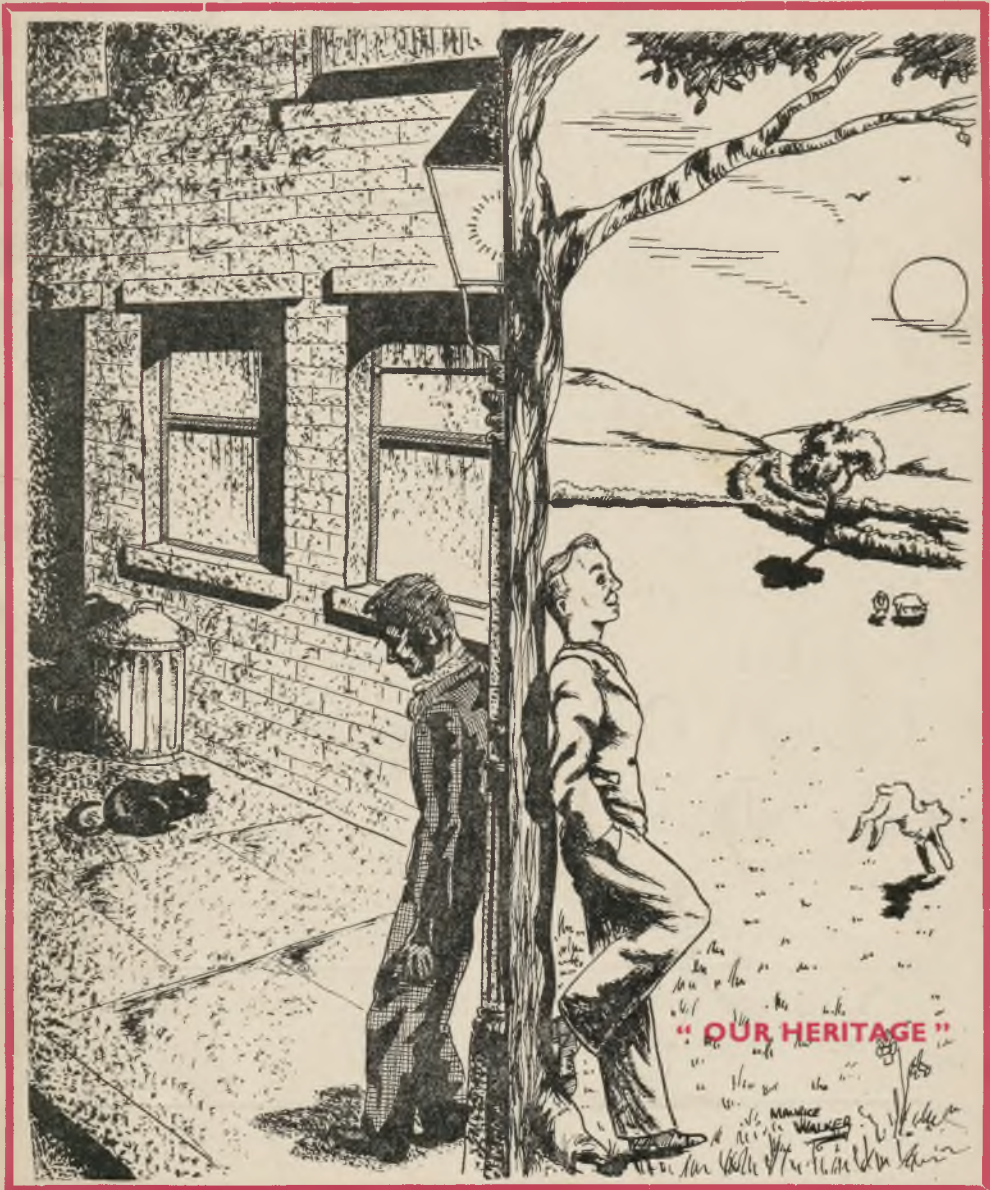




The Gryphon

THE JOURNAL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS



SOCIOLOGY NUMBER

APRIL 1948

Mr. Pepys in The City



The sign of The Black Horse hung in Lombard Street in the days when Mr. Pepys "kept his running cash" there and found material for the diary that has made him immortal.

Let
LLOYDS
BANK
look after *your*
interests

As the character of Mr. Pepys is written into his diary, so the character of this great Banking House is written into every transaction that has extended its reputation with the passing of time. We see it as our duty so to conduct the affairs of Lloyds Bank that the verdict of the future will endorse our actions as worthy of our past.

LEEDS BRANCH: 31, PARK ROW also at *Woodhouse Lane*
(adjacent to the University), *Armley, Harehills, Hunslet and Vicar Lane.*



The Gryphon

FOUNDED 1895.

"The Gryffon never spreadeth her wings in the sunne when she hath any sickle 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.

SOCIOLOGY NUMBER

APRIL, 1948

Contents.

EDITORIAL :	PAGE
Changes in Society	2
ARTICLES :	
The Student and his Love Affairs— <i>F. M. Smith</i>	3
Artiophone—"Plato"	5
Marriage: Success or Failure"?— <i>Rodney J. Mahabir</i>	6
March Day— <i>G. A. Over</i>	9
Causes of the Falling Birth Rate— <i>P. T. Bowden</i>	11
The Hole Truth—"Pip"	14
Jamaica—Its Changing Social Pattern— <i>R. A. Irvine</i>	15
The Family: A Rationalist's View— <i>R. Hindley</i>	18
Problem Families— <i>A. Bannerman</i>	21
Determinism and Immortality :	
"Unlivable Thinking"— <i>P. W. Edwards</i>	24
"Real Ideas"—"Archangel"	25
The Approved Schools of Great Britain— <i>Maurice J. Hayes</i>	32
Can the Probation Officer Help?— <i>Doreen Holmes</i>	34
PRIZE WINNING SHORT STORY :	
The Curtained Iron— <i>Bill Moody</i>	28
VERSE: Inglorious Suitor— <i>Mick Smith</i>	13
PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED— <i>George Hauger</i>	36
SOCIETY NEWS— <i>Patricia Broomhall</i>	37
ROUND THE HALLS	39
SPORT— <i>Maurice J. Hayes</i>	41
O.S.A.	43

GRYPHON STAFF :

Editor : MARTIN SAMPATH.
Sub.-Editors : MOLLIE HERBERT.
 G. A. OVER,
Art Editor : MAURICE WALKER.
Associate Editor : T. N. S. LENNAM.
Review Editor : GEORGE HAUGER.
Societies Editor : PATRICIA BROOMHALL.
Sports Editor : MAURICE HAYES.
Business Manager : GEORGE STRASCHNOV.
 Assistant
Business Managers : H. A. SMITH.
 H. O'HARA.

GRYPHON COMMITTEE :

"THE GRYPHON" STAFF and
J. W. DAGGETT (President).
A. J. WEST (Secretary).
Dr. BELTON (Treasurer).
K. E. SEMPLE (Student Treasurer).
ALAN FOSTER (S.R.C.).
J. DE GRAEVE (G.A.S.).
Mr. F. BECKWITH (O.S.A.).
Miss D. STONE (O.S.A.).
Professor DOBREE (Univ. Staff).
M. K. MUIR (Univ. Staff).
A. GRIFFITHS (*Union News*).

CHANGES IN SOCIETY

by

THE EDITOR.

IT IS AN AXIOM that the most complicated pieces of machinery are most easily disorganised and that the causes of their defects are least amenable to detection and readjustment.

So complicated is the structure of Human Society that for centuries poverty, squalor and crime have been regarded as inevitable and according to the dictates of God or the subversive action of the Devil.

Only recently have these phenomena received widespread recognition as symptoms of chronic diseases of Society caused, and amenable to treatment by the hand and mind of Man. Although the causes of most of these maladies are to-day understood by Sociologists, their treatment has been, in most countries, largely palliative.

The reasons for this startling lack of success are reflected by the articles in this number of *The Gryphon* :

Social outlook and behaviour patterns result from early training and environment and in the adult are almost inflexible ; indeed, they are transmitted to young children by example--if not also by precept--and thus the virus of a low grade of " culture " may be perpetuated for generations especially if each succeeding generation is confined to this early influence by economic straits or by the absence of other effective cultural facilities.

These articles illustrate also, that numerous sociological ills have resulted directly from an insufficient economic structure, and this is undoubtedly the greatest single factor.

Sociologists have been suffering from the grave disadvantage that whereas a rectification of these ills would involve modifications of certain aspects of the economic structure such changes are not contemplated by those people who possess economic and political power in most of the countries where these diseases are most prevalent.

Thus, most Social Welfare workers must be content to labour within certain narrow limits. Their sense of hope, or frustration whichever it may be can, we believe, be discerned in some of their writings.

Many readers will be actively interested in the relief of social ills and thereby in increasing the sum total of human happiness. The paths they choose will vary in perspective and in comfort.

Social progress is inevitably slow for the human span is the yardstick and the human life is the unit of experiment. Those who watch the intriguing story of Man's reorganisation of Mankind must be satisfied to interpret the trends and from these to integrate the course.

THE STUDENT *and* HIS LOVE AFFAIRS

by
F. M. SMITH.

DO WE LAY TOO MUCH STRESS on sex to-day? Sex is always, it is said, rearing its ugly head and it seems that, with Oscar Wilde, we yield to its powerful influence as the easiest way to overcome temptation. In the "drawing room" venereal disease is still no topic for conversation, but although sex problems do not raise the moral indignation they used to, the enquiring mind of the student is not prepared to accept traditional views of sex morality unless they are backed by reason. This leads naturally to new standards of value which require examining rationally without carrying the discussion to abuse and without stale moralising.

The obvious solution to student love affairs is marriage, but it is seldom that students wish to sacrifice freedom and liberty so early in life. Robert Louis Stevenson said, "Marriage, if comfortable is not at all heroic. It certainly narrows and damps the spirit of generous men. In marriage a man becomes slack and selfish, and undergoes a fatty degeneration of his moral being"; and he was a married man. The married woman finds a very increased desire for children and this, coupled with hard financial facts, can make study very difficult. Life in a garret may be romantic but it is not conducive to swotting. The spread of scientific knowledge and contraception have not altered the problem fundamentally.

Whilst not upholding the school of psycho-analytical thought it is interesting to examine the commonsense approach suggested by Dr. Carl Jung, a one-time pupil of Freud. Many of his observations are self-evident but we shall quote them for the sake of an integrated study.

Woman develops gradually from girlhood, but sexuality often hits man like a brutal fact filling him with new struggles and problems. Mentally somewhat off his balance, the youth is full of illusions which for a long time make stability and mature judgment impossible. He may suddenly fall mortally in love with a girl and a fortnight later be no longer able to conceive how it could have happened to him. Experience alone leads to correct judgment and hence a choice of wife requires deep reflection. The sexual-complex may be divorced from other influences and remain animal and instinctive.

Jung considers that the "characteristic student liaisons" mean for the young woman a beautiful episode in an existence otherwise poor and empty of love. For the man it may be his first intimate acquaintance with a woman and a memory on which he looks back in later life with emotion. But they may be experiments of a very limited validity, over which there hangs the Damocles sword of transitoriness which hinders the realisation of higher values. The relationship may have an injurious effect on the man in that he gains the woman too easily; often there is nothing valuable in such a connection partly as a result of crude sensuality,

thoughtlessness and lack of feeling on the man's part, and partly as a result of foolishness, fickleness and light-mindedness on the part of the girl. The man becomes blasé and can wait his time calmly reviewing womanhood around him until the "right" person comes along, and then at a suitable moment throwing over the liaison. This is hardly profitable to the character and may develop on a low level and lead to difficulties in later married life.

UNIVERSITY LIFE IS A BREEDING GROUND for the so-called platonic relationships and flirtations which are very common and are quite voluntary arrangements understood by a tacit but general agreement to be without any obligation. In itself there is no harm, but too much makes the man a "drawing room" hero, a heart-breaker, never dreaming what an insipid dull figure he presents. The woman becomes a coquette whom a man instinctively feels is not to be taken seriously.



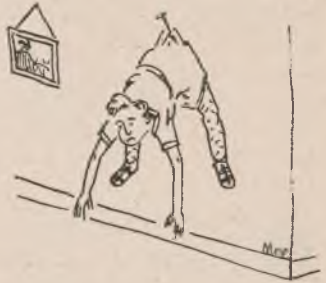
These are not the only aspects of the problem however. The cultivation of a serious love is undoubtedly the ideal case ; it helps in the formation of the personality and leads to the conscious cultivation of a deep and responsible feeling. To the man it can act as a powerful spur and an effective shield against temptation and physical and psychic hurts. This does not mean that the man should be cut off entirely from other women or that the woman should develop the possessive spirit and lose the art of erotic achievement since she already possesses her man.

To love belongs the depth and loyalty of feeling which create an unconditional attitude and demand complete surrender and do not allow the excesses of free-love and trial marriages. In trial marriages the man wants to risk nothing and in so doing he frustrates most effectively the realisation of real experience ; truly, you cannot experience the terror of the polar ice by perusing a book of travel. Love demands totality and there need be no doubt in the minds of the couple if they feel this to be the case.

Furthermore, the question of sex alone needs no special lime-light or consideration, for without love, sex is animal and brutish and sex and love are essentially one and the same thing for man and woman. They cannot be treated separately.

ARTIOPHONE

I WENT DOWN TO THE KAFETERAEUS yesterday with Steupidysse. Sitting, by chance, with Socrates and Thrasymachus, we fell to discussing Art.



‘‘ I have just been reading *Penn and Pennsylvania*,’’ said Thrasymachus.

‘‘ And what conclusions have you drawn ?’’ I asked.

‘‘ None,’’ said Thrasymachus, ‘‘ if the book had any point at all, it was but a dry point.’’

‘‘ With respect to the visual arts,’’ said Socrates, ‘‘ I have always been interested in the chromatic and spatial representation of tactile sensations.’’

‘‘ Or,’’ I said, ‘‘ of motor sensations—as in William Morris.’’

‘‘ Or Henry Ford,’’ said Steupidysse.

‘‘ All branches of Art present their particular problems,’’ said Thrasymachus, ‘‘—murals, for example.’’

‘‘ I agree,’’ said Steupidysse, ‘‘ Daphnes and Chloes are easy to manage ; but Muriels are usually wall-flowers.’’

‘‘ We are talking,’’ I said, ‘‘ of pictures on the walls of buildings.’’

‘‘ I well remember,’’ said Steupidysse, ‘‘ whilst in the Athens market . . . ’’

‘‘ This is neither the time nor the place for such things,’’ said Socrates.

‘‘ What of your friend Alcibiades ?’’ I asked, ‘‘ Was he ever hung ?’’

‘‘ No,’’ said Thrasymachus, ‘‘ he was framed, poor man.’’

‘‘ Such things leave an unpleasant taste on the palate,’’ said Socrates, ‘‘ What do you think of pastels ?’’

‘‘ I prefer gums,’’ said Steupidysse.

‘‘ Of all the forms of visual art, etching demands the most attention,’’ I said.

‘‘ There have been times,’’ said Steupidysse, ‘‘ when I thought I should have scratched myself to death.’’

‘‘ Can anyone tell me who painted *Setting out for the Isle of Cythera* ?’’ asked Thrasymachus.

‘‘ Watteau,’’ said Socrates.

‘‘ Cheers !’’ said Steupidysse, raising his cup.

Marriage:

SUCCESS OR FAILURE ?

by

RODNEY J. MAHABIR.

*"When I said I would die a bachelor
I did not think I should live until I were married."*

SHAKESPEARE. *Much Ado.*

BACHELORS, PRIESTS, MORAL PHILOSOPHERS, doctors, psychiatrists and cynics have all contributed their quota on the subject of marriage in all its aspects, but few have dared to present any positive and constructive guide which would be "universal" in its appeal. It is not my intention to set up a marriage guidance clinic, or to establish any individual as capable of profound pronouncements on all aspects of marriage, but rather to present to readers a résumé of certain findings in the sociological field on this subject.

Now in the consideration of a problem so essentially human as this, it is inevitable that there should be many controversies, especially as to whether success or failure in marriage can be predicted; so to obviate this difficulty somewhat, it must be pointed out at the outset that most of the material for this article is taken from a volume entitled, "Predicting Success or Failure in Marriage," by Burgess and Cottrell, two American sociologists of no mean repute, who in a piece of daring and original sociological research, present the findings resulting from the replies to an elaborate questionnaire distributed to a representative cross-section of a community in Western America. Therefore the findings presented are facts, not suppositions, with the final conclusion that the prediction of marital adjustment is feasible and should be carried further by statistical and case-study methods. It is obvious, however, that the findings may not be applicable in their entirety to every country, for the work was done in a modern homogeneous community in a western civilization—so that in oriental countries, for example, where marriage takes on a somewhat different significance, and where the emancipation of woman has not yet reached the degree it has in the West, conditions will inevitably be different.

In our Society, marriage is essentially a problem of the adjustment of two individual personalities to new circumstances, and since it is customary for the man to play the major role, it is natural to expect that the woman should be called upon to make the greater adjustment in marriage. In the vast majority of cases, she assumes a rôle consistent with the success of her husband's career, and with the happiness of the home, and the ability of the woman to adapt herself to a new environment is an important factor in contributing to the success of a marriage. In relation to the differences in rôles of man and woman in society, it is significant too, that the goodwill of the husband's parents is more important to success than the goodwill of the wife's parents, although,

ideally of course, the unreserved consent of all parties is most desirable, and this almost invariably is favourable to success. The film story of the handsome son and heir eloping with the beautiful housemaid—with attendant implications and objections—and making a brilliant success of marriage, is the exception rather than the rule in real life; for generally speaking, individuals with a similar cultural and educational background are more likely to succeed than those between whom there is too obvious a gap. There is a consistent picture of increased chances of success with a rising level of educational achievement of both husband and wife, and among the professions, engineers, closely followed by doctors, are ranked highest in the scale of marital happiness; the eccentric artist and musician type bring up the rear; whether this can be adequately explained by other factors is not certain, but presumably one should regard this observation as indicating that the more objective one can be in marriage, the more likely one is to succeed. [Let the engineers not take this to heart and believe that they will *ipso facto* be successful husbands, nor the members of the Music Society believe that they are inevitably doomed to marital blister!!].

MUCH IMPORTANCE IS ATTACHED to the affectional relationships of the individuals in childhood; the closeness of attachments, and absence of conflict in the association of parents (especially of the son) show a small but consistently positive relation to marital adjustment. It is to be emphasised that these childhood relationships—typically of the son for the mother and the daughter for the father condition the love-object choice of the adult, and that domestic accord of parents is favourable to the development of a stable personality—hence the advice “Choose your Parents Wisely” has its significance! Generally eldest children from a family of four or five are happiest, while only and youngest ones seem to fare the worst; great stress is laid on the fact that the best chances exist for the “social being”—not necessarily a Soc. Dip., but one who is characterised by traits of stability, conventionality and conformity, and one who is modelled by, and has participated in our social institutions—and therefore well-fitted and capable by training and experience to make the adjustments required in marriage. Happy wives are found to be secure, outgoing, optimistic, co-operative, benevolent, and conservative (not necessarily politically!!); unhappy ones are usually insecure, hostile, individualistic, assertive and radical; a study of happy husbands reveals them to be emotionally stable, responsibility-assuming, benevolent and conservative whereas the unhappy ones are neurotic, insecure, domineering, withdrawing and radical.

A case-history of a typically well-adjusted couple shows the affectionate nature and the manifold character of the relationship, with both partners not finding much difficulty in controlling the amount of attention devoted to outside activities. There has been a period of approximately three years of “going together” before marriage for up to a point, the longer the period of intimate association before marriage the greater are the probabilities of harmonious marital adjustment. Ideal ages for marriage are given as 25—29 for the man and 20—24 for

the woman. There is greatest stress on the term "companionship," and it is indeed reasonable and logical to expect that the more interests two people have in common the more likely they are to "pull together" than "pull apart."

Two important sets of factors have still to be considered—economics and sex. Economic security obviously encourages stability and controls many of the above factors to some extent, but it is a significant finding that neither the highest nor the lowest income occupations are associated with happiness. Perhaps it is that the over-rich are too preoccupied with their worldly wealth, while the over-poor are too worried about the source of their next meal to consider the present or the future of their very marriage. The economic factor *per se*, therefore, seems to be fully accounted for by other factors (*e.g.*, cultural background, social type, personality traits, etc.).

The problems of sexual adjustment appear to be a resultant not so much of biological factors as of psychological characteristics, and of cultural conditioning of attitudes toward sex; for sexual behaviour must be studied in relation to the attitudes and social experience of the person, since the patterns of love and affection in marriage depend to a large extent on the social interactions of the person throughout his developmental career. The attitudes toward sex which are significant for adjustment in marriage are formed in childhood and adolescence and persist in marriage; it is not unreasonable to expect, however, that these attitudes can be determined before marriage and suitable adjustments made; and what is recommended on this score is a fairly balanced knowledge of sex by both parties plus a sincere and genuine attempt to discover each other's attitudes toward sex. On the question of children, ideally it is best to live the first few years of married life without, but desiring, children; this gives the prospective parents ample time to adjust their own personalities to each other's before any new arrivals. Marriages of five years or more rate highest in the scale of happiness with one or two children.

The old saying that "Marriage is a feast where the grace is sometimes better than the dinner" is borne out by the finding that marital happiness tends gradually to decrease, and discontent to increase slowly with the number of years married. And my own final comment is that if you take all the above too seriously you'll find yourselves single for the rest of your lives, unless you happen to be blessed with amazingly good fortune.

OUR NEXT ISSUE:

Graduation and Review

Last "Gryphon" for
1947-48 Session

Number

ON SALE
MID-JUNE

LAST DAY FOR COPY 10th MAY. General contributions ARE welcome

MARCH DAY

Excerpt from the diary of a famous
person rediscovered during investigations

by G. A. OVER.

Tuesday, March 9th, '48

THIS HAS BEEN A WRETCHED DAY. It began badly, at 8 o'clock, when Desdemona shook me and told me to get out of bed. The woman has a phobia about beds. So, rather differently, has Cleopatra, who helps her on dormitory work.

Descartes was at breakfast when I sat down at the table. I have a horror of the man, for his eyes can see right through my bombast, down to my faulty arithmetic. As soon as I was served with porridge, he turned on me. My attempt at grace involuntarily became a defiant: "Cogito, ergo sum!" He looked pleased. It had been bound to come, anyway. Within five minutes he had proved that I, he, the table and the food did not exist. For the seventh time I believed it, and walked disappointedly out of the room. No doubt he enjoyed my breakfast.

I was immediately grabbed for morning duties and, with Bruce and Newton, sent to clean out the bathrooms. We found Archimedes washing out the bath. It is his shrine. He told us the same rather unexciting story fifteen times within the hour, and the apple and spider fixations of my two helpers supplied topics for the intervals. The work, meanwhile, was mine.

It was then 10-30, and I was due to take morning Marmite to the sick-room. Hamlet is still ill, and has the 'oddest hallucinations. He wishes a bloke could have a nice quiet *Œdipus* complex without interruption, and demands a gun, to shoot "that woman with the card-index" who is trapping his every word as it is born. In the beds beside him lay a civil-servant and a Cabinet minister. As the first chanted: "A.F.B. 10/25. Miss Jones! What's the time? A.F.B. 10/25. Miss Jones! Tea at ten. A.F.B. 10/25," the other mumbled: "Damn the iron curtain...off docket...What about Munich?...another place...gallant gentlemen...Damn the iron curtain!"

I ran from the ward, but the day grew worse.... At lunch, the soup was burnt. Everyone blamed the emergency cook. I believe he is a Professor Hnaef, who toyed with Anglo-Saxon relics before he came here—an enamel basin in the kitchen had thrust him into a two hour soliloquy on the Ormside bowl subject; and King Alfred, normally on the admin. staff, had had to take over. An uproar filled the Dining Hall, further aggravated by the fact that Dr. Johnson had come across Becky Sharp; that Pepys had told Milton a bawdy story; and that The Bard had come to blows with Bradley again. (Macaulay, too, hurled a whole century of critical essays at Arnold, because he "talked like a stuck gramophone needle").

It was a joy to escape from the Hall; to find myself out on the golf-links, quite alone, and with a free afternoon before me. But no. Henry came. He is determined to slim, and as one of his forefathers

(Henry VII) left him a bag of clubs, the present medicine is golf. He fixed the stakes (a pigeon pie ; a side of bacon), and we had a very tight struggle. Henry was handicapped by his figure, but certainly not by honesty, and at the 17th we were all-square. My drive had topped the hill, and I had high hopes of beating him. The view from the fairway, however, was damning. A clutch of women ; noisy, voluptuous, feather-brained women, was centred on the green. One waved the flag, with a fixed look on her face ; two played catch with my ball ; a fourth encouraged her dog to dig out rats ; and they all, on seeing Henry, shrilled out a welcome, and surrounded him excitedly. He looked annoyed, then flattered, then sheepish. " My wives," he explained, with a silly smile. Mistress Boleyn snatched a mashie, and then they must *all* have a club—all save one, who coyly remarked that the " next generation " would suffer, should she try a swing. Henry groaned. And I fled.

I rushed to my bed, only to find it occupied by a newcomer, who urged me fiercely not to miss either " Pilgrim's Progress " or the Rachmaninoff concerto from my desert island lists. I'm told he's from the B.B.C.

Desperate, I sought out Jonah, who was on night duty. I told him of my day. But though he expects us to swallow fabulous stories of his own, and refuses his meat pies twice weekly because of a rumour the cook started, he didn't believe me.

And if people can't believe a man with the name and fame of George Washington, I think the best place for them is a lunatic asylum. At any rate, the sooner they leave *our* community the better.

Many thousands of 'ordinary people' have made the Westminster their bank. They know from experience that the Westminster Bank gives the same welcome and the same service to all its customers



WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED

CAUSES OF THE FALLING BIRTH RATE

by
P. T. BOWDEN.

ALL OVER N.W. EUROPE birth rates have shown a continuous downward trend since the decade 1870-80. So serious is this that the consequences may well be nothing short of the complete dwindling away of European population. The power of a population to survive depends upon age and sex composition; its capacity to grow further will depend upon the average number of female children who survive the child-bearing period and themselves procreate. This average is called the net reproduction rate. It follows that unless every woman has one surviving girl child (*i.e.*, net reproduction rate is unity), a population must in the long run become extinct. The net reproduction rate in England and Wales to-day is approximately 0.75. This means that if fertility and mortality rates stay the same, a point will eventually be reached, after which each subsequent generation will be only three-quarters of the previous one. It has been calculated that 200 years hence our present population of over 43 millions may well have dwindled to less than six millions. Such a thought is alarming in the extreme; escape appears to lie only in the mitigating or removing of those influences which will make this situation possible.

One cannot unweave the complex patterns of modern civilization and draw out one causative strand and assign it as the sole agency at work: for indeed the rapid rise of industrialism brought with it revolution in thought and action in every sphere of life. Personal habits, religious beliefs, moral codes, ways of living; these were all bound to change with the arrival of the machine age. In the past the declining birth rate has been blamed on many things; some trivial, others apparently so—from the eating of too much meat, to the taking of too frequent hot baths; indeed the habit of excessive washing may possibly be a very powerful indirect contraceptive measure.

The chief reasons, however, are more deep-seated and psychological. The Factory Acts, compulsory school laws, higher standards of life and a change in social ideas have nowadays made children a liability rather than the asset which they formerly were. The situation in the higher social groups is made all the more difficult by the necessity of young people having to maintain their social position with salaries too low to do both this and to rear children at the same time. No one would advocate the unrestricted reproduction of the very poor classes, who (living in abject misery in stinking backstreets, midst all the rotten grotesqueness of slum life) in despair breed indiscriminately, knowing that things couldn't be worse anyway. The conditions under which the

ordinary self-respecting working man lived pre-war were also very unstable ; on the one hand was the question of housing accommodation, on the other, that of regularity of employment. In the latter, to my mind, lies one of the root causes of our population problem ; a comparison of the number of births in England and Wales for each year after 1850 shows a minimum in 1933.

The modern phenomenon of the trade cycle gives little incentive to the young workman to settle down and rear a family. Lethargy and despair of the slump period always tend to follow large expansions of investment. Should we be able to replace this by a greater level of economic activity with the uncertainties of unemployment removed, it seems quite feasible that in time the birth rate may begin to climb again. The trade cycle was one child of industrialism, another she conceived was the feminist movement. The resulting insistence on a woman's right to economic independence, on female privacy and twin beds, and on equality in matters of sex, must have been not without influence on the birth rate.

The mechanism by which most of these underlying movements have found expression has been that of contraception. Birth control is as old as man himself. Formerly, abortion and infanticide served to keep down the numbers of the tribal community when it was in danger of pressing on the means of subsistence. Nowadays firms reap handsome dividends by the manufacture of various mechanical and chemical devices, eagerly seized on by millions intent on perpetrating racial suicide. Have birth control by all means, but keep it within *sane* limits. Surely there must be something radically wrong with a society which upholds by law the decision of a woman never to allow her husband intercourse with her except with the use of a contraceptive. One might just as well advocate "free love," for there also it is possible to enjoy the fruits of a sexual relationship without shouldering its ultimate responsibilities.

What will be the effects of evading this issue of parenthood? Politically, the future situation is likely to prove extremely grave. Two countries have a net reproduction rate of at least 1.5 ; those countries are Russia and Japan. The reproduction rate of the greater part of Western Europe, the U.S.A. and Australia is below unity. What the consequences will be, time alone will tell. Economically, by 1990 with perhaps 30 per cent. of our population over the age of sixty, there will be increased demand for bath chairs, false teeth, and the services of doctors and undertakers. The effect on our labour productivity will be tremendous ; for many will be unemployed because of the infirmities of old age, and the State may find itself under pressure to extend and increase pensions at the expense of the lower age groups.

At the other end of the scale, the demand for toys, milk, aniseed balls and the other necessities of childhood, will have considerably diminished. The possibility that the school-leaving age might have to be lowered in view of the shortage of juvenile labour, must also be carried in mind. The community's demand for durable consumption goods such as houses and furniture must decline, with resulting unemployment

in these industries. Unemployment will also probably be severe amongst those people engaged in the extracting of raw materials, in the making of capital equipment and in the process of distribution.

How are we to avoid this unrelishing situation? Many possibilities have already been explored by various governments without any revolutionary results. The marriage loan scheme in Germany before the war was probably the most successful. By this scheme a certain amount of money was lent to young couples not having the financial means for marriage; the loan being progressively written off according to the number of children born. State allowances for children showed little effect on the birth rate in Australia; they will have to be far more liberal and comprehensive than five shillings a week to achieve the desired result. Neither are "public works," nor unemployment benefits in times of depression likely to greatly alleviate the problem.

Fertility rates must change. Otherwise, in another fifty years' time when food goes off the ration, there is no reason why the Food Minister's place in the Cabinet should not be filled by an all-important Minister of Procreation advocating the use of artificial insemination. In the ensuing Amazon Society the male will become redundant. What a blow to male pride! If the time ever comes when women with impunity can remind us of our uselessness, life won't be worth living. The only alternative is for every married couple to spend no more than five bob a week on the pools, and concentrate instead on a dividend of at least three children. So fellow males, how about it?

INGLORIOUS SUITOR

by

MICK SMITH.

*I love your hair, I love your eyes, I love you in the chair you sit in,
I love your mouth and nose, I love the oaths you shower on your knittin' ;
I am a clot I am a dupe, my weary commonplaces bore you ;
Invariably my braces go each time I stoop to kneel before you ;
'Tis true, I fear, my charms are small and latterly my rivals many,
Augustus Elderbeer, Lord Phipps, the younger Brown and Judge Kilkenny ;
They love you for the face you don each time you entertain a suitor
And would, alas, ne'er stoop to trace your aitches to an angry tutor ;
Your dissertations and your wit, your smiles, your tact, your airs and graces,
Distract such men from Courts of Law, The Bank, Pall Mall and Market Places,
But I have seen you stamp with rage and hiccup in your sleeve at Hackett's,
Have noticed you with hat awry and, singing, swing from gas-lamp brackets ;
Such things that would amaze Lord Phipps and shock the Judge do but endear you
To me and, curling pins or no, I yearn as always to be near you ;
Such constancy and true-born love I prithee not assign to sorrow,
Please meet me by the platform clock, Victoria, at noon tomorrow.*

THE HOLE TRUTH

by "PIP."

I READ WITH INTEREST in the Valentine Number of *The Gryphon*, that an article on cemeteries would be welcomed in this issue. Having seen such topics as "Rubbish Disposal at Quarry Hill Flats," and "Time and Mr. Eliot" featured previously, I felt that an article on cemeteries would not be out of place, and might be treated in the same humorous way. I admit though, that the subject matter is more serious (one might say graver), but it appeals to a soiled sense of humour.

Were I cursed with that mania for searching for knowledge, I could quite certainly find much relevant information—sufficient indeed, to fill many tombs. This, however, would entail a great deal of research, and I should have to dig deep for my facts. Without this effort I can I regret, recall only one item of interest pertaining even vaguely to cemeteries.

It concerns a mug.

At the age of three I was given a mug, which, if memory serves me right, had on one side a picture of Old Scarlett, that indefatigable grave-digger of Peterborough Cathedral. On the other side there was a brief account of his life's work, the City's Coat of Arms, and the inscription, "Made in England." I can clearly remember from this account, which was written in doggerel—or should I say muggerel—that Old Scarlett

*"Had inter'd two Queens within this place
And this Town's householders in his life's space
Twice over."*

One would of course expect from his very name that he was a man of Labour, but his phenomenal digging capabilities were, I am told, ascribed to spasmodic bouts of beri-beri. To-day, it would appear that men are made of lesser clay. On five days they labour, and on the sixth and seventh they rest in peace—but I am mixing my epitaphs. One might argue (to get back to earth), that Old Scarlett was a hard-working grave-digger by nature, for although many of us are not allowed to choose our vocations, he certainly had his pick. So conscientious was he indeed, that he lived in digs, and died—at the age of ninety-eight—after spending many years with both feet in the grave. During his ninety-eight years, Old Scarlett dug on many grounds, and it is said that he personally replied to Blake's oft misquoted query,

*"What immortal hand or eye
Has made this fearful cemetery?"*

It is interesting that I should remember all this information, which appeared on the side of the mug I was given so many years ago, despite the fact that I can recall none of the history which I was taught at school. Therefore, if I may be serious for a moment, I would advise that in a modern educational system, history should be learned not from books, but from mugs. Perhaps it is.

JAMAICA

IT'S CHANGING SOCIAL PATTERN

*

by R. A. IRVINE.

THE SOCIAL PATTERN in Jamaica to-day is so inseparably bound up in the island's past, that a brief historical review is a necessary preface to any article of this sort. Discovered by Columbus in 1494, the island remained in Spanish hands until 1655. So thorough an introduction to European civilisation did the original Indian inhabitants receive from the hands of the Spanish conquistadors

that they rapidly became extinct, and the Spaniards adopted the expedient of importing slaves from the Guinea coast to carry out their more menial tasks.

The island passed into English hands in 1655, when an ill-fated expedition under Penn and Venables, having failed in their primary task of reducing Hispaniola, sought to save face by ousting the Spanish garrison and taking possession of the island in the name of the Protector, Cromwell. Disappointed in their acquisition the English were slow to recognise the importance of Jamaica as a naval base, but Port Royal situated at the entrance to the fine natural harbour of Kingston, the present capital, became the headquarters of pirates and privateers, and attained notoriety as the richest and wickedest city since Sodom until, like Sodom, it was destroyed by a disastrous earthquake in 1692.

The original English settlers built up large sugar plantations, profiting by the free labour afforded by the current brisk and busy slave trade. To recapture memories of far away England they built massive "Great Houses" modelled after the English manors, and to-day the relics of these still stand, each containing its private ghost, torture chambers and secret dungeons where, it is whispered, witchcraft was practised by slave and master alike.

The population of the island thus comprising only Europeans and Negroes, there was bound to be a certain amount of admixture : a process started possibly by overseers on the estates in their more boring and indiscreet moments. As a result of continued and persistent admixture, there is to-day only a small proportion of true-blooded whites and negroes living on the island excluding, of course, those who subsequently arrived for administration posts or for other special purposes and becoming enamoured with the beauty of the island, made it their permanent home. To make the population even more cosmopolitan, Chinese and East Indian labourers imported as casual labourers *circa* 1858, remained and took root, and though they are being gradually absorbed into the general genetic melting pot, they still represent two distinct racial groups. The thrifty Chinese have become the shopkeepers of the island, and of the East Indians most have settled on the land, while others have established themselves in business positions in the towns. To a large extent these two groups retain their customs and ideals, and do not take a very active part in the political and social development of the island.

THE SOCIAL PATTERN has largely followed that set down by the racial admixture. The small European minority, admirably positioned both from the point of view that the island is administered by kindred souls from overseas, and that they were the only class who could afford any education before the abolition of slavery, naturally constitutes the greatest percentage of the upper class. The coloured peoples have spread themselves all over the social scale. Those whose ancestors rapidly availed themselves of their expanded opportunities after the abolition of slavery, and established themselves financially, constitute the middle class, approaching and often surpassing their neighbours of the upper minority in education and sometimes even in wealth. The larger businesses and administrative posts are, however, controlled by outside interests more sympathetic to Europeans, and members of the middle class have to be content with subordinate positions in the Civil Service and industrial and agricultural concerns. Many of them, too, have travelled abroad and have returned to begin professional careers, but most are hampered by the great cost of going overseas for education: the island lacks the necessary University facilities. The remainder of the coloured peoples are labourers dependent on Agricultural concerns, and they constitute the greatest social problem of Jamaica.

Prior to the First World War they eked out a precarious existence, working in the fields and plantations largely given over to sugar cane and bananas. The owners of these plantations—on the whole absentee landlords from the Mother Country—were primarily interested in securing as much profit as they could from their Colonial undertakings, and consequently the poor unfortunates were paid starvation wages for tiring manual labour under the scorching tropical sun. Unable to afford any more than a passing acquaintance with any form of education, they were miserable and at the same time resigned to their lot, as they had no means of improving it. To make matters worse, widespread disease of an unknown nature devastated the banana plantations in 1921, and in an effort to find some method of bolstering their precarious existence, they migrated to the towns to seek employment in the small industries and business concerns there. As a consequence, the cities and towns became overcrowded and the festering slums expanded to alarming proportions.

TO SUCH PEOPLE, their fortunes at its lowest ebb, any change could only be for the better and they were prepared to follow anyone who promised to secure for them a raised standard of life, or even the prospect of employment at a living wage.

Fortunately a small minority of an otherwise apathetic middle-class, having travelled abroad and seen the benefits of the Trade Union Movement in other countries and having become convinced that the only salvation from this economic and social slough lay in attaining a greater degree of control in the Government of the island's internal affairs, formed themselves into a political party whose ultimate aim was self-Government for the island within the framework of the British Commonwealth.

Given a lead by their more fortunate fellows, the labourers at last found sufficient courage to demand improvement in their social and economic conditions. These early requests were ignored and the people expressed their determination by refusing to work under existing conditions. The strikes which paralyzed the whole island eventually culminated in one of Jamaica's historic events—the uprising of 1938, of which many readers will doubtless have heard.

It was in this uprising that the colourful and swashbuckling figure, Alexander Bustamante made his appearance. Adventurer in Spain and Cuba, he found in this event scope for his personality and shrewdness, and by his undoubted courage in the crisis, gained the admiration of the simple poor, and became their undisputed leader.

It was the success of this uprising in 1938 which fully awakened the middle class to the necessity for united action. Trade unions constituted the leading political party at the time and gained the support of large numbers who became politically conscious overnight. In its aims and ideals this party was Socialist, for the people had been exploited enough by a capitalist society both at home and overseas and could not be expected to accept anything akin to Capitalism. The mere fact that the party was Socialist caused it to be antagonised by a somewhat aloof upper class which therefore chose what seemed to be the lesser of two evils and gave secret support to the Bustamante-led movement of the uneducated masses: at the first general elections held under universal adult suffrage in 1945 Bustamante's candidates made a clean sweep at the polls.

Somewhat unprepared for their new found power and lacking the sobering influence of the more educated middle class, they set about the task of blundering through their term of office. This is the state of affairs at the moment.

Great strides have been made from the time of the old feudalistic system, but the period of transition will be troubled and difficult especially due to the economic chaos following upon the termination of the Second World War. Nevertheless there is more hope for a brighter future. Plans are afoot for a federation of all the West Indian Islands into a stronger and stabler economic union and into a union of peoples with common interests and racial backgrounds, with a Government selected from among the people, which will govern to the best interests of the people.



“The Hole Truth”

This is **Old Scarlett** (page 14) making history.

We want, for the next number of the “Gryphon” the whole truth from past students about their years at University or present activities.

Last Day for Copy: 10th MAY



THE FAMILY : A RATIONALIST'S VIEW

by

R. HINDLEY.

THAT "DEAR OCTOPUS," someone described it. "Octopus" was correct, and octopuses are most pernicious creatures: similarly the family is a most pernicious institution, an anachronism in a highly developed civilisation such as our own professes to be. But why? it will be asked. Surely, in this age that respects nothing, the sanctity of the family should be maintained, if nothing else? No, not in the least. Such an assumption reveals lack of realisation of the implications involved.

Now what does the family mean to the average man? It means his father, his mother, and whatever brothers and sisters God and his parents have given him; it means his children; and in the wider sense that motley crew generally termed relations. What is it that makes him so devoted to the family? Bonds of love, duty, and so on *ad nauseam*. Why? Why should he love his parents any more than anyone else... or any less? Did he ask to be brought into the world? Does parenthood entitle a man and woman to eternal gratitude from their offspring, whatever their characters? Why is it that a man is expected to give special preference, in his thoughts of his fellow men, to the "family" of which he is, by pure accident, a member? Because of filial love, etc., etc., But what does this mean? Simply, it means that the family is the source of the privilege and the exclusiveness that is giving the world so much trouble to-day.

Family cliques crop up throughout history—the Borgias, the Medicis, are only two of the most notorious examples. A family is a group, distinguished from the rest of the community by blood relationship, and by virtue of that relationship, promoting the interests of its individual members. Or it may be less commercialised than this, though generally 't is not. It may be very loosely bound together, as a disunited organism, but one can only speak in generalities. Under present day world ideology there is always favouritism where there is the family. And the family is everywhere: the family *is* favouritism.

To the religious-minded the peoples of the earth are all one great family, children of the one, or more, heavenly Father. Unfortunately, the exact identity of the Father seems in doubt, although this does not appear to reflect on the legitimacy of the children.

The Bible tells us that the true father of Christ was not Joseph, who was merely the husband of his mother.

But to continue. The Christians, and other followers of various philosophical creeds necessitating a mystical faith in a Supreme Being to strengthen their belief, are right in calling us all one great family, but the bond that ties us is not one of paternal origin but of heritage. Whether we like it or not, we all inhabit the same planet, and it is up to us, if we are sane, to make the best of it—to make the best of it, and to work in with each other so that this is made possible. This is where the family, in its restricted sense, comes in, for it splits the world family into millions of smaller units, units based not on logical and rational thought, but on luck. The individual, we are told, cannot live in and of himself. He cannot be reared and educated by a community, by the people trained to ensure his welfare, because that would be “un-Christian,” it would destroy family life. To use a vulgar, but apt Americanism, so what? The family is one of the main institutions preventing the individual from regarding the problems facing him in life from an impartial viewpoint. Its implications are enormous: it is a blasphemy against humanity.

We are thrown into our own particular family circle by chance. This chance, with others similarly unpredictable, rules our lives. We are born of certain parents of a certain social standing in a certain country which through history has developed certain traditions. However we may like it or not, the basic essentials of our lives are so far outside our control. China satisfied herself with the ordinary family unit as the basis of her social life, and resisted centralisation. We in Britain, dissatisfied with the restraining and civilising qualities of this type of family life, following the example of Rome, built ourselves the State, the Nation, a sort of super-family acting as middle-man between our smaller families and the world fraternity. As we are expected to sacrifice much of our individuality to the intimate family group, so we are expected to sacrifice individuality to the state. And in proportion as the State is greater, so we are expected to contribute more to its well-being.

THE HEAD OF A FAMILY is there by virtue of seniority, rather than by superior wisdom; that is to say by chance of birth. The head of the State is there by virtue (?), in democracies at least, of popular election; that also is to say, by chance.

In Britain, of course, the official head of the State is still chosen by the accident of birth.

However, the State family, electing its supposedly most suitable members to direct its supposedly most important affairs, places them above the ordinary members and gives them priority in deciding the fate, in its widest sense, of the community group. In this case the group depends on language and place of birth, which, somehow, give a man peculiar qualities, distinguishing him in every way from anyone born in any other language or locality grouping. That is nationality, and here again rationalism is thrown to the winds; the nation-family is sacred, imbued with special virtues, demanding the respect and obedience of all its sons. That would be lovely, if the “family” as a whole managed its own affairs. But does it? No. Members are expected, in fact they have

no option but, to delegate their individual rights and responsibilities in the management of their own lives to some fellow being who is presumed worthy of their confidence, and hence in effect is invested with an infallibility comparable only to that which our Catholic friends so loudly defend in their Pope.

A paragon of perfection, he thus secures power of life and death, in company with other similarly chosen geniuses, over the nation family, and if he feels justified may demand that the individuals of the community be ready to defend, with their lives if necessary, any policy which he feels desirous of transforming into action. The same goes on in all countries where the people, similarly imbued with admiration of the national-family-group conveniently symbolised in the head of the State, are expected to be prepared, in self-defence no doubt, to murder at a moment's notice any members of any other national family group that may be within reach. This is called patriotism: more primitive peoples indulged in barbarous blood-feuds between families, or groups thereof, but we are civilised and we have the State, we have the glorious ideals of patriotism. As the State is greater than the family, so modern warfare is greater than the blood feud, and this clearly demonstrates the advantages of progress.

I have tried to show how dangerous an institution the family really is: how it stultifies, and how it perverts. There is only room for one "privileged" group in this world, that embracing the whole of mankind. Exclusiveness, racial, political, national, economic, religious, and social in general—is the curse of this world. Reason means agreement and peace, but unreason means disagreement, it means privilege, exclusiveness . . . and war. The great world family is composed of individuals with individual rights and duties. The family removes or usurps many of those rights, and imposes further unnecessary duties. Until we can judge a man for himself, not according to his—or above all, our—race, station, or other such chance attributes, we cannot claim to have achieved a state even approaching enlightenment.

The family implies the theft and the evasion of responsibility. A man's life is his own and he should be free to use it as he likes—with one condition: *that the community first be allowed to set him on the moral and social lines best suited to the social circumstances prevailing at the time.* Eternal law is a myth and one cannot teach absolute right or wrong: one can only teach what is best, and what is worst, socially. Mysticism and irrational belief cannot teach a child to use his mind, for they always call a halt when the child shows signs of thinking and asking too much. Let men think and act for themselves, and by so doing they will see that it is in their interests to help others to do likewise—always, of course, within the guiding bounds of the well being of the one great family community of which we are all equal members—equal in rights if not in physical and mental qualities.

The welfare of the individual is inseparable from the welfare of the community. Until this simple fact is more widely appreciated, there can be little hope for that spiritual progress essential to counteract the influence of material advances for which man has shown himself so unprepared.

PROBLEM FAMILIES

by

A. BANNERMAN.

IN RECENT YEARS a considerable amount of research has been undertaken into the difficulties of maladjusted or "problem children" by psychiatrists and psychologists and psychiatric social workers in Child Guidance Clinics. In 1946, the B.M.A. published a pamphlet called "The Problem Girl." It was a report of a joint committee of the B.M.A. and the Magistrates' Association on the problem of the unstable adolescent girl.

These are problems arising in the individual. An equally vital and difficult matter is that presented by family units who appear incapable of adjusting themselves to the present day complexity of life. Such families are referred to in "Our Towns—a close-up" which dealt with evacuation in war-time. Here it is stated "The effect of evacuation was to flood the dark places with light and bring home to the national consciousness that the "submerged tenth" described by Charles Booth still exists in our towns like a hidden sore, poor, dirty and crude in its habits, an intolerable and degrading burden to decent people forced by poverty to neighbour with it.

"Within this group are the 'problem families,' always on the edge of pauperism and crime, riddled with mental and physical defects, in and out of the Courts for child neglect, a menace to the community, of which the gravity is out of all proportion to their numbers."

It is of these problem families that I wish to write. It is not a pleasant subject. It has gone without notice for many years until the evacuation of school children and shelter work in air raids roused a group of people in Manchester and Liverpool to make an effort to rehabilitate some of these distressed or derelict families as they have been variously called. I spent eight weeks with such an organisation (or "Unit" as they called themselves), as part of practical training.

The lives of problem families are characterised by dirt, disintegration and disorder. They are often shiftless, lazy and irresponsible to an almost incredible degree. As the result of misspending and financial mismanagement they are constantly in debt and in arrears with payments for rent, clothing clubs, gas, electricity and insurances. They resort to "tick," borrowing and pawning.

Their sleeping habits are bad. They go to bed late and get up late. Sleeping conditions are overcrowded and what sleep they have is disturbed by vermin—fleas and bugs. Inadequate or no bedding except old clothes is the rule rather than the exception.

Meals are irregular and insufficient. The "homes" are often devoid and always deficient of cooking utensils, crockery, cutlery and furniture. Most meals consisting of bread and margarine or jam ("butties"), fish and chips in the paper, are taken standing up.

Clothing is poor in quality and inadequate in quantity. Frequently they are without footwear.

Children are the greatest sufferers from these conditions. They are dirty and verminous, their general physical condition is poor—skin diseases and illnesses are prevalent and untreated. School attendance is irregular and juvenile delinquency is common. The children experience erratic or no discipline and are destructive, disobedient or completely out of control.

Such conditions are not the result of any one cause. The influence of environment—bad housing, overcrowding, poverty—together with bad health, misfortune, or the absence of one of the parents, are all contributory causes. Families with problems, as distinct from problem families, often experience these difficulties and yet maintain their standards. The basic cause of derelict families is some factor personal to the family or parents — backwardness, incapability, weakness of character, instability or marital disharmony. Generally both environmental and personal difficulties unite to bring about the conditions found in these families.



Problem families fail to adapt themselves to the complex conditions of a modern industrial age. Nor do they avail themselves of the multitude of services provided for those in need. They are usually well known (notoriously so!) to statutory and voluntary agencies but help given to them by these agencies is misused or abused. They seem incompetent or indifferent.

What can be done to rehabilitate them? Existing social agencies have not the time to bring to bear the effort that is required. The Unit I spent my time with came into existence to fill this gap. Families are referred by other organisations. The Local Education Authority, teachers, Medical Officers of Health are all sources of reference. As the result of this, the first approach is made by the Unit to the family in the home where the majority of the work is done afterwards.

Friendship is the foundation of the work and every effort is made to build up a good relationship between family and worker. Once the co-operation of the family has been won an attempt is made to develop a sense of responsibility, pride and initiative in the parents. Cleaning, decorating and repairs are undertaken. Children are taken to hospitals, clinics and, if necessary, school. The co-operation of landlords and other people is sought to effect structural repairs and re-equip the home. The parents are encouraged and aided in their attempts to raise and maintain the standards in the home. Mothers are educated in domestic science, budgeting, child care and other difficulties of rearing a large family on slender resources. A complete review of the work is impossible but is to be found in a book "Problem Families," published by the Units

undertaking the work. I am indebted to this book for most of the summary of problem family conditions mentioned above.

Many Medical Officers of Health and private doctors are concerned about the incidence and influence of these families in their areas. A report has been issued by the Luton Authority and conferences have been held in Manchester and Liverpool at the instance of the local Councils of Social Service.

During the last century many Universities established Settlements in poor quarters of their Cities. I believe that Cardiff University is now undertaking work with problem families. Is this a fresh line of activity offering an opportunity of a useful practical contribution to an urgent present day problem, the "menace of which is out of all proportion to their numbers?" Can this work replace that of Settlement work in those Cities whose Settlements are declining or non-existent?

There is great need for more research in causation and the development of preventive measures and early recognition of potential problem families. Leeds University has a justly renowned medical school, a department of psychiatry and a developing department of social studies. It is, I hope, a forward looking institution. Can we play any part in rehabilitating the problem families that exist in the City of Leeds?

IN AID OF I.S.S. FUNDS

2nd Annual Staff Dance

(Under the Patronage of the Vice-Chancellor)

FRIDAY, 21st MAY, 1948

Dancing to

BERT NOBLE AND HIS DANCE ORCHESTRA

8 p.m. to 1 a.m.

RECEPTION BY THE VICE CHANCELLOR 8-8-30 p.m.

SUPPER · SPOT PRIZES · BAR

Tickets : DOUBLE 15/-

SINGLE 8/-

Riley Smith Hall

Dress Optional

Obtainable from :

- ◆ Hall Porter's Office
- ◆ O.S.A. Headquarters
- ◆ Dr. Chambers (German Dept.)

OLD STUDENTS WELCOMED

DETERMINISM AND IMMORTALITY



“Unlivable Thinking”

by

P. W. EDWARDS.

TOO MUCH TIME IS SPENT in arguing whether this or that doctrine is true—true in the remote sense that when formulated as an argument it cannot be refuted. There is a prior and more important question. True or untrue, is the doctrine applicable? Is it possible to live by it?

Determinism is a striking case of this wrong approach. Nothing else has been said on the subject so true and so valuable as Dr. Johnson's: “Man, we know we are free, and there's an end o't.” Too sweeping, of course; and ill-mannered—as one expects of him. “Know” is unjustifiable. The kernel, however, is sound. Our sense of freedom is inescapable; and therefore determinism, true or not, is inapplicable in our lives.

To have any meaning for human beings, determinism should suppress the problem of choice. Yet we know that we experience every day the difficulty—sometimes the agony—of choosing between this course and that. It may be demonstrable that the whole process is determined in advance—the dilemma, the stress of mind, and the outcome. It may be that the outcome is only a sequel to the choice, and not a consequence. For the business of human living, it makes not an atom of difference.

Probably it is for this reason that determinist philosophies are not coherent. Both calvinists and communists use in practice the idea of choice—the idea, too, of duty and responsibility; but both calvinism and communism, in so far as they are philosophies with a determinist basis, are intellectual exercises without human relevance.

The notion of eternal life belongs to a very special class of intellectual constructions: those that are at basis mathematical and involve the creation of new quantities. It differs, for instance, from the notion

“Real Ideas”

A Reply by “ARCHANGEL.”

Scene: The Gate of Heaven.

St. Peter is greeting new arrivals. Mr. P. W. EDWARDS enters.

BEFORE YOU PASS ON MR. EDWARDS there is just this little matter of an article you wrote in *The Gryphon*. I was only a fisherman on earth and had neither the time nor the inclination to dabble in abstract ideas. Like you I was interested in livable thinking, or if you like in ‘real’ ideas. I found I tried to live by the things I believed to be true, like the things I had discovered from experience, such as that certain things did harm to my body, and by certain hypotheses, like ‘there is a God,’ which seemed reasonable and necessary. But I did not say, as you said on earth, ‘Is it possible to live by this or that doctrine?’ but first ‘Do I believe in this doctrine?’ or in other words, ‘Is it real?’ Determinism is not a real idea, for as you say our sense of freedom is all too evident and the responsibility of it a heavy burden. Determinism is not livable because it is not ‘real.’ But I know of other ideas which were very real, like the notion ‘The Fall of Man’ and ‘Immortality’ and I believed in these and framed my way of life accordingly. But it is not sufficient to know whether an idea is real or not: we must also judge whether its reality is good or evil. The ideas Faustus and Macbeth believed in were real enough, but they were evil. Determinism is unreal and therefore unlivable; sin is real, but evil, and so I tried on earth to avoid it. Love is real and good and so I endeavoured to grow in love. You will agree that it was impossible to live by unreal ideas: but you should have taken a further step and agreed that because an idea is real men do not therefore live by it: it may not even be desirable that they do so. We should take all real ideas into account but some are to be lived by, others atoned for, and it is by deciding which to do that we justify the gift of freewill and confute determinism.

continued
overleaf

“ mermaid,” which is an unknown combination of known objects. It differs too, from the notion “ giant,” which is a combination of a known object with a known (though improper) magnitude. Eternal life is a combination of a process with a notion of quantity which itself has to be constructed before it can enter into the combination. There is no experience of eternity; it is the product of mathematical operations. Moreover, the fact that it can be constructed is no evidence of its reality. The mind can by similar methods construct the notion of a speed of 190,000 m.p.s.; but there is no reason to think that such a speed exists.

Men have imagined giants and mermaids with fair success; but heaven has baffled them. It is described in negatives (no rust, no thieves) or by other mathematical constructions like itself (eternal bliss) or by a combination of both (undying love): There are no other ways to transcend experience but by combination, negation, and multiplication; so that when Robert Brooke described a fish’s heaven, the inclusion of “ wetter water ” was inescapable.

*“ Oh! never fly conceals a hook,
Fish say, in the Eternal Brook,
But more than mundane weeds are there,
And mud, celestially fair”*

Such things can be constructed in any number: they cannot be imagined.

Preachers now argue that Christianity cannot be said to have failed because it has never been tried. And this is regarded as man’s fault. Nothing could be more wrong-headed: The idea that by seventy years or earlier we can earn an infinity of torment or of bliss is an appeal, not to man’s goodness but to his self-interest—in which no theologian considers him deficient. Mathematically, he is capable of recognising that the return is out of all proportion to the investment—almost the something-for-nothing of his heart’s desire. In these circumstances the fact that Christianity has never been whole-heartedly tried out *is* its failure. It hasn’t been tried because eternal life is so completely unimaginable as to leave the human will untouched: because the whole doctrine, for all its strong commercial flavour, remains utterly irrelevant and inapplicable to human living.

These reflections are concerned only with basic philosophies. There may be much in Christian morals and communist policies that is relevant to human beings as they are, who are neither gods nor machines. If so, those elements must be detached from the notions of immortality and determinism and presented with some human justification. For it is to man they are presented.

“Immortality is a reality. Of course it all seems very clear to you now, but I know how very hard it is for those of us who are not mystics to overcome the limitations of earthly time and space. However, I believe that immortality is to men on earth an hypothesis both reasonable and necessary. Apart from this, it has been revealed to man, through what has been called ‘The experimental knowledge of the deep things of God,’ transcending sense experience. But I will leave revealed truth out of account for I realise that although the evidence is clear the interpretation cannot be justified on purely rational grounds. Nor for that matter can the notion of immortality. All I wish to show is that your arguments were false, that there is no reason to doubt, and a reasonable necessity for believing in the idea of immortality.

“You doubted the reality of the idea of immortality on the grounds that it was a mathematical extension of the idea of ‘existence.’ In actual fact the idea of immortality is contained in the Christian concept of the soul, the root of ‘existence.’ But you compared this so-called mathematical extension with the notion of a speed of 190,000 m.p.s. We have, you said, no reason to suppose that such a speed exists: nor have we any reason to suppose that it does not. You were right in saying that on earth men cannot imagine Heaven. They cannot completely, but by the negative processes which you described, they can go very far. Another word for some of these processes is contemplation. Perfect Being is an idea so hard to grasp in its wholeness that it is better to take the humble road of negatives or other mathematical constructions in expressing it in order to make the idea correspond in some measure to the reality. When we think of ‘goodness’ we make it more real to ourselves by thinking of a specific good act.

“Lastly you seemed to imply that immortality and even Christianity had no application in life, because no one could live up to these ideas. Immortality was in your eyes the bribe and panacea offered by Christianity, but Christianity appeals to the dignity not the self-interest of man. You forgot that we cannot humbug God, that the sacrifices must be gifts not investments. Men are not able to live up to the standards of Christianity because they misuse freewill and fall away from loving God. Discipline, self control and sacrifice are the cup they push away, even though they know that the cup drunk dry becomes a chalice. If this were easy there would be no virtue in it. No one drinks that cup dry, but even to try, even to desire to try, even to sorrow over the failure to try is a step on the road towards realising a man’s dignity.

“In any case, however little men live Christian lives, however poorly they give witness to their belief in personal immortality, they die as though they believe in it, facing death as a step into the unknown, as a step not as a stop. Lucretius did not remove death’s sting: for the sting is the fear of non-existence. No man has denied that he exists; no man lives as though he believes his existence limited by space and time; no man dies without hope of immortality...but why argue, now you see it all.”

PRIZE -WINNING SHORT STORY

THE HUMOROUS SHORT STORY COMPETITION as advertised in previous numbers of *The Gryphon* has now been judged, and the Literary Critic's comments and recommendations are printed below. The Editor wishes to thank the judge, who must remain anonymous, for his interest, and to congratulate Bill Moody, 2nd year Eng. Lang. Hons, on his success. A further Competition will be announced in the Graduation Number of *The Gryphon*, when it is hoped there will be a keener and higher standard of competition.

MOST OF THE STORIES SUBMITTED were very bad. One of them was feebly fantastic, one pointlessly vulgar, one gruesome but incredible, and one touched the low water mark of sniggering futility. One was about a meaningless coincidence; another, which showed some talent, was not at all funny. One which was funny was not a story. Writers who do not even believe in their own stories and who write down to their moronic readers neither get published, nor produce an unappreciated masterpiece.

This leaves *Outside the Law*, which attempts to create an atmosphere though it's little more than an anecdote; and *The Curtained Iron*—an unsatisfactory title—the only story submitted which can be regarded as a successful humorous story. I therefore recommend that the prize be awarded to its author."

THE CURTAINED IRON

by BILL MOODY.

MISS BADGER, NEWLY APPOINTED Physical Training Organiser for the County of Fellshire, stood behind Mr. Armath and watched the progress of the exercises with increasing impatience. She flicked open her notebook and looked again at the notes she had made when talking with her predecessor. "Gumbleby. 40 ch'n. Head, Mr. Armath. Assit, Miss Dolbin. Both near retiring. Antique and hopeless."

He's feeble, she thought. Sloping shoulders, ragged moustache, watery blue eyes, old and dreary. Of course he dodges P.T. if it's too cold or too hot. Can you expect the children to have any Go, any Snap? And she pictured what might be when Mr. Armath retired; a vigorous young woman in charge, good but not of course, too good. "Yes, Miss Badger," she would say, "thank you. You're most helpful." Perhaps she would timidly ask Miss Badger to stay to tea and Miss Badger would

accept and be kind to her. Perhaps they'd be great friends and go hiking through France; no, Italy....

She pulled herself up abruptly. Mr. Armath was still here. For a moment she was tempted to tick that word "hopeless" and leave him in peace. No, she thought, my duty is to the children; who were now, she noted, languidly engaged in bending their backs.

"Mr. Armath," she said, "would you mind if I took over for a few minutes?"

"Not at all," said Mr. Armath, and retired behind her.

"Now watch me, boys and girls!" cried Miss Badger. She flung her feet apart and dropped her head. "Down! and Down! and Down! and Down!" Her fingers touched the ground at each "Down!" She grasped her ankles and pulled in her chin. Mr. Armath, looking at the sunlight on the Fells, was suddenly aware that a pair of eyes were on him. Miss Badger, with inverted face, was regarding him from between her legs and it was now clear that her short skirt was really a skilfully disguised pair of shorts. For a moment their eyes met.

A quarter of an hour later Miss Badger was standing at Mr. Armath's desk. "We must brisken them up," she said. "We must get them all to have rubber shoes and shorts. The yard must be marked out with lines for various activities. And if it's wet you should push back all the desks in this room and do indoor exercises."

Mr. Armath looked at her gloomily.

"Come, Mr. Armath, I'll give you a hand. I'll put you on my list of visits—one a month for the next six months. And the first thing I want to help you with is the posture. They don't stand very well do they? There's one boy I'm very concerned about and I think he's beyond anything I can do." She pointed at a carrot-haired boy who was sitting in the front row, looking at the pictures in his history book. "I'm sure there's something wrong with his spine."

"Jimmy Kipling?" said Mr. Armath. "There's nothing wrong with him. Except in the head. He's very dull, poor lad."

"Jimmy," said Miss Badger, "come here." Jimmy's eyes lifted a moment then dropped. He did not move.

"The rest of you go out to play," said Mr. Armath. "Come on Jimmy, it's all right. Stand up, straight as you can."

Jimmy stood before them, trembling slightly; a strongly built boy of about ten years old with an open-necked shirt, patterned pullover much too big for him, corduroy knee-breeches, heavy home-knitted stockings and clogs.

"His shoulders look a bit odd," said Mr. Armath. "Twisted."

"His spine is twisted forward and to the left," said Miss Badger. "I hardly took my eyes from him the last ten minutes we were in the yard. It may be serious. I propose to ask the School Medical Officer to come to see him as soon as possible."

"It's a long way for him to come, and he saw all the children six months ago," said Mr. Armath. "What about me having the District Nurse to see him first?"

"Mr. Armath, I know something about the human body and I've been watching this boy. It's not a matter for a nurse."

Mr. Armath was feeling at Jimmy's shoulders. His hands came down to Jimmy's waist. "I wouldn't be in a hurry," he said mildly, "you see...."

"I *must* be in a hurry," said Miss Badger. "I know my duty. As soon as I get back to my office I'll phone the doctor and ask him to come to-morrow if he possibly can."

She gathered her things together.

"And I'll be here within a month. Good morning Jimmy. Good morning Mr. Armath."

But it was only two days later that there was a tap at the door and Miss Badger entered. Afternoon playtime was over and Mr. Armath was sitting at his desk reading aloud. He looked without surprise at Miss Badger.

"Come in," he said. "Children, take out your reading books."

"I'm sorry to interrupt you Mr. Armath," said Miss Badger, as she came forward. Then, almost in a whisper. "I *had* to come. I just can't understand it." Her eyes were searching the room anxiously.

"He's not here to-day," said Mr. Armath. "I don't know whether his spine has slipped again, but the doctor examined him half an hour yesterday and couldn't find a thing wrong."

"I know. He told me this morning. He wasn't very nice about it."

"I'm very sorry. Of course I'm puzzled too. I think I'll walk over to see Jimmy after tea. He lives on a farm over the fell top."

"Oh, Mr. Armath, can I help you? With my car I mean?"

"That's very kind of you," said Mr. Armath. "It's a poor road and it's a long way round but it will save my legs. We'll go now. I'll just ask Miss Dolbin to keep an eye on the children."

Half an hour later they were crossing the yard of a neat farm set in a deep gash in the fells. A large-boned woman in her early thirties came to the kitchen door.

"Good afternoon, Mr. Armath," she said. "Glad to see you."

"Good afternoon Nellie. Miss Badger this is Jimmy's mother. Miss Badger is the Physical Training Organiser. We've come to ask about Jimmy."

"Jimmy's all right, no thanks to you two. I was that mad when he came home yesterday with his tale that I told him he needn't go to-day. He's out lambing with father."

"I'm so sorry, Mrs. Kipling," said Miss Badger. "It's my fault. But I'm glad to hear he's quite well."

"Of course he's quite well. Never ails a thing. Do you know what was wrong with him? I'll tell you. He'd no buttons on one side of his breeches when he set off to school Tuesday morning. He was scrambling over t'fell gate and tore t'others off. So he pulled both sides of his braces over one shoulder and fastened iem half way down his breeches with a great rusty nail he knocked out of a fence. And *that's* what was wrong with him. When you two started gaping at him he thought he'd get into bother if he told you what he'd done. He hasn't

got much sense. Takes after father. When he came home that night he only said t'doctor would be coming next day. So I gave him a bath and sent him in his Sunday suit. I only got t'truth out of him last night when he brought your note, Mr. Armath."

"Well, that *does* make us look silly!" said Mr. Armath. "I wish I'd written to you Tuesday afternoon, but I didn't want to frighten you unnecessarily."

"Be honest," said Miss Badger. "I'm the one that looks silly—positively idiotic in fact. Nobody would blame you. Oh, I feel awful. I'll be the laughing stock of the county."

"Now lass, don't take on," said Mrs. Kipling. "I won't talk about it and I'm sure Mr. Armath won't. He's ever so kind. He used to teach me."

"Why should I make myself look silly?" asked Mr. Armath. He took out his pipe and began to fill it. "But of course it may get around a bit. Even Jimmy may talk. And you know how people love gossip, especially about anybody in an official position." He struck a match. "If I were you, I wouldn't come around here for a while, Miss Badger. Give folks time to forget." He pulled at his pipe. "I retire in eighteen month's time."

Miss Badger stared at him. A crimson flush had spread down her neck and her bottom lip was quivering.

"Good-bye, then," she said. "I wish you a happy retirement. I must go."

"Oh, I was going to ask you to stay for a cup of tea," said Mrs. Kipling. "I've a nice bit of ham."

"No, I *must* go. Thank you. I *must* go."

She almost ran across the yard.

"Folks are queer," said Mrs. Kipling. "Come inside, Mr. Armath. Tell you what, I'll run after her with a couple of eggs. She's right upset."

When she returned she found Mr. Armath sitting in comfort by the fire, reading the Parish Magazine.

"She took 'em in the end," she said. "Mr. Armath, is she quite all there?"

"As much as most of us. A very well-meaning young woman. Why?"

"Well, I told her she needn't be scared of t'young bull. She said she was scared of nothing but snakes. I've never seen any snakes round here. Have you?"

"No," said Mr. Armath. "I see Mary Bambridge has had twins again."



THE APPROVED SCHOOLS OF GREAT BRITAIN

by
MAURICE J. HAYES.

DURING THE WAR there was a marked increase in juvenile delinquency in this country, and as a consequence considerable interest was focussed upon the means available for treating young delinquents.

With the realisation in more recent years that a young offender usually has a reason for his wrong-doing came the idea of treatment as distinct from punishment. Nowadays, if a young person is found guilty the magistrate may either bind the person over for a period, usually of one year; or bind the person over on condition that he undergoes psychiatric treatment; or commit the person to a Home Office Approved School.

It must be stressed that approved schools are very distinct from Borstal Institutions, which are reserved for very serious cases over the age of 16. It is still more fallacious to think of approved schools as prisons for young boys. Popular newspapers often give undue publicity to the fact that two or three boys have "hustled" or absconded. They tend to play these things up as though they were on a par with a prison break. It is as easy for a boy in one of these schools to abscond as it is for a soldier to desert for a few days.

In these schools the accent is upon humane treatment; the aim being to instil Christian and moral principles and turn the boy out as a useful and conscientious member of society. Exceptionally good facilities are provided for healthy recreational activities whilst the education provided is primarily of a vocational character and is often directed to the improvement and maintenance of the schools. At a school near Lawnswood which caters for about a hundred boys they are divided into working parties; the largest works in the garden producing vegetables and fruit for the school, whilst the woodwork section, also a large one, provides all articles of furniture needed in the place. Smaller parties help in the kitchen, laundry and tailor's shop, whilst all the building, plumbing and metal work is done by boys having an interest and aptitude for these trades. In allocating a boy to a party due consideration is given to temperament and the type of work he is likely to take up on being licensed. Activities are supervised by officers who are selected as good craftsmen of admirable character rather than as the holders of high academic qualifications. There is approximately one officer to every ten boys and as they have the same ten boys practically all the time they manage to achieve real human contact and understanding with them. In many cases this humane attitude counteracts the bitterness felt against society by some of these boys and does a lot to restore their self-respect and belief in humanity. On the other hand proper respect is demanded together with a conscientious performance of their allotted duties.

Recreational facilities at this school are numerous. The most successful is the Chess club, which runs two teams in the *Y.E. News* Chess League. These teams give very creditable performances and nearly all the boys show a great enthusiasm for the game. Many continue to play on leaving school and hold correspondence matches with members of the staff or of the Chess League. Other activities are football, cricket, table tennis, badminton, and American soft ball, whilst perhaps the most enthusiastic sport indulged in is swimming—in the very excellent bath which has been built, run and maintained by the school. Sized 20X10 yards and well heated it is the equal of any public bath, and it is interesting to note in this respect that the University itself is outdone by the Cinderella of the educational system.

Sleeping accommodation is in dormitories, there is a spacious common room and the standard of catering is very high, meals being served on the cafeteria system. There is also a thorough three-monthly medical examination.

When a boy is licensed from the school a check is kept on him for four years. The percentage of failures that appear before the Courts again is surprisingly low and is in the region of 16% for the school mentioned. An analysis of these failures shows that the majority are boys who have returned to bad home environments.

During the war the period of training was reduced from 18 to 12 months—as a consequence of which the percentage of failures increased to about 20%. Even 18 months is too short a period to consolidate a boy's changed outlook upon life and his duty to society.

The financial side of the schools is maintained half by the Home Office and half by the Local Education Authority.

The work done by these schools is of tremendous value in reclaiming erring members of society. Many of the former pupils realise the great work of the school and all it has done for them and a large percentage are eager and conscientious in remaining in touch with it.

★ RAG WEEK

19th—26th June

- DANCES • TYKE DAY • RAG DAY
- PROCESSION
- HOUSE-TO-HOUSE COLLECTIONS

YOUR help is needed !

CAN THE PROBATION OFFICER HELP ?

by

DOREEN HOLMES.

“CAN THE PROBATION OFFICER HELP US ?” The Justices’ Clerk spoke kindly, and beckoned to me. I was alone in a strange world of nonchalant solicitors, rustling papers, Court officials. I was not, moreover, a Probation Officer. My title, if I could have claimed one at all, would have been Untrained Acting Assistant Probation Officer, and the Clerk’s flattering implication was but a deference to the dignity of an English Court of Law. Fate, in the guise of acute, though temporary, staffing difficulties, had decreed that I should be the sole representative, albeit a mere apology, of an esteemed profession.

So here I was, standing nervously in a witness box, speaking too loudly, looking too young, and conscious that there was far more to the job of giving a report on the life of a young offender than I had realised.

Back in my place I felt confused. So this was social work too, this terrifying age I had just spent. I remembered being told “You’ll find it too depressing,” “You may lose faith in human nature.” I looked back, and wondered. Social work. People. Mrs. S., who always gave me a cup of tea when I called—Winnie who smashed windows when she was peeved—Connie with a passion for Van Johnson and lorry drivers—Mary who spent ten shillings on a head-square and owed six pounds for rent. People. Real people. Living their lives, and laughing and crying and eating and sleeping. Could I honestly ever hope to understand and help them ?

That was two years ago. Since then there have been nearly two years of training—exams., lectures, tutorials, practical work, with a Diploma at the end of it all—for what ? Not to emerge as the proverbial earnest-looking blue-stockings (about stockings, by the way, we prefer nylons !). Not to snoop around with a notebook and pencil and a secretive air, asking questions questions questions. Not to mutter vague, high-sounding somethings about “inhibitions” and “personality disturbances.” We work for an ideal of the well-being of man in Society. We believe in the innate dignity of man as a human being, a dignity we must sincerely respect, and we believe in his potentiality for good. Ideals are the life blood of social work, but they must be backed by knowledge and understanding. That’s where the training comes in.

Connie, for instance, the follower of lorries, was fourteen. She looked twenty and had a mental age of about twelve. She had also a wider knowledge of the more obscure portions of the English language than any Honours Graduate could ever hope to acquire. Good girls don’t have fun, she said, and Connie’s life was a gay one.

It would be useless to say to her “You must change your way of living because I say so, and the law is on my side.” Useless and highly impertinent. Social work is essentially a two-way, co-operative business, with responsibility resting on Connie (or Mary or Winnie) as well as on the worker.

First, then, I recognise that her life belongs to her. But it belongs, too, to Society, since no one can exist in this world without affecting,

directly or indirectly, the lives of others. Her problem belongs therefore to herself, and also to Society, for whom I, as a social worker, act as an agent. Being an agent I can utilise its vast resources, spiritual, mental and material, in helping her to try and solve it.

In social work, as in the medical profession, one does not merely treat symptoms, but is guided by them to find the root cause. The cause may be poverty—physical, mental, moral, economic, it may be environmental or occupational. The aim of treatment is to rehabilitate the individual. He will have difficulties to meet, but treatment should leave him with an increased power to face those difficulties in the future, and cope with them satisfactorily by his own ability. In the past the stress has been rather on the "negative," what is maladjustment, what is discontent, what is unhappiness. Now we are moving to the "positive" viewpoint, and seeking out the good influences more than the bad. We are asking "what factors constitute a normal, happy, contented life, and how can they be encouraged."

There is no easy, short-cut method. People cannot be tabulated and treated according to formulae, and the best laid plans are liable to be completely upset by the unpredictable element of human personality.

Training will soon be over, and back I shall go to the Courts. Not a strange world now, a place where ideals for social work seem too far away to be comprehended, but a medium through which they may be clarified, and where one may work for their realisation.

"Can the Probation Officer help us?"

I hope so.

Awmacks

10-12 THE HEADROW, LEEDS 1

BETWEEN BRIGGATE and VICAR LANE.

Telephone 24274

The
Gift Centre

for

Glass, China
and Pottery

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

by
GEORGE HAUGER.

The Free Mind, Winter, 1947-48. 4d.

THIS IS A MAGAZINE, judging from a specimen issue, which many intelligent people can read with profit. Its outlook is rationalist, its purpose sincere. I have no doubt that a few will read it and find that it endorses and amplifies their own views. Many more will find that it provides a stimulating challenge to their assuredness in religion—not an unanswerable challenge, I feel; but nevertheless an important one. “Existentialism” by John Glenn, is lucid and unpretentious; “Reply to the Archbishop,” by Philip Allan, demands consideration, in spite of its somewhat unrestrained language; “When is a Marriage Maintained?” by Winifred Bryan, should be read in the light of some of the articles in our present issue, or, of course, vice versa. This Magazine was a good fourpennyworth. I say was, because an Editorial note declares that henceforth its price will be sixpence. Even then, it will be value for money.

Other Publications.

(Inclusion in this list neither denies nor guarantees subsequent review).

The Luciad, Leicester University College, Easter, 1948.

Bruxelles Universitaire, Université libre de Bruxelles, October, 1947.

Murdock and other poems, by FRANCIS BERRY, Dakers, 5/-.

An Introduction to Experimental Psychology, by C. W. VALENTINE, D.Phil., M.A. (4th edition), Univ. Tut. Press, 5/-.

Viewpoints Series, S.C.M., 2/6 each.

1. *Does Christianity Make Sense?* by F. A. COCKIN.
2. *Body, Mind and Spirit*, by PHILIP LEON.
3. *Scrutiny of Marxism*, by J. M. CAMERON.
4. *What is the Bible?* by H. S. HOOKE.
5. *The Problem of Evil*, by J. S. WHALE.
6. *Astrology and Prediction*, by C. F. ROGERS.

The Reviews Editor is always pleased to receive the names of people who are willing to write occasional short reviews for *The Gryphon*. Please address offers to him at this office, stating name, department, interests and prejudices. We owe nothing to publishers in the way of favours or back-scratching. We are anxious to contact people who are capable of making useful comments on publications, which have the merits of honesty and conciseness, and who are not afraid of committing themselves on the worth of the books they read.

SOCIETY NEWS

REPORT BY PATRICIA BROOMHALL

1. PROPOSED TRIP TO DENMARK.

The activities of the Agricultural Society fall into two different classes, both of which flourished last session. On one side were the well attended meetings, once a week. On the other, excursions, organised for Scotland and as far afield as Denmark.

Meetings have, for the most part, been planned to enable members to take an active part, and encourage them to contribute towards the meeting's success. Such meetings have taken the form of debates, discussions, agricultural "bees" or student papers, with a varying number of students participating. Students have also heard addresses from well-known members of the farming fraternity, which have, without exception, proved most interesting, and commanded keen attention.

A party of students will (Cripps permitting), visit Denmark early in July, there to study Danish methods of dairy farming. A more modest excursion to Scotland for another party, arranged on similar lines to last year's Cambridge trip, will take place at about the same time, for the study of modern farming practice. With these behind, the session's activities will come to an end, only to recommence with renewed vigour next October.

The A.G.M., held on March 8th, produced a record number of nominations for the Committee and Offices—a most encouraging sign—and the newly elected Student Vice-President, Mr. T. R. Melville, is to be congratulated on his success. A number of constitutional changes were made, to keep abreast of the times, and to promote greater co-operation with detached first year students.

2. "THE GLORY THAT WAS GREECE ———"

This has been the first year in which students of the Classical Society have read papers at its meetings. Before, this was always the privilege of Professors and other learned men. Nothing daunted, Classical Students this year have given several papers, which have been very well

received. Notable was one read by Austin May, Secretary of the Society, and entitled, "Catullus, or the Erratic Erotic." [For benefit of non-classical members, Catullus was a Roman poet, famed for his love poems—and affairs].

Professor Edwards gave a very witty lecture on "Nationality in Drink, or Dionysus," in which he discussed types of alcoholic beverages consumed in the Golden Age. Father Symons visited the Society to talk about Livy.

In less classical mood, a party was held at beginning of term, ably organised by Jack Sugden. Next term there is the Tennis Party to look forward to, and, of course, the Whitsun. hike. Last year the hike was from Otley to Trimble, very tiring but most enjoyable. The route this year has not been planned but, as Catullus said—"Vivamus, mea hesbia, atque amemus."

3. SUCCESSES OF DEBATING SOCIETY.

There was much scope during the Spring term for students interested in debating. Unfortunately, with the exception of the Parliamentary debate, the number of students has dwindled steadily, culminating in a shameful attendance of 60 (about 1.5% of total) at the Inter-Varsity Debate. Considering that similar debates at other Universities are supported by 200—500 students, we can well imagine the impression made on the visiting delegates.

The motion debated at the Inter-Varsity Debate, "That Opposition Parties are essential to Democracy," was proposed by Mr. Tomlinson (Glasgow), Miss Hickeson (Sheffield) and Mr. Bayley (Manchester). The Opposition was led by Mr. Cadogan (Newcastle), Mr. Bassir (Liverpool), and Mr. Smith (Durham). An excellent speech was delivered from the floor by Mr. Khusro. The motion was carried 47—15.

The "high light" of the term was the Parliamentary Election. 61% voted on the basis of Proportional Representation and elected the Conservative Candidate by a large majority. The debate that followed was chaotic, but interesting and

enjoyed by all. Division of the House after the debate on Foreign Affairs resulted in defeat of the Government, and the debate on Home Affairs ended in stalemate.

Debates on subjects ranging from the Marshall Plan to the Ensnaring of Men by Women were held at the Young Men's Institute, Devonshire Hall, Weetwood Hall, and Woodsley Hall. Speakers have been sent to various Youth Clubs and to the Leeds Youth Parliament. Joyce Berridge travelled to Newcastle, C. E. West went to Manchester, and Miss Hughson to Sheffield. Other speakers this term included Mollie Herbert, A. Khusro, V. S. Prooth, A. Pollard, E. Walton, S. Berwin, Katherine Mills, Margaret Allen, Messrs. Gilchrist and Epstein.

Activities next term will be confined to a Parliamentary Debate, and the Annual General Meeting for the election of officers.

4. BRIGHTENING UP THE UNION.

At the beginning of last session the Union Committee decided that the Union was looking dull, and would be greatly improved by pictures tastefully arranged on its vast expanses of bare walls. Consequently a small committee was formed to deal with the matter, and a fund was formed to meet expenses. The committee took a walk round the Union buildings, inspecting each wall, and came to the conclusion that the Men's and Women's Common Rooms, the Social Room, Large Card Room and President's Room could all be brightened up. The existing pictures in the Library and J.C.R. were to be replaced by others. One member of the committee even suggested gigantic murals on the walls of the Women's Common Room, but this was reluctantly rejected.

From the fund, about twelve prints of well known artists, ancient and modern, have been bought. It is also planned that one original painting shall be bought each year so that in time the Union will possess its own Art collection. Six originals have been borrowed from the Michael Sadleir collection owned by the University. Amongst these is a Duncan Grant, and a very fine work, "Industrial Landscape," by E. M. Wadsworth.

Student artists are being encouraged to show their works. In J.C.R. at this moment is a landscape in oils by David Haw. An exhibition of water colours by E. C. Smith is also to be shown in the near future.

5. RELIGION EXPOUNDED FOR STUDENTS.

The Church of England Society went from strength to strength last session. Its members now number 60—80 regular attenders.

Discussions have been on two themes, the first being "Belief in God." Three lectures on this subject were held before Christmas. The first was given by Professor Snaith of Headingley Methodist College, on a subject that doubtless puzzles many people, "The Accuracy of the Old Testament." The next discussion was on "The Liability of the New Testament." Professor Jessop, from Hull, summed up the series in his lecture, "Belief in God."

The subject under discussion in the Spring term was "The Nature of the Church." Father Bishop, Vice-President of the Society, opened the series with a very illuminating address entitled "Church Worship." Canon Adleshaw from York Minster gave the next talk in which he discussed the Sacraments. Finally a lecture, "The Nature of the Church," was given by Father Herbert, who comes from the Society of the Sacred Mission, Kelham.

As usual Corporate Communion is held in Emmanuel Church for members. This year it is held fortnightly instead of once a month as previously.

Two hikes were arranged last term. The first, which was well attended, was to Harrogate. After tea members of the hike attended Evensong at Christ Church. The second hike, to Otley, was not so well attended because of the bad weather.

This term, a Missionary Meeting will be held in May, at which a missionary from Chata Naghur, India, will speak. There is also the Annual Outing to be looked forward to, after the exams.

The Annual General Meeting this year will be held this month, and it is hoped to draw up a new constitution for the Society, the old one being out of date.

S.C.M.

The Student Christian Movement representative writes:—

"We undertook two important tasks this year, the combined object of which was to impress on everyone the urgent need for applying Christianity to all phases of the students' life and work. The first was to send a deputation to the Westminster Conference which would be truly representative of the whole University, and the second was to stimulate the

co-operation of the work of the S.C.M. with that of the staff and the other societies. So far we appear to have done both with a fair measure of success, but how far we have succeeded in achieving our object we cannot yet tell. Undoubtedly we hitched our wagon to the stars (these Christians have a habit of doing that kind of thing!) but every intelligent person must surely agree that the world has reached a state where the choice now lies only between good and evil; there is no neutrality for anyone. The results of Westminster '48 have even now shown that the majority of students believe that Christianity is right 'in theory' at least. We are now trying to show that it is the only *practical* way. Our efforts may seem feeble to some, but we urge such people to come and help us. Please don't stand outside and criticise, but come in and help us to do our job properly. We need positive help for we have a big task and a responsibility not only to the Society in which we live but the whole world."

6. STUDENTS PARTICIPATE IN GERMAN SING SONG.

The most successful meeting of the German Society last term was a community Sing Song, in which students raised their voices in song, accompanied by a piano accordion. In the interval,

during which members were regaining their voices, a piano recital of modern German music was given.

A play-reading was arranged, the choice being an act from "Danton Tod," by Buchner. Although this was a rather grim play it was well enjoyed.

Among the most hilarious events of the term were the hockey matches played against the Dentals. The first was rather catastrophic, since half the team had never played hockey before. One member was so enthusiastic that he broke his stick during the first five minutes of play. Needless to say the Dentals won 7-1. Not content with such a defeat a second match was arranged the following week. This resulted in a draw-3 all.

During the Spring term a very interesting lecture was given by Mr. Mainland, German Lecturer at Sheffield University, on "Modern Flemish Literature." Since Flemish and German are different, although allied, languages he first compared the two so that members could appreciate his quotations, and the books he passed round.

Because exams. start so soon this term only one meeting is planned. This is a recital of German orchestral works.

The termination of exams. will be celebrated by a hike, which will also wind up activities of the German Society for the Session.

ROUND THE HALLS

DEVONSHIRE HALL.

This has been, in many ways, a settling-down term—for some into their new quarters in Ridgeway House, for others—mainly the Medics.—into a final death-or-glory struggle for examinations, and for our Warden into the manifold duties of his new post.

Nevertheless there have been several notable events during the last three months. Perhaps the most novel of these was the Valentine Fayre, held, appropriately enough, on February 14th. The purpose of this was shamelessly admitted to be financial, and as such it succeeded. Quite apart from this aspect, however, the evening was wholly enjoyable, con-

sisting of dancing, side shows, refreshments, and a cabaret.

At the time of going to press, the Annual Play is on the hob, and about to boil over. The choice this year is "Bird in Hand," and if the labours of producer, actors, and stage-staff are justified, the production will be of high standard.

(We attended the play and we congratulate all concerned on a brilliant success.—Ed.)

The social calendar of the term is completed by two informal hops.

In the field of athletics, our basket-ball team has acquitted itself well, but we have been unable to have our Rugger and Soccer matches with Henderson Hall, Newcastle, as was originally planned.

LYDDON HALL.

The Tea-dance, which was held in the middle of last term, met with a very pleasant reception. Although it was well attended there was no pressure on the dance floor. A formal dance was held on Friday, March 19th, at which the lady-visitors were acquainted with refreshing innovations.

The basket ball teams have met with varying fortune. They have won just more than half the games played. A snooker tournament, which aroused keen enthusiasm among the members of the Hall, was won by Geoff. Cross. A snooker team of six was sent to play a Devonshire Hall team. The result was 5—4 in favour of the Devon. teams.

During several March week-ends, passers-by may have wondered at the unusual activity taking place within the territorial limits of Lyddon Hall. One of our number from down under, a student with undoubted aesthetic principles, has determined that an effort be made to soften the severe external appearance of the Hall by restoring to order the neglected several square feet of lawn and garden. It is hoped that as a result of past and future garden parties—spades, buckets and rakes—the general external appearance of Lyddon Hall will be transformed beyond recognition.

Last term the Hall said farewell to Jack Birks, who was its president for the Session, and to Taylor Heylings, who, of late, has been acting ably as medical adviser.

P.E.D.

WOODSLEY HALL NOTES.

The term's highlight was the Hostel Social. It was a great success. The supper, the vitality of the M.C., the bar supplies (and the consumption of the latter), all reached their traditionally high level. An entertainment vaguely termed "buffoonery" is now an essential ingredient of a Woodsley wild-night. This time it took the form of a charade-cum-cabaret-cum-comic opera, and its main success was the plaintive song of a disillusioned Peter Pan (George Wain), dumped on the mantel-piece during a violent seance. The enthusiasm and virtuosity of John Lagee as a major "buffoon" held together the whole performance.

In February, the "parliamentary" and presidential candidates descended on us. Their speeches provoked much

discussion; and this, with practices in oratory (?) that General Meetings provide, should have presaged a good debate in March, when the House moved that: "The whole world is strewn with snares and pitfalls—for the capture of men by women." In spite of vigorous, provocative speeches from the four main performers, however, there was little enthusiasm from the floor. (We are not masters of coherent noise). Mr. Wain began with a well-argued and scathing attack on woman the huntress. "Hers," he cried, "is the watching, the waiting brief" of the spider. And "Oh! what a swooping and gabbling is there" when the victim is caught. His Parliamentary style did not daunt Miss Margaret Allen, who, in the best speech of the evening, swept away the authority of Shaw and demonstrated, with delightful irony, that man knows next to nothing of woman. Her unfortunate mention of a bull led Ed Rouse to a disquisition on the love-life of Australian cattle; and Miss Mollie Herbert followed with a balanced, literary exposition of the biological facts underlying the motion. Mr. Barbier and a few other spider-hypnotised flies broke the silence from the floor; and John Taylor reminisced about barrack-room topics which did not savour of man-the-hunted. One girl bravely admitted the truth. With the sanction of Confucius, Tom Langford pegged the discussion on a lower plane, and the debate ended with a more or less incoherent (and irregular) speech from the chair on the maternal instinct, sublimation, women in alliance, and the seduction of Mr. Shaw himself. The motion was carried. Girls smiled quietly, and males slipped back contentedly into their favourite pit-falls.

G.A.O.

WE CONGRATULATE

David Haw and Marjorie Hetherington well known at the Medical School and at the Union, who became Mr. and Mrs. during Easter.

Rodney Mahabir, President Elect of the Union, whose engagement to Claudia Soodeen has recently been announced.

SPORT

REPORT BY MAURICE J. HAYES

AS THE SPRING TERM draws to a close we breathe a sigh of relief that the winter programmes of the various clubs have not been seriously deranged by inclement weather. Many of the clubs have excellent records of achievement and the conspicuous part played by first year students augers well for the future of these clubs. We offer our congratulations to the Soccer Club for their successes, particularly in the W.R. Half-Holiday League; we feel that the excellent administration of this club has contributed in no small measure to its success. Other clubs worthy of special praise are: the Women's Hockey Club, who have lost only two first team matches in the whole season; the Boxing Club, who have carried off the Christie and Northern University Championships; the Swimming Club, who in their first year after being re-formed have won the Christie Cup; and finally the Cross Country Club.

Cross Country.

After winning both the Junior and Senior Christies it was hoped that the Club might do very well in the U.A.U. Championships, which were to be held in Leeds. The Club by no means disgraced itself on this occasion and was third in a very close finish. David Haw ran his usual fine race in winning the individual title.

The U.A.U. Championships at Leeds went off very smoothly on the worst day of the winter. R. A. Bourne is to be congratulated on his efforts in making the event so enjoyable for everyone concerned. He also asks me to express his thanks, through *The Gryphon* to Messrs. Morgan and Adamson for their invaluable help.

We also congratulate Des Birch on his second in the National Junior Cross Country Championships at Sheffield, on March 13th.

U.A.U. Result, 12 teams competed:—

1. London University.
2. Cambridge University.
3. Leeds University.

Women's Hockey Club.

The 1st XI have won 9 of 10 matches played this term. They succeeded in avenging their defeat of last term by Manchester.

Recent 1st XI results:—

v. Durham	..	Won 4—2.
v. Hull	..	Won 5—1.
v. Sheffield	..	Won 6—3.

Men's Hockey Club Results :

Manchester U.	1	Leeds	0.
Wickersly H.C.	0	Leeds	4.
Hull U.C.	0	Leeds	5.
Doncaster H.C.	2	Leeds	1.
St. John's College	1	Leeds	7.
Scarborough	1	Leeds	1.

Swimming Club—Water Polo.

A keen match was anticipated against Manchester, but Leeds kept a firm control of the game and won 8—1.

Against Liverpool, Leeds completed a double by winning 6—0 at Leeds.

A 5—2 victory over Manchester on March 10th confirmed our supremacy and brought the Christie Cup back to Leeds after six years absence.

University Rugger Club.

Least said the better. However, Meredith and Pryor deserve to be congratulated on being selected to play for U.A.U.

Table Tennis.

With a membership of over 80 the Club has had the most successful season in its history. Ninety-six matches—85 league and 11 friendly—have been played.

In the Leeds and District League the 1st and 2nd teams are 3rd and 4th respectively in Division 1, whilst in Division 2 the 3rd team is fighting for promotion. The 4th team has won every match in Division 4 and should win the trophy.

Rodney Mahabir captained the Trinidad team in the Swaythling Cup Competition at Wembley—a well-earned distinction. G. B. Wilson has been the outstanding match player of the season, losing only 3 out of 36 sets played.

Club Tournament Results:—

Men's Singles	-	G. B. Wilson.
Women's Singles		Miss M. Pickersgill.
Doubles	-	Messrs. Farnsworth and Fordham.

Badminton.

Congratulations to Bhandari and Khalsa on an excellent showing at the U.A.U. Doubles Championship finals which they unfortunately lost 12—15, 12—15.

During the past term the Women's Boat Club and the Athletic Club have been training hard and hope for successes in the summer term.

Soccer

In the Half-Holiday Semi-Finals the 1st and "A" teams both won their matches and will therefore meet in the Finals.

The Boat Club.

The weather conditions were perfect for the North of England Head of the River Race at Chester on March 13th, and there was consequently only a negligible amount of current to help the 21 contestants over the $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles race. The crews were started at approximately 15 seconds intervals and the results based on the time for the course.

The Leeds 1st Crew, rowing its first race in a shell eight was satisfied to obtain the 11th position in the time of 19 minutes $20\frac{3}{8}$ seconds. It is interesting to note that the winning crew, London Rowing Club, are an Olympic trial crew; they took 18 minutes $11\frac{2}{8}$ seconds, beating Royal Shrewsbury School Boat Club by $\frac{2}{8}$ second. Liverpool University recorded 18 minutes 45 seconds and were placed 7th. Two Oxford crews gave slower times than Leeds but the standard of rowing was very high throughout, the time between the first and the last boats being only 3 minutes.

At a four-cornered fixture on the same date at home, Leeds 3rd Crew won by $1\frac{1}{4}$ lengths against the 1st Crew of St. John's College, York, who had previously beaten Manchester University 3rd Crew easily. Leeds 4th Crew are also to be congratulated on their victories over St. John's College 2nd Crew and Manchester University 4th Crew; Bradford A.R.C. 1st Crew were defeated earlier by St. John's College. Leeds has done well in its first races and this augurs well for the rest of the season.

LEEDS REGATTA, Saturday, June 12th, 1948.

L.U.B.C. has held Invitation Regattas at Swillington for several years now and entries have been restricted to Universities and Schools and Clubs at York with whom Leeds has close associations. The results of the Regattas have not affected the rowing status of the winning crews since the competition has been limited.

This year a Regatta Committee has been formed with Dr. D. M. H. Holt, Chairman, and Mr. C. N. Berzsi, Regatta Secretary; the Club has decided to leave in the hands of this Committee the running of an Open Regatta. The event will be on a far larger scale than the previous Regattas and should put Leeds on the map in the rowing world. A number of entries have already been promised and there is every reason to forecast many further entries from all over the country.

Alterations are already under way at Swillington in preparation for the big event and crews are taking their training seriously in order that Leeds may set a high standard of racing in all the three Divisions in Fours and in the Maiden and Senior Sculling events. It seems likely that exams will be over by June 12th, and that L.U.B.C. can count on good support from the University in this new venture. Make a note of the date; the Regatta Dance will be held at the Union in the evening.

F. M. SMITH,
Captain of Boats

Leeds University

Old Students' Association

NOTES FROM HEADQUARTERS

Summer Programme.

British Summer Time is with us already and demands a summer programme. This year there will be three main events, two entirely O.S.A. and one shared with the Staff. It has been decided not to hold an independent dance as originally intended, but to urge members to support as strongly as possible the STAFF BALL, to be held in the Riley Smith Hall on Friday, 21st May, 1948, 8 p.m. to 1 a.m., in aid of the International Student Service Funds. Those of us who attended the Ball held last year for the same object will remember what an enjoyable evening it was. Don't be startled by the rather higher price of the tickets. This is our "Week's Good Cause," and the object of the promoters is to produce a profit and to provide pleasure for its supporters at the same time. Tickets, price 15/- double, 8/- single, may be had from the O.S.A. Office. Please send your applications and remittances, with a stamped, addressed envelope for speedy reply, to the Hon. Secretaries, L.U.O.S.A., 38, University Road, Leeds, 2, as soon as possible.

O.S.A. Week-end.

Between World War I and World War II we held a number of very successful week-end meetings in the Lake District, and at Throxenby Hall, near Scarborough. We are planning to have a similar outing in May or June. In view of the petrol restrictions we shall select a rendezvous near a railway. Look out for the enclosed circular giving full details.

O.S.A. Luncheon in honour of the Vice-Chancellor.

On Saturday, 26th June, at 1 p.m., there will be a Luncheon in Refectory, at which the principal guest will be the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. B. Mouat Jones, D.S.O. This will be for the most of us our best chance of expressing, by our

presence, our regret that the time has come to say good-bye and to wish him a long and happy period of (officially at any rate) retirement.

Applications for tickets, price 5/- each, should be sent as soon as possible, but **not later than Saturday, 19th June, 1948.** Cheques and Postal Orders, accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope for reply, should be made out to the L.U.O.S.A. and crossed.

Retirement of Mrs. Calverley.

Those who remember the first O.S.A. House in Beech Grove Terrace, will remember that, from the earliest times, our entrances, if not our exits, were unobtrusively registered, mentally, by someone who was only in evidence when we needed anything, usually at supper-time—in short, Mrs. Calverley. For a quarter of a century Mrs. Calverley has taken a real interest in Old Students. If we turned up early and hungry, she quickly provided tea. At 9 p.m. she produced tea, coffee and biscuits. She lost no time in learning to recognise those who frequented our rooms and was ever on the alert to help us in any way she could and to watch over our interests in our absence.

When we moved to 38, University Rd., Mrs. Calverley moved with us and there, in addition to her previous activities, she took on the work of feeding and ministering to a succession of Old Students, doing research work in the University, in the bedrooms which, until recently, we had furnished for the purpose in O.S.A. House. She also helped with the packing of thousands of *Gryphons* for despatch to members.

Before these notes are in print Mrs. Calverley will have said good-bye to O.S.A. House, though she will be living within a good stone's throw of the University. She takes with her our

grateful thanks for all she has done for us and our best wishes for a long and happy retirement.

Branch Activities.

We congratulate the London Branch on the success of its Annual Dinner on Friday, 13th February, of which you will read in detail from the pen of the Branch Secretary. We commend their enthusiasm to other dormant branches from which we should welcome signs of a return to their former vigour. Particularly would we draw attention to the next meeting of the H.Q. Committee. It has been fixed for Friday, 23rd April, at 6-30 a.m., in the O.S.A. Lounge, Union Building, in the hope that a representative of each Branch might be able to come to it.

O.S.A. Lounge, Union Building.

The attention of members is again drawn to the fact that this very comfortable and attractive Lounge is available for the use of members from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. Light refreshments can be had at any time without your having to fetch them. Just ring the lift bell, send a message down the lift, and in a few moments your order will be served. It is a very quiet room for study as well as social occasions. We should like to see YOU use it frequently. Ask the Porter as you come in if he will open the Lounge for you if it is not already open.

NEWS OF INTEREST TO OLD STUDENTS

Editorial Note.—The first issue of the projected *University of Leeds Review* is due to appear in June. It is proposed to make a permanent feature of news of past and present members of staff and especially of old students. It is not proposed to discontinue these notes in *The Gryphon*, but the O.S.A. Editor takes the present opportunity to invite old students to send items of personal news and indicate to him whether they may be inserted in the *Review*. In answer to many requests, he begs to say that there is, of course, no charge for inserting notices of births, marriages or deaths, or indeed of any items of personalia; but he would much appreciate copies of books, for example, written by old students, so that they may be described more fully than by a mere announcement. Excessive modesty has discouraged many old students from sending particulars of their

achievements, which would be of great interest to their contemporaries, but the editor can assure readers of these notes that such particulars are very welcome indeed, especially as he himself makes no claim to omniscience. Members of the O.S.A. are reminded that the *Review* will be issued twice a year at a cost of four shillings for the two numbers.

Please address communications intended for the "Personalialia" section of either *Gryphon* or *Review* to F. Beckwith, Leeds Old Library, Commercial St., Leeds, 1.

EDWARDS.—Mr. E. J. Edwards raps the editorial knuckles for misreading his former Gryphonian pseudonym, given in our last as York Wither: it should read *Yah Wither*. We apologise for this refinement upon an ancient geological war-cry. We hope we now have his address right: 58, Thorn Road, Bearsden, Glasgow.

GREEN.—Dr. Alan Green, of Cromwell House, Westfield Road, Horbury, Wakefield, has been appointed Factory Examining Surgeon for the Horbury area.

HOLDERNESS.—Dr. G. P. Holderness has received the appointment of Medical Officer for the new county health division of Aireborough Horsforth and Pudsey.

SCOTT.—G. P. Scott, senior lecturer in mathematics at Stanley Training College, Wakefield, will take up new duties as administrative assistant for further education with the Kesteven County Council as from June.

BIRTHS.

ALDERSON.—To Dr. C. L. and Mrs. Alderson (formerly Eileen Birkby), at Thornleigh Nursing Home, Bradford, on February 8th, a son, David.

CRESSWELL.—To Maurice B. and Mrs. Cresswell, at Fernside, Royston Hill, East Ardsley, on February 10th, a son.

CUMBERLAND.—To Rev. L. H. and Mrs. Helen Margaret Cumberland (née Hounsfield), of Medomsley, County Durham, on January 20th, a daughter.

HINCHCLIFFE.—To Dr. L. D. S. and Mrs. Audrey Hinchcliffe, at the Willows Nursing Home, Bramley, on February 1st, twin boys.

RAPER.—To Dr. Alan B. and Mrs. Doris Raper, at Kampala, Uganda, on January 24th, a daughter.

ROBINSON.—To Dr. G. B. and Mrs. Robinson (formerly Joy Portlock), at Carlton Lodge, Leeds Road, Harrogate, on February 22nd, a son.

WOOD.—To Dr. K. Bamma and Mrs. Lorna Wood, (née Carbutt), on February 13th, at Moorlands Maternity Home, Dewsbury, a son, Robin Gaythorne Bamma.

WOODCOCK.—To Dr. R. C. and Mrs. Barbara Woodcock (née Fox), of 89, Bradford Road, Cleckheaton, on March 8th, a son.

ENGAGEMENT.

The engagement is announced between Dr. DENNIS BUNN (Colour Chemistry and Chemistry, 1939-1944), of 77, The Drive, Roundhay, Leeds, and Miss MARGARET J. BROTHERTON (English, 1941-1944).

MARRIAGES.

GROVES-STUART.—Dr. John Stewart Groves, of Knaresborough Rd., Harrogate, to Zita Haydn Stuart, of Streatham, London, on February 19th, at Catterick Camp.

HIRST-SPEIGHT.—Dr. John Hirst to Dr. Stella A. Speight, at Lidgett Park Methodist Church, Roundhay, Leeds, on February 7th.

DEATHS.

MARCH.—Major Charles William March (LL.M.), of 28, Brook Street, Selby, died at a Leeds Nursing Home on March 14th, at the early age of 36.

ROBERTSON.—We regret to announce the death, at the early age of 49, of Dr. Douglas Robertson. He died at his home in Thornton-le-Dale (Bridgefoot House) on March 6th, after a fall earlier in the day.

SECKER WALKER.—Mr. Henry Secker Walker, formerly Lecturer in Ophthalmology, died on February 18th, at Fair Field House, Bradford-on-Avon, in his 85th year.

LONDON BRANCH.

A remarkably successful Dinner and Annual General Meeting were held at The Waldorf Hotel, Aldwych, W.C.2, on February 13th, 1948. Mr. C. R. Morris, Vice-Chancellor elect, who takes office next October, and Mr. W. R. Grist were our guests. Some 40 members attended, among them some very distinguished Old Students. Proposing the Health of the University Mr. Morris said that in these

difficult days the future of our country was bound up as never before with the success of the Universities. At the request of our President, Capt. H. Ward, he gave a brief outline of his life and work, during the first World War, as a don at Oxford, as a Professor at a mid-west American University, as Chairman of one of Sir Stafford Cripps' Working Parties during the second World War, and as Head of King Edward's School, Birmingham.

Mr. W. R. Grist quoted some most interesting figures showing the growth of the University in recent years. Although our oldest member present was at Leeds in 1897 and the youngest came down in 1947, Mr. Grist remembered us all.

During the course of the A.G.M. the importance of the London Branch was stressed, the fact that it was in existence before the Leeds organisation, and that most people in the course of their business came to London at some time. We welcomed Mr. F. M. G. Wheeler, of Headingley, who was in London on the 13th, and came to the Dinner.

The officers were re-elected *en bloc*, with the addition of Miss Margaret Kerton to represent the young members (as follows) :

Committee : Misses Norah Boothman and Margaret Kerton, Messrs. Frank Anderson, R. Murdin Drake and Alec Macmaster. Dr. A. C. Monkhouse will act as Hon. Auditor.

Mrs. J. Coulson proposed a motion that a letter be sent to the Prime Minister, urging that the question of the abolition of University representation in Parliament be reconsidered, and graduates allowed the option of voting in a University constituency rather than in the constituency in which they resided. It was seconded by Mrs. M. Stephens, and carried unanimously.

A discussion about the programme took place, in which Miss Ivy Crowther, Mr. Gordon Helps, and Brigadier Chapman took part. Mr. Grist spoke of a scheme through which O.S.A. members could go for a holiday to Denmark next summer, in which a number of people were very interested. The Secretary asked for suggestions for meetings, to which there has been a good response. Members who were not at the Dinner, but who have ideas, are asked to write at once.

On February 20th a very jolly party of twenty represented Leeds at the

WALLACE ARNOLD TOURS

LTD.

● MORECAMBE
SOUTHPORT
BLACKPOOL

● LAKES
DALES
ABBEYS

PRIVATE HIRE
EXCURSIONS
EXPRESS SERVICES

● SCARBOROUGH
FILEY
BRIDLINGTON

● ENGLAND
SCOTLAND
WALES

● TORQUAY
NEWQUAY
BOURNEMOUTH

● FOOTBALL
DANCES
RACE MEETINGS

**59, CORN EXCHANGE,
LEEDS.**

TEL. 30691-5

Telephone
24226

LAWSON HARDYS

Telegrams
LEEDS
24226

CLOTHIERS and
OUTFITTERS to GENTLEMEN
and their SONS



"NUMBER ONE"
SERVICE and VALUE

Official Outfitters to

LEEDS UNIVERSITY UNION

BESPOKE TAILORING A SPECIALITY

57-59, NEW BRIGGATE, LEEDS 1.

Opposite The Grand and Tower Theatres.

Late with C. J. Hardy & Co. Ltd

Provincial Universities Ball, contributing to the 'Varsity yells, a roof-raising "Kumati." The Ball was held at St. Pancras Town Hall, and if the happy spirit of our Yorkshire corner prevailed under the banners of all the other Universities it was indeed a worth-while function.

(Mrs.) MINNA STEPHENS, *Hon. Secretary*,
The Firs, Headley Heath Approach,
Box Hill, Tadworth, Surrey.

President: Captain H. WOOD.

Vice-President: Mr. J. BLAIR.

Hon. Secretary: Mrs. MINNA STEPHENS.

Hon. Treasurer: Mr. G. A. MELLOR.

MERSEYSIDE BRANCH.

The time has come to resurrect the Merseyside Branch, and with this object in view a meeting will be held, at the address given below, on Sunday, May 9th, at 8-0 p.m. No individual notices will be sent out, so will all old members of the Branch and any newcomers to the region please accept this the only intimation! No flowers by request, but contributions

of tea and/or milk will enable us to celebrate the ceremony with a drink. Will those interested in the Branch who are unable to come to this meeting let me have their names and addresses so that they can be informed of future developments.

Transport: Trams 5, 5W, 15, 33

Buses 73, 80, 80A 82, 120

to Canning Street.

For the energetic, 10 minutes' walk up from City centre.

ETHEL M. WORMALD,

Hon. Secretary,

37, Canning Street,

Liverpool, 8.

LIVERPOOL BRANCH.

Mrs. Wormald desires editorial direction to the resuscitation of the Liverpool Branch of the Association; those who remember her lively animadversions on the doings of that Branch before the war will require no further hint to look for the Liverpool letter henceforth.

LEWIS'S BANK LTD.,

THE HEADROW,

LEEDS.

*This Bank offers every Banking facility to all
Members of the University.*

*Cheque Book and Deposit Accounts are opened
on most favourable terms.*

*The Manager will be pleased to discuss any
question with you.*

The Assistant Masters' Association

THE INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION OF ASSISTANT MASTERS
IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

FOUNDED 1891.

Membership 15,000. INCORPORATED 1901.

The only Association founded by and organised for Masters teaching in Secondary and Public Schools. Accepted as such by Parliament, the Ministry of Education, Local Authorities and Teachers' Organisations abroad.

Represented on the Burnham Committee, and on every important Educational Body.

PROFESSIONAL ADVICE AND PROTECTION.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR STUDENT MEMBERS.

Numerous other benefits of membership. A Student Member who registers with the Joint Scholastic Agency may obtain the same special terms as Ordinary Members (only three per cent. commission). Write to the Registrar, Joint Scholastic Agency, 29, Gordon Square, London, W.C.1.

Student Members may obtain confidential information and advice regarding posts in all types of schools.

For full details write:—

SECRETARY, I.A.A.M., 29, GORDON SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.1.

The Association of Assistant Mistresses in Secondary Schools

Founded 1884

Incorporated 1897

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

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

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

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

Address: 29, GORDON SQUARE, W.C.1.



THE HALL MARK OF
STERLING QUALITY
IN MUTUAL
LIFE ASSURANCE

for sterling quality

SCOTTISH WIDOWS' FUND

LEEDS BRANCH : 21 PARK ROW, 1

Resident Secretary:
H. W. BRUMFITT

Telephone:
20585 (2 lines)

NATIONAL UNION OF TEACHERS

The National Union of Teachers is accepted by Parliament, by the Ministry of Education, and by Local Education Authorities, as representative of the whole of the teaching profession in England and Wales.

The Union stands for the unification of the teaching profession. Its membership, therefore, embraces teachers in all types of primary, secondary schools, and schools and Colleges working under the Regulations for further education.

Professionally, the Union works for the establishment of a highly qualified, publicly recognised, independent learned teaching profession, with emoluments and other conditions of service commensurate with the importance of their work.

The Union has been in the forefront of every phase of educational development in the past fifty years; its organisation affords members the means of translating their educational ideals into practice.

The Union protects its members in every phase of their professional life: legal advice and assistance on professional matters are given free to members.

The annual subscription is one guinea and, in addition, a Local Association fee which varies in different districts.

Students in training at a Training College, Emergency Training College, or University Training Department, may be admitted as Associate members of the Union without payment until January 1st following the date of leaving College, or until the first of the month following the date of permanent appointment to a school, whichever is the later.

Every profession has its organisation; the NATIONAL UNION OF TEACHERS serves this purpose for those who are engaged in education.

Total Membership, 1947, exceeded 180,000 Accumulated Funds exceeded £1,800,000.

Offices : HAMILTON HOUSE, MABLEDON PLACE, LONDON, W.C.1.



This is
nothing like a Guinness

BUT THEN THERE IS
NOTHING LIKE A GUINNESS

LEEDS
UNIVERSITY
ARCHIVES



G.E.1391.A