whilst her paunchy, elderly escort awoke to let down the windows. As the air began to clear we all relaxed and lapsed once more into our idle chatter.

Arlkington tunnel was passed!

O. PARKER.

The Theatre in War-time

LIKE every other important aspect of our national life, the theatre has passed through a great struggle during the war. That struggle has been a heartening one, for this October has seen the West End theatres re-opening and flourishing once again on almost a pre-war scale, yet with greater potentialities than have been visible for many years past.

At the beginning of the war the outlook was very gloomy. First the theatres were closed, but then, when they did reopen, there was a fairly continuous slump for some time, and this finally reached its peak during the Battle of Britain in 1940. More and more theatres closed as the companies left London to tour not only the principal cities as they had done before the war, but even the smaller towns, for no other alternative was open to them. The prime example of this movement to the provinces was perhaps the Vic-Wells Opera, Ballet and Drama, who all made their "permanent" war-time home in Burnley in a very small theatre.

It would perhaps be interesting to see their progress during this period. At first, provincial audiences were not too large; a full house was the exception and not the rule; yet the Vic-Wells, one of the most important theatrical enterprises in the country, was grateful even for this. After losing many very valuable decors costumes and musical scores in a Belgian tour, just before the Nazi invasion, they were grateful for this chance to reconstruct and develop what they had not lost. However, it was not long before the audiences increased and the theatrical boom began. The new audiences had needed teaching, but whatever else, they were enthusiastic.

However, owing to the increased demand throughout the country, most of the important theatrical companies naturally deserted the smaller towns again for the principal cities, where greater monetary support was available.

The flying-bomb menace emptied the West End for a time and again they took refuge in the provinces; but now, with this menace almost destroyed, nearly all of the London theatres are enjoying the present boom to the full. Ten and twelve week seasons have again become the rule, with an occasional fortnight in the provinces, or rather, in the larger provincial cities. This seems to be a triumph for the theatre, but is it really? It would be tragic if theatre-going were to become again what it was so often before the war—a fashionable luxury for the few. It would be a great pity if the provinces were to be neglected again and be allowed to lose their interest in all the good things they have learned to appreciate during the war.

The musical and theatrical boom has, in some ways, been one of the most promising features of the war. During the past three years it has been

developing and gaining power. It has become difficult to get seats for anything good in the theatre; even mediocre shows are almost always heavily booked.

This state of affairs of course brings many advantages and disadvantages. The advantages consist clearly in the enthusiasm of the new public and its demand for a good theatre. New untapped audiences, full of vitality, are eager to see anything worth while, from *Hamlet* to *Miracle in the Gorbals*. The disadvantages consist on the other hand primarily in that the new and yet undeveloped tastes could easily be debased by poor plays and even poorer performances.

To perceive this danger is the duty of everyone who wishes to see the English theatre again flourishing as it did in Elizabethan times. Surely the only way to achieve this is to bring to these unspoiled audiences only the best that is obtainable in the theatre. This, of course, in order to reach the widest public, must be followed up by encouraging young talent to devote itself to the acting profession to a much greater extent than in pre-war days. Only in this way can we prevent such lack of taste as is evident at the present time; for instance, we have seen during the recent opera season in Leeds a vile performance of *Rigoletto* applauded must more enthusiastically than a brilliant performance of Smetana's *The Bartered Bride*.

There are already trends in the country working towards the furtherance of these aims. One is in the main embodied in the British Drama League Plan for Civic Theatres, the essential idea of which is that every large city should become a centre of dramatic effort, both for its own benefit and for that of the surrounding districts. Several steps have already been taken in this direction by the organisation of C.E.M.A., which, besides subsidising several West End productions, has staged Shakespeare and other classics, including modern plays, to ever-increasing and appreciative audiences in the provinces, particularly in mining and industrial areas, and in Forces' camps.

The other trend is represented by the actions of the Vic-Wells companies, and here the only danger is that they will become completely metropolitan, and in some ways they are showing tendencies in that direction.

Perhaps the two most interesting war-time ventures, however, are those which have been embarked on in the past few months; for they certainly show greater promise for the future than any others. Gielguid, I think, was the first to plan this new arrangement of a company of first-class actors, playing under a new kind of repertory system; and the Old Vic soon followed up this plan with the formation of a new group under the administration of the Old Vic. And so the past few weeks have seen the appearance of these two "all-star" repertory companies, with Sybil Thorndike, Lawrence Olivier, Ralph Richardson and Nicholas Hannen at the New Theatre, and John Gielguid, Peggy Ashcroft, Yvonne Arnaud and Leslie Banks at the Haymarket.

So, in this new experiment, we have all the dazzle and excitement of some of the best actors in the country, without the dreariness of the usual unbroken "long-run," which, we must admit has been a curse on the London theatre. This is the kind of entertainment we want now. We have seen enough mediocre performances during the war; the brilliance of such "star-studded" casts is needed to refresh the English theatre.

The time has gone when we used to wonder whether the theatre would survive the competition of the film; we cannot even expect the theatre to make such rapid strides in development as the film has done during the past few years. What the film is doing now, the drama was doing 500 years

ago. But we can ask for the best that the theatre can offer. There will, no doubt, be some kind of entertainment boom after the war, and that may mean that the public will be more easily satisfied, and so the poorest productions will have some degree of success. However, this need not happen, and if the example of Gielgud and the Old Vic Company is followed by others, and if the idea of the civic theatre is kept in view, it is most unlikely that it will happen.

H. B. CARDWELL.

Book Review

Red Brick University, by B. TRUSCOT (Faber).

A Student's view of the Universities, by B. SIMON
(Longman's, Green).

The above books make profitable reading for all those who take an interest in educational problems, not least the students and staff. When the term "University" occurs, Oxford and Cambridge tend to come foremost to our minds. This may well be one of the reasons which has led Mr. Truscot to present us with this very readable book about the provincial universities. Red Brick and Oxbridge, to quote his favourite classifications, in many respects symbolise two different spirits. Some of the newer universities have proud academic attainments to their credit, especially in certain specialised spheres. Nevertheless, the complex that these universities fall short of a *real* university still haunts us. An attempt to remove this impression and to assess the actual state of affairs calls for certain definitions. Mr. Truscot's definitions are often debatable. This does not, however, detract from the usefulness of this stimulating book. For instance, his chapter on "The Ideals and Character of a Modern University" defines a university as "a society which devotes itself to a search after knowledge for the sake of its intrinsic value." Here he tends to under-estimate the problems of aims, purpose and institutional form which are presented by the social and economic conditions in which we find ourselves. One can hardly decide on the character of University education until one has some conception as to the aims and purpose which the society sets itself. Would it be too dogmatic to assert that our ideal of education still largely mirrors the spirit of an earlier period when the existing social structure and its values were accepted as a part of the never-to-be-questioned design of Providence? There is little doubt that, in the future, the back and side streets of red brick universities will claim more attention than the "backs" of Cambridge and the "side" of Oxford.

Mr. Truscot has, however, rendered a great service by writing this admirable book about provincial universities. The reforms which have recently been outlined in the educational system, and the further instalments of reforms which we envisage in the future, will no doubt have a far-reaching influence on the future of the universities. This book meets a long-felt need in that it can be used as a basis of discussion, which must necessarily take place prior to actual reforms.

In view of the fact that the universities are likely to continue as autonomous institutions under independent local direction, Mr. Truscot's recommendation that they need to co-operate more fully in the evolving of their academic standards and curricula, etc., merits special attention. Given the assumption that the present fabric of society will remain, Mr. Truscot has drawn a sketchy outline of the improvements which will meet his requirements of an *ideal* university, such as greater State help,

extension of the scholarship system, better facilities for research and residence for students, and the abandoning of the superior attitude towards the provincial universities which characterises not a few public schools. He further suggests the overhauling of the examination system, methods of teaching and other allied problems. The reviewer does not propose to go into the arguments for and against these recommendations. The main purpose is to encourage and stimulate the discussion of these vital subjects in the debating society and the various discussion groups.

Many students would resent the superior attitude of the author in his chapter on "Students and Student Life." Those who wish to see the students have a larger share in the running of the affairs of their universities will find it hard to see eye to eye with Mr. Truscot. But in so far as his skilful handling of the subject stimulates interest, the book is of immense value. Whatever the differences as to the efficacy of various methods suggested, none would quarrel with his assertion that the university is a community.

Mr. Simon's book makes up for the deficiencies of "Red Brick University." It gives the results of the investigations carried out by the N.U.S. Here we have an ex-President of the N.U.S. giving us his viewpoint on many of the problems which Mr. Truscot raises. He deals with such problems as equality of opportunity, training for citizenship and staff-student collaboration in terms of their wider social implications, thus covering not only the position of the universities, but also the student issues. Mr. Allanson, the present President of the N.U.S., wrote the final chapters, "The Universities and the War" and "Students and the War." The importance of these two chapters lies in the fact that they trace the growth and influence of the student movement under the impact of war, which has done so much to bring into play the democratic initiative of the people, not least of the students.

Any new development must necessarily be based on the present conditions which have emerged out of the war. Mr. Simon's contribution is an invaluable aid to that clarity and concreteness of thought which must precede action.

J.B.

Club and Society Reports

BOAT CLUB

As this issue of *The Gryphon* goes to press a date approaches that is very significant for the Boat Club, for on the 28th of October we have our 25th birthday. About such an anniversary we would like to say more, but space is restricted.

The good wishes and thanks of the Club are due to W. A. Wightman, Esq., who has been elected President, in succession to the late A. E. Wheeler, Esq. Some 40 very keen and capable "Freshers" have joined us this year and they all are very welcome.

The Inter-Faculty Regatta will be held on two days this year: Wednesday, 6th December, Heats; and Saturday, 9th December, Semi-finals and Final, as we have about 15 crews competing.

The **25th Annual Dinner** will also be held on the 9th December, in the Refectory, and will be informal. Old members will be especially welcome and should communicate with the Hon. Secretary before 2nd December.

At Chester, on July 15th, the University 1st VIII won against both Shrewsbury School B.C. and Chester Federated Boat Clubs, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths respectively, over a four furlong course.

C. N. BERCZI, *Captain of Boats.*

THE ECONOMICS SOCIETY

We are constantly being told that the present educational system produces narrow specialists and that the Universities no longer provide education in the true sense of the word, this criticism being made of the provincial universities in particular. The Economics Society doesn't claim to remedy this! but meetings are arranged which should be of interest to everyone, and visits made to factories, mills, works, housing estates, etc. Those who are approaching Finals have little time for this sort of thing, but an opportunity is offered to the First Year Students which should not be missed. If you are an Arts student, do not say: "All this is of no interest to me." You ought to know how other people spend a large part of their waking hours. If you are a Science student you should be interested, whether you intend to get a job in industry or not. Politics inevitably involves economics.

If Conservatives and Socialists attended our meetings they would be better qualified to express their opinions on the important issues which are being settled to-day. The Conservative would have a better understanding of the other fellow's ideas and the Socialist's knowledge of the facts upon which to base his arguments would be improved. So next time you see a notice of an Economics Society meeting won't you join us?

J.R.W.

THE SOCIALIST SOCIETY

By now the session is getting into swing and most Freshers will have heard of the Socialist Society, or "Soc-Soc," if only by virtue of the fact that its members organised a successful social. But how many realise what that society stands for—that it is one of a large number of similar societies, affiliated to the University Labour Federation, whose main objects are to create a united progressive movement amongst students and to play a leading part towards the students' effort in defeating Fascism.

In this latter respect, Leeds Socialist Society has given a successful lead in campaigns for war-work for women students, blood-donors, farm-work, etc., and at present it is preparing to solve the problem that students will face in the transition from war to peace. By campaigning for better conditions for students, entrance to the university by merit, more staff-student committees, better jobs on qualifying, Soc-Soc is making a real effort to democratize the university. We seek co-operation with all other Union societies for the furtherance of these aims.

The object of our course of meetings this term is to bring representatives of all progressive political parties to address students; accordingly, we advise everyone, whether members or otherwise, to attend these meetings, with a view to widening their outlook.

P.S.

LEEDS UNIVERISTY S.C.M.

After five years of war, the Christian Church, persecuted in some countries and meeting with indifference in others, has become increasingly conscious of its world-unity. The World's Student Christian Federation is one of the few international organisations which has not broken down, and its branches in Europe, America and the East are still able to maintain contact with each other.

The theme of the Summer conferences of the British S.C.M. this year was "The Church and the World," and students were made aware of their responsibilities to the World Church and to their own branch of the Church. Last term, Ilse Friedeberg gave us news of the German S.C.M., and the Bishop of New Guinea opened our eyes to the tremendous impact of Christianity on the East. This term we shall hear something of the Russian Church from Nicolas Zernov, and a Missionary Team will visit Leeds in November. The open meeting on November 13th, on "Modern Literature," will, we hope, encourage the realisation that "Christian Discrimination" is vitally important. Alastair Paton will discuss the Christian attitude to industry on November 7th, and Ilse Friedeberg will be in Leeds on Nov. 14th.

S.C.M. study groups are conceived to bring home to the student the importance of personal faith and social and international commitment.

L.W.

THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY

In the course of the last two years the membership of the International Society has increased threefold, showing that more and more students are becoming aware of the responsibility we have in maintaining and developing that close international friendship which binds together the United Nations to-day. It is only commonsense, therefore, that we should make the maximum use of the unique opportunities we have at the University for exchanging ideas with students from almost every part of the world. Towards these ends the International Society has been working.

Already this term we have had a general discussion on outstanding international problems of the day, films on China, New Zealand and the U.S.S.R., a Freshers' Tea and a Social. Among the topics to be discussed this term is the "Future of Germany," when Prof. Meusel, formerly Professor of Sociology of Aachen University, will address us.

We intend to co-operate fully in the celebration of International Students' Day. We have also expressed our willingness to work with the I.S.S. Sub-Committee, as we believe that concrete help to the students in the devastated country is absolutely essential.

J.F.

Hostel Notes

HOSTEL OF THE RESURRECTION

There are 38 students in residence this term; of these, 17 are Ordinands. We shall, unfortunately, lose some of our guests, who have been with us over a year. We should like to express our deep appreciation for the co-operation and support they have given us through difficult times. They will leave us after the "Finals" at Christmas.

In spite of the approaching exams., we hope to produce a carol party this year and the Freshers are hard at work giving support to our Fives team.

The Hostel Chapel is open to all men students of the University. The times of Services are as follows:—

Sundays:

Mass: 8-50 a.m. (Sung), 10-0 a.m.

Evensong (Sung): 7-30 p.m.

Weekdays:

Mass: 7-20 a.m.; (Holy days, Sung): 7-15 a.m.

Evensong (Sung): 6-30 p.m.

These details are also posted up in the Union.

STEPHEN L. CROFT.

WEETWOOD HALL

Social events this term have been concerned mainly with welcoming the Freshers, who again constitute over a third of our number. We hope that, after being fêted with coffee parties, they are now settling down to enjoy normal Weetwood life!

Plans for entertainment this term include fortnightly concerts, to be held in Hall. These have, in the past, taken place on Saturday evening, but owing to the number of counter-attractions (including the Union "hop"), they have been changed to alternate Sundays.

We are also preparing for the "high-lights" of this term—the Freshers' Social and the Carol Concert. The latter has proved very popular in the past two years, and it is to be hoped that it will soon have become an established Weetwood tradition.

It remains to record two events of the Summer term. One is the memorable occasion in which, Weetwood being the scene of a full-scale fireguard demonstration, students showed their prowess in dealing with stirrup pump, incendiary and hose-pipe; the other is a tribute to the academical achievements of Weetwood, namely, a graduates' dinner held on the last night of term.

OXLEY HALL

Last year we found it difficult to believe that Oxley could possibly house any more students, but this term our numbers have again swollen miraculously and we greeted more Freshers than ever. They seem to have entered very easily into hall and university life.

In spite of the distressing thought of exams. at Christmas for most people, Oxley maintains her social activities, though most of our important events are yet to come. We look forward to the Musical Evening on Nov. 4th and to our Tea Dance on Nov. 18th. It is rumoured that Devon is already preparing for Carol Night and, judging from the strains that soar from Oxley Common Room, we wonder if there is to be serious rivalry this year! The subject for Oxley Debate is "That the Film is the Highest Form of Art," and we hope there will be the usual good attendance.

We are all glad that Miss McLaren is so much better this term: we greatly missed her during her illness in the Summer.

DEVONSHIRE HALL

In many ways this session, possibly the last of the present war, is unique. There have never been fewer Freshmen in Hall and rarely has there been such a conspicuous lack of that apathy which tended at one time to characterise the University of Leeds. Possibly the relaxation of the numerous demands upon the free time of the men has meant that they can now enjoy the wider education which only Hall life can give.

The Common Room started the season well with a meeting addressed by Professor Brodetsky on "The Universe." Over half the men in Hall attended. After a war-time absence of some years the Dramatic Society has been revived and it is hoped to hold a Christmas Reading with the University. Finally, the Music Society holds gramophone recitals at regular intervals, attended by a band of steady enthusiasts.

A table tennis match was played with Brotherton House, the home of Toc H. A debate with that institution is to be held later in the term in an attempt to widen our horizons by contact with non-University organisations.

This catalogue, combined as it is with the fact that Devon men form a large percentage of the University teams, shows perhaps that only in a Hall of Residence can there ever be any University life in the strict sense.

There is thus general satisfaction in Hall at the post-war plans of the University which ensure that practically all men should live, at some time or other, away from their homes and "digs."

Whether the "New Jerusalem" will incorporate the freedom and responsibility given to the men of Devonshire Hall remains to be seen, but we are proud of the fact that we have in Leeds a University Hall where the students are credited with having more sense of responsibility than elsewhere.

It is felt that it would be a most retrograde step if the University were to adopt the standards present at some of the provincial universities, where the men are treated more like the "Fifth Form at St. Dominics" than a reasonable section of society.

Finally, we would welcome all the newcomers to Hall and we would like to express our sympathy with those unfortunates who tend to become rather students of a Technical College than members of a University.

D. H. MILLER, *Hon. Secretary.*

Council Meeting

Meeting of the Council, held on Wednesday, 19th July, 1944

The Pro-Chancellor (Colonel C. H. Tetley) in the Chair.

The Council received with gratitude a bequest by the late Mr. H. E. Smith, of Leeds, of his quartet of stringed instruments for the use of poor students.

On the recommendation of a special committee, the Council adopted a scheme for the establishment of an Ophthalmological Research Centre. As soon as the necessary funds are available, the Council will proceed to the appointment of Research Fellows to work on special problems concerned with the prevention and cure of blindness and other diseases of the eye. X-ray equipment, the recently installed electron microscope and other facilities, will be made available for the work in the University. The maintenance and development of the Centre will be in the hands of an Ophthalmological Research Advisory Committee.

Mr. Arnold N. Shimmin, M.A., Senior Lecturer in Economics and Director of Studies for the diploma in Social Organisation, was appointed Acting Professor of Industrial Relations during the absence of Professor Richardson.

Mr. M. O. Walshe, M.A. (London), was appointed Lecturer in Russian Language and Literature and Head of the Department, to take up his duties on demobilisation.

Mrs. [Ann Whitehead, M.A., L.R.A.M., L.C.S.T., was appointed part-time Lecturer in Voice and Speech Training in the Department of Education; and Miss Bettie Cox, B.A. (Durham), was appointed Temporary Assistant Lecturer in Geography.

COUNCIL MEETING

Meeting of the Council, Wednesday, 18th October, 1944.

The Pro-Chancellor (Colonel C. H. Tetley) in the Chair.

Mr. A. V. Williamson, M.A., Reader and Head of the Department of Geography, was elected to the newly-instituted Chair of Geography, as from the beginning of the present session.

The title of Honorary Reader in the History of Economic Theory was conferred upon Mr. H. D. Dickinson, M.A., Lecturer in Economic History.

The following generous gifts from Mr. Charles Brotherton were gratefully accepted :—

- (1). £1,000 a year under deed for seven years for the establishment of a Brotherton Research Fellowship in Physical Chemistry, tenable in the Department of Colour Chemistry and Dyeing.
- (2). £1,000 a year under deed for seven years for the establishment of a new lectureship in Chemical Engineering, in the Department of Coal Gas and Fuel Industries.
- (3). An additional sum of £1,000 to each of the two Departments for the purchase of equipment.

ENGAGEMENTS

JAMES C. C. RANSOM (Fuel, 1942-44) to BETTY B. GRUNWELL (Administrative Staff. Accountant's Office).

JAMES L. HYETT (Dental, 4th Year) to DOROTHY JAMES, of Leeds.

GEOFFREY C. BARBER (Mining, 2nd Year) to DOROTHY M. SYKES, of Heckmondwike.

Steps have already been taken to form an Ex-servicemen's Society in the Union, as it is felt that they will play an increasing part in University life. Further information can be obtained from the wall newspaper.

Medicine and the Factories

A GOOD deal of discussion has been aroused recently by the Government proposals for a National Health Service. However, one aspect of this service, namely, that of medical conditions in the factories, has not received sufficient attention, probably because of lack of first-hand information. As I have worked during the last two years in an engineering factory, I can perhaps throw some light on the matter, from my own experience.

There is no doubt that the conditions under which people work have a profound effect upon their health. Besides major illnesses, such as silicosis in the case of miners, industrial dermatitis among munition workers, and increased susceptibility to tuberculosis among younger workers, minor

ailments such as industrial accidents, nervous illnesses, influenza and the common cold, have all become more prevalent under bad factory conditions.

One would have imagined that the intensification of labour, including extensively dull repetitive work, and the lengthening of the working day (some building apprentices in London are now working an 84 hour week), with the consequent increase of fatigue and accidents, would have led to a vastly improved health service in the factories. However, such, on the whole, is not the case. Many Government-owned ordnance factories have set a good example by providing a full-time doctor, but unfortunately privately-owned factories have generally been slow to emulate, and often conditions in the smaller ones are abominable.

It is time that the medical profession took more account of the actual economic position of the people they treat. One of my friends, for instance, who suffered severely from ulcers, after losing much time, and therefore pay, in trying a partial cure, was finally advised by his panel doctor to take a year off work. This sort of thing happens frequently and is one of the reasons why so many people are taking to quack remedies. Many people justly condemn the attitude of workers who refuse to undergo mass radiography, but how many of them realise that the average worker just cannot afford to be ill, because of the time and expense involved? Many rest-homes where patients can recuperate quickly and cheaply in the countryside, and a co-ordinated hospital system, which could be set up by a National Health Service, are absolutely essential.

The position of youth in the factories has received little attention. Here it is necessary to plan for the regular medical inspection of everyone before any scheme of preventative medicine can be successful. For several years now the Miners' Union, and the Engineers, have been campaigning for these measures.

The Government White Paper recognises the basis of the new service to be the voluntary association of family doctors in groups or in Health Centres. It recognises in principle that every member of the community should be entitled to the best available medical attention, free from cost.

Who can disagree with these modest proposals, especially since they are to be carried out by a central planning board composed of the majority of medical men themselves? For most people this will be a great advance. For the first time, specialist advice will be available through the Health Centre, and the administrative burdens which fall so heavily upon doctors will be removed by the employment of a full-time clerical staff.

Finally, for the medical man himself, the setting-up of post-graduate courses in the various University Medical Schools, will mean that he can keep constantly up-to-date with the latest research, and even participate in it himself. The launching of a national health education scheme, which is the corollary of any preventive scheme, will mean that new spheres of public life will be open to the doctor.

There is no doubt that the average man in the street looks to the whole scheme as part of the measures of social security which have been long overdue. I feel sure that when the National Health Bill is put before Parliament, the medical profession will have clarified its ideas, and will support it, seeing this Bill not as a panacea, but as a step towards our goal, which, is surely, to make the British nation A. I.

Leeds University
Old Students' Association

Notes from Headquarters

NEWS OF INTEREST TO OLD STUDENTS

- ALLAM.—“Six Songs” by Edward Allam, to words by Walter de la Mare, is the title of a work just published by Arnold, of Leeds, at the price of half a crown.
- BUTTERWORTH.—Dr. G. W. Butterworth (Litt.D., 1919) is the author of a book called *Spiritualism and Religion*, recently published by the S.P.C.K. at 9/-.
- DAWSON.—Mr. Fred Dawson, B.A. (1926), M.Ed. (1935), (History 1926 and Education 1927), took up appointment as Assistant Secretary for Education to the Cornwall County Council on May 1st, 1944, leaving the post of Elementary Education Officer to the Berkshire Education, which he had held since January, 1936. Mr. Dawson held teaching appointments consecutively at Ramsgate, Weymouth, Camarthen, Llandovey and Cambridge before entering upon his career in educational administration.
- HARTLEY.—Dr. Percival Hartley, F.R.S. (B.Sc., 1905) received a knighthood in the King's birthday honours list for his work on penicillin.
- HOULDSWORTH.—Dr. H. S. Houldsworth (D.Sc., 1925) likewise received the honour of a knighthood at the same time (June of this year).
- MOSBY.—Frank Mosby (English, 1927-30, M.A., 1931) has been appointed Headmaster of the Duke's Secondary School, Alnwick.
- PEEL.—Dr. Albert Peel (Litt.D., 1915) has edited *The Notebook of John Penry, 1593*, for the Royal Historical Society (Camden 3rd series, vol. 67, published in August).
- SCHOFIELD.—Mr. Schofield's new book, *The Religious Background of the Bible*, is announced by Messrs. Nelson.
- STEWART.—Professor Matthew Stewart has been elected Moynihan Lecturer for 1945 by the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons.

PROFESSOR PRIESTLEY.

It was with deep regret that we heard of the death of Professor Priestley on October 31st. During his 33 years on the Staff of the University he had endeared himself to countless numbers of students, not all, by any means, in his own Department. On his return from the Great War, in which he rendered distinguished service to the Allied Cause by his work in the Intelligence Branch of the General Staff, he continued to take a great interest in student affairs both inside and outside the walls of lecture theatres and laboratories and he lost no time in becoming a Life Member of the

Old Students' Association, in which he could extend his interest to post-graduate days. He was frequently present at our functions and will be greatly missed by us. To Mrs. Priestley and her two daughters we offer our most sincere sympathy in their loss.

A.E.F.

BIRTHS

BIBBY.—To Mr. E. E. and Mrs. Bibby (formerly Jessie Mackenzie), on July 7th, twin daughters.

JONES.—To Mr. W. A. and Mrs. Jones (formerly Jessie McMillan, Arts, 1926–29), on July 13th, at Bishop's Stortford, Herts., a son, Gilbert Andrew (a brother for Jane Allison). Address: 118, Hadham Road, Bishop's Stortford.

MARRIAGES

CATTERMOLE-STEVENSON.—Sergeant Frederick G. W. Cattermole, of the R.A.F., to Alice Stevenson (History, 1929–32), of Woodmoor House, Newmillerdam, near Wakefield, on March 6th, 1944. Mrs. Cattermole writes from Handside Farmhouse, Welwyn Garden City, Herts.

PARSONS-ALDRED.—Dr. Frank Maudsley Parsons, of Horsforth, orthopaedic officer at the Clayton Hospital, Wakefield, to Dr. Marjorie Aldred, of St. Margaret's Drive, Leeds, house physician at Pinderfields Emergency Hospital, Wakefield, on July 11th, at Roundhay Methodist Church.

RIDSDALE-WILSON.—Sec.-Lieut. Peter D. Ridsdale (Chemistry, Metallurgy, 1940–43), of the Royal Corps of Signals, to Margaret Wilson (French, 1940–43), on September 14th, at the Church of St. Mary, Hurst Hill, Bilston. Mrs. Ridsdale writes from 185, Turls Hill Road, Hurst Hill, Bilston.

SLAUGHTER-WALKER.—Rev. Maurice B. Slaughter, of March, Cambs., Curate of St. Mary's, Kingsminford, Staffs., to Jean Walker, of Littlemoor Road, Pudsey, on October 4th, at Pudsey Parish Church.

STOKES-FARR.—Lieut. (A.) D. H. Stokes, R.N.V.R., to Hilda Louise Farr (History, 1940–43), on August 17th, at Christ Church, Harrogate. Miss Farr was senior Vice-President of the Union last session. She writes from 4, Park Edge, Harrogate.

DEATHS

ELGEE.—Dr. Frank Elgee, who died on August 7th, in his 64th year, was the recipient of the honorary degree of Ph.D. in 1933.

FROBISHER.—Dr. Martin Frobisher, who died in September, came of a Leeds family and was educated at the Leeds Grammar School and the Leeds Medical School. An appreciation appeared in *The Yorkshire Post* of September 5th.

PASSAVANT.—Miss Fanny J. Passavant, who died on September 27th, at the age of 94, was formerly Librarian of the University. A fuller appreciation appears elsewhere, but I should like to pay a tribute, however small and inadequate, to the memory of a very gracious lady. When she began her work in the old Yorkshire College, the day was one of small things; she was tucked away in a room (now occupied by the Accountant's Department) which was no doubt spacious enough for the tiny collection of textbooks she had to look after; but the

library grew, and spread (nay, sprawled) over the quaintest series of attics and cellars that ever a librarian saw, until at last Miss Passavant had the satisfaction of seeing a dignified building go up (under her successor, Dr. Ofor, by now), which was more in keeping with a great University. She bore her years lightly, and was, almost to the last, as alert and charming as ever. I used to look forward with pleasure to five minutes' conversation with her, for she never failed to restore my faith in human nature; her secret was to possess the virtues, and none of the vices, of that Victorian culture which is passing so rapidly—kindness and consideration for others, conscientious service, in a word "sweetness and light."

STRONG.—Right Rev. T. B. Strong, formerly Bishop of Ripon (1920–25), and of Oxford (1925–37), died in June at the age of 82. The University conferred upon him the degree of D.Litt. *honoris causa* in 1922.

ON ACTIVE SERVICE

APPLETON.—Lieut. Roy Appleton, of Greysbiels Avenue, Headingley, Leeds, died of wounds received while on active service in France.

FOX.—Pilot Officer John Elston Fox (B.Sc., Agriculture), of 33, Roper Avenue, Roundhay, Leeds, 8, died on active service in July.

HANCOCK.—Captain Kenneth V. Hancock (School of Dentistry) was reported killed in action somewhere in Belgium this month (October).

POULTER.—Squadron Leader C. W. Poulter (B.Sc.), formerly of Meanwood, Leeds, has been posted missing after a raid over France in April.

WATSON.—Captain Charles W. Watson (B.Sc., Engineering) has been reported killed in action in France during the Summer.

WATSON.—Petty Officer Richard Seymour Watson, of the Fleet Air Arm, still a student when he joined the Forces, has died on active service, as reported in May of this year.

MEMBERS WHO READ the local papers will from time to time have seen references to the leave courses for overseas men and women (in the Forces) organised by the Regional Committee for Education to the Forces. These courses have proved a great success and have been extremely popular with both Canadians and Americans.

For their success much depends on the goodwill of those members of the University who can offer time to meet the guests and help in their entertainment. The Committee will be very glad indeed to send notices of future events to those interested. If you have only two or three hours to spare now and then, they will often fit into the programme and make a valuable contribution to the furtherance of good understanding between the nations.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

Members who are contemplating taking out an insurance policy are recommended to write, before committing themselves in any way, to the Insurance Dept., L.U.O.S.A., the University, Leeds, 2, for full details of an agreement which we have with one of the leading insurance companies, whereby a considerable rebate on the first premium can be obtained by the member, while in subsequent years a small commission is received by the Association.

CHRISTMAS FUNCTION AND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

Our Twenty-second Annual Christmas Function will, for the sixth and, we hope, last time, take the form of a Luncheon in the Refectory, at 12-45 p.m., on Saturday, 16th December. We hope to have a number of interesting guests and a large number of members to welcome them and one another. As usual, there will be no printed tickets, so please pay at the door—probable price 3/6.

ACCEPTANCES.

If you hope to be present, please send a P.C. (or 'phone Leeds 20251) as soon as possible, and not later than MONDAY, 10th DECEMBER, to the Hon. Secretaries, L. U. O. S. A., The University, Leeds, 2. We shall be happy to welcome husbands or wives of members.

A HAPPY CHRISTMAS TO ALL MEMBERS!

D. E. BROADBENT, { *Joint*
A. E. FERGUSON, { *Hon. Secretaries.*

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

The Union protects its members in every phase of their professional life. To young teachers with high professional ideals the Union offers every attraction.

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

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