

THE GRYPHON

The Journal of the University of Leeds

"The Gryphon never spreadeth her wings in the sunne when she hath any sick feathers; yet have we ventured to present our exercises before your judgments when we know them full well to be of weak matter; yielding ourselves to the curtesies which wee have ever found bound to the preciseness which wee ought to feare."—LYLY.

Editorial

Though we feel it is rather late in the day, it is traditional in the first issue of the Session to welcome the Freshers, and as the "Gryphon" is striving hard these days to uphold its traditions, as far as is possible, it seems good to us to keep up the old custom. Though the Fresher will have heard from various sources that the "Gryphon" is the "official journal" of the University of Leeds he is now coming into contact with it for the first time, and he will, we feel sure, appreciate it better if he knows something about it.

The Union possesses copies of the "Gryphon" dating as far back as November, 1904, but the "Gryphon" was actually born in 1895. In those days it was approximately twice the size it is now, and was published five times a year (later the number of publications was increased to seven), and was an exclusively contemporary University publication, making no attempt to cater for the old students. The O.S.A. joined forces with the contemporary generation of students in 1923, thus forming a valuable link between present and past students, a function which the "Gryphon" has carried ever since, and, incidentally, by increasing the circulation from seven to two thousand, brought the price down from 1s. 3d. to 6d., where it has remained ever since. We must admit that though we have found split infinitives in the august pages of back numbers, we always feel more than a little depressed when we turn from them to our own miniature efforts. We are left with the feeling, as Virginia Woolf said of the Elizabethans, that their way of life, their colours, their sunsets, were endowed with more glowing life than ours; even their morals, she says, were not ours, but how far the same applies, we cannot say. However, we must in all fairness admit that the Union does seem to be more energetic this term than it did last year; for the first time in many a long day we were able to select copy for this issue instead of running round desperately badgering the unfortunates who crossed our path to write us something, lest the "Gryphon" appear with several pages blank.

This, then was the "Gryphon" of the past, a sleek and well fed creature who really "spread her wings in the sunne" with a reputation for high standards and real merit. We fear we must admit that much of that has changed; that we are at times shocked by the hysterical superficiality of the copy we receive, and at times driven to despair by the copy we do not receive. We want you to like the "Gryphon," to read it and to write for it—such a course will get you much further, incidentally, than grousing vaguely round corners in the Union. Any copy we receive is placed before a Committee drawn from many departments and spheres of University life, and is accepted or rejected by it on grounds of literary merit alone. Since there seems to be some doubt on the subject, let us state here that political articles do not receive any special consideration, but are treated in the same manner as other copy, so do not delude yourselves that we shall print your sound Conservatism if it is written in very bad English.

Someday, we hope before too long, the "Gryphon" will be as it was in pre-war days; large, well set out, and printed on good quality paper, and the present difficulties will linger only as memories of "less happier days." The Editor will, of course, still be the most maligned man in the University, but that is a mere detail. Our main duty is to keep the "Gryphon" alive—and we mean alive, not comatose—until that good time comes.

The Union takes this opportunity of recording its deep regret at the death of Sir Michael Sadler. A record of his life's work at Leeds, by his personal friend, Professor Gillespie, appears in this issue.

Union Notes

Owing to the comparatively late appearance of this issue, social life in the Union is already in full swing. The Union Ball held on October 15th was a great success, all the tickets being sold a week before. There is a Social every Friday evening this term, and this means that nearly half the year's specified twenty Socials will have taken place by Christmas, but since many students are going down then, and many others are taking Finals at Easter, this arrangement is more satisfactory than would appear at first sight.

The I.S.S. has organised a Penny-a-Week collection for the relief of student distress in the occupied countries as a gesture of sympathy to those students who are engaged in active resistance to Nazi tyranny. The Leeds I.S.S. Committee hopes to raise £300 this year towards the £5,000 which the English branch of I.S.S. has set as a target for the Universities.

Three Delegates and six observers represented Leeds at the third Annual Council Meeting (1942-3 Session), held at Cambridge in July. We hope to send as strong a party to the First Annual Council Meeting for the 1943-4 Session, to be held in Sheffield on November 8th and 9th, long after this issue has gone to press. The Union entertained Miss Margot Gale, Secretary of the N.N.S., in Leeds from 11th to 14th October. We believe that Miss Gale enjoyed her visit as much as we did (at least she was polite enough to say so). A very full programme was arranged in order to enable her to visit the hostels, and to observe the activities of several Societies. She addressed a very well attended meeting in the Social Room on student issues and held her audience for an hour with one of the best speeches that the Union has heard for some time.

Owing to the ever increasing numbers who lunch in the Refectory, it has been found necessary to inaugurate a system of snack lunches in the Refectory to supplement the supply of rationed foods. It is hoped, however, that the matter will right itself by Christmas.

M. THWAITES, *Hon. Secretary, L.U.U.*

MEETING OF THE COUNCIL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 21st, 1943

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

The Council recorded its regret at the death of Sir Stephen Gaselee, one of the donors' nominees on the Brotherton Collection Committee.

An announcement of the decision of the Hull Education Committee to make a grant of £200 to the University for the financial year 1943-44 was gratefully received.

The Council accepted with gratitude a gift of £500 from Mr. D. I. Sandelson as an endowment for the Library of the Department of Hebrew.

An offer by Mr. Eric C. Gregory, of Messrs. Percy Lund Humphries & Co., Ltd., to finance for a period of nine years from 1950 (or possibly earlier) a scheme for the institution of a number of Fellowships in the University in

the Creative Arts was accepted by the Council with grateful appreciation and thanks. The objects of the scheme, as defined by the donor, are (i) to bring our younger artists into close touch with the youth of the country so that they may influence it, and (ii) to keep artists in close touch with the needs of the community. A number of Fellows (probably four) will be attached as closely as possible to the University, and, while continuing their creative work, will discuss it with and explain it to such members of the staff and students as wish it. They will be members of the staff of the University for a prescribed number of years, and will be known as Gregory Fellows in their respective subjects, i.e., Literature, Poetry, Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, and, on occasion, Music. They will live and work during term time within easy reach of the University, will make themselves accessible to staff and students for a part of each week, and will give occasional lectures or courses of lectures.

The Council approved Regulations for the "Lowson Scholarship in Chemistry," recently endowed by a gift of £2,000 from Mr. William Lowson, Senior Lecturer in Analytical Chemistry. Mr. Lowson was a student of the Yorkshire College, and has been a member of the staff of the Department of Chemistry in the College and afterwards in the University since 1902. The Scholarship for which he has generously provided funds has for its object the encouragement of interest and proficiency in the subject of Analytical Chemistry. It may be awarded either as a Senior (undergraduate) Scholarship or as a Post-graduate Scholarship for research.

The Council recorded its warm appreciation of the valuable services to the University during the past 34 years of Mr. A. J. Monahan, Senior Lecturer in Education, who will retire in accordance with the age limit at the end of the present session.

MEETING OF THE COUNCIL, WEDNESDAY, 20th OCTOBER, 1943.

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

The Council recorded its deep regret at the death of Major J. W. Dent, a co-opted member of the Court since 1929, a member of the Council from 1912 to 1929, an honorary graduate and an active member of many University Committees.

The Council also received with regret an announcement of the death during August of Dr. Geoffrey Holmes, Lecturer in Medical Hydrology.

In recording its regret at the death of Sir Michael Sadler, who was Vice-Chancellor of the University from 1911 to 1923, a Life Member of the Court and an honorary graduate, the Council passed the following resolution:—

That the Council on the death of Sir Michael Sadler desires to pay tribute to his memory and to put on record its deep sense and appreciation of his services to the University of Leeds and to academic and educational endeavour in wider fields. A Yorkshireman by birth and tradition, he came to Leeds as Vice-Chancellor at a time when the young Yorkshire University was struggling to find itself. He left it twelve years later a strong and vigorous institution. His term of office covered years of fateful importance for the University. The close of the last war initiated a period of great educational development; the great influx of new students, many of them mature ex-service men critical of academic traditions, brought many problems. That the University rose to the measure of its task and seized its great opportunities to serve the new generation was due in greatest measure to Sir Michael Sadler's courageous leadership and wise, far-seeing counsel. None could doubt his high purpose or fail to kindle at the inspiration of his ardent and kindly spirit. At the same time his

wide view of his responsibilities to his fellow citizens and his lively sympathy with their multifarious activities served to bring ever more closely together the intellectual life of the University and the community in which it was set. The cause of adult education, the broadening field of artistic endeavour, whether in music, poetry, or the fine arts; the ever widening pursuits of science and its harnessing to human needs in industry and medicine all found in him a staunch supporter and all greatly profited from his creative energies. If the University to-day may hope that it is secure in the esteem and affection of the community it seeks to serve, it owes this in great measure to a mutual appreciation of each other's worth, quickened and fostered under the spell of the humanity of a great Yorkshire Vice-Chancellor. Those who knew him treasure the memory of a rare and radiant spirit, filled with a faith and trust in his fellow men which drew from them their best in the service of the common cause.

Report was made of the receipt from the Deputy Public Trustee of the sum of £3,000 on account of a bequest made to the University by Mr. Frederick Wardle. Mr. Wardle was a member of the Advisory Committee of the Leather Industries Department from 1908 and its Chairman from 1918 until his death in 1923. In view of his deep interest in the Leather Department, the Council decided to earmark the bequest for that Department.

The Council expressed its warm appreciation of the bequest by Miss Alice Townley Scott, former Headmistress of the Bingley Girls' Grammar School and a graduate of the University, of a collection of 588 volumes for the University Library.

Notes and Comments

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

Freshers and Debates.

We rejoice to hear that the Freshers are playing their full part in the Athletics clubs, but we were sadly disconcerted when not one of them turned up at the Debates A.G.M. Were it not for our overseas students we should have to bury the Debates Society. It always amazes us that the very people who in the cafeteria and J.C.R. are positively Ciceronian are suddenly stricken with an unaccountable coyness when transplanted to the Debates floor. However, the one debate, which was held before this issue went to press, on the motion that "this House opposes post-war conscription of youth," was interesting and lively, though sparsely attended. Corporal McLoughlin and R.S.M. Smith, of the A.T.S., supported by some of their fellow soldiers, put the point of view of the uniformed forces, who seemed, on the whole, to be against conscription. The motion was carried.

President's Wall Panel.

We take this opportunity of thanking Mr. F. W. Trimnell publicly for the wall panel, bearing the names of Presidents of the Union since 1938 (when the new buildings were opened), which he has given us, and which is fixed on the wall of the Union Committee Room, facing the President's chair. We would also like to record our gratitude to Messrs. Leybourn and Knighten, the Clerk to the Fabric and his assistant, who devoted so much time and energy to the designing and fixing of the panel. The names of other members of succeeding Executive Committees are to be recorded on brass plates sunk into the desks of the respective members.

Arts Federation.

Several of the Arts Societies, following up an idea put forward at the N.U.S. Summer Conference, have co-operated to form an Arts Federation, which, we are pleased to hear, has now been thrown open to Science students. While we have no desire to throw cold water we rather wonder how the A.F. proposes to function without funds. We gather its aims are similar to those of the Co-ordinating Committee of Societies which passed on peacefully three years ago. However, any effort to broaden the education of the student commands our respect, and our good wishes go with the Arts Federation.

Plea from an Old Student.

We have had a letter from an old student who asks us for news of what "the lads" are doing these days, as the last issue of the "Gryphon" left him with the impression that we had all become solemn professional examinees. We can assure him that, exams. apart, the University is still very much alive; the word "apathy" is no longer the battle-cry of the Union officials. Statues move in the dead of night, and smoke bombs go off in women's hostels, despite umpteen S.T.C. parades, exhausting weekend intensives, and more "trifling" duties such as firewatching. The G.A.S. has submitted an article on Leeds' position in the Inter-Varsity athletic world. The "lads" of course are fewer in number, but unabashed in spirit, he will be pleased to hear.

J. C. R.

We have been asked to draw your attention to the fact that the pigeon-holes in J.C.R. are not solely a matrimonial agency, but that fine-cards from the Brotherton have been known to be deposited there. The Librarian would be very grateful (and it would be to your own financial advantage) if you looked in them once sometimes. Also we have noticed that the disgusting habit of what we believe is called "necking" still goes on in J.C.R. If you are entirely lacking in personal reticence, then for decency's sake consider other people's feelings and the reputation of the Union, and when you are overcome by the tender passion, then at least retreat into a discreet privacy, so that your adolescent moonings don't make people of maturer years physically sick.

The Union Ball.

The Union Ball went with the swing characteristic of all social functions this year. The V.C. and the Wardens of both women's hostels were present, though they had to leave early. Mrs. King and Miss McLaren found time to watch the dancing from the balcony. The question of formality or informality of dress roused a bigger storm of interest than we thought Leeds capable of. And we have made a very slight profit, so we are very pleased with ourselves.

B.M.S.A.

On the 23rd September twenty medical students were invited to attend a day's teaching at the Manchester Royal Infirmary. There they met groups of students from Liverpool and Sheffield. An inaugural lecture was given by Mr. G. Jefferson, F.R.C.S., and this was followed by a day of teachings in the various departments of the Infirmary. To round off the day, an informal dance was held in the Union buildings.

Similar visits will be paid to each of the University Medical Schools in turn—if they are all as successful as the first, they will probably become annual events.

These visits were suggested by the B.M.S.A., and it is hoped that they will be of great value in furthering the friendly relations of these Northern universities. When travelling becomes easier, the scheme will probably be extended.

“DIGGER”

When you're a woman student and you come to years of discretion (which is rare), University informs you that you may now go out into the Great World alone for the declining years of your course. In short, you are to look for "digs."

This is not all. You are given a list of names and likely reception areas for your search. Full of confidence you set out, talking enthusiastically of that fallacy beloved of students—Getting into Touch with Life—and the rawer and meatier "Life" is, the better.

On looking at the list, you notice that some of the names suggest very odd nationalities indeed, or perhaps no known nationality at all. You ask, "Should I like to live with a free Croat?" The difficulty is soon eliminated. On conference with other students, similarly placed, you find that the lady in question has

- (a) Already got a student,
- (b) Never wants to see another student,
- (c) Joined her husband at Aldershot.

Another name is picked, and you start off at a likely hour. After proceeding on rounds which appear to operate broadly on the scheme of a Chinese puzzle, you arrive at a building which has every aspect of a Haworth Parsonage—"at shut of eve in dull November." The atmosphere is entirely sustained by the lady who opens the door, to the extent of perhaps two inches. You tentatively get out the information that you have been sent by the University and this is apparently enough. "Speaking," says the lady briskly and efficiently. In reply to your question, "Are you Mrs. Blank?" She allows you to proceed for a few minutes, then with the air of a mediæval inquisitor pouring out the last drop of oil with professional satisfaction, she tells you that she is only taking officers and their wives.

Though grieved by this slight, you resolutely choose another name. Here also you are destined to be cruelly disappointed. Apparently the rations "run out" (destination uncertain) at the week-end, and the landlady would be obliged if you could supply the deficiency by going home. This is rarely possible.

We have not mentioned the interminable tram journeys between these calls, but even as poor deluded Virginia Woolf believed that she was seeing life in the raw by sitting as closely as possible to the 'bus conductor, so do we positively crowd our neighbour into a corner in a desire to identify ourselves with him and the spirit of the Great World.

But the climax comes when the next person interviewed states flatly that you cannot come without your own table. Visions of yourself tottering up the path with a table under one arm, in the manner of the Guinness advertisements are altogether too much. You decide to conclude for to-day, and write a pathetic note home, enlarging upon your difficulties.

This is the way it works out. Forgotten relatives, till now in a state of apathy, or even feud, are recalled to mind by parents. If all is not forgiven or forgotten, the process as before is the only solution.

Incredible as it may seem, the student population becomes gradually absorbed by the community like this, with not altogether distressing results. Neighbours, after close inspection, have even been heard to remark; "I should like a student." Backed up by family reassurance, not to mention that admirable Sunday lunch, the Digger again becomes convinced that there is something in this "Getting into touch with Life" business.

D.J.C.



" I TELL YOU I HAVEN'T GOT ANY SECRET DOCUMENTS ;
I LEFT THEM IN THE TRAIN ! "



Mr. O. P. EDMONDS.



Miss H. L. FARR.



Mr. J. D. HOLDSWORTH.



Miss M. THWAITES.



Mr. N. A. CUTLER



Miss J. HETHERINGTON

Who's Who in the Union, 1943-44

PHILIP EDMONDS, President of the Union, 1943-44. In his fifth year at the Medical School.

Duties as President of the Union :

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

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

Born in Royston, energetic and enthusiastic, forceful and broadminded; well read and tolerant, he is particularly keen to encourage Freshers to play their full part in Union affairs. A friendly individual, he likes dancing and social life. G.A.S. last year, he is a sound athlete and has been selected to play in Northern University Representative Teams at both football and cricket.

LOUISE FARR, B.A. (Hons., History), Senior Vice-President of the Union.

Union Duties :

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

Travels by 'bus from Harrogate every day; a keen hockey player and a woman of purpose and definite opinions; hardworking, conscientious, dignified and unvariably reliable; was deeply hurt at being publicly branded a beer drinker (which she is NOT !) in last year's "Who's Who."

GORDON McLEAVY, Junior Vice-President of the Union.

Present Duties :

Deputises for the Senior-Vice-President.

Comes from Leeds, always as busy as he looks and as successful as he is busy. A chemist, we believe a good one; keen on athletics, especially rowing, badminton and fencing. Fond of music and dancing. A Shakespeare disciple and a sound bloke generally.

MAGGIE THWAITES, B.A. (English), Secretary of the Union; Editor of the *Gryphon*.

Present Duties :

Secretary of the Union, Executive and Disciplinary Committees. Ex-Officio Member of Finance, Gen. Athletics, N.U.S., Catering, Advisory, Overseas

Students', Workman's Institute Committees. Serves on I.S.S. Sub-Committee. With Miss Farr represents the Union on the B.F.U.W. Committee. An ardent feminist with very definite ideas on most subjects. At five aspired to be Prime Minister, at fifteen a novelist, at eighteen a poet, at twenty-two a short story writer, but now contents herself with the M.E.F. Pet interests are literary technique and the other fellow's point of view; pet aversions onions and handsome men. Was once known to stop talking for five whole minutes, but has never been the same since. Got a first in English and a distinction in Edu.

J. DERRICK HOLDSWORTH (Medic.), Hon. Student Treasurer of the Union.

Present Duties :

Secretary of the Finance Committee. Ex-Officio Member of the Executive, Advisory and Catering Committees.

Travels from Wakefield, spends his life telling people that the Union has no money, but finds time for tennis and swimming, music and dancing, photography and walking; is a voracious reader of "everything but detective novels." When asked what sort of a person he is replied that he "Does all the things that a normal body does."

NIGEL CUTLER, General Athletics Secretary.

Present Duties :

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

Plays centre-half in the Soccer First Eleven. Comes from Barnby Dun, in the back of beyond; we gather that the train stops there at least once a week. Did intend to go into the Church but decided to take Chemistry instead. Keen on Ballet, Opera, the theatre and James Cagney.

JANE HETHERINGTON, House Secretary.

Present Duties :

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

Tall and self-possessed, President of the Geog. Society, and Captain of the Women's Boat Club, though she also finds time for tennis, cricket and badminton. Efficient and a good public speaker, but has a grand sense of humour. We shall be very sorry to lose her at Christmas and hope she will like her new job.

Of Shoes and Ships and Sealing-wax

SIESTA.

Trying on helmets.
 Isn't this fun ?
 (Do to bath the baby in
 When the war is won).
 Rushing for the tramcar
 'Fraid they might be late,
 Getting off at Weetwood,
 Tearing through the gate.
 All in position
 Now form squares,
 Someone drops a rifle,
 Corporal McLeavy swears.
 " Quick march ! Left turn ;
 Number to the right !
 Hey ! You at the end there !
 We can't be here all night ;"
 I can hear them shouting " One ! Two ! Three ! "
 Hope it helps their dancing
 AND their U.T.C.
 Please to note in passing
 When at the hops we meet,
 Those boots may be damn useful,
 But not upon my feet !

ELSIE JAY.

Reflection on the results of the 1943 Finals Exams.

" It's unadulterated fudge
 To bribe an academic judge,
 For seeing what the bloke will do
 Unbribed, there's no occasion to.
 (With apologies to James Agate).

Fond Parent in the Cafeteria —

" Look ! darling, an ash-tray just like that one of yours at home ! "

Overheard at the Freshers' Social :

" What are you doing ? "
 " Oh, I'm waltzing. What are you doing ? "

We Wonder,

If the Arts Federation, founded for the promotion of a broader education, have heard of the young lady who, seeing " Tchaikovsky ; 1812 Overture " on the programme of a gramophone record recital, remarked brightly : " You know, I didn't know he wrote so many."

Cri de Cœur.

From an application for employment in the Sudanese Civil Service.

" I beg to state that I am in very uncomfortable circumstances, being the soul means of support of my fond brother's seven issues, consisting of three adults and four adultresses, the latter being the bane of my life owing to my having to support two of my own wives as well as their issues, of which by God's misfortune, the female gender predominate." From " RED TAPE."

Verse

Liverpool Cathedral.

The sun is streaming down
 To paint with muted flames
 The nave, till sombre stone
 Its majesty proclaimed.
 Tall arches curve from earth
 To dusk of vaulted height
 Till eyes, which seek to climb
 And, blinded by the light,
 Are dazzled still, must fail
 To pierce the gathered shade
 And over all this place
 Unmeasured peace is laid.

* * *

S.

The Extinction.

A dusky darkness seemed about my head to filter in
 Nor crudity of soul could quite withstand the shock, th' impact
 Of force whose strength out challenged all the strength of man.
 Till in the darkening chaos of tumultuous thought,
 Black eddies tore away the nucleus of life,
 And left behind them but a broken shell.

* * *

MAX.

Lines.

A cold grey dawn on a sluggish sea,
 Slow creeping waves which spend their feeble force
 In thin showers of spray against the gaunt grey rocks;
 A drizzling mist, a veil of clouds hung low
 Across a leaden sky.
 And high upon the pinnacle of rock
 That overhangs the bay, a solitary raven
 Feathers ragged and dripping
 Motionless.
 A breath of wind, swirl of mist and a break in the sky;
 A gleam of watery sunlight, a glittering wave.
 A shriek, a flash of wings, and he is gone !
 A low murmur of life : the world is awake.

SMUTS.

THOUGHTS ON UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

I am sorry that the time allowed me does not permit of my casting these thoughts into a shape that at least attempts the graceful. I have thought it best, therefore, to put them in the form of unlicked aphorisms; and I would add that though I would willingly maintain my opinions in conversation, I am not yet so sure of them that I would cheerfully go to the stake for all of them. I offer these morsels for educational eagles to pounce upon and tear to pieces.

I.

It is the function of universities to provide the élite, in intellect and character, of the civilisations in which they exist.

Some people will say that their function is the advancement of knowledge; but to advance knowledge is only one of the things an intellectual élite has to do. One need only say that if a university does not advance knowledge, it will cease to provide the élite.

The élite, then, consists not only of discoverers, those who analyse and build into new forms and new concepts, but also those who digest knowledge and integrate it, so that it has an effect upon life as it is lived.

Therefore it is the function of universities to provide the community, society, nation or civilisation with the leaders of thought of both kinds.

By thought I do not mean only the mode of thought which deals with material things, but more especially that which establishes values and creates social forms.

An institution which does not carry out these two ends, the increase of knowledge and the betterment of life has no claim to call itself a university.

II.

That universities should turn out technicians and teachers is merely incidental. It may happen to be a condition of their existence in any society at any given moment (it usually is), but has nothing to do with their being universities.

That they should—as they do—turn out better technicians and teachers than technological schools and training colleges does not make any difference; it only makes them better technological and training colleges.

But if they turn out technicians and teachers who are only better than, but also different from those that other institutions turn out, then they may perhaps claim the noble title of universities.

The difference is that between training or instruction, and education.

III.

Education is a process of becoming aware of what the world around one is like, and of becoming capable of assessing values.

A subject, as education, has little value in itself; it is the relating of one sphere of knowledge to another that counts.

It is true that only if you know one subject thoroughly can you know anything at all, or be aware of your ignorance: but "the man who has been trained to think in one subject only will never be a good judge even in that one."

We are in danger of producing "two nations"; one a set of people intent upon making things happen in the physical world, the other a group of people intent upon thinking about things. The action of the first group may be harmful, because it has no connection with values; the thought of the second is incomplete, and so may be harmful, because it is unrelated to action.

The arts man should know something about science, and the science man something about the arts.

Or they might each study some subject which is common ground to both. The present division is dangerous to society.

IV.

Education is also the development of the personality in any direction in which it has aptitude, either in doing or in appreciation.

A university should either make room in the curriculum, or generously allow leisure for, matters of cultural interest (including science and technology) which bear no direct relation to the degree subject or subjects.

An engineer should be able to study music, an arts man textile design; or a physicist be able to study poetry, an arts man mathematics, and so on.

Only in this way can the reality of the imagination be related to the reality of physical fact.

Thus no one should come to a university under an *obligation* to pursue a special subject or enter a special career. The coercion of children by those in authority in education should be done away with.

There is no reason why a man taking philosophy should not be a farmer, nor why a man taking chemistry should not become a journalist.

The point is that both should be educated in the way they wish provided that they are fit for such education.

V.

One of the differences between a school or college and a university is that in the former the emphasis is laid on being taught, in the latter on teaching one's self.

At a school or college the responsibility for teaching rests mainly on the teacher; at a university it rests, or should rest, principally upon the student. This business of keeping lecture registers at universities is misplaced and humiliating.

You cannot be given education; you can only get it.

That is why all universities should be largely residential. Education is largely the result of the clash of mind upon mind, especially of young mind on young mind. These clashes take place best between eleven at night and two in the morning.

That is the principal reason why we should have more residential halls.

VI.

The country should so arrange its preliminary education that no one fitted to benefit from a university education should be unable to get it. Neither money nor place of residence should be a barrier.

It would be better if no one were allowed to come to a university till he has reached the age of nineteen.

A year of some sort of national service should be interposed between school and university, so that undergraduates can see the social relevance of their studies.

It would be as well if all members of a great commonwealth should have a reasonable knowledge of that commonwealth. The élite must have this knowledge, and the university should see to it that they do.

Every graduate should know something of political theory, and understand the ideas underlying Plato's *Republic* as well as those sustaining *The Communist Manifesto*.

The Liberal should understand the Communist's position, and the Socialist grasp what it is the Conservative wishes to conserve. It should be considered as unmannerly to jeer at a man's politics as to mock at his religion.

The purpose of a state in providing education for an élite is to produce a better country, morally, politically, materially, in that order.

And under morals I include aesthetics. To build an ugly house, to publish an ill-written book, wantonly to spoil a piece of countryside, are all immoral acts which no élite should tolerate.

VII.

Honours courses should be confined to those few who want to, and are likely to, become scholars.

Many people have mis-shaped themselves by struggling to attain low honours, who would have been more complete and more satisfactory persons (to themselves as well as to others) if they had taken an ordinary degree.

There is a foolish snobbery about an honours degree which is as disastrous as other snobberies. This has been reinforced by a higher financial value being attached to an honours degree.

It is another evil result of the craze for specialisation which has persisted into an age where synthesis rather than analysis is the crying need. Differentiation is of use only as an aid to further integration.

The scholar is a valuable person, and he is also a rare person. To train half the students of a university as though they were rarities is falsely to assess humanity, and to spoil many good all-round intelligences to produce bad scholars.

VIII.

The "modern" universities have deserved extremely well of the societies which created them. They have done an admirable job of work, the job they were called upon to do.

But radical changes are taking place in society, and universities must fearlessly adapt themselves to meet the new needs, whatever they may be. They must be ready to produce the leaders of the emergent society.

This will need great changes in outlook and spirit, and the changes in structure must take place slowly. You cannot tamper with so complex a machine as a university without deep thought and careful experiment. You cannot really educate unless you know the kind of society you are educating for.

Universities and their graduate can help to produce the kind of society they consider desirable.

Thus though knowledge must be pursued for its own sake, that is without any ulterior motive of profit or gain, we should be sure that the knowledge we pursue is relevant to life.

Note.—"Men" throughout also connotes "women."

BONAMY DOBREE.

UNIVERSITY REFORM.

An important campaign for University Reform is being undertaken this Session by N.U.S. It emphasises the need for closer co-operation between academic and practical teaching, although the institution of a pre-University year of social service is, in general, opposed. Inter-faculty co-operation, revision of curriculum and the examination system are also advocated.

Compulsory residence in Hostel for all students is strongly recommended, but it is agreed that hostels should be governed by students. There is also a plea from certain quarters that there should be provision for mixed hostels.

A further draft of the scheme will shortly be available in the Union, when it is hoped that all students will co-operate by making practical suggestions. In the meantime students are encouraged to read "Redbrick University," and "A Student's View of the Universities" by Brian Simon.

SYLVIA M. BRAMLEY, *N.U.S. Secretary.*

COUNCIL MEETING OF THE BRITISH DENTAL STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

The Second Annual Council Meeting of the B.D.S.A. was held on August 19th-21st, 1943. The chair was taken by the Student President, Mr. F. E. Hopper.

The first day was devoted to reports of the past year's activities. It was unanimously agreed to accept an application from the Liverpool Dental Students' Society for membership of the Association; thus every school in England and Scotland is now represented by the Association. Three important matters were being investigated—examinations; dental and general health of dental students; and National Service requirements. Recently it had been found necessary to shelve these items as a Memorandum on Dental Education had been requested by the Teviot Committee set up by the Ministry of Health. The treasurer's report showed that the Association was in a fairly sound position financially. A memorandum on "The Reorganisation of the Dental Profession" had been abandoned on the advice of the Leeds representative.

An important decision regarding the Joint Planning Committee of Dental Students was taken. It was resolved "that, as the J.P.C.D.S. has discharged its terms of reference and therefore has no reason to exist, its dissolution is recognised by the B.D.S.A. and that the funds of the J.P.C.D.S. be transferred to the B.D.S.A. less the amounts initially subscribed by the individual London schools; and that those sums be returned by the B.D.S.A." Thus the body which had started the minds of the whole of the dental profession thinking about improvements which could be made in our profession had terminated its short but noble career. Almost the whole of the second day was spent in discussing the report to the Teviot Committee. It was decided to accept the principles outlined by the executive and to leave the writing to the officers.

Policy for the 1943-44 session was discussed. In addition to the matters shelved from 1942-43 it was decided to compile and publish a pamphlet on the organisation of the profession in all its aspects; to prepare a memorandum on the dental curriculum; and to issue a pamphlet on entry to the Services. The fact that no supplementary clothing coupons were allowed to dental students was deplored; the secretary being instructed to write to the Board of Trade stressing the importance of this item. This concluded the business session of the meeting.

After the first day of the meeting there were held meetings of the respective Regional Councils to elect new officers.

A. BRYAN WADE.

CONCERNING ATHLETICS.

This article is written with two main purposes; to give Freshers some idea of how Leeds University Athletics Clubs stand in relation to other Universities and teams. The second is in response to old students, particularly in the Forces, to let them know how the "old clubs" are progressing without them. The position at the beginning of the season was very encouraging, despite the inevitable decrease in the number of new students, the response to the various clubs was gratifying so we are hoping that nothing will arise to dampen enthusiasm.

Another good omen was the increase in fixtures for the majority of clubs, the club secretaries had obviously been industrious and are to be congratulated on the results they achieved. Applications have been received for the formation of two new clubs, a Table Tennis Club and a Women's Boat Club. The latter is, at the moment, working in co-operation with the Men's Boat Club. These facts lead me to review our chances of success with favour.

Before the war our main rivals were our fellow students at other Universities, and no matter what the game was, we could always hold our own against them. To-day they are still our main opponents, and provided the difficulties and restrictions on travelling permit, we will endeavour to fulfil all fixtures with them. Last session perhaps the most successful clubs in inter-varsity matches were the Boat and Boxing Clubs, the former winning all its matches, and the latter the Derby Cup by an easy victory.

At present we have many local teams against which we can compete and qualify ourselves. The war has provided both men's and women's teams with Service team opponents; we invariably acquit ourselves well, but Service teams have given us some surprises and mixed feelings when their teams include some international or professional players.

Certain clubs include members who reach a highlight in their sporting career by reason of being selected to represent the Northern Universities; in the past Leeds has enjoyed its full measure and we hope to increase the number in future years.

This season a marked increase in the enthusiasm of club members is indicated. May I conclude by hoping that their efforts meet with success equal to their enthusiasm?

N.A.C.

INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS' DAY.

In history lessons we are taught to remember many dates which in the opinion of the cultured world constitute turning points for mankind. We students too have a date which we remember with special care. It is November the 17th.

It was stated in the declaration issued by the International Council of Students last year: "On this day in our schools, colleges and universities, wherever we are stationed in the struggle for freedom, we declare our utter hatred for the barbarous cruelty shown to children in the Soviet Union and France, students in Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, teachers in Norway, professors in Belgium and Poland, to educationalists in every land where the Nazi invaders have trampled. We repudiate the fascist perversion of education and science and pledge ourselves to serve in the schools and universities and in every way we can to defend true learning and free research."

Fine and lofty words. But they will remain empty phrases if we do not back them up with action. To do that first of all we have to recognise the common interests which the students have with the rest of the community. To illustrate this point perhaps the best example are the massacred Czech students in honour of whom the date of 17th November has been chosen as the sign of International Student solidarity.

Let us recall the autumn of 1938. Deep political tension existed in Europe. In Spain and in China great military battles were fought for freedom of speech, for freedom of conscience, for a free school, for a free theatre, for a free science. In Spain many a brilliant English student gave his life for these ideals. While this went on new clouds of war gathered over Central Europe. Czechoslovakia was threatened by Nazi aggression. The Czechoslovak student organisations of all shades of opinion worked ceaselessly for the integrity of the Republic. They organised A.R.P. courses, they went back to their home towns and villages to rouse the population to unity, they demonstrated in the streets of their university towns for a free and democratic Czechoslovakia. They were in the forefront of the nation's defence preparations.

Why did they do it? Would it not have been wiser to leave that to the people who "knew better?" Would it not have been easier just to look on? They knew it would not. Of course they were conscious of the answer if they would stand back and remain in their world of lecture halls, examinations and socials at such a critical period. They knew that the very existence of their student world which they cherished so much was threatened.

Unfortunately the reality in this case became more fearful than the wildest imagination of a writer could tell.

The ill-fated Munich "Agreement" (now officially repudiated) has opened the door for German troops to occupy Czechoslovakia later in March, 1939. With its great industrial potential, with its vast armament and other heavy industries, with its rich coalmines and considerable chemical industry, the country meant for Hitler a prizeless booty. With the military occupation a ruthless persecution followed of all that was good and progressive in a life of a democratic state. We know that this has been told and retold many times. We know that it strikes a reader to-day as a common-place story. Nevertheless we feel that the agonies which the political, cultural and religious life of a country under fascism has to suffer are not yet sufficiently realised.

It is no wonder that the fascist authorities hit hardest at those elements of the cultural life which were most apparent in the vanguard of national defence, namely, the writers, scientists and students. The German occupationists waited for a suitable occasion. It arrived when the students of Prague together with the teachers and the workers demonstrated on the National Day of Independence. One medical student, Jan Opletal, was shot at the time by the Nazis. His funeral became a national demonstration when 10,000 students took part. The German invaders took terrible vengeance.

On the 17th November, 1939, thousands of students were arrested in Prague and Brno, in their hostels and homes, and sent to concentration camps. Very many teachers were arrested too. Tortures and death were common. All Czech universities and institutions of higher education were closed for three years (since the ban has been extended indefinitely.) What were the feelings of the rest of the population? It has been reported "that, as they were marched out to the trains transporting them to Germany, the people stood bareheaded with clenched fists and spoke of *our students*." Such is in brief the historical background to the International Students Day.

It is not merely the struggle of the Czech students that we commemorate. On this day we pay homage to the resistance of the students of all nationalities against Fascism.

In paying this homage we always recognise that our fate is linked with the fate of our co-citizens in the office, in the shop, in the factory.

In paying this homage we always recognise that the peace of one nation is linked up with the peace of every other nation.

In paying this homage we always recognise that each of us has a responsibility to further the cause for which countless of all nationalities sacrifice their lives.

In words of the declaration: "Together we shall study, serve and struggle; together we shall win; together we shall build a world where everyone can grow up fearless, strong and happy."

N. TEICH,

President of the International Society.

CORRESPONDENCE

Physics Dept.,
Leeds University.

To the Editor of the Gryphon.

Tolerance, we are told, is a British quality. May I draw attention to a subject on which a number of people seem to be especially narrow-minded and intolerate?

The other day I happened to leave in the entrance to the Brotherton Library a pile of records, of which the top one happened to be of Glenn Miller and his Orchestra. When I came out I found inscribed on the case of this: "WHY DON'T YOU BUY SOME DECENT RECORDS INSTEAD OF ALL THIS FILTHY JAZZ?"

The question is typical of the narrow-minded people in both the jazz and the so-called classical camps. What makes it so serious is that the puritanical "classicist" (if I may call him this for want of a better term) has no idea of what he is condemning. May I expose the many "bricks" in the above statement? Firstly, Glenn Miller has not and does not ever play jazz. He plays either "swing" or commercial dance music. (For the classicists the difference between swing and jazz is that between a piano sonata and a cadenza in a Beethoven piano concerto. One is pre-scored, so to speak: it is written down and preserved for all time: the other while based on a theme, is for the most part extempore). Secondly, if our musical snob had taken the trouble to look through the pile, instead of jumping to conclusions, he would have found at the bottom the new British Council recording of the Bliss Piano Concerto. "Filthy jazz?" Thirdly, I should like to question the use of the words "decent" and "filthy." Is any music but the serious variety "indecent?" Why is jazz "filthy?"

The whole of the above is a perfect example of the sort of thing which I am condemning. From the details it may be gathered that my own tastes are fairly broad. I happen to like both varieties of music; the fact that they make quite different appeals to me is of no particular importance. The point is that I appreciate and play them both. I myself have very definite dislikes. I particularly abhor the "teashop" Albert Sandler type of light music, BUT I do not on that account alone maintain that it is "filthy." I do not state categorically that there is nothing for anyone in light music. For I am aware of two things, having taken the trouble to notice them. (a) That the light orchestras of England represent a very high degree of musical and technical excellence; it may be known to many people that two of the members of the B.B.C. Salon Orchestra were Jean Pougnet and Leon Goossens. (b) That there are people, very many people, who happen to like light music.

The essence of the matter is this: if you have a preference for swing or jazz or commercial music, if you like its rhythm or its technical perfection (sometimes at least!), or its energy, by all means listen to it. But when you happen to hear a little of a symphony concert, do not remark "I can't see what anyone finds to enjoy in that." Maybe you can't, but others can. That is, believe me, your misfortune. And if you are one of the fortunate ones to whom the appreciation of great music comes easily, or if you are one of those not-so-fortunate who must strive to understand it, and yet find great pleasure in doing so, do not rave (as our musical snob did) about "Filthy jazz." If a negro were to call Vaughan Williams' "49th Parallel" music, folk-tune-like as it is, "filthy," our classicists, with myself among them, would be up in arms. For jazz is merely, in its basic forms, the negro's folk-music.

It may seem horrible to you, but just as the jazz-fiend who thinks Beethoven highbrow does not understand your musical language, so you do not understand his. And before you attempt to condemn something, you must understand it. Would a dramatic critic who knew not a word of French disparage Moliere?

So please, you people on either side of the fence on which I am sitting, have the grace to admit that there may be something on the other. Believe me, there is; though the two may be as different as chalk from cheese. On either side there are things of beauty, as well as works admitted BY THEIR OWN CRITICS to be worthless; on either side there is great technical perfection (for swing makes great demands on its executants, if it is to be as nearly perfect as possible); on either side there is relaxation, amusement and entertainment. Will you who doubt me make a point of listening to and comparing these records?—

For beauty :—Ravel's "the Enchanted Garden" (Mother Goose Suite) or the Second Movement of Schubert's C Major Symphony

and Glenn Miller's recording of "Stardust" or his "Moonlight Serenade" (particularly for the saxophone work).

For technical perfection :—Rachmaninoff's Piano Concerto No. 2 or the Walton Symphony

and Harry James' "Concerto for Trumpet" or Glenn Miller's "Bugle Call Rag."

I must mention finally the work of Andre Kostelanetz and his Orchestra, in whom the fence seems to be broken completely. Kostelanetz has the rare genius of pleasing everybody I know—a gargantuan task !

Robert Gordon.

1061131 Cpl. Birchall, F.C.,
Royal Air Force,
India Command.

The President,
The University Union,
Leeds.

4th June, 1943.

Dear Sir,

I am writing as an old student of Leeds University in the hope that you will publish all or part of this letter in the "Gryphon," as it contains news that will be of interest to many old students of the 1922 to 1928 period. My personal associations with Leeds University were further strengthened during the 1937 to 1940 period, when I was able, as organist of the Ritz, to render you several small services in connection with the sale of "The Tyke," and also to provide several evenings of musical entertainment for the O.T.C., Engineering Society, through my friendship with W. R. Stirr, now a Major in North Africa, Agricultural Society, and French Society. I have been in India for over a year and a visit to Darjeeling last month on leave revived a very old association with my own student days in the person of "Nobby" Clark, Senior Assistant Master at St. Paul's School. We met accidentally in the Gymkana Club, and our meeting resulted in a very enjoyable visit to the school and an introduction to Mr. Henson, Science Master, and also an old Leeds 'Varsity graduate. My brother and I received an invitation to dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Clark, and also with the Hensons, in their apartments at the school. Through this chance meeting I was able to make further contacts by means of a piano recital in the school concert hall, which resulted in an invitation to lunch with the Rector of St. Paul's. Mr. Goddard, whom I found to be held in very high esteem, as also "Nobby" Clark and Mr. Henson,

who showed me round the physics and chemistry laboratories. "Nobby" was very busy marking examination papers, but found time to entertain my brother and me, and Mr. Henson afforded me a happy glimpse of his boys asleep in their airy dormitory. He is a proud Housemaster, while "Nobby" holds the responsible position of Bursar. St. Paul's is situated in a truly enviable spot 7,000 feet above sea level, and the panoramic view of the Himalayas from the school grounds must rank as one of the finest if not the finest sight on earth. The mighty Kangchenjunga, with its perennially snow-capped summit, glistens nobly beneath the sun, 42 miles from Darjeeling—an eternal monument of endurance in a world riven by storm and strife. In such surroundings St. Paul's School thrives, a model of discipline and achievement both scholastic and athletic. The co-ordination between British and Indian masters in their joint jurisdiction over and leadership of British and Indian boys stands out as an example of what can be achieved in the union and unity of purpose of two nations, one Western and the other Eastern, when both have come to a realisation and understanding of the true fundamental principles and ideals of education, namely, that it should be a universal heritage, and the common recreation ground of all nations. I was conscious of this guiding theme during my own student days at Leeds University, and it is good to know that Leeds is playing such an important and effective part in the co-education of British and Indian youth in India. I left St. Paul's reluctantly, after watching the progress of several house matches on the cricket grounds, but not without promising "Nobby" Clark that I would write and keep in touch with him, and that at the next opportunity I would avail myself of a further invitation to visit the school and see the boys of two nations at work and play. A word about the boys of St. Paul's; I found them to be well disciplined, well-spoken, and well-mannered, neat and cleanly in their habits, and a tribute to the leadership and teaching of the Rector and his Assistant Masters.

And now, as the fiery and remorseless Apollo drives his chariot across the heavens, pursued by the oncoming monsoon, I can almost hear his parting shot as he disappears behind the Western Himalayas—"Après moi, le deluge!"

May I ask one favour of you? If you decide to include this letter in the correspondence columns of the "Gryphon," will you please send a copy to "Nobby" Clark, B.Sc., St. Paul's School, Darjeeling, India.

I hope on my return to "Blighty" to renew my former happy associations with Leeds University and her Societies. Good luck and may you send more teachers out to this country and to others.

I remain,

Yours, etc.,

F. C. Birchall.

Hostel Notes

DEVONSHIRE HALL.

Like the rest of the University, Devonshire Hall is going through a very difficult period in her history.

With the prospect of the labour shortage getting even more acute, the sight of the Warden serving himself from the hatch at dinner would not raise even mild surprise and the food situation is driving men to acquire duodenal ulcers for the sake of the extra milk they get.

The real tragedy lies in the loss of the leisured class of the University community, included under the heading of "Arts Wallahs." Their loss has meant that the camelous scientists are further burdened with the non-academic work for which the Arts student was so well fitted. One result of this has

been that the spirit of enterprise and variety is now sadly lacking in Hall. The residents of Headingley no longer bolt their doors, bar their windows and send their daughters early to bed when Freshers' Day draws near, and the sound of revelry in R Block is a comparatively rare phenomenon. Perhaps this is a necessity of war, but I for one believe that ragging can play a most important part in the building up of a man's self-confidence, and as such I look forward to its return.

More disastrous than this the loss of the Arts students has left Devon unbalanced. The greatest enjoyment and benefit in Hall is brought by contact with students whose minds are not seeped in one's own subject, and who can lift one out of one's rut, and give one a glimpse of other aspects of life. It is in this respect that they are most missed, and we hope that the day is not far off when we shall again hear the concept of dialect materialism applied to the sexual life of a goldfish.

On the social side the Summer Dance last term came well up to standard—from what we remember of it, the wine that maketh glad the heart of man was in abundant supply.

We have already received an invitation from Oxley Hall to entertain them at the festive season with carols. Whether the early invitation indicates that last year's efforts touched the maidens' hearts more than we suspected, or that the Warden wants plenty of time to lay her plans for the defence of her castle we cannot say, but with the help of our conductor, Mr. Archibald, we shall make every effort to satisfy them.

R. High, Hon. Sec.

OXLEY HALL.

Oxley is doing her best to contend with the ever increasing difficulties of the war-time situation. With more students than she has ever housed before, and still more Freshers, she has, we feel, embarked upon another year in the highest of spirits. The Freshers have settled down remarkably quickly, and everyone, despite the evergrowing calls of work, seems to be heart and soul in making Hostel life very much worth living.

Oxley's social programme promises to be as full and as varied as ever. Already we have spent three very lively Saturday evenings in the Common Room, and had the pleasure of entertaining several guests to dinner. Amongst them were notably, Professor Edwards, who gave us a most delightful reading from his translations of the Greek ballads, and Senor Penzol, who choose a most fitting aspect of the history of Art and talked to us about "Portraits of Women."

The most outstanding event of the term so far has been in the form of a Brains Trust. We were extremely fortunate in being able to procure an illustrious assembly of Brains—Miss Kitson, the Lord Mavor, Miss Hibgame, Mr. Andrews, Editor of the Yorkshire Post, General Sir William Bartholomew, the Regional Commissioner, and Professor Dobrée, were ably lead by the Vice Chancellor himself as Question Master. Questions were many and varied in type, some serious and others bordering on the hilarious, but on every occasion the Brains responded like veterans, despite the fact that almost all were making their initial debut.

For the rest, we are looking forward to holding a Tea Dance in addition to the usual Hallowe'en, Carol and Christmas parties of this term, and with a really good beginning to the year there seems to be every reason to look forward to a happy and successful session.

WEETWOOD HALL.

To call this report "Weetwood" Notes is to my mind somewhat inadequate, for it should be a far more embracing title, as Weetwood this term has far extended boundaries. To those who trudge every morning, wet or fine, up the drive for their breakfast, it may indeed seem too "far extended." We take this opportunity of saying on the one hand goodbye to all those who left us last term and extending a warm welcome to our many Freshers of this. We have already had the pleasure of meeting them all over coffee, as well as individually, more than once this term.

While many of us were either attending conferences of one sort or another, helping on the land with fruit picking or harvesting, or merely spending the vac. at home, Weetwood was a scene of great activity for the unfortunate few who had a vac-term; we do hope that those Edu. students from Oxley who made it their home during that time enjoyed their stay.

To those returning from eleven weeks rest (or otherwise) found many changes awaiting them. Perhaps the one which affected us most is that there has been a complete change in the kitchen staff, and that owing to the fact that the maids have gone, housework in Hostel has been put on the list for National Service. The students who volunteered to do this have so far done valiant work in the early hours of the morning in connection with preparing breakfast and other household duties.

A more extensive firewatching rota has also been introduced, together with the organisation of firewatching parties, which was perhaps long overdue when one thinks of a certain nocturnal interlude in Wing last term, a mysterious smoke-bomb being the cause of all the bother.

As far as our programme for this term goes, practices for carols are already in progress and before long we shall be busy rehearsing for the Freshers' Social.

M.M.W.

H.O.R.

The beginning of the fifth year of war has seen many changes in the life and organisation of the Hostel, although we have attempted to abide as far as possible by the well-worn slogan, "business as usual." As fewer men come up to the University to study Arts and as more and more students are called into H.M. Forces, so our numbers decline. There would have been only eighteen students in residence this term had it not been for the continuation of last term's policy of opening the Hostel to students who are not ordinands. We now have nineteen such members of Hostel, and the combination of students of many differing opinions in the traditional corporate life of H.O.R. seems to be working most successfully for the good of all.

Despite our diminished numbers the Freshers' Concert was well up to standard and at the party which followed it is true to say that "a good time was had by all." Friends of the Hostel will doubtless be pleased to hear that we hope to hold the usual Carol Night this term.

The attention of men students of the University is drawn to the fact that the Hostel Chapel is open for their use. Times of services are posted up in the Union and in the Hostel.

Mr. S. L. Croft has been elected to succeed Mr. J. N. Williams as Hostel Representative on the Union Committee.

Edward M. Norfolk, Senior Student.

The Late Sir Michael Sadler

Some twenty years have passed since Sir Michael Sadler left Leeds for Oxford; for the benefit of a younger generation to which he is little more than a name I have tried to set down an account of his Vice-Chancellorship as it appears to an interested spectator who has had ample time for reflection.

In the far-off days, when the Yorkshire College was part of the Victoria University, it was a small place, well behind the sister colleges at Manchester and Liverpool both in numbers and in resources. I can still remember the rather condescending sympathy which our colleagues at the larger colleges expressed to us for the difficulties of our position. The charter of incorporation as a university was only granted in 1904 on the condition that a considerable sum of money was raised for expansion, especially on the Arts side. In the seven years that followed much was done in the way of development: new chairs were founded, new buildings projected: but the shadow of the past still hung over the scene. The Governing Body was timid, had little faith in the future; building schemes were limited by lack of money to the relief of immediate necessities. Although the teaching staff had been strengthened by the appointment of first-rate scholars, such as Professors Rhys Roberts and C. E. Vaughan, the University had not yet captured the imagination of the local public. Sadler came as Vice-Chancellor in 1911 and left in 1923. After these twelve years all traces of inferiority complex had disappeared. The University was proud of its achievements and of its distinctive atmosphere: it looked forward to the future with confidence: plans were set afoot for housing it in adequate buildings: subscription lists were opened, aiming at sums which would have seemed fantastically large only a few years before: a stream of munificent benefactions began to flow. The public had taken the University to its heart.

What were the causes of this transformation? Many and various, no doubt; and one of them was the personality of the Vice-Chancellor, Michael Ernest Sadler. He came with a clear idea of the place to be held by a modern university in a large city: it should be a seat of general culture, not merely of learning, and a great cultural centre for the neighbourhood. Endowed with a most creative imagination and the power of enlisting others in the service of his enthusiasms, he set about the task of turning his ideal into a reality. Within the precincts of the University pictures from his fine collection were lent to decorate the walls, musical recitals were arranged for the mid-day interval, when staff and students were at leisure (at his own expense, to begin with): every freedom was granted to the students to meet together and air their views (as young people like to do) on social, literary, political, religious and other topics. To the outer world Sadler gleefully took up the rôle of liaison officer, ambassador, missionary, apostle, what you will. Of course, his official position brought him into close contact with Education Committees of the local authorities throughout the West Riding, but this absorbed only a small part of his activity in the life of the community. He was a valued member of the Committee of the Leeds Art Gallery: he founded the Luncheon Club at which university men and business men learn to know one another: he was a Patron of Leeds Parish Church and in close touch with the clergy of the Free Churches: he was an ardent member of the Workers' Educational Association: his powers of speech made him a welcome speaker on educational subjects in public gatherings. By the time of his departure from Leeds the present cordial relations between the University

and the world had been firmly established. How? Outsiders had perhaps tended to regard University dons as superior persons who could not mix with the general public without stooping : but here was a man who entered every variety of company on equal terms, seeing their point of view (he was uncannily quick in the uptake) and sympathising with it even if he did not accept it—who, although himself in a position of high authority, might on occasion allow his Puck-ish sense of humour to poke sly fun at the Powers that Be—who warmly encouraged every effort for a wider, freer, fuller life in the community.

I think that Sadler chose wisely in retiring when he did. He was a pioneer and there is a streak of restlessness in the pioneering spirit. The time had come for the consolidation of the position already won, and this could safely be left in other hands : as for the future, the University had so many friends outside that the initiative in new developments might even come from the laymen. The ground he gained has never been lost and no man can be held more responsible for the high position held in the world to-day by the University of Leeds than its second Vice-Chancellor, Sir Michael Sadler.

C.M.G.

Leeds University

OLD STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

Notes from Headquarters

SIR MICHAEL E. SADLER.

Old students learnt with deep regret of the passing of that great gentleman, our first President, Sir Michael Sadler, who left Leeds in 1923 to become Master of University College, Oxford. To those of us who had the privilege of knowing him, his enthusiasm and vision, his high ideals, his love of truth and beauty, his sense of humour, his humanity were an inspiration. Now he is gone, but the inspiration remains and in thankful remembrance of his life and work we take our leave in the words of A. H. Smith, an undergraduate of Leeds 20 years ago, on the occasion of a less final parting : " Most noble knight, farewell ! "

COMING OF AGE.

On Saturday, December 18th, 1943, our Fifth (War-Time) and Twenty-First Annual Function will take the form of a Luncheon in the Refectory at 12-45 p.m. The Association officially comes of age on the 5th January, 1944. It would not be possible to celebrate the occasion on that date, so your Committee has decided to do so on the 18th December. It is hoped that the guests will include the Pro-Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor and a number of ladies and gentlemen—staff and old students—who have, in the past, taken a lively interest in the Association. There will be some good speeches after we have despatched the good fare we can count upon Miss Nicolson to provide, and then will follow the 21st Annual General Meeting, which will be as brief as circumstances allow in order to leave time for the exchange of news and views. Your Committee hopes that you will make every effort to be present and make this historic occasion a record. No tickets will be printed. Please pay at the door as you come in—the price will not exceed 3s. 6d.

ACCEPTONEES.

Will members who intend to be present at the luncheon kindly send a P.C.

(or 'phone 20251 Leeds) as soon as possible and not later than MONDAY, 13th December, to the Hon. Secretaries, L.U.O.S.A., the University, Leeds, 2. We would remind you that husbands and wives of members will be welcome.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

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

A HAPPY CHRISTMAS TO ALL MEMBERS EVERYWHERE!

D. E. BROADBENT } *Joint Hon.*
A. E. FERGUSON } *Secretaries.*

HULL AND EAST RIDING BRANCH.

The past year as far as the Hull branch was concerned, has been a quiet one, but we managed to arrange a few social gatherings amongst our Lincolnshire brethren at Grimsby, chiefly through the kindness of one of our prominent lady members there. These were of a very happy nature and were well enjoyed by all who took part in them.

May I state that the Hull branch is still functioning and my Committee will at all times be only too pleased to consider requests for a meeting from any members, if they drop me a line.

So here's my best wishes to all our members in this district.

E. C. FROW,

Hon. Secretary,

C/o 227, Park Avenue, Hull.

WEST RIDING BRANCH LETTER

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY,

THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS.

The Branch Christmas Party will be held this year on Monday, 13th December, at 5 p.m., in the O.S.A. Lounge, 38 University Road. Please come prepared with ideas for games, and bring enough food for one person's tea.

I am afraid an apology is due about the last meeting, which was held on March 1st, as the publication of the *Gryphon* was held up for so long that many members did not receive their copies until after the date of the meeting. Miss Yardley and I got as many as possible sent off before the week-end, but it was impossible to go through all the addresses in the time available. In consequence the attendance at the meeting was very small. It is hoped that this will be made up for at the Christmas Party. New members and husbands and wives of members will be welcome at the meeting.

KATHLEEN MATTINSON.

News of Interest to Old Students.

BELLERBY.—J. R. Bellerby (Economics, M.A., 1924) is the author of a survey of "Economic Reconstruction," the first volume of which has just been published by Messrs. Macmillan.

CLAY.—Norman L. Clay (English, B.A., 1925) has compiled an "American sampler, a choice of passages to introduce to boys and girls the writers of America," published by Messrs. Murray (at the modest price of 2s. 3d.).

COLEMAN.—Sergeant Donald Coleman, who came up to the University from the

West Leeds High School, has been awarded the Military Medal. He served with the Royal Artillery in North Africa.

GILCHRIST.—The Yorkshire Band of Hope Union has appointed Kathleen Gilchrist as one of its day school lecturers.

GRAYDON.—Rev. Henry Graydon (Rawdon College, B.A., 1938), now chaplain to the Forces, has been awarded the Military Cross for services in Tunisia.

HUGGINS.—A knighthood was conferred upon John Huggins in August, following his appointment as Governor-in-Chief of Jamaica. Sir John came up to the University from Bridlington School.

HEPPENSTALL.—Rayner Heppenstall's latest work is entitled "Saturnine," a "bold and extraordinary book" (according to the *Bookseller* of July 22nd) published by Secker and Warburg.

BIRTHS.

BERRY.—To Dr. W. E. and Mrs. Berry, at Windermere House, 1a, Westcliff Grove, Harrogate, on July 7th, a son.

McCANDLISH.—To Dr. D. J. and Dr. Mary McCandlish (née Twist), of South Milford, Yorkshire, on August 8th, a daughter.

ROBERTS.—To Dr. A. L. and Mrs. Roberts (née Hargrove), of 20, Moor Grange View, Leeds, 6, on June 9th, a daughter.

ENGAGEMENTS

The following engagements are announced between :—

LONG-WOOD.—Ronald Long (Fuel, 1939-42) and Joyce R. Wood (Economics, 1942).

PEASE-DUFTON.—F/O E. Pease, L.D.S. (Dentistry, 1937-42) and Nancy J. Dufton (Dentistry, 1941).

MARRIAGES

AUSTIN-COOPER.—Philip Austin (M.B., Ch.B., D.T.M., formerly of Rawdon College) to Mary Cooper, of Horsforth, on July 19th, at Leopoldville, Belgian Congo.

DYSON-FARR.—Dr. Neville B. Dyson (Chemistry, 1927-33) to Elizabeth Farr, A.L.C.M., at St. David's Church, Froncysyllte, N. Wales, on 16th June, 1943.

RANDALL-PULLAN.—Dr. Keith John Randall, of Exeter, to Helen Pullan, of West Park, Leeds, on July 22nd, at St. Chad's, Far Headingley, Leeds.

THORPE-MAXWELL.—Dr. Alan Thorpe, of Huddersfield (House Physician at the Leeds Infirmary) to Dr. Barbara Joan Maxwell, of Batley, on August 28th, at St. Mark's Church, Dewsbury.

WARNER BENN-WEBBE.—Arnold Warner Benn to Joan Webbe (French-Latin, 1933-36) on August 27th, at Chapel-en-le-Frith Registry Office. Present address : Eglinton, Burbage, Buxton, Derbyshire. Mrs. Warner Benn will perhaps be remembered as editor of the *Gryphon* some years ago.

DEATHS

We deeply regret the deaths of—

BARKER.—Mrs. A. F. Barker, wife of Professor A. F. Barker. She had a remarkable career, and served her country well.

An obituary notice will be found in the issue of *Nature* for August 14th. Determined to see the world, Mrs. Barker has accompanied her husband (Emeritus Professor A. F. Barker) to the Kingdom of the Incas and to most of the other South American States; to the Cape and other African countries up to Egypt; into the mountainous regions of Kashmir and the United Provinces; through China, Manchuria and Japan, finally to come to rest in Australia. In

South Africa, Mrs. Barker was received open-armed by the Dutch people, being invited into their homes and received as one of themselves—there was obvious mutual sympathy. But her greatest success was in India. Riding up into the mountains, sometimes in the greatest peril, she so appealed to the Indian ladies that instead of cutting themselves off from their men-folk as they were accustomed to do they commenced to take part in the meetings and deliberations and before many months had elapsed some threw off "purdah" altogether. At Almora, in the United Provinces, a meeting of several hundred people was kept waiting until she was able to attend and she was elected a member of an important Hindu society. In Bombay she took part in an interesting and lengthy discussion with Mr. Gandhi. She was always particularly sensitive to what was going on behind the scenes. Thus in Japan, while her husband was being shown teaching methods in the schools, she sensed the militarism behind it all: in Manchuria and North China she sensed the awful crime of the Japanese in drugging the native population. The last time she spoke at a public meeting was in Perth (W.A.) when she stressed the terrible undermining of the Chinese morale which the Japanese were deliberately attempting. Since arriving in Australia she had only had delicate health, but she strenuously supported every movement to forward the interests of the Chinese, being grateful for the many courtesies extended to her in China and by the Chinese representatives in Australia, especially His Excellency Dr. Hsu Mo and Mr. Tsao and Mr. Wang, Chinese Consuls for Melbourne.

Mrs. Barker, who was 73, was buried in St. Peter's Church, Melbourne, on June 21st, 1943.

BULLOCK.—Rev. R. H. A. Bullock died in September. After studying at Leeds and Mirfield, he was first appointed curate at St. Peter's, Wallsend-on-Tyne, then senior curate and precentor at the Parish Church, Leeds; afterwards he became chaplain to the Bishop of Southwell, and at the time of his death was Vicar of St. Laurence, Reading.

CROW.—On July 4th, at Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A., of Harold C. Crow (Dying and Colour Chemistry, 1920-24), aged 41 years. After working with the Bradford Dyers Association, Mr. Crow went out to South America, and finally to Ohio for Industrial Rayon, Ltd.

GROOM.—Another link with the Yorkshire College has gone by the death of Dr. T. T. Groom on March 26th. Dr. Groom, born in May, 1863, was a Shropshire man and studied at Heidelberg, University College, London, and at Cambridge. His first appointment was that of demonstrator in zoology under Professor L. C. Miall; subsequently he held academic appointments at Reading and Birmingham, and by that time geological interests had prevailed over zoological. He published many scientific papers in various journals.

WAR CASUALTIES.

The following are reported to be prisoners of war in Japanese hands:—

FISHER.—Dr. O. Elliott Fisher, of the Malayan Medical Service, formerly of Fryston, near Castleford. He came up to the University from Pontefract and was House Surgeon at St. James's Hospital, Leeds, until his appointment to the Colonial Service in 1934.

HUDSON.—Dr. John Harral Hudson, also of the Colonial Medical Service, Malaya, formerly of Roundhay, Leeds, is reported prisoner at Chagi Camp, Shanghai.

LAYCOCK.—Ronald Geoffrey Laycock (LL.B.), who came up to the University from Roundhay School, Leeds.

MISSING.

GLOVER.—Sergeant Wireless Operator-Air Gunner Davis William Glover, of Leeds (his parents live at 11, Ashwood Villas, Headingley), is reported missing after an operational flight. Sergeant Glover was educated at Moorlands School and Giggleswick before entering the University.

DEATHS

HOLMES.—Pilot-Officer George Edward Holmes died on active service with the R.A.F. in July. He attended the Leeds Grammar School and took his B.Sc. at the University in 1933, following this up with a first in the Gas Engineering Honours School the next year. Later he was appointed factory inspector, and joined the R.A.F. in December, 1941.

KESTEVEN.—Frank Kesteven, formerly administrative assistant in the Education Department, City of Leeds, was killed in May as a result of enemy air action in South-West England. He was an old boy of the Leeds Grammar School.

SHEPHERD.—Gunner Fred Shepherd, after being reported missing and prisoner of war in the East, has died of diphtheria in the British Malai Camp. He was educated at the Bradford Grammar School before entering the University.

WHITEHEAD.—Lieut. David Whitehead, R.E. (Civil Engineering, 1938). Lieut. Whitehead served in France in the early years of the war, and has taken part in demolition expeditions into Holland, France and Spitzbergen. He was lost in the jungle on the return journey of the Burma Expedition.

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

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

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

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