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The Journal of the University of Leeds



March, 1939

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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.

WITH the entrance into the new Union buildings in next October, a new era will dawn in the life of Leeds University Union. Until now we have had to content ourselves with segregated and cramped accommodation, the present Joint Common Room being the only important meeting-place. It may be felt that time spent in the J.C.R. is time wasted, but although in some cases this is true, there is no doubt that social intercourse of this sort does stimulate interest in Union affairs. It is hoped, therefore, that the vastly increased opportunities for social intercourse which will accrue from the occupation of the new Union buildings will bring to each student an increased knowledge of his or her responsibility to the Union.

The interest which students take in elections is a fairly good measure of the interest taken in Union affairs in general, although this gives a generous estimate, because many students who normally would not take even sufficient interest to vote are coerced by friends or acquaintances into voting. An analysis of the polling figures shows that only slightly more than half the members of the Union use their votes, and in Day Student selections the percentage is in the neighbourhood of twenty. Having had personal experience, I realise that difficulties which confront many day students, but the argument that the distance to travel to and from the University curtails their participation in Union affairs does not hold in all cases. There are many day students who live in Leeds, or on the outskirts, who invariably return home immediately lectures are over. Perhaps their problem is one of home interests *versus* interests within the University. Be that as it may, when one enters the University one should remember that although the most important aim is to get a good degree, the fullest value to be obtained from a University education does not lie in that alone. The world outside looks to the University for the production of good citizens and leaders in all walks of life. These qualities are not to be obtained by religiously attending lectures and poring over test-books until the small hours of the morning. Not that I am suggesting that students should deliberately "cut" lectures and swotting should be neglected, but that rather they should make an attempt to find a happy medium, and not narrow down their outlook until they can see nothing ahead of them but work and the gloomy prospect of exams. And to Day Students may I say that although their problems are appreciated, they are not insuperable. Those with the desire to do so, do overcome them; but these are comparatively few in number.

It is regrettable that such a large number of students do not take any interest in the election of those people who will govern the affairs of the Union, but it is also to be deplored that those students who do use their votes do not consider carefully the relative merits of the candidates *as persons qualified to have the responsibility of governing the affairs of the Union*. People vote for their friends or acquaintances regardless of the merits of candidates less known to them. Admittedly election by proportional representation does largely eliminate the power of block voting, but still people cling to the belief that one should support one's friends. No one worthy of the name of friend would resent the fact that he is not supported by a friend in this respect.

On rare occasions criticism is levelled at the Union Committee and sometimes at the Officers of the Union. They are represented, on occasion, as the overlords who ride rough-shod over the desires of the people. Nothing can be further from the truth. The representatives who sit on the Union Committee are elected by and from the students, and presumably they are—or should be—elected because the majority of the students have confidence in their desire to uphold and further the students' interest. These representatives elect from amongst themselves the Executive Officers of the Union (with the exception of the President and Woman Vice-President, who are elected by open ballot), once again presumably because the majority of them feel that those elected can fulfil the positions to better advantage than anyone else. These officers are most careful in everything they do to act by democratic principles.

The students have in their possession the power to elect suitable or unsuitable persons to govern their affairs as members of the Union. If they choose wrongly, then the representatives who are elected can hardly be blamed. If they are to choose rightly, they will have to take a deeper and more searching interest in Union affairs and the people most directly concerned with them.

T. H. HENRY,

President L.U.U.

Notes and Comments.

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

BURNS.

A.G.M.

We were rather surprised at the unfounded accusations which were flying around at the A.G.M. It is not our job to defend the Treasurer's Report, but we feel called upon to protest against those who make wild statements, without first troubling to ascertain the facts. We are primarily concerned with the objections raised against the sending of a delegate of *The Gryphon* to an N.U.S. conference of Editors. When an official is criticised, as we were criticised, for the conduct of his department, it is only just that he should be given an opportunity of improving that department. This was the principle reason why a delegate was sent to the Editor's conference.

It was put forward at the A.G.M. that a certain Society, by virtue of its numbers, should have been allowed a delegate's expenses. *The Gryphon* has more readers than there are students in the whole University: 2,500 copies are sent out every issue. Therefore in this respect at least our critic at the A.G.M. must allow us precedence over his Society.

As for the absurd allegations that we alone swayed the whole Union Committee to our favour, we have wished on many occasions that there was some foundation for a belief in such eloquence. In conclusion, we should like to stress the fact that, while we do not object to criticism of our publications, we are not prepared to countenance personal abuse.

J.C.R.

Have you ever been struck by the similarity between J.C.R. and a railway station? We cannot understand the value of lurid posters advertising "The Old Twurps' Dinner," etc. We think that a small and neat announcement would serve the purpose equally well.

While on the subject of J.C.R., what about a few more chairs?

Nudists.

We were amazed to see, the other day, an advert. in the University for a dance: it bore the legend "Dress Optional."

Artist Wanted.

We should like to hear again from the first-year man who at the beginning of last term offered us some sketches for publication. He is needed urgently for *The Tyke*.

Installation.

We have been privileged to see a copy of a letter sent by the Vice-Chancellor to employees of the University, thanking them for their services over the difficult period of the Installation and Open Day.

M.L.A. Films.

On the 11th March, at the Tatler Cinema, will be shown the French film "Legion d' Honneur." This has been acclaimed as the perfect film and has been awarded the highest honours.

Presidency.

We venture to prophesy that either Mr. Williams or Mr. Birtwhistle will be elected President for next session.

The following Prizes are offered for award in 1939 :—

The Montague Burton Prize, Value £20.

Subject of essay—Economic causes of international conflict and their solution.

The Lucy Whitmell Prize, Value £5.

The prize will be awarded for an essay on some subject in Italian connected with the life, work and times of Dante, choice of a subject being left to the individual candidate.

The Foyle Prize, Value £5.

Subject of essay—The cultural versus the vocational motive in the study of science.

All essays must be submitted to the Clerk to the Senate (from whom further particulars can be obtained) not later than 1st May. The Montague Burton Prize and the Lucy Whitmell Prizes will be awarded in June; the Foyle Prize in December.

UNION NOTES.

EXTRACTS from the Minutes of the Fifth Ordinary Meeting of the Union Committee, held on Monday, 2nd February, 1939.

Installation of the Chancellor.

The Hon. Secretary read a letter he had received regarding the absence of accommodation for students at this ceremony and although at the commencement of the ceremony there were many empty seats and ample standing accommodation, students were not allowed admission.

The matter was discussed at some length and it was—

Resolved. "That a letter should be sent to the Vice-Chancellor embodying the complaints of students at their exclusion, except by representation, from the Ceremony of the Installation of the Chancellor."

2003.

Rag Revue, 1939.

The Hon. Secretary said that owing to the difficulty of inducing women students to join the Rag Revue chorus a decision had had to be made as to whether persons outside the University should be allowed to offer their services. The decision had been against this and in consequence, the Rag Revue show had been cancelled. He asked the approval of the meeting in the action taken in this matter.

The action was approved.

Inter-Club Social.

This would take place on the 10th of March. Tickets would be 2/6.

R.U.F. Clubs.

There had been a meeting of the Medicals R.U.F.C. at which the President, the G.A.S. and the Captain of the University Club were present. The object had been to amalgamate the two Clubs, University and Medicals. This had proved impossible of attainment at present. It was decided, however, that theoretically the University 1st XV should have first call on all players whether Medicals, Dentals or University.

Reciprocal Arrangements with King's Buildings Common Room, Edinburgh.

A communication had been sent stating that Reciprocal arrangements were now in force.

Refectory Catering for the Union Dance, 18th January, 1939.

Complaints had been received that there had been a shortage of food supplied on this occasion, beside the shortage, the food was of a very unsubstantial nature. Asked how many suppers were ordered, the Entertainments Secretary said 500 at 1/9. Mr. W. R. Grist said he had heard a number of complaints regarding the shortage. He asked if it was usual on these occasions to consult with the

Manageress of the Refectory as to a definite menu. The entertainments Secretary said it was, but on this occasion he was informed that the supper would have to be of the same nature as the supper provided at the Installation Supper the previous night. Mr. Grist thought that a detailed statement of the actual facts of the complaints should be drawn up and presented to the University Authorities.

Resolved. "That a sub-committee be set up to enquire into the matter of complaints regarding the supper supplied through the Refectory on the occasion of the Union Dance on 18th January, 1939."

2001.

Resolved. "That the sub-committee should comprise the Executive with the Entertainments Secretary and Miss M. Hodge and Mr. I. D. Hodgson, and that the sub-committee should have the power of co-option."

2002.

The Hon. Secretary read a letter regarding concessions for seats at the Tatler Theatre, where foreign films were shown. The Hon. Secretary was asked to write to the management of the theatre with a view to obtaining concessions for students.

I. M. G. WILLIAMS,
Hon. Secretary,
Leeds University Union.

"THE GRYPHON" STAFF, 1938-39.

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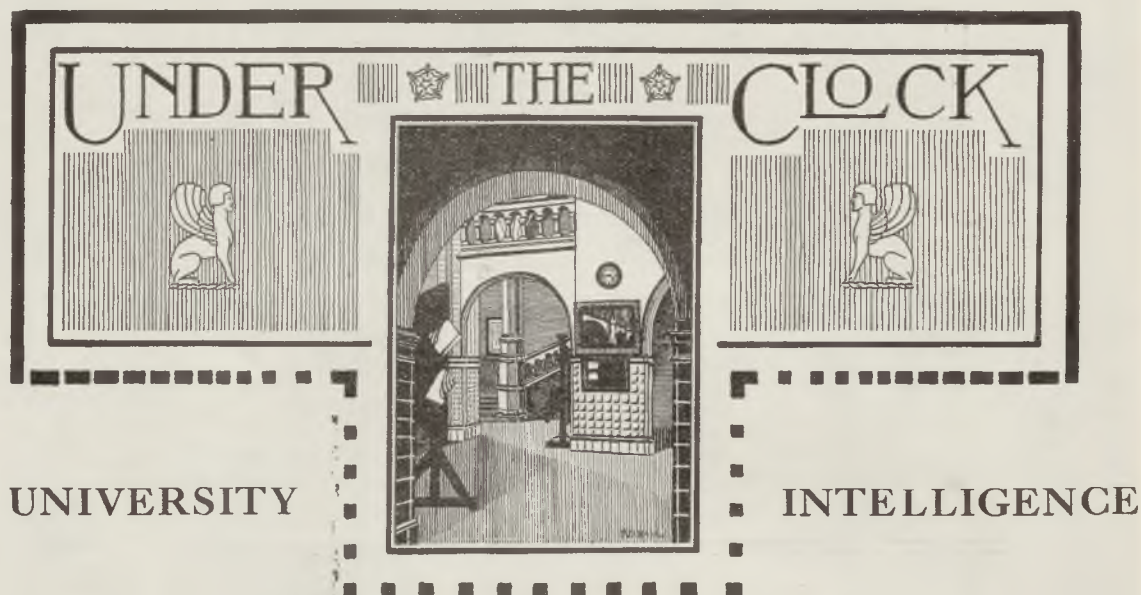
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and

"The New University"



Council Meeting, Wednesday, 15th February, 1939.

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

The Council recorded its deep regret at the death of Emeritus Professor Arthur Smithells, who held the Chair of Chemistry in the Yorkshire College and the University of Leeds for thirty-seven years. Professor Smithells was a co-opted member of the Court and a member of the Livesey Committee of Coal Gas and Fuel Industries. The degree of Doctor of Science *honoris causa* was conferred upon him by the University in 1923.

The Council recorded its grateful thanks to the following donors:—

The Federation of Curriers, Light Leather Tanners and Dressers for their gift of £25 to the Leather Industries Department.

Dr. J. E. Humphery, immediate Past-Master of the Clothworkers' Company for his donation of £100 towards the cost of the Physical Training scheme.

The Trustees of the British Museum for a valuable collection of 272 volumes presented to the Library.

The Collection includes the Catalogue of the Royal Manuscripts in four volumes, the facsimiles of the Luttrell Psalter and the Queen Mary Psalter, the Codex Alexandrinus and other manuscripts, the full catalogues of prints, drawings and portraits with the fine reproductions that accompany these catalogues. Archæology is well represented. There are also many of the Museum's publications on Egyptology,

Assyriology and classical archæology, catalogues of jewellery, finger rings, ivory, pottery, gems, lamps and so forth. A volume on Early Engraving and Engravers in England, and a large collection of the Museum's catalogues of books in various oriental languages are also included, together with an extensive collection of the catalogues of coins and of medals.

Dr. Herbert Thompson, for his gift to the Library of the series of newspaper cuttings from 1886 to 1888 and an autographed copy of Sir Edward Elgar's Coronation Ode, with corrections in the composer's own handwriting.

An anonymous gift of £100 for research in Civil Engineering.

The following were appointed delegates of the University :—

Professor Jervis, at the Health Congress of the Royal Sanitary Institute, at Scarborough, 3rd to 8th July, 1939.

Mr. E. J. White (an old student living in America), at the 43rd Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, at Philadelphia, 31st March to 1st April, 1939.

Professor Gilligan, at the 18th International Geological Congress in London, 31st July to 8th August, 1940.

The following representatives were re-appointed to serve on the bodies named :—

East Riding Education Committee	Professor Turberville. Rev. C. H. Staveley.
East Riding County Agricultural Committee	Mr. H. Caley.
Bradford Girls' Grammar School	Miss Hibgame.
Bridlington School	Mr. R. M. Gabriel.
Honley Secondary School	Miss Oldham.
York Education Settlement	Professor Harvey.

The Council appointed Mr. W. S. Macdonald, M.C., M.B., Ch.B., Edinburgh, D.P.H., R.C.P.S., Edinburgh, J.P., to the recently instituted Lectureship in Medical Ethics and Conditions of General Practice.

The following appointments to the staff were also made :—

Mr. W. G. France, M.B., Ch.B., as Demonstrator in Anatomy.

Mr. Eustace A. Horne, M.A., B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., as Demonstrator in Pathology and Bacteriology.

Mr. H. S. Shucksmith, B.S., F.R.C.S., as Surgical Tutor.

Mr. Donald A. McKenzie, B.Sc., Glasgow, N.D.A., N.D.D., as Lecturer in Agricultural Bacteriology.

TABLE TENNIS in . .

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"That all women, of whatever rank, profession or degree, whether virgins, maids or widows, that shall from and after such Act, impose upon, seduce and betray into matrimony, any of his Majesty's subjects, by scents, paints, cosmetic washes, false hair, stays, high-heeled shoes, shall incur the penalty of the law now in force against witchcraft."

Bill Introduced into Parliament 1770.

* * *

Definition.

"A Primate is a Prime Minister's wife."

"A cipher is a sort of bottle that squirts."

* * *

Warm Again.

Asked to pray for warm weather so that her grandma's rheumatism might pass away, a little girl knelt and said: "Oh, Lord, please make it hot for grandma."

* * *

Michoice.

A little boy who had some insight into the disposal of kittens, on being shown his mother's newly arrived twins, laid his finger on that which took his fancy, and said, "That's the one we'll keep."

* * *

Experienced.

"... Youth has so little prestige in England. So far from being considered an enviable possession it is regarded as something to be got over as hastily and as inconspicuously as possible. 'Experience' is the thing, and a person is said to be experienced who has spent forty or fifty years decorously avoiding experiences."

MARGARET HALSEY.

Reports . . .

THE Annual Conference of University Conservative and Unionist Associations rejected the resolution supporting the foreign policy of the Government. Resolutions in favour of compulsory national service and the teaching of citizenship in schools were carried by small majorities.

* * *

Of the £4,000 raised by students in democratic countries for Spanish Relief England has contributed £2,500.

* * *

Among the demands put forward last December by the Conference of Bombay Students were freedom of speech, recognition of student Unions, the right to elect student representatives to college committees and the right to refuse the imposition of unsuitable text-books.

* * *

The I.S.S. is doing everything possible to find the maximum number of places in English Universities and industry for student victims of foreign persecution. Many universities have offered free places for refugee students and all student bodies are co-operating in raising money. The Home Office is giving the I.S.S. every encouragement and support.

* * *

Ninety per cent. of the first year students at Liverpool University have taken advantage of the Free Medical Examination Scheme. It is hoped to extend this scheme to all students.

* * *

At Sheffield University great interest is being taken in National Defence and a University A.R.P. Committee has been formed. Instruction is being given to volunteers.

* * *

Up till December 31st, 1938, Barcelona University had been bombed deliberately three times.

* * *

The Students' Protective Insurance Company, formed in 1937, and supported by students of five of America's leading Universities insures students against failure in examinations. Holders of policies pay small premiums and receive a special syllabus of likely questions. If the student fails, the company pays the fee for re-examination.

* * *

In Denver University, U.S.A., impecunious students hire themselves out as "party-drivers." They guarantee to remain sober and be responsible for the cars of other students out on a "binge." This has received the unofficial approval of the police.

"REPORTER."

Pope Pius XI.

THERE can be few in the University who have not read with interest the remarkable accounts of the life of Pope Pius XI and the sincere tributes paid to him in the obituary notices of the daily press. It would be beyond the scope of a monthly University review to recapitulate such details as they gave, but it is pertinent to recall his special interest in University matters and the straightforward way in which he tackled some of the problems which rightly occupy the attention of academic circles.

He was essentially a scholar, with a real love of learning and, as many testimonies show, ever ready to help students of all sorts, willing to give them the benefit of his encyclopaedic knowledge when in charge of the Ambrosian and later of the Vatican Libraries. Race, nationality, age, fame, position, they did not impress him: if the enquirers were genuinely in search of knowledge, that was enough for him—he welcomed them. His long association with the arts did not obscure to him the value of the sciences and he took a personal interest in the Pontifical Academy of Science to which he admitted three British members—the late Lord Rutherford, Professor of Physics at Cambridge, Sir Charles Sherrington, Waynfleet Professor at Oxford, and Professor Whitaker (Mathematics) of Edinburgh.

It is current knowledge that in the past decade Education in all its aspects from childhood to the University has, in some countries, been made subservient to political ends, so that the ideas of State worship and extreme nationalism are ceaselessly instilled into the people from their earliest years. Against this glorification of the State, against this subjection of the rights of the individual and the family to the all powerful State, Pius XI consistently protested in his denunciation of Communism and Nazi-ism in two almost simultaneous encyclicals nearly two years ago. More recently he has seen the rise of theories of race supremacy with the inevitable persecution of those who are beyond the racial line and it is a consolation that his unsparing efforts to expose such notions as false and demonstrate the unity of the human race as a whole, have been recognised at their true value and received support throughout the world.

R.I.P.

Messiah.

ANGELIC choiring sweet proclaims
 "Peace on earth." Th' horizon flames
 As softly comes the dawn.
 The herald Star begins to wane,
 Yet echoed still that glad refrain,
 "A Child is born."

A lover of men walks in Galilee,
 A Lover of mountains, sun and sea,
 And gentle, dropping rain.
 Then rises a Cross 'neath a blood-red sky,
 The earth is shaken, the women cry,
 A Man is slain.

Thick darkness grim on the world descends;
 None sees the flaming sword that rends
 The grim and ghastly prison.
 But, like a lily from its sheath,
 Crowned with a conqueror's laurel wreath,
 A God is risen.

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CORRESPONDENCE

"YOU CAN STARVE IF YOU ARE A SOCIALIST REFUGEE."

THE UNIVERSITY,

LEEDS, 2,

February 13th, 1939.

The Editor,

The posters in the J.C.R. and other parts of the University certainly show up the Peace Council in its true colours. Bearing, in bold red letters, the caption: "We Can Save Spain," these surely give the lie to the supposedly non-partisan nature of the organisation.

It is notable that, although the Council was formed as a result of the protest meeting against the persecution of Jews in Germany, and had, as first task, the organisation of some effort to assist Jewish refugees, no sign of any work in this direction has yet appeared.

Yours faithfully,

J. G. Moss.

[In reply to this may we inform our correspondent that the Peace Council was formed to further the interests of World Peace. That the Refugee Committee which is now a sub-committee of the Peace Council, has raised £25 for Jewish Refugees, etc. That Spanish women and children have a right to live, whatever the colour of their politics. And that people who write letters ought to verify their facts.—EDITOR].

"NEWMAN SOCIETY."

THE UNIVERSITY,

LEEDS, 2,

February 13th, 1939.

The Editor,

Dear Sir,

I should like to take this opportunity of protesting against the attitude of the Newman Society. Last term this Society held a collection for German refugees, a commendable effort, but I regret that the Newman Society has failed to co-operate with the Refugee Relief Committee, which is working for that purpose. This type of overlapping is unfortunate, and could easily be avoided, if a spirit of co-operation was just shown. The Refugee Relief Committee aim at co-operating with ALL efforts to raise money for central German refugees, and in return it has the right to expect co-operation from other organisations. I realise, of course, the unique position of the Newman Society, but I should like to urge that they send a representative along to our meetings. If this is not to their liking, I am sure the Refugee Relief Committee will be willing to admit an "observer."

Yours sincerely,

NORMAN B. BELSHAW.

"LACK OF SUPPORT AT GAMES."

THE UNIVERSITY,
LEEDS, 2.

Dear Sir,

Despite the fact that there are two Women's Hostels in close proximity to the playing fields, it is a rare occasion when even one supporter turns out to "watch" a hockey or netball match.

This lack is especially noticeable in Inter-University matches: when we play at other Universities a good gathering of supporters can always be guaranteed. If people would turn out for the last ten minutes of the game, it would be appreciated, and probably spur us on to further efforts.

Couldn't something be done about this——?

I am,

Yours sincerely,

V. J. C. LEE,
W.I.V.A.B. Representative.

"RAG SHOW."

THE DENTAL HOSPITAL,
LEEDS UNIVERSITY,
February 13th, 1939.

Dear Sir,

A few weeks ago, I saw a notice being put up in the J.C.R. to the effect that £165 will be lost to charity, owing to the fact that University girls are too apathetic to come forward and help in the Rag Revue. I was under the impression that it would be only a matter of hours, before that notice would be taken down, and substituted by one, saying the girls' chorus would be forthcoming.

Instead we find a shameful attitude of unconcern. Girls naively tell reporters that their studies are more important than Rag Revues and their books more interesting than their legs.

I'm perfectly certain that if these girls stopped to consider for one moment, how £165 could really benefit medical charities, either the W.D.S.A. or the W.R.C. could easily be made to influence the powers-that-be that participation in the Rag Revue is a duty as well as a pleasure.

Yours sincerely,

JACK HARDY.

THE MAY "GRYPHON."

Last day for copy

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Monday, May 9th.

Science and Religion.

WHETHER the conflict between science and religion is a real one, is a vexed question, which it is hoped this article will do much to solve. The preliminary speculations which resulted in the theory of sociology expounded in my previous article, has as their basis the Einsteinian conception of the universe. Treating exclusively the phenomena of the objective world, this scientific method had the limitations inherent in its very nature: it could not therefore be confounded with religion, or indeed conflict with it. The ideas of God and the divinity of Christ were manifestly beyond its sphere, since it was occupied solely with the examination of material phenomena; such concepts as immortality could not be experimentally verified, and the rise and propagation of Christianity had to be treated purely as an indubitable historical fact. When the limitations imposed on such a method are once admitted, there is seen to be no conflict between science and religion, which is viewed as a fact as old as humanity itself, for which there has always been a craving in the heart of man.

Similarly, a proof of the existence of God is beyond the scope of the scientific method. It is possible to see a certain unity in the objective world, and thence to postulate a supremacy which is beyond the limit of human speculation, essentially unknowable. This unity may be summarised as a formal resemblance between the major natural phenomena: first, the Einsteinian concept of a space-time continuum which is at least "spherical" in its implications; secondly, the condensation of the nebulae into globular clusters and thence into spherical bodies; third, the force of gravitation itself, which imparts a circular rotation to the planets; and fourth, the process of terrestrial evolution, whereby the "invertebrate" amæba ultimately developed into crustaceans, egg-bearing animals, and the heavily-armoured reptiles such as the diphodoci and stegosauri, which were all ousted by the vertebrate mammals, these latter being neither egg-producing nor covered with a protective armour. The story is completed by the appearance of man and with him the first observable control over the forces of the external world: the culmination of a process of backbone-formation which seems to have accompanied the growth of intelligence. Between all these apparently unrelated facts there seems to exist a subtle link of purely formal similarity: call it "condensation," "vertebration," or whatever term will most suitably express so universal a phenomenon. The implications of a common cause are so strong as to be irrefutable, but the definition of that cause in any way exceeds the powers of science.

The connection of this concept of the universe with history introduces us to terrestrial dessication, which may be considered as yet another instance of "condensation." For this process, which involves the drying up of the interiors of continents, also brings about a condensation of agriculture and hence population into peripheral areas, of which perhaps the best and earliest example is the Nile Valley. It appears to be a periodic, if not progressive, characteristic of planetary conditions. It is doubtful whether Mars may be cited as an example of this cosmic tend, as the avidity of that planet, as well as its peculiar "canal-system," may well be due to its relative smallness as compared with the earth. But in so far as earth is concerned, dessication has undoubtedly taken place on a large scale since the last Ice Age. There is evidence of this in the once-fertile valleys in the heart of Sahara and the deserts of Central Asia. The process seems to be the controlling factor of racial distribution: ethnographic characters are fairly

sharply demarcated North and South of Sahara, while the prehistoric invasions of India by the Dravidians and Aryans were through the North-West passes, the Chinese trace their ancestry to Central Asia, and all the barbarian invasions of Europe have emanated from the East.

Whether such dessication is progressive or no, there is certainly a subsidiary climatic cycle of alternating draught and moisture. Such is Petterson's period of 1600-1800 years, which is verifiable from minor variations in the waxing and waning of the polar ice-ways. The cycle is due to a recurring relative position of the sun, moon and earth, and has the effect of bringing every 16 or 18 centuries a period of acute world-wide drought, which in the past has been marked by considerable racial movement. The last minima occurred circa 400 A.D., a time when the Huns were ravaging North-West China and the Roman Empire; the only other historical minima, circa 1400 B.C., was marked by early Greek migrations in the Levant and by the fall of Crete. In between these periods of severe stress fall the peak periods of rainfall, with high tides and storming, cold conditions: such was the climatic situation in Europe circa 1300 A.D., when the Dutch polders were flooded, the Zuider Zee formed, and the Viking colonies in Greenland frozen to death. The analogical period was 500 B.C., about which data is forthcoming from the annual rings of the giant Californian sequoias and from the strands of certain lakes and inland seas.

The fact that climatic minima were contemporary with racial movements and the overthrow of ancient civilisations, leads us to look for a connection between these climatic rhythms and the growth and expansion of civilisation itself. It becomes possible to use the cycle as a basis of comparative sociology, a frame whereby we may compare the social conditions in Europe about 400 A.D. with those prevailing in the Levant about 1400 B.C.; the Middle Ages in Europe with ancient history after the collapse of the Egyptian and Minoan Empires; the social structure of Europe in 1300 A.D. with Mediterranean civilisation in 500 B.C., and so on. It will be found that there are many similarities even between modern history and that of the Greek and Roman worlds.

In this way the scientific study of society is linked with the general background of Einsteinian theory. Its very limitations preclude it from arrogating to itself any position comparable with that of religion, and it will readily be seen that the two are complementary. Since although the scientist may diagnose the ills of society, his diagnosis is obviously useless without the therapeutical coping-stone of religion.

PROGREDIOR.

M.L.A. Film.

HENRI Garat and Jeanne Boitel in *Amphitryon 39*. Directed by Reinhold Schunzel. This is the 39th version of the famous Greek legend, the 38th version of which was given recently in London in the form of a play by Alfred Lunt and Lynne Fontaine. The legend tells the story of how the great Greek General Amphitryon left his home for the battleground. His beautiful wife, Alcmene, was as celebrated as Amphitryon, for she claimed to have invented fidelity. One day Jupiter, looking down from heaven, saw the fair Alcmene alone. So he assumed the appearance of the absent Amphitryon and came down to earth. It is a remarkably original production, and its note of unorthodoxy, combined with its witty satire, have caused it to be a tremendous success.

“The Boisterous Spirit.”

IN a dim room in a dim house (no longer a house), where dust is respected and furniture is not, the Court is in session. The magistrates have entered—three staid, upright men who have not yet graduated, men with cold, forbidding looks, three men in the same boat out to deal justice. For there's a man to be tried.

“Bring in the prisoner!” resounds through the room. Forthwith the prisoner enters between two burly youths in plus-fours—a poor wretch of a prisoner he is; he has been fed at the University for two and a half years. And so he steps into the dock, and with him the two plus-four men. All swear variously.

The Lord High Magistrate-in-chief rises, stares vaguely at everything and everybody, for there has been dancing the night before. Then in tones befitting one in such high office, he says: “What's to do?” The Clerk, or Scribe, or Secretary whispers askance: “Milud, there's a man to be tried,” and pointing to the prisoner: “That's 'im,” he says, thereby showing what this education can do. Then the L.H.M.-in-chief looks at his notes and mutters:

“Joe, thou art hereby, herewith, hereunder charged with having, in contravention and/or in violation of Subsection a, phrase 9, section d, clause 4, chapter V, of the Constitution so revised, with having done-in one cup and one saucer in the J.C.R. by wilfully and/or non-wilfully stepping on the said cup and the said saucer in the said J.C.R., the said cup and the said saucer; though not the said J.C.R., being the property of the Leeds University United and Co. Ltd. Be thou, or not, guilty?” After which the magistrate falls back exhausted, and the prisoner timidly stammers: “Your honour, milord, what do you think—or do you?” The Court is non-plussed; the plus-fours also.

The informer jumps up and, though he has no black moustache curled up at the ends, he has a miniature carpet brush where it ought to be: he is, therefore, the villain. He shows one row of natural teeth, one row of false, and he points an accusing finger at the prisoner. “Look at him!” he stammers, and everybody, submitting to the demand, looks at the prisoner, though it has to be admitted that there is not much to see. The Informer then takes out his note-book and reads: “On the morning of the sixteenth of February as I was going on my beat, I notices, etc., etc., . . . I hears a crash, etc., etc., . . . and I lays my 'and hon the prisoner what you sees there just as he is in the act of a-breaking up of one cup and saucer, and I charges 'im under Chapter V, clause 4, d, 9, a, of the Constitution as revised. Is I right or isn't I?” And with this rhetorical antithesis the case for the prosecution closes.

The Lord High Magistrate-in-chief, having been ablative absolutely revived, thereupon rises once more, frowns becomingly, sniffs not so becomingly, blows his nose and coughs: “Inasmuch as the said prisoner, Joe, has been proven guilty of an atrocious unconstitutional offence under Subsection a, phrase 9, section d, clause 4, chapter V, of the Constitution as revised (of course) he shall be fined under Chapter V, etc., phrase 6, to the extent of half-a-dollar. So tip up, my lad. Have you anything, O Joe, to say?”

The prisoner, now meeker than ever, rises to his weary feet which, by treading down one cup and saucer, have brought him to this down-trodden state. But he still has the joker up his sleeve, for he says: “I committed great wrong when I inadvertently trod on one cup and saucer with consequent breakage of

same. Yet, from you O 'Disciplinary Committee hereinafter termed the Committee,' I ask for clemency on bended knees." And in fact Joe performed a perfect "knees bend," much to the embarrassment of the ladies present, who have immediate visions of men proposing and themselves disposing. Joe continues: "When I did this great sin," he says, "Venus, my star, was not in the ascendant. [irrelevant tittering]. Added to this, it is now three quarters of a moon since last I received an allowance. I therefore humbly beseech you to change the sentence to one of third division."

There is conflict—of passions; the atmosphere is proverbially intense. The Lord High Magistrate-in-chief rises; the prisoner rises; so do the Informer and the two pairs of plus-fours; in fact everybody rises. With these words the L.H.M.-in-chief begins: "Case dismissed," and ends. For the L.H.M.-in-chief is also subject to the influence of Venus.

S.

University and Society.

ON Tuesday, January 24th, a representative gathering of Staff and Students met in Staff House to hear Professor Adolf Löwe open a discussion on "The Function of the University in the Modern World." Professor Löwe, who had been invited by the S.C.M., is a Research Fellow at Manchester University, having previously been Professor of Economics at the University of Tübingen.

Professor Löwe put the contents of his address in a nutshell, when he pointed to the contrast between the education given in our ancient Universities in the nineteenth century, on the one hand, and, on the other, the very noticeable time-lag in Germany between the educational system of the Universities and the present social structure. This lag, which could be detected also in this country, more especially in the modern Universities, was due to a change in the world to which the Universities had been unable to adjust themselves.

The aims of a University education, Professor Löwe claimed, were, or should be, threefold: first, to give the student an interpretation of the world in which he has to live—philosophical; second, to enable him to take his place in a world of divided labour—vocational; and third, to show him the right way of living and making contacts in the world—moral.

In the nineteenth century the whole of a young man's education from the nursery upwards was based on a liberal optimism and a belief in progress. The élite rose spontaneously, and were accepted, as leaders of the society in which they lived. Oxford "Greats," the most successful course for a liberal education, was based on the intellectual and cultural ideals of Fifth century Athens; the budding Greek politician and the young undergraduate received training for entrance into their own kind of life, the life of a democratic minority.

But liberal optimism and a belief in progress had given way to the bewilderment and pessimism of to-day. The pressure of foreign policy and economic uncertainty in the world had introduced an element of insecurity into the student's private life. The family, the school, the Church, were now no longer formative influences, but rather agencies of disintegration. The background had changed: could the Universities adapt themselves to tackle this additional problem? A greater emphasis must be laid, said Professor Löwe, on the first of the three

aims he had mentioned—the interpretation of the world. We knew all about liberty, justice, and the good life, in theory; what did it mean in a mechanized age and a world of refugees? Where in the University curriculum was to be found an opportunity of studying social problems, and the vital question of peace and war?

Professor Löwe went on to say that, while we must accept the fact that modern society could not exist without specialization, there was nevertheless need for a specialist education that was new; there should be a door from every specialist department leading into the world of life, which would provide an opportunity for those training for a specialized job to gain some firsthand experience of other jobs.

In conclusion he said that, while there was neither need nor possibility of sweeping revolution, and while major problems would never be solved in a University (but they might be solved after it), three changes were needed: the first was the examination system; the second, arising out of this, was the evils of divorcing theory and practice (though medicine, teaching, and engineering were exceptions to this in varying degrees); and the third was the vicious circle of educators, who educated bright children to educate other bright children in things which were of doubtful value for tackling the problems in the modern world.

W.D.H.M.

Leeds University Peace Council

(REFUGEE RELIEF COMMITTEE)

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New Dawn. No. 5.

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

WHY should a world, which has just emerged from the Great War, be feverishly engaged in speeding up the production of the means of destruction in such a way and to such an extent as if an immediate catastrophe is forthcoming?

The rapid deterioration of the international situation is my answer to the question.

It is, therefore, appropriate that I should approach the discussion on internationalism from the point of view of endeavouring to find out the causes which have brought about such a situation.

Although the various corners of the world have been drawn closer than ever before in the long and varied history of man, a state of a satisfactory understanding, between the nations of the world, has not been drawn an inch nearer. It is for this reason alone that every man and woman, to whatever country they may belong, should watch very carefully the implications of this unusual phenomenon.

Apparently an intensive international relationship is taking place, but no one as yet can indicate with some measure of certainty the direction towards which such relationship is developing. But judging by its fundamental superficial characteristics, there is very little doubt that the relationship between nations is taking the wrong direction.

I ask you ; how is it possible that an understanding between different nations can be realised, and furthermore promoted, if the very name of international understanding is incomprehensive to, and misunderstood by, the vast majority of each nation? Even the phenomena, which are calculated to constitute almost every progressive and recognised nation, are explained, by the opportunists for some ulterior motives, in such a manner inconsistent with the ordinary notion of international understanding.

Religions, languages, sciences and studies, histories, are but a few examples of what, for all genuine intents and purposes, are expected to play a very important part in the progress of the human race, but for the fallacy to which they have continually been subjected.

It is an established fact that studies and sciences must, in common with all other pursuits, be judged useful, as they contribute and only as they contribute to the perfection of humanity at large.

If the international relationship is to be built up on sound foundation, sciences and studies must neither be wrongly applied, nor, considered as ends for themselves. If those high branches of studies are recognised as ends for themselves, and not means to a higher end, the consequences will be that their contribution mostly will add not to the internal world of intelligence and culture, but to the world of materialism, which is one of the main obstacles in the way of international understanding.

Again, in studying or teaching history, stress must not be laid on those popular, but pitiful decisive battles, which from the nature of things, can not help to ease the way to common understanding. It is also necessary that those ridiculous and offending stories must be obliterated from the book of history. For anything is not worth while which does not permanently contribute towards a national progress, a progress that is not limited by any particular time or place.

No search for the forces which have aggravated the international relations is complete without some reference to the behaviour of the masses themselves. The average man, though in some cases through no fault of his own, is completely devoted to his own domestic daily problems, those daily domestic problems helped, in many cases, to disassociate a man; sometimes completely, from his fellow men in his own country, not to speak of other countries. Thus in so far as international relationship is concerned, such people are in a state of slumber and sleep, which only the deafening roar of guns is capable to interrupt. When this state of indifference prevails, and I believe it is prevailing in many lands, the international relationship is independent on that minority which has managed to keep awake, and which has some consideration and sentiment for the international co-operation, inherent in the active faculties of man.

It is obvious, therefore, that very little can be done when the majority manifests complete or even partial disinterestedness or disinclination not to participate in shaping and directing the affairs of their countries—in the manner they wish and desire as a majority.

The danger of inactivities and disinterestedness on the part of the multitude may result in dramatic sudden changes in the systems of governments such as those in existence to-day in some countries of central Europe. The change in those countries, so to speak, has come as a fatal blow to the newly born doctrines of internationalism, notwithstanding their shortcomings, their visible and invisible defects. The League of Nations was swept away, and its covenant in so far as collective security is concerned, has been rendered valueless and ineffective. But when the sense of security goes insecurity comes automatically. The damage which the sense of insecurity has caused is incalculable. The world armament race was started and to-day has reached a stage which has not only threatened the collapse of the powerful economic structures in all the countries that entered the race, but peace itself was in the balance.

The feeling of insecurity, which is attributed to the lack of confidence between nations, has filled, with despair, the hearts of all those who desire peace and cherish freedom and liberty.

It is my strong belief that if you believe in liberty you must also believe in internationalism based on free co-operation, for liberty and internationalism have their main spring in the best noble human impulses. It is evident that those who have lost faith in free internationalism are the very people who have shown their unshakeable will to go to any limit to impose their will upon others. This is a typical example of the dictators of Central Europe, who have recently inaugurated a new technique of an international conflagration under the guise of what was termed intervention by volunteers. The world must view this international blunder, unique in history, with utmost anxiety. It is a definite step towards anarchy which can breed nothing but war followed by a series of wars.

It is surprising even those who have the love of liberty and democracy at heart have shared the fashionable theory that the issue in Spain is one confined into a civil war for and between rival ideologies. This is the picture which has been presented in various countries. Civil wars have occurred in the past and we are not certain yet that they may not occur in the future. Can those who sometimes preach strict neutrality and sometimes condemn it, guarantee that the dangerous experiment shall not be tried again under similar circumstances?

If strict neutrality can only serve a temporary expedient, it should be condemned by all those who have some respect for the well established rules of morality. In the field of international relationship strict neutrality can not be interpreted as the state of inactivity and non-intervention. You may be aiding one side or another by keeping neutral, for neutrality is the direct contrary to the

natural inclinations of man, as well as to his established theory of social relationship. It is interesting to note that, when the League of Nations has been crumbling down before the eyes of the democratic world, waves of bitter criticism have been directed against the United States of America on the account of its abstaining from intervention in European politics. The democracies, who have supported the League and its covenant, have often described the Neutrality Act enacted by the United States of America, as the supreme expression of national selfishness. But strange enough that the same democratic powers which attacked the U.S.A. have behaved in the same way, which they have themselves condemned, towards Spain.

Neutrality to my mind can hardly serve the peace of the world at a time when the pressure of blood is running very high.

To sum up I should like to make quite clear that uniformity of thought and action cannot further the genuine aspects of internationalism. The primitive methods of dealing with international problems have bred the state of insecurity, and jeopardized the chances of establishing peace on a lasting foundation. Before we can bring about any limitation of armaments, which in itself bears a testimony of the insanity of the age, we have to limit to a minimum our national or even natural selfishness. Before we can hope for any international understanding internal understanding must become a reality. It is relevant to mention here the following episode as an illustration of the difficulties of persons of two different classes in a deeply class-riven country. A judge asked a workman: "When did this happen?" and received the answer: "In the dinner-hour." He could not understand the laughter that followed when he replied: "Can't you make it more definite? Dinner-hour may mean anything between seven and nine."

Y. OSMAN.

Card Party.

"HE was not a man capable of much feeling—"
 "I agree—he had a very cold expression—"
 "So he died last night?""What did he die of?"
 "I've no sympathy"—talk about him is digression.
 Back to your cards, and intermittent
 Staring at the ceiling
 Hearts are trumps—
 "He was not a man capable of much feeling."
 "He had such a cold expression"— So you agree,
 So you dismiss him.
 Frown at your hand—knit your brow
 Over what is serious—talk about him is digression
 And he fretted away, ended it quietly last night
 Because his patients died
 Three, successively, and he was a surgeon.
 He surrendered to the agony in his mind.
 He was a coward.
 Stare at the ceiling,
 Look at your cards
 Say, till it screams in the head.
 And shrills from your casual mouths
 'Mid the gentle flit-flit of the dealing
 Of cards—
 "He—he was not a man capable of much feeling."
 "IDES."



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The Youth Parliament.

"**D**EMOCRACY won't work," say the dictators. But students seem to think otherwise. They elect their Presidents and the Union Committees, their S.R.Cs. and their Common Room Committees; in fact it would be difficult to find any other section of the community which relies so completely on the democratic method. And just as students are interested in democracy inside the Universities, so they, like the rest of the youth of the country, believe that democratic discussion is the best way of arriving at a solution of the world's problems.

More than ever before we are concerned with these problems; and the National Parliament of Youth offers an opportunity for a full and free discussion of all matters which youth is talking about to-day, from Education to Foreign Policy, from Civil Liberties to Colonies.

The Youth Parliament is being organised by a Council of representatives of over thirty youth and student organisations. The N.U.S., University Conservatives, S.C.M., University Liberals, B.U.L.N.S., and the University Labour Federation, are among the student organisations which are preparing Bills to submit to the Parliament, which is under the patronage of many famous figures, such as the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Lytton, and Sir Norman Angell. Discussions in every town in the country on the various Bills to be submitted will culminate in a meeting of a thousand delegates in London, from March 24th to 27th, for the Parliament, which will be the biggest thing of its kind ever held in this country.

The N.U.S. has prepared a Bill on the educational system which, like the other Bills, has already been circulated to Universities and youth organisations. Most Unions are arranging meetings with the staff, students, local teachers and youth organisations for a full discussion of the proposals in the N.U.S. Bill. The other Bills are equally important and equally interesting and should be discussed in open forums. It is in ways such as these that the isolation of the Universities from society, which was so vigorously condemned at the Nottingham Congress of the N.U.S., can be overcome.

The Essence of Concentration.

WELL, as soon as this lecture is over I'll dash up to the Brotherton Library and do some really useful work. Gosh, how that man witters. Why, I could read all this myself in a quarter of the time. Why can't I get out and get some real work done. "In taking an upper impression have the patient low in the chair...." alright, alright, he's told us that about fifteen times, it's getting on my nerves. I'll never forget it. Hey, hey, where are those fellows going? Oh, of course, they leave early to catch a train. I think I'll join 'em.... Wow it worked. He must think I come from Bradford. Well, I didn't think I looked like a yokel. Anyway now for some concentrated swot. Wish the Dental School were nearer the University, anyway here we are. H'm—J.C.R., I'll have a look in—maybe a note in my pigeon-hole—Halstead, Hug, Hull, Hipkins—no nothing for me. Quite a crowd in here—I ought to come up here more often, it looks good—scan the letter rack—whoops, why do they want to put these dust bins all over the place? a chap can break his neck.

H'm 5-15, well a fellow needs a break, I might as well wait till 5-30 now and see the little blonde I met at the Union Ball, she works in some office here.

What's this—Cecil Peace Prize, a hundred quid, say, below 25 years, phew, good, I'm O.K. for that. I'd better take this down. "Aggression is an international crime. What does this mean? and what is the remedy. (Particularly illustrated in reference to the Czech crisis, February to October, 1938)." I can do with that money. Well I must have missed the blonde. Now for some work. I think I'll work upstairs it's quieter—better get an empty room—no distractions. Right, here we are—what should I do—"Treatment of Cleft Palates?" H'm, "Retention of Upper Dentures?" Yes, I'll start on that and do three hours solid. Jolly comfortable chairs, wonder who's here to-night—but never mind—still I might as well settle it at the beginning. I'll walk once round and really start. Not many people here—an ignorant mob—students, the place was lousy with 'em before Xmas. My, my, she was alright—must be a social dip. Didn't know they ever did any work. S'funny how every single one of 'em looks up when you pass. H'm, she was nice as well, looked a bit like the other. Why, you idiot, it's the same girl. You've walked right past your place. You don't notice where you are walking round like this. Now where was I? I could see the clock from where I was sitting. Oh, here we are.

Gosh, it's six o'clock. I'd better start. "In taking an upper impression have the patient low in the chair..."—those chandeliers must have cost some money—what a place—it's ideal for a dance. Clear out the bookshelves and put settees up here for sitting out purposes, etc. Yes, and the band can sit on top of the book index circle. Great! Why didn't somebody think of this before. "In taking an upper impression have the patient low in the chair..." Who's this coming along now? which way are they coming? you can't tell. Oh, they've stopped next door. They would! Wonder if it's anyone I know. There's some work in that bronze balcony rail. "In taking an upper impression have the patient low in the chair..." Oh, an Indian student showing somebody round—better not look up or they'll think I'm not working. "In taking an upper impression have the patient low in the chair..." Gosh! I'll never forget my first patient. I was halfway through the upper impression and remembered the chair had to be low. Of course the silly woman would have her basket under it, I wondered what all the crackling was about—and what a cheek—she expected me to pay for it. Y'know what I like about this place is its massiveness, its solidity, its air of—you can do some really hard work here without being disturbed. Tut, tut, that fellow has been watching the girl in the red sweater all night. It's easy to see the people who can't concentrate in here. Soon as a girl comes in they can't take their eyes off her. Mind you she seems to be working pretty hard herself—never lifted her eyes once. I wonder if it's better with the top light on—where's the switch? H'm, that brightens things up a bit. Ah, a book rest, just what I want, it's a bit heavy. Now, oh a bit too low, Oops, the thing's slipped, what a clatter. Oh, so I'm in the engineering room—what massive books. Wonder...phew, they're heavy—ah photographs, railway engines, bridges, seems to be a lot of Maths. in this—never could stick maths. myself. I'll bet nobody ever looks at these books—they're too big!

A hundred quid hey? Let's have a look at the title, this is where my "Good" in English in matric is going to bring me something in. "Aggression is an international crime. What does this mean?" What does this mean? Why, it means what it says, I suppose. "Particularly illustrated by reference to the Czech crisis, February to October, 1938." February to October, 1938. Czech crisis? What...? Oh, my gosh, how could you forget?—you were in a blue funk for weeks. Ah, no—I'll write an article about world problems and send it

in to *The Gryphon* ; h'm, but the Editor might use it as his Editorial. I'll probably send it up to the *Student Forum*, then more people can read it. No, perhaps I'd better be patriotic ; hey, wait a minute, you haven't written it yet. A mere formality boy, a mere formality. What'll it be ? Something provocative—tense. Oh no, he's had enough fun with the other editorial. He climbed down nicely without retracting anything though. I'd like to meet that chap. I'll call it " Youth and Democracy " ! Gosh, what scope—I'll start with a brief résumé of conditions in Europe before the war—no after the war. No, no, no, no, no, no. I know—first of all I'll explain Fascism, then compare each country's government. STOP. I'll call it " The Challenge of Youth " ! Something sensational—the challenge, that'll knock 'em cold, or should it be just plain " Youth " ! That blonde is only young, I bet she's not more than 19. I'd better send it to the *Student Forum* after all, this is big time stuff. Which reminds me, I haven't been to the pictures since Wednesday. " In taking an upper impression have the patient low in the chair . . . " Nobody ever comes up here, you could easily have a smoke, no one would find out. Wish I smoked, then I could enjoy a smoke. Ahhhhh ! Yawning, hey ? that shows you've been working my lad. I'd better chuck up soon, I've heard of people having nervous breakdowns from working too hard. Ha, ha, ha, that's a good 'un, no fear of me doing that. But I don't know, though, when I decide to do some work I really do work. Well ! By gosh ! that fellow again, he's passed here about six times, and I suppose he'll go home and think he's done a good night's work. I think I'll stroll once round and stretch my legs. The place is emptier now, how your footsteps echo. Look how everyone downstairs looks up, I could never work in the main hall—too many distractions. What am I doing—oh, yes, Dental Mechanics—I think I ought to go on and do some anatomy now—you can't clutter your brain up with just one subject. Wait, it's no good with the top light on, it attracts your attention to other things. That's better.

Gosh, only twenty minutes left—I'll write something for *The Gryphon*.

(If my mother reads this—I'm only kidding).

JACK HARDY.

Modern Youth.

AS a great deal of nonsense has been written in the past about modern youth, no harm can accrue from a little more. On many occasions I have favoured the national and provincial press with my views on this topic, which views, owing let us say, to the pur-blindness, etc., of editors, have never been published. At first I wrote in eloquent defence of modern youth, but latterly I grew cynical. From the cynical period I have resurrected the following verse which will do well enough as a general introduction :

He started as stern Modern Youth
Demanding world-wide reformations.
His epistle contained the whole truth
And both of his Latin quotations.

I do not like the term " Modern Youth." " Modern " emphasises the present too much. It gives the impression that we are the final product of civilization as compared with the ignorant past. It glosses over the fact that we are merely the people who were young in the thirties of the twentieth century, subject to the particular biases of that time. The term " Youth " is misleading, as it would

indicate that society is divided in political views according to age. There are plenty of little cherubs who are most rigid reactionaries, their political views being largely quotations from the more striking passages of father's post-prandial orations. And some Modern Youths are getting a little shaky on the Youth qualification. In fact Modern Youth is only a section of modern youth, it is really the younger part of the group who call themselves the intellectuals, progressives and other modest titles. The reverse of the intellectuals is the group who consider themselves to be typically British.

An intellectual is a person who considers he is intellectual. Sometimes he is correct in this view and sometimes he is not. That is what makes generalising about a group of people so difficult, for however vague and all-inclusive the generalisation, there are sure to be many to whom it does not apply. However, speaking very roughly, the intellectuals are guided more by their emotion than their intellect. The fact that the strength of their emotion is a sign of strong humanitarian feeling does not alter this. During the Abyssinian war it was proposed at a certain Society meeting that a resolution be passed in the name of the University and sent to Geneva. In their anxiety to help the Abyssinians the intellectuals never thought of the unconstitutional position in which they had placed themselves. There were many bitter remarks about democracy being oppressed when they were frustrated; yet if a party of reactionaries had passed a resolution in the name of the University that the League of Nations' buildings be turned into a beer palace, it would have been the thin edge of the Fascist wedge.

Intellectuals have no sense of humour, that is, no sense of proportion. Thus Miss X of the A, B, C, D, is invariably reported as making "an important speech," and the E, F, G, H, never passes other than "important resolutions." An article appeared last summer describing the Refectory speeches at the Leeds A.G.M. last year, and going on to describe a similar movement at another University. It appeared that one Society was "standing by to take action if necessary." One can only hope that medals were distributed to the front line troops when the campaign was over.

Intellectuals are too often shoddy. The songs they favour at mass meetings, "Here's a health unto the L.N.U." and these "Blind Nations," to the tune of "Three Blind Mice," are no worse than the average popular songs, but they are the sort of songs which appeal to people who are æsthetically only half alive, people to whom Shakespeare is something they had to swot up for school certificate. "Of course under the new Regime opera and that sort of thing will be encouraged," but many intellectuals don't over-indulge in what facilities are offered under the present. They are stamped with the mark of the urbanised middle class. The too long hair and too informal dress, which the more extreme affect, are not signs of virility but a reaction from a bookish townie youth. They want peace and justice, but they will have to become much more cosmopolitan in their outlook before they will deserve what they want. Which criticism applies to everybody.

ALLAN PETCH.

ART EXHIBITION

March 13th—17th.

Kingship and Anarchy.

"Render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, and unto God the things that are God's."

BY giving up our hearts to false theories we obtain too easily the Jesuit's peace of mind. So we are betrayed into alliances which we cannot uphold, and the spirit loses integrity. But any cause is worth a trial of sense, if not of soul.

With characteristic indifference to enthusiasm the English have realised the premise but, confusedly, have ever refused to face the corollary. Rightly they refuse to live by systems of theories, and they have their own tags to express this, that "a man's mind is his own," that "England is the home of freedom," that "an Englishman's home is his castle"—all of which means that they will not surrender their hearts to the discipline of rule. This is a justifiable selfishness if followed to a conclusion, which is to rationalize firstly the things which demand the application of reason alone. Otherwise both purity and peace are false.

Yet the next step is never taken. Shaftesbury's hate for dogmatism is carried to the point of carelessness of rational plan, and they attempt to palliate political and economic unrest by this same mixture of goodwill and indolence. The main dispensing agent is *Punch*, but it appears intriguingly in most things from Prime Minister's umbrellas to Royal babies.

On this foundation of sentiment and unresolved thought are the monarchy and its appendages secured to-day. With the Industrial Revolution all justification for the monarchy was removed, and it is one of the achievements of the Victorian age that it effected a transition so successfully as to preserve the most primitive figurehead, next to the priesthood, of human social structure. After 1880, at the latest, the monarchy had no reasonable *raison d'être*. But meanwhile the English complex had worked again and produced its own symbolism, once more an aid to the prevention of undue mental exercise. We will not live they said, according to any barren political system. So the plain honest-to-God politics of it all were never followed out, and on the figure of the king was heaped a gratuitous load of misdirected goodness of heart and sentiment mistaken for sincerity. He is "a symbol of English freedom," he "lives in the hearts of the people" and serves to "bind the nation into one great family." The avatar of the English love of the "human touch" in matters of pure reason (impossible paradox!), he is our glorious excuse for the lack of courage enough to put our political house in order. He is the image at once of English goodwill and silliness of sentiment. Let me repeat that no system is worth the heart, but to derationalize and deform any system by the impinging on it of sentimentality is to be both blind and morally unscrupulous.

But at least, we say, it has the virtue of being "human," unlike the theories of Communists (the enemies of all ideals) who would have us live by rule alone. Now the Communist, if he be not an out-and-out Marxist, which is not likely to-day, is primarily idealist, since his ultimate object is the lack of political artifice by the reasoned application of first principles. Too often he is an adolescent reacting from overheated imagination into what seems conveniently to be a frigid systematized world. The pity is that he rarely makes the transition to the realisation of limitation in all systematized ideology which is the best antidote to over enthusiasm and the real strength of causes.

H.R.H.

L.U.D.S. Annual Production.

January 26th and 27th, 1939.

"ALL FOR LOVE,"

by JOHN DRYDEN.

THE romantic theme of this classical tragedy, the disastrous love of Antony and Cleopatra, has been treated by many playwrights and notably of course, by our master-adapter of ready-made stories, Shakespeare. We will not venture into the discussion of the relative merits of the two great English plays on the subject, and the estimation of Dryden's indebtedness to Shakespeare for ideas of what not to do, and for the "meat" of some of his best speeches; but it is relevant to note, in passing, the chief and most striking "difference" of Dryden's presentation.

The play is cast in the classical mould. This means in brief, that the action is concentrated in time and simplified in content; not "watered down"; on the contrary, shorn of irrelevances which may be distractions. A short, critical period is taken and treated in a limited locality, and as much of the theme is crammed in, as is reasonably possible. The characters in consequence tend to be simplified and intense, their outlook and actions tightly focussed on the one conflict and the one tragic dénouement. You get it "hammer and tongs." You take it, as it were, "neat."

So much for the principle of the thing. It follows that the successful production of such a play is strenuous work for producer and actors alike. Incidentally, we would cautiously assert that much awe-ful humbug is talked about "ambitious choice of plays" by amateurs. Whilst masterpieces should be treated with respect, it is much more presumptuous of amateurs to expect to make a success of a trivial piece, than to hope to do some justice to something really great, which can inspire them to their best, and which can help them out by its own superior qualities. Shakespeare and Moliere productions are always assured some measure of success, because the material is usually such thundering good "theatre" that it would appear to need inhuman perversity to ignore or smother all its qualities. But we do not wish to infer that in this case, the L.U.D.S. hung its hopes on the reputation of this masterpiece of Restoration tragedy. The company produced by Kenneth Muir are to be warmly congratulated on their lively and convincing presentation. They did work at it, and made something of it.

Michael Groser as Antony, gave us a splendid tragic hero. His tone and enunciation were very pleasing and his handling of both soliloquy and dialogue were well balanced and varied. He acted the part with conviction and skill, and did justice to some fine blank verse. The passionate scenes of jealousy over the rivalry, real or supposed, of Cæsar and Dolabella, were warm yet well controlled, and never approached the melodramatic style by which unsympathetic treatment could easily spoil such scenes. He was fortunate in the playing of Ventidius by Tom Willets. This excellent old man, "bred i' the wars," impervious to sex-appeal or statecraft, is Antony's other self, constantly reminding both him and us of a different life from that of Cleopatra's court, of what he might have done in another sphere, of the pride and power he is sacrificing "all for Love." He loves the magnificent general whom we hardly see in Antony, and seeks to recall the spirit by which alone he himself lives. He kills himself in the end, not through

fear of shame, but because, with the passing of the inspiration of Antony's leadership, he virtually ceases to exist. Of all others he is proudly independent. For Cleopatra he has nothing but scorn and indignation.

All this was portrayed in Tom Willet's dignified performance of this very sympathetic character. His make up was good, and he made good use of gesture and facial expression. His numerous and important asides were particularly well handled; and yet, having a strong hold on the audience's interest and sympathy, he did well to balance them with silence and stillness, where he might easily have over-diverted the attention. This was good acting. Ventidius provides almost the only humour in the play. Mr. Willets made the most of it and had the audience with him.

Betty Van Gelder made a convincing Cleopatra. Her appearance suited the part and her manner was regal and imperious, though her fieriness sometimes weakened into fidgettiness. With more conscious control and less enthusiasm to emphasise, her voice might better have been fierce and incisive where it tended to be shrill. The entirely subjective (feminine) outlook of the heroine, her determination and guile got over effectively. Miss Van Gelder was good in her scene with Octavia, where Cleopatra flaunts her uncompromising passion with almost the professional pride of a courtesan against the virtue and dignity of the Roman matron, and in her later appeal to Antony. Here she was noble yet subtle, dignified yet crafty, womanly and pleading in manner, in fact hard, with the delicate master-grip of the surgeon—in fact, if we may indulge a little gentle cynicism, a woman exercising her natural skill in several of its innumerable modes.

Probably the most pleasing performance was that of Vicky Sutherland as Octavia. This is not a large role, but of prime importance in giving relief to Cleopatra's character and in explaining the nature and intensity of Antony's attachment to her. The Roman wife is introduced by Ventidius to try, by national pride, by her personal dignity and matronly virtues, to save Antony from degradation and ruin. This "miracle of virtue" may well present a cold aspect in the court of Egypt's queen. But Miss Sutherland's beautifully modulated voice and gentle manner gave the character, from the moment of her entry, warmth, power and pathos. In a colourless robe and a rather bloodless role she was a telling, vital presence. Her poise was excellent and her gestures essential, easy without being casual, graceful without false elegance. This was relished the more as she was the only one of the cast whose use and control of hands left nothing to be desired. (The men suffered noticeably from a lack of trouser pockets).

Alexas (Fred Vickers), Cleopatras' chamberlain, handyman and scrounger-in-chief, contrasts strongly with Ventidius in that he is as much if not more interested in his own position, and finally in saving his own skin, as in the service of his mistress. Fred Vickers gave a careful study of this important wretch. An older make-up we thought, would have helped him to define the character better. His intonation soon became tedious, and his emphasis was sometimes a little too ponderous. Whilst he was not as successful as Ventidius, of course a much more sympathetic character, he made the character interesting and significant.

Mervyn Moore, with an accent (some "contagion of the south," we fancy) which made our jaws ache in unnecessary sympathy, took the part of Dolabella, friend of Antony. This character is dragged in to provide a little timely jealousy and has not much individual value. Mr. Moore made a useful attempt to give an impression of active personality.

Other characters were taken by John Dickinson, Leslie Chadd, Dorothy Howitt, Stella Dainton, F. W. Sheard, Beverley Coleman, Peter Keightley, Harold Noble. Cleopatra's maids, insignificant creatures to be sure, could

nevertheless have been more vital and convincing. Their purely mechanical conduct in the last scene of death detracted from its tragic power. We did not enjoy the monotonous intonation of the priest. The declamatory style may have been "in character," but the execution of it was uncomfortable and somewhat jarring.

The staging was admirably simple, the costumes "realistic," and mostly quite effective. (We thought Alexas a little matronly for an eunuch! His costume did not help). The grouping on the stage was particularly carefully done and with very good effect.

As Professor Hamilton Thompson said, the Society has found an excellent successor to Mrs. Hamilton Thompson in their new producer, Kenneth Muir, whose claim, "What we have done was 'All for Love,'" is readily to be believed.

Selections from Purcell, played by Edward Allam during the intervals, were of course a delight in themselves as well as a suitable background for the atmosphere of the play.

LINDSEY.

REVIEWS

"The Changing Village."

THOSE who were so fortunate as to be *in statu pupillari* at the University during the years immediately following the Great War will not have forgotten the vigorous personality of F. G. Thomas. For one thing, he was that rarity which emerges only once in a generation, a President of the Union who is also an Arts man. For eleven years now he has been a member of the extra mural staff of the University College at Exeter, and it is on the basis of his experience as tutor in Devonshire that his present book has been written. He is thus able to approach his subject, "The Changing Village," with the confidence of one having authority, not only in that he really knows rural life, but that also for a series of *Discussion books* (of which new and admirable series his little volume is No. 25) he is an ideal author. He has had previous experience of debating this very topic in a series of wireless discussion talks in his own region.

Mr. Thomas's adjective "changing" is a more eloquent epitome of his book than a lengthy review. The "why" of the changes is fairly clear, but the "where" of them, *that* is not so easy of answer. The relations of urban to rural affairs, the influence of technical improvements in industry, in transport and in means to use up leisure should provoke much discussion.

As boy and man, Mr. Thomas knows too much about village life to give it an aura of romance: but behind its decadence and pettiness may there not be something of virtue? Read his brief but fascinating chapter on "contemporary ancestors." Read further his chapter on the "rural exodus" and ponder if a reconsideration of rural life is not urgent. A long chapter on "trends in rural development" provides a background to two others which give, first, two specimens of practical effort to exploit rural resources in Devonshire, and second, a more theoretical discussion of what might be done. We have arrived at the more particular subject indicated in Mr. Thomas's sub-title: "an essay in reconstruction." The problem is one of national and not local importance: but who is to tackle it, and when, and how?

Mr. Thomas is a good debater: and if we do not always agree with him, we can but admire the strength and directness of his arguments and their obvious sincerity. This is writing in the best tradition of pamphleteering, forceful argument on matters of actuality from "cabbages to kings," expressed not merely in plain English "understanded of the people," but cracking into the mind of the reader many a biting and memorable phrase.

"The English Critic."

IN the thirteen years since he went down from the University, Mr. Clay, who took English from 1922 to 1925, has put together a number of books for use in the teaching of English; for example: *The Young Writer*, *Think and Speak*, *English Exercises* (three vols., Heinemann), and others. His latest work, which has only just been published, is entitled *The English Critic: from Chaucer to Auden*.

It is obvious at a first glance, that, as the author himself avows, it is a volume for study rather than for the wiling away of a spare half-hour: but the bark is worse than the bite and no one should put off reading the book because of this preliminary intimation. In the compass of a couple of hundred pages, it provides a short and readable corpus of *loci critici*, with explanatory prefaces and notes. In scope it is comprehensive enough; there is no name in the list of critics which is not familiar; but that is by no means to say that Mr. Clay has merely presented us with a refurbishing of selections from the standard source books. He has chosen his passages, short as they are, because they have some contribution to make to the art of criticism, and not because they come from the pen of those who had adopted the profession of critic.

His introduction has the merits of brevity, clarity and sound sense: it is an excellent survey of the varied opinions as to what a critic should be. A short study on "Aristotle and the unities" forms an appendix. Fifty pages of "Questions" to be answered after pondering the text is as liberal a supply as one could want; and he who is able to answer all of them satisfactorily will have had a pretty thorough grounding in the art of criticism. The author's aim has been thereby to aid the digestion of the critics' ideas, and to prevent that bolting of them whole which cannot but detract from a proper appreciation of English literature. Mr. Clay is to be congratulated on the production of what looks like, but actually is much more than, a school-book; a text-book, if you please, but not in the dry-as-dust tradition. It is a pleasant little volume to handle, for the publishers have done their work well.

N. L. CLAY: *The English Critic*.

Heinemann, 2/6.

"Floovant."

THIS new edition of the old French chanson-de-geste *Floovant* will be very welcome to scholars, especially as the only other edition, which dates back to 1858, is not easily obtainable. Bateson has provided a very readable text, following the modern custom of keeping as close as possible to the manuscript and only correcting manifest errors. (Only one manuscript of *Floovant* is known, apart from two fragments, which are also printed here).

Though *Floovant* has waited long for its modern editor, it has not failed to interest scholars, and a considerable amount has been written about the sources of the story and the various forms in which it is found: it was known in Italy, Holland and Iceland, as well as in France. Bateson gives a very detailed and useful summary of the various views that have been held, and follows this up by giving his own theory of the origin of this chanson-de-geste: that a twelfth century author found in the historical work known as the *Gesta Dagoberti* the story of the young prince who cut off his tutor's beard while he was asleep. The poet used this for the first part of his story, and added a series of adventures in the chanson-de-geste tradition, using particularly the *Chevalerie Ogier* and *Fierabras*. The author, however, could hardly call his hero "Dagobert," as only the first adventure really belonged to him, so he called him "Floovant," a name which would indicate his connection with Clovis and yet not be too precise. (The form of the name, with its initial FL, remains rather mysterious). The Montpellier manuscript has preserved this poem in something like its original form. Such, in outline, is Bateson's account of the history of the chanson-de-geste, and it certainly appears a reasonable hypothesis.

The last section of the Introduction deals with the language of *Floovant*, and it is shown that the two scribes of the manuscript used the dialect of Lorraine, but that the language of the author himself was most probably that of the Ile-de-France. The date of the poem is shown to be probably the end of the twelfth or the beginning of the thirteenth century. Notes on the text, a comprehensive glossary, a list of proper names and a bibliography conclude the book, which is illustrated with a reproduction of a page of the manuscript.

All who value scholarship in Old French will deeply regret that Bateson did not live to fulfil the promise of this work. (A notice of the author appeared in our February issue).

B. WOLEDGE.

La Chanson de Floovant, edited by F. H. BATESON.

Loughborough, 1938.

"The Crisis and World Peace."

LEYTON RICHARDS.

CONTINUING the series of booklets designed to help Christians to clear their minds as to the fundamental nature of the present situation, the urgent issues it raises and the responsibility it lays upon us, comes Leyton Richards' contribution "The Crisis and World Peace."

"Is it peace?" asked the King of Israel, when he met Jehu driving furiously to execute vengeance; and that same question is in the mind and on the lips of everyone who reviews the world situation to-day. The purpose of this booklet is to face the issue from a Christian standpoint, to apply Christian faith to the practical politics of to-day.

Leyton Richards maintains that an affirmative answer to this question is possible if we will only look beneath the surface-facts of the situation and take account of some of the underlying and less obvious elements. And he takes the recent crisis as his example.

His conclusions are these: whether we like it or not, Man has been created for fellowship, and therefore Humanity must be treated as a unit because all men are in a common bundle of life, as members of the family of God. Following this to its logical conclusion, he pleads for the renewal or revival of the League of Nations, so that every local problem may be treated in its universal context and not as an isolated and independent situation. His second conclusion is that not only peace but also war is indivisible, and the world-wide recoil from war, therefore, should lead to an endeavour to deal with its world-wide causes. These causes, he maintains, are not impersonal forces, but the living impulses of men and women who are children of God and therefore capable of responding to a God-like approach. He is at some pains to point out the horror and futility of war, that it is more than a nightmare; it is a sin against God and Man. God's "remedy for sin" is not the bomb or the bayonet, but the Cross, and spiritual values can never be preserved by material means.

Leyton Richards lays considerable stress on the personal approach to the problem as was evidenced in the recent crisis: "The way," he says, "to bring Hitler and his people to a different mind about Jews and Bolshevism and the degeneracy of democracy is to bring them into closer and even closer association with people of another outlook—not by impersonal diatribes across a frontier, but by frank and friendly intercourse between man and man." His final conclusion is that the price of peace is sacrifice: working from this conclusion, he throws an entirely different light on the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia, in which, he maintains, there was, and is, "an element of redemptive power" similar in nature to that of Our Lord's death upon the Cross. He follows this up with the provocative suggestion that some nation might break the "fatal circle of self-righteousness by a frank confessing of its own share in the world's sin," and by renouncing power-politics. The results of such a step as Leyton Richards visualises them are somewhat Utopian, but, granted the initial step, by no means unreasonable. In pleading for a common policy to which all Christians should be able to subscribe in principle, if not in practice, the author argues so sanely and logically as to make his conclusions almost irrefutable. His style lucid and simple, his reasoning becomes abundantly clear and disturbingly truthful. "War," he says, "is not inevitable. For it is not a natural calamity beyond human control, or an automatic result of a given situation, whether political or economic. It is a sin for which the will of man is responsible, and man therefore has it in his power to renounce war by accepting the way of God's peace revealed in Jesus Christ."

"History of Elementary Education in England and Wales."

C. BIRCHENOUGH.

THIS is the third edition of a book which has for some time been recognised as a standard book on the history of education. In its pages the growth of educational services is traced from the beginning of the nineteenth century to the present day. The aim of the book is to "present an accurate and concise account in such a way that it will be useful not only to the student of education, but to the teacher, the administrator and the layman."

The method of presentation used in the first and second editions has been retained. The reader is led to look at the subject from three viewpoints. In Part I we are given a comprehensive account of the building up of the system as it is seen to-day. Part II deals with the most significant changes which have taken place in the school itself. Part III is concerned with the advance in the efficiency and status of the teacher.

The most important addition consists of three new chapters, which deal with the revolution which is taking place in education as a result of Reorganisation.

The chapter headed "Transition and Reaction" contains some interesting examples of Monitorial Practice. Arithmetic had a Scriptural cast, e.g. :—

"Our Lord showed himself to the Apostles 40 days after his passion. For how many weeks was he seen?"

A similar Biblical tone was given to the alphabet, e.g. :—

"A—is an angel who praises the Lord:
B—is for Bible, God's most holy word."

It is worthy of note that the number of graduate teachers in elementary schools has increased by nearly 11 per cent. since 1921. In 1936 there were twice as many certificated women teachers as men employed.

It will pay every student of education to read this book, which cannot be too highly commended.

University Tutorial Press Ltd.

10/6.

VERSE

Ruins.

TIME is no more where rugged stone
Lies mute upon Olympus;
Love is no more and thoughts of thee
Are one with one cold star.

She rides, the curse of many a Troy
A lustrous myth of dreaming.
With all their ideal mysteries
Who gave us carping "Logos."

The air doth recommend itself
Unto our gentle senses—
Bred in its specious aureole
Of objectivity.

Their roving germ of lofty truth
Infects the darkening blue
Beyond the refuge of our dreams,
And Venus is no more.

LINDSEY.

Alma Mater.

A Commentary.

WHEN we have delved and harrowed our fine wits
And fertilised old earth with all our wisdom,
When we have lent her crutches with poor chivalry,
And made her last apologies—our excuses,
When we have left the lively, joyous rot
Of our dull, dead-alive cerebella,
Inadequate presumptuosities,
Deep—"our duties o'er"—in the fallow acre....

The sun shall quicken and the storm shall sow,
The rain seep through and work its mysteries,
And earth provide a verdant epitaph.

LINDSEY,

The Tarn.

ACROSS the high moor sweeps the wind,
 And the tough grass bends to its passing :
 The sheep are quiet there.
 With their strong wings beating the air,
 The curlews are shrieking above,
 A desolate cry.
 Below in the valley the farms
 Lie sheltered, and from their warm fires
 Drifts the smoke.
 But up on the bare, lonely heights
 A stretch of still water, so cold,
 Lies the Tarn.

M.A.

The Passing of the Storm.

HUSHED is the thunder's voice at last,
 As in the dim and fading light,
 A peace, serene and calm, awaits
 The falling curtain of the night.

The storm is spent: gone is the wind
 That swept so madly through the day,
 Yet in its wake the gale has left
 Its victims, like a bird of prey.

With silken brush, the evening paints
 Her misty film across the sky,
 The countryside is still: there reigns
 The semblance of Eternity.

J.S.S.

Retrospect and Prospect.

LIFE, full of joy, and leaping high with glee,
 Look back, and as your source of all you'll see
 Death, whose lustful mouth has fed in turn,
 On all before it. Men who skywards yearn
 Are but as ghouls that feed upon the past,
 Till they in turn are fed upon at last.

H.G.

Firelight.

ALONE in the dark,
 In the dark am I,
 In a shadowy room
 Where the bright flames die,
 And their flickering shadows
 Dim and grey
 On the fire-gold ceiling
 Dance away.
 Red coals sink with a whispering fall,
 And the up-blown sparks
 Show black on the wall.
 I sit and gaze in the ingle-nook,
 Half-enchanted, forgetting my book,
 As the embers crusted with silver ash
 Crumble in flakes, and slipping, crash,
 And a tongue of flame
 Leaping gold and blue,
 Like a snake writhes upwards,
 And fades from view—
 Dwindling low to a glowing spark,
 And dying, leaves me alone in the dark.

"IDES."

To the Spanish Dead.

R OSES are strewn, and yet no conq'ring band,
Comes tramping, tramping, tramping up the road,
Instead they lie in some rich, fertile land,
Three foot of earth, no pack, is now their load.
No more they'll fight against that evil thing,
That threatens all we've held and still hold dear;
Yet, when the winds of time next August bring,
Will we forget who held their duty clear?
NEVER! as long as hand can rifle hold,
And voices shout, and men fight hard and brave,
Shall we forget those warriors so bold,
Who in their tortured Spain have found a grave.

H.G.

Orchids.

O N the willow parapet they lean
Hotly with eager burning eyes,
To see some furious battle in the grass,
Where warriors in mail contest a pass,
And Death skulks in the broken stems of green,
Beneath the blue aloofness of the sky.

Sadistic, overfed, and so polite,
They laugh and whisper, very much at home,
And preen their parted petals with an air,
Remote and royal—and corruptly fair.
As those who watched some doomed barbarian fight,
With thumbs downturned, so long ago in Rome.

H.G.

Troops bound for Singapore.

M UST we always watch the pale green sea
Hopelessly,
And know no creatures but the flying fish
Scattering
Before the killer shark? Will the ship never sway
Into some quiet bay
Where we may shade our tired eyes with our hands
And rest them by looking upon the land.

And these hot, endless nights made bright as noon
By the glowing moon
Hanging full—ah, will they never end.
And God send
Dawn and darkness and twilight once again
And rain.

We are so tired of this sea like a plain of oil
And the toil
Of the rolling ship with her sickening sideways lurch,
Tired of our search
For something cool and dark as the mountain streams
Of home, that we see in our dreams.

"IDES."

A "COMFY" seat; a football throng;
A two-hours' treat if you smoke TOM LONG.

LEEDS UNIVERSITY

Old Students' Association.

Notes from Headquarters.

WE should like to tender our thanks to the Vice-Chancellor and to the Registrar for the invitation to representatives of the Old Students' Association to be present on the memorable occasion of the installation of the Duke of Devonshire as Chancellor of the University. It was an impressive day and we greatly appreciated the opportunity given to us to take a share in it. Such a gesture of friendliness does much to make Old Students feel that we are indeed "members" of the University.

The news of the death of Professor Smithells will be a cause for deep regret to all Old Students who had the privilege of knowing him. He was to the student mind—the ideal professor—tall, handsome, distinguished in bearing, charming in personality, his outstanding ability as a scientist equalled by his inspiring gift as a teacher. By the scientific world he was honoured—by his students he was esteemed and beloved. We are proud of his long association with the University and richer for having known him. As a Vice-President of the Association Professor Smithells for many years after his retirement continued to show his interest in the welfare of former Leeds students and he and Mrs. Smithells have attended many of our re-unions in London. We extend to Mrs. Smithells the sincere sympathy of all Old Students of the University in her great loss.

Summer Meeting.

The date fixed for the Summer function is *Saturday, June 17th*. Mr. and Mrs. Grist have most kindly invited members and their friends to visit Austwick. We shall arrange parties in private cars and if necessary a motor coach will be hired. There are many enchanting walks in this delightful neighbourhood—we are assured of an excellent tea and of pleasant company, and if the weather should prove unkind the village hall can be commandeered and no doubt we shall devise our own amusements. There is the added attraction of the visit being prolonged into a week-end for those people fortunate enough to be able to stay overnight, as accommodation can be obtained in the village. The next issue of *The Gryphon* will contain details of the final arrangements, but in the meantime please keep June 17th free.

D. G. TUNBRIDGE, }
A. E. FERGUSON, } *Hon. Secretaries.*

WEST RIDING LETTER.

Owing to illness Miss Blackburn was unable to give us her talk on America on January 23rd, so we played pencil and paper games that evening instead, and, in spite of being still far from well, Miss Blackburn entertained a large crowd of us on February 13th with a most amusing and enlightening talk. We hope that she will very soon be completely recovered.

The University Refugee Committee is organising a concert on Monday, March 6th, in aid of Central European refugees. The artistes are Mr. Kolni-Balozky ('cellist), Miss Davies (vocalist) and Mr. Edward Allam (pianist). It has been decided to make up a party to go to this instead of having a charade evening as previously announced. Tickets may be obtained through Archibald Ramsden's, or from the Refugee Relief Secretary, The University, Leeds, 2.

The programme for the rest of the term is as follows:—

March 6th—Refugee Concert in the Great Hall—8.0 p.m.

March 13th—Theatre night.

March 20th—Charade evening.

Notices about the Theatre night will have been received before this *Gryphon* is in print.

KATHLEEN M. MATTINSON,

Department of Botany,

The University, Leeds, 2.

LONDON LETTER.

On Saturday, 11th February, about 18 of us had a most enjoyable afternoon and evening together. At the Science Museum, South Kensington, we were joined by Mr. E. Kilburn Scott, who very kindly offered to show us round and to point out anything connected with Leeds and Yorkshire. He told us many interesting anecdotes concerning Matthew Murray, who made the first locomotive in 1810, 17 years before Stevenson built the "Rocket." Other great men connected with Leeds were Le Prince, who took the first motion pictures with a single lens camera about 1890 in the gardens of Whitley Grange and from Leeds Bridge, and John Smeaton, who designed a boring machine for the Carron Ironworks about 1770.

After tea in the Victoria and Albert Museum we visited Empress Hall, Earls Court, for the Gala Night Performance in aid of Princess Beatrice Hospital. The first item was a talented display of figure skating and this was followed by the inter-Varsity ice hockey match between Oxford and Cambridge Universities. Exhibition skating and speed racing between the Aldwych and Southampton clubs completed the programme.

The next event that has been arranged is the Provincial Universities Ball, which is being held at the Westminster Palace Rooms on Friday, 24th March. Graduates from all the provincial Universities will be present and college yells are usually a prominent feature of the evening. New and interesting novelty dances are well to the fore and we can promise you a really enjoyable time.

If you have not already received a circular, please write to the secretary for particulars.

C. H. R. ELSTON,

55, Station Road,

Hounslow, Middlesex.

EAST MIDLANDS LETTER.

Hon. Secretary: Miss F. R. SHAW,

160, Upper New Walk,

Leicester.

There is, at the moment, no news to relate, but, by the time this is published, the Committee will have met and arrangements will be in hand for a branch meeting before Easter. We get the same faithful followers at our meetings and we should be very happy to welcome new faces. (Please do not misunderstand, we are not tired of the old ones!).

HULL AND EAST RIDING LETTER.

On Saturday, February 11th, we held our dinner at Powolny's Restaurant, Hull, and the members who were able to be present enjoyed an excellent dinner, with Mr. Charlesworth in the chair, and informal dancing and general discussion of plans for the season afterwards. The response to the dinner was such that it was decided to carry on the Branch.

Our Treasurer, Mr. E. C. FROW, 227, PARK AVENUE, HULL, will take over the duties of the Secretary also, and members are asked to note the change.

The suggestions for the Summer season are as follows:—a visit to York, under the guidance of Mr. Scruton, in May; a joint day with the Hull Geographical Society, by the kind invitation of Mr. A. Charlesworth, in June; and a visit to the open air theatre at Scarborough, in the late Summer. Detailed notices will be sent to all members and it is hoped that the response will justify the decision which has been taken.

H. G. WEETMAN.

[Will members kindly take particular note of the new Secretary's name and address.—ED.].

BIRMINGHAM LETTER.

154, Springfield Road,
Birmingham, 14.

The Post-Xmas Party was held at the above address on January 28th, 23 members being present. We were pleased to welcome several new members to the Branch and also Mr. P. E. Heafford, who came over from Oxford to be with the Branch on this occasion. High spirits prevailed during most of the evening. The "high spot" was provided by a competition for the ladies, who, sitting in close proximity to one another, attempted to re-arrange a newspaper in its correct order and then find a certain (small) item of news! Instead of a Spelling Bee a "Tongue Twisting Bee" was held, and it vouched for the sobriety of the company that such phrases as "A school coal scuttle—a scuttle of school coal" were uttered three times by quite a large number of the entrants. The evening was voted by all to be a huge success.

We hoped to arrange a visit to Coventry Hippodrome on either March 11th or March 25th, and details of this meeting will be circulated in due course. We hope that as many as possible from the Coventry district will turn up for this meeting.

JOHN LAMBERT, *Hon. Secretary.*

MERSEYSIDE LETTER.

55, Prince Alfred Road,
Liverpool, 15.
Tel. : Wavertree 823.

The Party on February 4th was the biggest and brightest in our history, there being 26 people present at the home of Professor and Mrs. Rosenhead, and we are for ever indebted to them for giving us such a happy time. Eight earnest souls started off to play Bridge, but the din of the rest of us in an adjoining room soon made them down tools and for the rest of the evening we played silly games, ate beautiful things and all talked at once, as is our wont. The high light, at any rate for the Secretary, being the presentation to her of a fine etching of Leeds University from the members of our Branch. This was inscribed with anything but due solemnity by the President and autographed by those present in their best writing and, though she cannot see why they should have been so generous, as she isn't doing anything so momentous as retiring or getting married again, she is deeply grateful to them all.

In a sober interval we managed to arrange the next two fixtures, which are first a visit to the Royal Court Theatre on Saturday, March 11th, at 7-30, to see "Bobby Get Your Gun," with Bobby Howes, and secondly, a Dinner-Dance at the State Restaurant on Friday, March 31st, at 7-30 p.m. Members will be duly circularised, but anyone reading this who has not received notice has but to write or 'phone and we'll let him come.

Finally, two personal notes. First, congratulations to Dr. Dorothy Knowles on winning the Armstrong Cup at the Liverpool University Fencing Club's Tournament on February 11th, and second, a welcome to a newcomer to our Branch—Miss Marjorie Cottam, who has a teaching post in Liverpool.

ETHEL M. WORMALD.

News of Interest to Old Students.

Items intended for this section of *The Gryphon* should now be addressed to F. BECKWITH, O.S.A. Editor, The Leeds Library, 18, Commercial Street, Leeds, 1.

BATESON.—The late F. H. Bateson's *Floovant* is reviewed elsewhere in this issue, as promised last month.

BIGGART.—A little book by Rev. Frank Biggart, C.R. (Warden of the Hostel of the Resurrection, Springfield Mount), has just been published by the Centenary Press at half-a-crown; it is an examination of the Lord's Prayer, entitled *Pater Noster*.

CLAY.—A new volume by N. L. Clay (English, 1922-25) is reviewed elsewhere in these pages.

JONES.—Messrs. Pitman announce a new book by Professor J. H. Jones, entitled "The Coal Industry," a comprehensive work of 300 pages, costing about 15/-.

KIERNAN.—R. H. Kiernan's latest volume of biography is "Baden-Powell," to be published in the month of April by Harrap at 3/6. This account of Lord Baden-Powell is written with the sanction of its famous subject, and is intended for Scouts, Guides, Rangers and Rover Scouts. Messrs. Harrap announce that over 22,000 copies of Mr. Kiernan's *Lawrence of Arabia* have been sold.

PICKLES.—Lawrence Pickles (Arts, 1934-37, and of Wycliffe Hall, Oxford) was ordained in Manchester Cathedral, to the Curacy of the parish of Littleborough, Lancs., by the Bishop of Manchester, on December 18th, 1938. Present address: 18, Halifax Road, Littleborough, Lancs.

SEWELL.—The following book by Arthur Sewell was published in January at the Oxford University Press: "A Study in Milton's Christian Doctrine." (7/6).

A review will be found in *The Times Literary Supplement* of February 18th.

SMITH.—A pamphlet on the "Photography of Manuscripts" was issued recently by Dr. A. H. Smith, being an extract from "London Medieval Studies" (of which he is joint editor), vol. 1, part 2. The new journal is published from University College, London.

STONE.—Dr. Julius Stone, Lecturer in Law, will shortly leave the University to take up a post as Professor of Law at Auckland University College, New Zealand. Although he is not a Leeds graduate, Dr. Stone is a Leeds man by birth, and he married a graduate of this University (Miss Liebermann, Science, 1924-27) in 1934. The best wishes of the Association go with Dr. and Mrs. Stone.

STOTT.—The appointment of Leslie Stott, Deputy Clerk and Solicitor to the Shipley Urban Council, as Clerk to the Haltemprice Urban Council, near Hull, was announced recently. Mr. Stott was educated at Rastrick Grammar School and the University.

SYMONDS.—The S.P.C.K. announce a new volume, published for the Church Historical Society, entitled "The Church Universal and the See of Rome," which is a study of the relations between the episcopate and the papacy up to the schism between East and West. This is by Father Symonds, and is a volume of 280 pages, costing 12/6.

THOMAS.—A review of F. G. Thomas's book, mentioned in last month's "News," appears on another page.

WHEATCROFT.—A new volume in the *Oxford Engineering Science series*, by Professor Wheatcroft, is announced under the title of "Gaseous Electrical Conductors." This will cost 21/-.

MARRIAGES.

BRAMLEY—LOCKWOOD.—T. Allan Bramley to Mildred M. Lockwood (Arts, 1932-35), at St. George's Church, Wakefield, on Dec., 24th, 1938. Address: 43, Cotteswold Rd., Gloucester.

TRIFFITT—HUNTER.—Leslie Arnold Triffitt (Physics, 1931-34) to Lizzie Hunter (Geography, 1931-34), at the Greaves Methodist Church, Lancaster, on February 4th 1939.

Address: 16 Barton Road, Lancaster.

DEATH.

SMITHELLS.—It is with deep regret that we have to announce the death, on February 8th, of Emeritus Professor Smithells at the age of 78. By birth Arthur Smithells was a Lancashire man (he was born at Bury in 1860), but his scientific training was taken under Kelvin and Ferguson, at Glasgow, before he went to the Owens College, Manchester, where Roscoe had given the chemical laboratories a more than national reputation. At this latter place, such was his promise, he was elected Dalton Chemical Scholar. His first degree of B.Sc. was actually taken in the University of London, but he went to Munich and Heidelberg for further training and returned after no long interval to Manchester, there to take up a post as assistant lecturer at the College. Shortly afterwards, at the early age of 25, he was appointed Professor of Chemistry at the new Yorkshire College in Leeds (1885), a position he held unbrokenly, through the change from College to University, until 1923. How widely his Department has expanded may be seen in the magnificent building now facing Woodhouse Lane, and in this expansion he played an almost regal part. But other Departments also, as the Leather and Fuel Departments, where applied chemistry forms an integral part of the curriculum, owe to him an incalculable debt, and in wider spheres of education also the part he played was outstanding. His achievements in chemical research secured him the coveted honour of a Fellowship of the Royal Society in 1901, and in June, 1918, after a long period of service to his country as Chemical Adviser (Anti-Gas training), he was awarded the honour of C.M.G. Other tributes to his eminence were, for example, his election to the Presidency of the Institute of Chemistry from 1927 to 1930, his Vice-Presidency of the Royal Society in 1916, and his nomination as first President of the Society of Chemists and Colourists, while other numerous offices of distinction he held only bear additional witness to the esteem in which his name was held throughout the land.

After he left the University he became Director of the Salters' Institute of Industrial Chemistry, and this post he held for 14 years, until 1937. While he was still at Leeds, a tall, slim volume of essays by him was published by the Oxford University Press in 1922, with the title "From a Modern University": it comprises seven chapters on "some aims and aspirations of science," a sub-title which indicates but little of their real charm and readability. He also published numerous articles in *Nature* and other learned periodicals, and wrote contributions for the new volumes of the *D.N.B.* and *Encyclopaedia Britannica*. His departure from Leeds was not allowed to pass without a fitting tribute to his work at the University. Besides the conferment upon him of an honorary degree of Doctor of Science, the University raised a testimonial fund amounting to nearly £2,500, the residue of which sum, after due allowance has been made for the painting of his portrait by Luke Fildes, was devoted to the establishment of a University scholarship bearing his name. The University of Manchester added its tribute later, in 1930, when, in felicitous words, Professor Alexander introduced him as "a distinguished and too fortunate scientist."

It is hardly for me to say anything either of the role he played in the University's destinies or of his personal characteristics, for I was but a junior library assistant when he left Leeds; stories of him did survive in the University in one quarter or another, and he has left behind a number of friends in Leeds who venerate his memory. But the brief impression retained by a casual observer like myself is of a tall and handsome figure, well-fitted by nature for the prominent parts he had to play; a natural aristocrat, I should have said, giving the impression of a diplomat at work (as no doubt he was) on business of the first rank of importance both for the local claims of Leeds and the universal claims of his chosen realms of science.

PUZZLE CORNER.

- (1). After whom is the Hastings graduate scholarship named?
- (2). In what year was an honorary degree given to an Editor of *The Times Literary Supplement*? Who was he, and what was the degree?
- (3). On what date was the University's war-memorial unveiled? What is its form, and who was the artist whose work it is? And where is it situated?

"The Faith that Abides."

By F. P. HARTON, B.D.

WITHIN a small compass and with succinct simplicity are discussed the fundamental truths of Christianity, not for those who seek a meticulous and detailed metaphysical demonstration for Christian dogmatics, for that is not attempted, but for those who desire a deeper insight into the balance and interdependence of the whole body of teaching. Besides the Incarnation, the Atonement and the Church, the author sets out with renewed challenge the old verities of the Church on the problems of creation and of evil, in such a way that conviction and faith are stimulated rather by the understanding than by the critical spirit. Primarily a book for Lent, it will be found suitable for general reading.

Those who know this author by the "Elements of the Spiritual Life," or by "Life in Christ," will appreciate this book; those to whom he is unknown are recommended to make this book their introduction.

Published by the Church Literature Association.

Price 1/-.

ATHLETIC NOTES

SINCE the last issue of *The Gryphon* the ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB has played two Inter-Varsity matches, losing 2—0 to Manchester and defeating Durham 4—2. In order to retain the Christie, which they won last year, they must now defeat Liverpool, at Liverpool on March 1st. Also, towards the end of term the U.A.U. semi-final is to be played away, against either Loughborough or Sheffield. Leeds is this year hoping to improve on last year's record, when they were defeated by Sheffield in the U.A.U. semi-final.

THE MEN'S SWIMMING CLUB.—Two University matches have been played this term against Sheffield and Manchester. They easily defeated Sheffield, 7—2, but lost to Manchester, the Christie holders, by 2 goals to 4. Leeds, however, played quite well and were a trifle unlucky to lose, defensive lapses accounting for two undeserved goals by Manchester. Klein is playing very well at centre-forward.

RUGBY FOOTBALL CLUB.—Although most of its matches have been lost this term, most of them have been by narrow margins and, considering that throughout the season, from time to time, some of their best players have been injured, the team has done as well as could be expected. Nottingham University were easily defeated by 22—8, and the side lost, 17—3, to Manchester University. This game was, however, quite even until 10 minutes from the end, when their opponents drew ahead, probably due to lack of training by the Leeds people. Calvert is playing well at scrum half in the place of the injured Charles.

MEN'S HOCKEY CLUB.—The 1st XI is at present handicapped by the fact that Fitton and Warin are unable to play on Wednesdays owing to the very close proximity of their final examinations. Nevertheless, with capable reserves in Sykes and Otter, Durham were held to a draw (2—2) at Weetwood. The team has also done well in beating Doncaster, Thirsk and St. Peter's School on Saturdays and only losing to York by the odd goal in five. In general, the season has been enjoyable and a more successful one for the club than last year.

CROSS COUNTRY CLUB.—After a successful first term, in which the first team won every match, including the Christie Cup, the club met its first defeat against Sheffield. The first team since then has gained victories over all other clubs in spite of some absentees due to illness. Against Manchester the first team finished with five men up, as it did against Nottingham. This form is very encouraging for the U.A.U. and great things are hoped for as the first team is again at full strength.

Aaron and Ellis must be congratulated on being selected to represent the U.A.U. in a match against the R.A.F. Aaron ran exceedingly well and finished first, thus beating the best runners in University Cross Country Clubs.

NETBALL CLUB.—The club has this past month played seven matches, having won four and lost three of these. They easily defeated Sheffield and Birmingham Universities and were unlucky to lose by one goal, 16 to 15, against Manchester. Miss Plows, a first year student, is outstanding and was selected for the W.I.V.A.B. team.

WOMEN'S FENCING.—Club has played three matches this term, two of which have been Inter-Varsity matches. The victories were against Sheffield and Liverpool Universities, whilst the defeat was against the Sheffield Ladies. Miss Roberts, the captain, is the outstanding fencer.

BOAT CLUB.—The club is just emerging from the state of flux which usually obtains at this period of the session. The effects of examinations, synovitis, marriage and influenza have played havoc with the captain's carefully arranged crews, and under the circumstances great credit is due to the Third and Fourth crews for inflicting respectively a two lengths and a length and a half defeat on their Manchester University counterparts at Manchester.

The First VIII continues its training for the U.A.U., and the First IV, which has just re-appeared on the water, shows great promise. At present there are two Senior crews and three Maidens in a condition approaching racing fitness, whilst there are about five other Maiden crews which, if they train together with any seriousness, should be up to Regatta standard by the Summer. The Head of the Ouse, York Regatta and Durham Regatta should see a phenomenal Leeds entry.

The Boat Club Tie should be available in a few weeks' time and past and present subscribing members will be eligible to wear it. The question of subscriptions has become rather vexed of late, and it should be understood that the subscription is entirely voluntary; only subscribing members, however, are entitled to row in Regattas, and these events are probably the most interesting in which Boat Club crews participate.—P. A. H. RIVETT, *Hon. Secretary, L.U.B.C.*

O.T.C.—The good work initiated at the last Summer camp at Aldershot has been well carried on this session. Keeness has been shown by All Ranks. Parades have been held for N.C.Os., Machine Gunners and Recruits and the good attendances prove that most men are anxious to learn the new organisation and to familiarise themselves with the more recent weapons such as the Bren gun and the A.T. rifle. Lectures for N.C.Os. are run under the able if somewhat picturesque tutelage of Mr. Brown, who passes on the benefits of the special course which he attended at Dover during the Christmas vacation.

The standard of drill should be high at this year's camp as much time was spent in preparation for two important parades, i.e., the Guard on Armistice Day and the Guard of Honour provided at the Installation of the new Chancellor on Tuesday, January 17th. Press and other opinions as to the general turn-out and efficiency will leave no doubt in the minds of the 50 Cadets concerned that the time they spent at parades beforehand was time well spent. The Guard was featured in several news reels.

In view of the greatly increased numbers it is pleasing to see that the efficiency of the Contingent is not diminishing. The last Certificate Examinations gave satisfactory results and we are sending more and more men for Commissions. We are now considerably over strength and a number of applications received at the inception of the National Service campaign have been temporarily placed on a waiting list. It is expected that this question of strength will soon be settled, for an Ordnance Unit is being formed. This should absorb the Engineers and others mechanically inclined, thus leaving room for other men in Infantry and Machine Guns. There is little doubt that the new Unit will soon reach its full complement of 50, bringing the total strength of the Contingent to 180.

The Annual Dinner was held at the Griffin Hotel on Tuesday, January 31st. Over 100 were present and we were happy to have with us the Vice-Chancellor, Colonel Macdougall of the War Office and Major-General Mackesy of the 49th (W.R.) Division.

In the near future we hope to entertain a team from Devonshire Hall for an "all-in" match similar to the ones held last year. Those interested should watch the Notice Board.

The Miniature Range will be open for practice every day until Strensall Camp, which will be held on April 19th—24th. Summer camp will be at Scarborough, July 4th—18th.

GEORGE J. DAVIES, C.S.M.

THE RIFLE CLUB.—The Rifle Club have shot four out of the eight inter-'Varsity matches recently, winning three out of the four, beating Nottingham, Sheffield and Liverpool but after a series of misfortunes losing to Manchester.

Given ordinary luck the team is capable of great things and should win the Northern Universities Championship.—H. W. N. AMBLER, *Hon. Secretary*.

WOMEN'S SWIMMING CLUB.—The club are hoping for more successful results this term in their inter-'Varsity matches against Sheffield, Liverpool and Glasgow, as a result of harder training and much greater enthusiasm amongst the Freshers. The team has made much progress since last term, but there is still room for much harder training. All members are urged to see that they do their utmost to maintain the high record of the club.

Principles of Education.

○ N. Monday afternoons at five past four
 Full heavily we climb the Arts wing stair
 E'en to the second landing, well aware
 Of rebel passions conquered. What a bore,
 When one's whole being's yearning for the Lab.
 (Or for a cup of tea in J.C.R.)
 That Edu. lec. should prove the only bar
 To these pursuits! But wily students grab
 From every three, two Mondays for their own.
 (The Edu. Staff now call, you may have heard,
 Not all the names each week, but just a third—
 This labour-saving scheme has quickly grown!).

To cut a lec.'s iniquitous, but them this revelation
 Shows that we've learned some principles—yes, those of Education!

CONNOR.

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Saturdays 1 p.m.

HOSTEL NOTES

LYDDON HALL.—This term has as usual begun with its epidemic of coughs and colds. Most people have fallen victims to the common cold and nearly everyone has an attractive array of gargles, inhalants and cough mixtures on her dressing-table. The Warden has not escaped 'flu, and we hope that she and all our other "sufferers" will finish the term more happily than they began it.

In spite of colds we did manage to enjoy our Appeal Effort on February 4th. We tried the experiment of dispensing with side-shows altogether, and using the Hall and the Common Room for dancing; and although the numbers were not as large as last year, those who came enjoyed themselves.

The Freshers gave us their Social on February 9th. Unfortunately Miss Bourne could not be there, but we had a very jolly evening, and we hope that we did not disturb her by our rather hearty appreciation of "The Man in the Bowler Hat." The Freshers are to be congratulated both on the standard of their acting and on their excellent dressing of their male characters—Lyddon is not used to seeing such portly gentlemen in tails!

Our next frivolity will be the Staff-at-Home on February 21st, after which the term will probably be over before we realize it.

Before the term is over, however, please, Mr. Editor, may we assure you that Lyddon tables have been re-polished and *not* replenished (although we do have food thereon as well).—M.G.B.

WEETWOOD HALL.—The chief event of the Spring term is the social given by the Freshers for the benefit of the Seniors: there is evidence of deep-laid plans for our entertainment—Freshers have a conspiratorial air and are for ever holding meetings, the tumult of which is suddenly stilled upon the approach of a Senior. With such preparations we are assured of an enjoyable evening and hope that the standard will compare favourably with that of previous years.

Feeling that we in hostel tend to allow our minds to run in grooves, we have invited specialists in various subjects to speak to us on Sunday afternoons. The talks by Professor Spaul and Professor James were greatly appreciated, and also the discussions which followed. We are looking forward to entertaining Dr. Adamson soon, and Professor Hamilton Thompson, who will read to us. We hope that this innovation, as it were, will become a habit.

There was a pleasant surprise on St. Valentine's Day, when we found a valentine for everybody on the Notice Board—some were extremely apt and we congratulate the anonymous author.

—B.C.

HOSTEL OF THE RESURRECTION.—Christmas seems a long time past, but two events are still sufficiently fresh in memory to be worthy of especial note.

Carol Night this year was as great a success as ever. The choir excelled themselves, giving both at York Minster the previous night, and in Hostel, as delightful a selection of carols as one could wish to hear. Our congratulations and thanks must go to Roper and his Staircase S(w)ingers for so enjoyable and polished a performance. Fortune smiled on us this year and, largely owing to the absence of fog and rain, we were able to entertain as many, if not more, guests than usual. There was, however, one notable absentee: stricken with an untimely attack of laryngitis, the steward was unable to fill the Refectory with his genial personality, as is his wont, and was forced to direct operations from his office. We understand that this was not part of his plan for relieving the congestion at tea.

Our other Christmas festivities went with the usual swing and our hard-working choir are once more to be congratulated on their very original rendering of "Make we Joy—now—in this Feast"—somewhat revised version. Christmas presents, selected for the improvement of the Great, had a distinct horticultural and even pastoral tendency this year. They have as yet borne no fruit, but we are confident that an improvement in the weather will see an increased activity among the gardening staff. Indeed, we already have it, albeit on somewhat unreliable authority, that the Warden spends many a long hour reading "Quick results in your Garden," and has been heard singing "The Flowers that Bloom in the Spring" on several occasions. We have our suspicions, however, that these reports may be a trifle inaccurate. A very pleasant innovation this year was an after-dinner recital of selected and requested carols, and our thanks are once again due to this hard-worked choir.

As a result of recent Union elections, we find ourselves with six members on the Men's Representative Council, of which body Munro and Ross are to be congratulated on being elected President and Secretary respectively; our congratulations also to Rushton on being elected Hostel representative on the Union Committee for next Session. A happy Easter.—A.H.C.

SOCIETY NOTES

S.C.M.—This term has seen the continuation of our Study and Prayer life in the University itself and in Hostel branches. Our venue for mid-day prayers has been changed to Emmanuel Church, a change which has brought a greater consciousness of the meaning of prayer.

We have had two very successful meetings with the Jewish Students' Association, in which we have each been trying to understand more of the others' faith. Papers were given by a Jew and a Christian respectively. It is our hope that this course may continue next year.

A closed discussion was held on January 24th, led by Professor Löwe, of Manchester, on "The Crisis in the University," at which several members of the Academic Staff were present.

Before these notes are published we shall be holding our Federation Week. The S.C.M. is aiming to raise £2,200 for the Work of the World Student Christian Federation. Part of the money will be given to the I.S.S. and donations made for the work among overseas students in England. We are hoping to make at least £25 in Leeds in various ways. Sunday, February 19th is the Universal Day of Prayer for Students, when the Rev. F. C. Maxwell, an Old Student of Leeds and S.C.M. Industrial Secretary, will preach at Emmanuel on the World Student Federation. Our big meeting of the year will be held on Tuesday, February 21st, where we are hoping to have a delegate from the Madras Conference, in addition to Robin Woods, our Missionary Secretary, who was also there.

The Student Industrial Committee, which was formed last term under the auspices of S.C.M., has continued this term with meetings, including a works visit.

Our Inter-Collegiate Secretary, Dennis Moore, has been granted a room in 7, Beech Grove Terrace, where he will be very glad to see any S.C.M. members who like to call on him.

To remind S.C.M. members—the A.G.M. will be held on Tuesday, March 7th.

—DOROTHY LEVITT, *Assistant Secretary*.

EDUCATION SOCIETY.—The Education Society has had several meetings of interest to all Education students, but has suffered from an apathy, especially among the Fourth Year students. Last term the Society was addressed by Mr. Guest, Director of Education for Leeds, and by Mr. C. Smith, a member of the Leicester Arts and Crafts School. The term closed with a Christmas party, which was not well attended, but which was nevertheless enjoyable. This term two meetings have been arranged. Mr. Wilson should have given a lantern lecture to the Society on January 24th, but he was unable to come. On February 14th two Probation Officers spoke on "Juvenile Crime: its Causes and Cures," and it was once more noticeable that the interests of R.S.Ts. in Education seem to end with their formal instruction. The Society has co-operated with the Education Committee of the N.U.S. throughout the whole year, despite the recurring obstacle of apathy. We appeal to all R.S.Ts. to attend the A.G.M. on March 13th and to show an interest in their own Society.—NORMAN B. BELSHAW, *Hon. Secretary*.

ECONOMICS SOCIETY.—It was unfortunate that the first meeting this term had to be postponed owing to the installation of the Chancellor, for the attendance at the meeting, when it was held, did not do justice to Professor Hicks' lecture entitled "Can the Banks control the activity of Industry." Had it not been for Mr. Dickinson, ably seconded by Mr. Metcalf, the speaker would have been left in somewhat Delphic isolation at question-time. The lecture by Miss I. M. Mockett was a new venture by the Society, which has not had a lady speaker at least within the memory of the present members. This meeting also did not get the support it deserved, but that might be due to the fact that influenza knows no law.

The visit to Firth-Vickers at Sheffield was a great success, an enjoyable journey, an interesting visit and a good tea all for a shilling. We feel we are entitled to do a little trumpeting over this feat of Society Finance. The Yorkshire Copper Works' visit struck rather too topical a note as they are working under the re-armament boom, but their tea surpassed all previous efforts. An economist always appreciates his tea.

We would like to ask all members of the Economics Department to support the Refugee Fund. Collectors for it are Miss Rivers, Miss Gelder, Mr. Gaskell and Mr. Dewhirst.

The Society was represented at the Inter-Commerce Association Conference at Birmingham, from February 8—11, by W. J. Prichard and G. L. Phillips. At two meetings topics of general economic interest were discussed and at the third affiliation to the N.U.S. The Leeds delegates were strongly in favour of this, but the motion was defeated.—A.P.

THE CONSERVATIVE SOCIETY.—A retrospect of 1937-38 shows we have made definite, if slow, progress, but complacency with *faits accomplis* must be avoided. To-day, it is to the younger and more virile generation of serious-minded, plain-speaking Conservatives that the world turns. Nowhere has their alertness been more in evidence than at the Student Conferences.

On Monday, November 7th, two Leeds delegates attended the Annual Meeting of the F.U.C.U.A., held in the Board Room of Palace Chambers, Westminster, where, after two hours of heated discussions, tea with Ronald Tree, Esq., M.P., came as a refreshing interlude.

That same vigorous spirit was in the forefront at the Annual Conference, in Caxton Hall, Westminster, from January 4—6, inclusive. After a Park Lane reception, business in real earnest followed. The topics discussed were many and varied, Agriculture, A.R.P., Old Age Pensions, Colonies and Citizenship Training featured. The latter motion was carried by 9 votes to 6, on the proposition of the Leeds representative. The focal point, however, was a lengthy and stormy debate on Foreign Affairs, where even the softening influence of women could not prevent a verdict of 14-10 against.

In conclusion, whether in disagreement or otherwise with the Munich "Peace," at least we were honourable enough to form our opinions in September last and adhere to them. How unlike the unstable populace who, in a moment of ecstatic joy, thanked the Premier (more, we believe, for their self-preservation than the avoidance of war), but who, after *locus par inter alia*, declaimed his action!

IRENE M. W. JOHNSON, *Hon. Secretary*.

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—The annual social, held in the Great Hall on January 13th, did not meet with its usual success, the numbers being down considerably on last year. However, owing to the proximity of the Union Ball, the event cannot be regarded as an entire failure, but only as a monetary loss.

The lectures this term have only been moderately attended in relation to the number of members, but a great improvement can be recorded in the popularity of the "Works" visits, the visit to Silkstone Pit being attended by 16 students.

The Rambles Committee are organising a 'bus ramble and should this meet with success, at least one more ramble of this type will be run during the Summer term.

The Annual General Meeting is to be held on March 9th, and all students who are interested in the Society should endeavour to be present.—A. NEVILLE BARKER, *Hon. Secretary*.

DRAMATIC SOCIETY.—During the first three weeks of this term the Society was preparing for the annual production, so that ordinary readings were cancelled. The play this year was Dryden's "All For Love," and was given on January 26th and 27th, under our own producer, Mr. Kenneth Muir. An account of the production appears in this issue.

On the 31st of January we read "For the Love of Mike" at Weetwood Hall. Unfortunately there was not a large attendance at the meeting clashed with other activities, but the play was certainly enjoyed. Occasionally the readers did not pick up their cues quickly enough, so that the dialogue in places was slow, but where the pace was maintained the reading was good. Mr. Keightley as the irresponsible young aristocrat was especially noteworthy in the keeping up of the speed, while among the women Miss Crow, by her lively presentation of a young Society widow, read extremely well. Finally, we should like to thank the Warden and Students of Weetwood for their hospitality and their willing assistance with properties.—H.G.B.

Galatea.

WOULD she but hate me with a look,
Turn but her eyes in scorn upon me,
With one fierce frown abuse my longing
With a sweet gesture crucify my folly.

Then would I love her into smiling,
Woo till her eyes sought mine alone,
Melt her iced veins to drugged honey.....
God! but I cannot love a stone!

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