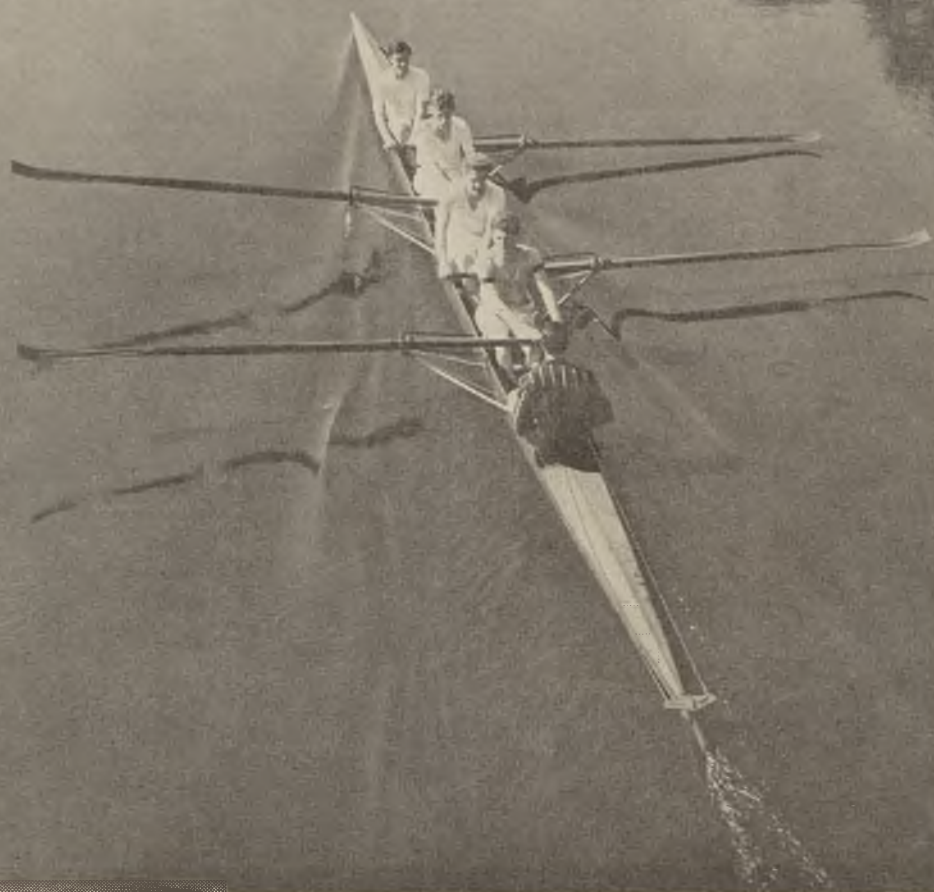




The Gryphon

THE JOURNAL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS



THE FIRST FOUR
IN ACTION

by Martin Ambery Smith

SUMMER TERM 1946

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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.

SUMMER TERM

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PUBLISHED JUNE 22nd, 1946

Editorial

A RIVAL?

MEMBERS of Convocation will have received by now the circular issued by a Sub-Committee of the Senate outlining the proposal to establish a new journal, to be known as *The University of Leeds Review*. Some confusion appears to have been caused by this circular and we think it necessary to state plainly that *The Gryphon* does not intend to discontinue publication nor is the new magazine intended to supplant it. The Old Students' Association are pledged to continued support of *The Gryphon*, leaving individual members free to subscribe to the new *Review* if they so wish.

The Union Committee has fully discussed the matter and the unanimous opinion of the Committee was that the new journal was unnecessary and was bound to have an unfortunate effect on the circulation, advertising revenue and prestige of *The Gryphon*.

The Gryphon holds an unusual position among University publication. It is not, and never has been, purely an undergraduate magazine. Both Staff and Old Students are represented on the committee, and University and Old Student news and contributions have always been published.

It is difficult therefore to see what function will be served by this fresh venture. It will no doubt be conducted with a little more dignity than *The Gryphon*, but as it is to be published twice a year only, University news will be published much earlier in *The Gryphon*. In our opinion the new review will only result in duplication and any good that might be achieved by it can be better attained by enlarging and improving *The Journal of the Leeds University, The Gryphon*. To that end we are always glad to receive contributions, criticisms and suggestions.

by S. Sharp

THE TRAVELLER

THE Red Monster rumbled to a stop and I had a quick impression of a lean, tanned face and teeth of a brilliant whiteness as the driver welcomed us into his cab. We climbed in gratefully, with a rush of thanks. There was no accommodation for passengers, but we distributed ourselves around the narrow space on impromptu seats of petrol cans and rolled-up raincoats.

"Where're you going?" I heard the lorry driver's voice faintly as he yelled above the deafening clamour of the engine.

"Cambridge," I shouted back. "You going anywhere near there?"

He nodded, his eyes on the road, as he accelerated. I noticed that Eva was looking at him with as much curiosity as I. Even crouched there behind the wheel as he was, he looked tall and sinewy, as though experience and the elements had beaten him to a finely tempered hardness. But it was his face that attracted and held my attention. In the nondescript jacket and cloth cap of the British working man one might have expected him to recede into the background of the mass of humanity. Here one hardly noticed his clothes, however. He was deeply tanned, the sort of tan which is easy to distinguish from that of the summer holiday maker, for it was etched deeply into the leanness of his face and the hardness of his jaw. A faint scar about two inches long curved down from his left temple, disappearing into a maze of fine lines around eyes of a penetrating, brilliant blue. As he lounged easily in his seat, his hands gripping the heavy steering wheel and his eyes steadily sweeping the road ahead, I could imagine him in a different environment, his hands on the wheel of some pirate vessel as he gazed over a mass of heaving ocean.

It was difficult to conduct any sort of conversation with the unearthly din of the engine filling our ears; but as the miles rolled by and discomfort increased we began to shout half-finished phrases at each other across the cramped space. Eva soon gave it up, her voice cracked and hoarse. Our tanned pirate noticed our fidgetings in the ceaseless and fruitless effort to find a more comfortable corner, and we were both heartily glad when he

conveyed to us, partly in half-understood shouts and partly by appropriate signs, his intention of pulling in for a cup of tea at the next transport café.

Those cafés along the Great North Road patronised almost exclusively by long-distance transport drivers have always fascinated me. This one followed the usual lines—a long, bare, rather dirty room with a rough counter supporting a tea urn and piles of cake at one end, the whole presided over by a tottering old man and a pert, buxom blonde. At the other end a large coke stove and a juke box—although in those days I hadn't yet learned to describe that key to the culture of the North American Continent by its esoteric name. We sat down and our benefactor plied us with tea and cakes, the while slipping pennies into the juke box.

Later we smoked, and he began to talk. His name was Jim, I remember, although I've forgotten his surname. He had a voice that showed traces of a cultural background beyond the scope of the average lorry driver, and I began to wonder about him. After a while he spoke about his past and I learned with something of a thrill of gratification that he had lived a good deal of his life in South America; the scar on his brow was a relic of a knife fight during a period when he had travelled over most of the oceans as a seaman on a tramp steamer. He talked convincingly of the shadowy, dimly known places one sees on the travel advertisements, and described, in terms that I have only later come to understand, what he called the death struggle between the American and European modes of consciousness.

Then he told us of his wife, and the hard lines of his face softened and diffused into a glow of happy recollection. There was a vibrance in his voice and the deep warmth of enthusiasm. He had met her in South America before the war, and drew for us a picture of a divine Nausicaa. Just before we left the café, reluctantly tearing ourselves away from the spell which his words seemed to weave, he showed us his passport, part obliterated with visas throughout the world.

Once more the sound of the engine engulfed us as we pounded southwards towards Cambridge. We smoked innumerable cigarettes, but conversation lagged, partly because of the difficulty and strain of conversing entirely in shouts, partly because Eva and I felt that there was little we could say to this aristocratic pirate whose experience seemed to cover

worlds of which we were only dimly conscious. The flat fenland rolled by, with its alternations of thatched and red-tiled roofs, and I felt a sense of impending loss as the time drew near when we must leave him.

We stepped down from that superbly uncomfortable cab at a road fork a few miles outside the town. Whilst we thanked him for the long ride he looked at us with a little smile at the corner of his mouth. Then he gazed beyond us, to where the aspiring pinnacles of King's Chapel strove towards the sky on the horizon.

"I suppose you two are thinking of getting married? I hope....."

I laughed uncomfortably, sorry to desecrate his idyll.

"No—this is just a business trip."

He sighed. "If you're going back any time next week, get in touch with me and you're welcome to the return trip."

The lorry disappeared into the distance. We were conscious of the bathos of a proffered lift by a Cambridge bourgeois and his wife in their car.

I saw Jim again a week later, when I was returning North without Eva. We sat in a tiny pub in a hamlet just outside Cambridge and chatted over our beer as dusk fell. Around 11 o'clock, with a full moon swinging up over the trees, we climbed into the lorry and set off on the long trip home.

For the first 20 miles we had no load and the heavy machine seemed unaccountably frisky. Then we turned down a side road, finally stopping at a factory, where, in utter darkness and with almost frightening efficiency, a gang of labourers loaded several tons of high explosive detonators on the back of the vehicle.

The rest of that journey as far as Doncaster was one which I shall not soon forget. We had travelled for perhaps half an hour when a familiar wail reached our ears as we rattled through a small town. It was impossible to detect the sound of engines when our own was making such a noise; but it was not long before a brilliant flash of light behind us was immediately followed by a dull "Whumph," and the whole of the road seemed to quiver in agony under the distant impact of the bomb.

The ensuing nightmare lasted for a full hundred miles. I suppose it was my imagination, but it seemed as though the bombing followed us with sadistic deliberation along the road, never more than a quarter of a mile away. The heavily laden

lorry danced with glee at each explosion, clearly audible above the machine gun-like chatter of the Diesel. I thought of the nature of our load and marvelled at the way in which Jim held his charge to the road with a coolness and nonchalance which I envied. I thought sentimentally about the unsung heroes of the war.

Dawn reached us from the East with slim fingers, and the bombing ceased as we ran into Doncaster. I had Jim's address in case I were ever in need of the same sort of transport at a future date, and wandered off rather forlornly to catch a 'bus home.

Now this is a true story, and I would like to be able to end it here as a sketch of a man who was wholly admirable. But there is a sequel.

A few months later I sat in a transport café near Mansfield, with a crowd of long distance lorry drivers. As we munched the interminable cake and drank the poisonous apology for tea, I mentioned Jim and his exploits.

"Any of you know him?" I asked.

There was an instantaneous roar of laughter. When it had subsided somewhat one of the drivers gurgled at me.

"Know 'im! 'E's the biggest liar on the North Road. Been in gaol at least three times for robbery. 'E met 'is wife in Sheffield—she was a dancer in a Music 'all. And that passport 'e carries around—that's 'is brother's 'oo was killed two year sin'. 'E's never been out of England in 'is life, Jim 'asn't."

by George Hauger

To the little quislings.

(Chinoiserie).

My past I screwed up like an empty paper bag

And flung behind me, and lost myself among the crowd;

The wind has flicked it after me in silence,

Always at my heels, and I have never known;

And now when I would most forget, it's at my feet:

Someone picks it up and taps me on the arm

And says: "Excuse me, sir, I think that you've dropped this."

by H. HENSON, B.Sc., Ph.D.

UNIVERSITIES and EXAMINATIONS

MANY young people, particularly amongst those who have become closely acquainted with academic subjects in the upper forms of their schools, are filled with the desire to become members of a University. They will assert, when asked, that their principal object is the attainment of the better sort of employment usually open to University trained men. In many instances this is not true and is designed to cover motives which might provoke smiles or, worse still, downright opposition from parents and associates. The real desire of such students is to pursue subjects in which they are interested, associated no doubt with the hope that, by success in the tests to which they are submitted at the University, they will achieve a deservedly greater degree of appreciation from the world at large. Such students are of the very essence of the University and it is to them that this article is addressed. Its object is to encourage them to pursue their desires with the utmost vigour, to show them how to conduct their studies, to explain the meaning of examinations, and to suggest to them the importance of their studies to themselves and to the civilisation of which they form a part. It is written particularly for the student of the provincial University where the battle for the recognition of pure learning is by no means won.

THE UNIVERSITY WAY.

The first essential is for the student to understand the nature of a University. In the simplest terms it is an assemblage of persons devoted to the pursuit of learning for its own sake, and not primarily with the intention of acquiring "useful" knowledge, or with the intention of putting that knowledge to the furtherance of any specific purpose. "And what then?" may well be asked, and one must admit that at first it sounds like useless idealism. Its value lies in the fact that teaching is inspired by one of two motives, pure

instruction or the pursuit of the University ideal. In the case of pure instruction there are two principal types; if the purpose of the instruction is fully understood by the instructed as well as by the instructor the result is technical education; if, on the other hand, the purpose of the instruction is known only to the instructor, the result is propaganda. If, as in the case of the German educational system under the Nazis, this propaganda is not of the benevolent type, it is most important, from the point of view of the instructor (or the educational authority), that the pupils should never be encouraged to think for themselves, for they may then defeat the object of the instruction by seeing its real motives. In sharp contrast is the University ideal which, with its only motive the pursuit of learning for its own sake, guarantees a free and unfettered development of the intellect of our girls and boys. This feature alone gives the University ideal the unassailable right to be recognised as the fundamental basis of our whole educational system.

In all teaching which ultimately draws its inspiration from the University the teachers have no axe to grind. If the student is told that water is a compound of hydrogen and oxygen he knows that his teacher does not really care whether he is believed or not; in fact he is quick to give the student every encouragement to confirm the statement for himself. Mr. Morrison, speaking, as Lord President of the Council, at the annual luncheon of the Parliamentary and Scientific Committee in January, suggested that class room notices should say "Your teacher may be wrong; think for yourself." If the school educational system were based on the University way and run by men and women soundly trained in the University tradition, such notices would be quite superfluous, for within the University thinking for yourself is not merely encouraged, it is insistently demanded. Certainly all such teachers would heartily agree with Mr. Morrison's further remarks that "the real purpose of education is to produce individualistic young people who can think for themselves."

Since the University is thus fundamentally opposed to mere instruction it follows that within its walls there can be no instructional teaching. Students are not expected to *learn* a subject, they are expected to *study* it; the keynote of such study is the searching investigation of problems. The most the University

teacher can do is to suggest the order of study, to direct attention to the more particularly illuminating aspects of the subject, to help in the solution of technical difficulties, and to explain the meaning of involved passages in books—all of which amount to no more than the saving of students' time. The first two items in this list constitute the principal object of the lecture, the others involve laboratory or class duties.

THE RESEARCH ATTITUDE.

From the very first therefore the student is really engaged in a kind of research—research which, beginning as a matter of interest only to himself, becomes of progressively greater importance as his studies proceed. For example, in a laboratory subject such as Zoology (the writer's own), each dissection is an investigation which should be carried out with all the rigorous discipline of a research problem. Accurate observation and accurate recording come first, then the widest possible reading around the subject (*several* text-books at least, and original papers if they can be obtained), followed by further observation directed towards particular objectives suggested by the reading. In early stages of his career the sum total of the student's knowledge is gained from original investigations—the rest of what he thinks he knows is really what somebody else knows, *i.e.*, the writer of the text-book, or his teacher, or his lecturer. With longer experience a background of knowledge is acquired which permits a reasoned judgment of the validity and value of written accounts. Hence the student's own knowledge must be securely based on personally verified information. The corollary to the principle that even undergraduate study is of the nature of research is that all University teachers must themselves be research workers, for otherwise they cannot inspire their students with the will to pursue their studies in the right direction.

TRIAL BY ORDEAL.

University examinations are, in the last analysis, merely a test of the extent to which the candidate has absorbed the spirit and ideals of the University. They are a severe test of character and temperament as well as of ability, and success merits a recognition of worthiness quite apart from mere efficiency

in the subject of the examination. This latter aspect—efficiency in the subject—is the main end of technical examinations, and even the highest degree of success cannot, of itself, give the hall mark of "the University man."

Very seldom, under properly applied conditions, do examinations result in injustice—the bad examinee is usually inadequate in character or temperament if not in learning. The only alternative, personal assessment by the tutors, is often claimed to be superior, but clashes of personality and unconscious prejudices would surely give rise to much greater injustices than do examinations. Students themselves almost universally prefer the test of examination, particularly if they fear the tutor might assess them at a level which they consider they might surpass if given the chance in examination. The examination, conducted as it is by the whole staff of a department assisted and controlled by an external examiner, guarantees that each student stands or falls by his own performance. If he gets a result which does not represent his true quality it simply means that he has not done himself justice in the examination, but the mistake is his own and not that of others.

Success in University examinations is not merely a question of range of knowledge. Indeed, in the study of any subject, the acquisition of information should always have the specific purpose of illuminating some particular problem. If the building up of a vast fund of knowledge is not purposeful, in this sense, it is merely dull "swotting." Although such efforts frequently obtain a pass in examinations they should never achieve honours, the award of scholarships, or any other laudable object. The student must, therefore, always know *why* he is learning some particular aspect of his subject, or his efforts will surely be wasted. At the same time a good memory must be assiduously cultivated—a statement in a book, or an original observation, can only be properly weighed if it is possible to recall a considerable amount of information bearing upon it. In fact intellectual ability is almost the same thing as a capacity for associative memory of that kind; ability and the right kind of memory are never divorced from each other. We are often told that the opposite, that a good memory can be divorced from ability, is true, but no unequivocal case has ever come to the notice of the writer.

Since the whole basis of the students' learning is investigation and research, the ideal examination question is in the nature of a problem on which a miniature research thesis, the answer, must be written. This, to the student, all too elusive answer should thus first of all define the problem; it should then give the facts relative to the problem; and finally it should state some sort of conclusion. The facts given should be emphasised in order of importance and their relation to the problem indicated. First-class marks can only be obtained by a well-ordered answer, with the conclusion, even if not fully correct, at least entirely justified within the range of knowledge to be expected at the level of the examination. Second-class marks result from a correct appreciation of the problem and the relevancy of most of the information, but some deficiency shown in power of extracting a conclusion. Third class marks are usually due to misapprehension of the true relevancy of some of the

information presented. Failure arises from inability to define the problem—the candidate does not know what the question is about. The extent of the factual content of the answer—in excess of a necessary minimum—exercises little effect on the class obtained, although it will have a great effect on the candidate's position within his class, *i.e.*, it will separate candidates of otherwise equal merit.

The principles underlying all grades of University examinations are the same. The Higher School Certificate syllabus in Zoology emphasises the essential need of practical study rather than mere instruction. The corresponding examination papers lay it down that drawings, often the greatest indication of a candidate's personal knowledge, are required, and that candidates should show that they have made observations and conducted experiments on the subjects discussed. All this is of the very nature of University study and examination success can only come through its application.



BY DOROTHY A. SASSE.]

“Flaming June”

Letters to The Editor

I have been painfully surprised at reading in Perspex's article in *The Gryphon* a short note on the Catholic Church, which sadly reminded me of the slanderous methods of the German controlled press in Paris during the occupation years. It was at the time common to read in the Goebbels' propaganda about the Pope being "sold to the Anglo-Saxon plutocrats" or the "Jewish bolshevists." I had not expected, when I came over to this country, to find the same methods followed in an English University magazine: indeed, I had, for years, described England to my pupils in France as an essentially tolerant and truth-loving country.

Marcel Cachin, the French Communist leader, being personally attacked in a public meeting a few months ago, answered very rightly that everyone had a right to discuss his politics, but that no one had a right to insult him. I simply wish to stress the same point: you have a right to discuss the Pope's acts you have no right to insult him.

I do not think it would be "an example of the suppression of free discussion," but simply an example of courtesy if anyone tried to prevent your Debates Committee from debating such a motion for instance as "That Stalin should be tried as a war criminal."

As for the "Catholic affinity for the methods of the Fascists dictatorships," I must protest with all my strength against such an insult to the memory of all my Catholic friends who fell by my side in the Resistance struggle in France. I deny anyone the right to insult thus the thousands of men in France and in Europe who laid down their lives precisely because their Catholic faith could not accept "the methods of the Fascist dictatorships."

LEEDS.

PIERRE DANCHIN

PERSPEX says:—"M. Danchin should have read my paragraph more carefully. It in no way insulted the Pope and was directed only at the attempt to suppress discussion of Vatican political activities."

(EXTRACT).

The instance quoted by your contributor Perspex of the attempt by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Cardiff to suppress discussion of Papal political policy is rivalled by one of many similar examples in the States. When Mr. Harold Laski broadcast last Autumn some criticism of the Papal support given to General Franco, the Catholic authorities not only tried to get the radio station closed down, but also endeavoured to get five actors who had taken part in the demonstration expelled from Equity.

MARK C. SHERMAN,
Germany. U.S. Army.

GENIUS UNMASKED

ON reading Miss Cobb's article, "The Genius of Conservatism," in the last issue of *The Gryphon*, one is forced to the conclusion that this "genius" consists precisely in the ability to stifle all action in a fog of meaningless phrases, to drown any cause in a flood of empty words. However, here and there the solid rock of clarity emerges from this verbal ocean and enables one to recognise the real meaning of Miss Cobb's brand of Conservatism. Perhaps the most significant passage is the statement that "conservatism aims at maintaining the traditional balance...between the individual and the community, between quality and equality, between personal rule and corporate government." It would appear that the inclusion of the phrase "quality and equality" represents literary aspiration rather than profound reflection, since the implied contradiction between them does not, in fact, exist. On the contrary, equality in opportunity is necessary for the maximum development of the qualities inherent in our people.

The rest of the passage is clearly an attempt, foredoomed to failure in common with all such previous attempts, to reconcile the old with the new, to swim against the tide, to stem the relentless advance of history. The day of "personal rule" by the "individual" is fast disappearing. We are moving into a new era of "corporate government" of the "community," by the community, for the community.

In times when a few "individuals" by raising their hands at a directors' meeting or by instructing their stockbrokers to

sell, can control the destinies of millions of other individuals, can condemn them to enforced idleness and soul-rotting poverty, in the midst of such poverty can deny them access to the means of production, in such times this nauseating concern for the "welfare of the individual" comes ill from a Conservative. The real extent of the Conservatives' concern for the welfare of the individual is clearly revealed by their opposition to a comprehensive National Health Scheme; their tight-fisted attitude to the aged and the sick, and by their mercenary defence of the financial interests of the land-owners in face of the people's demand for houses. Would Miss Cobb claim that these Conservatives are "abandoning themselves to the spirit of the times?"

Miss Cobb, however, clearly provides the key to her true motives when she refers to the duty of conservatism to "avert revolution by wise reform." Implicit in this is the recognition that the policy followed by Conservatives, the policy of placing the interests of a financial oligarchy, of a minute clique of bankers and industrialists before the interests of the toiling mass of humanity, will inevitably give rise to discontent, to political ferment, and eventually to a revolutionary struggle for power. It is therefore proposed to avert this by casting from time to time, a sop to the people under the name of "wise reforms," whilst never seriously endangering the basis of their own domination.

However, such a policy can never have more than partial success, and the Labour victory at the last General Election was a clear indication that the people are beginning to understand the necessity for far-reaching social change. History marches on and those who will not march with it will inevitably be left behind.

Leeds.

L. D. BARKER.

GARDEN PARTY for OVERSEAS STUDENTS.

The International Committee of the Leeds Rotary Club have arranged a Garden Party for Overseas Students of the University on July 6th. By kind permission of Mr. Robert Barr it will be held at Shadwell House, Slade Hill, Shadwell. All Overseas Students are invited and will receive formal invitations in due course.

"OVER THE ROAD No. 4"



DR. ALLAM IN "MUSICAL COMBINATIONS"

SOCIETY of YORKSHIREMEN

At a recent meeting of the Council of the Society of Yorkshiremen in London, I was asked to draw your attention to entertainments and opportunities of meeting other Yorkshire people that are provided by the Society.

It was felt that many of the students at present at the University will be coming to London, and many of the former students will be already working in the Capital. The Society would like to extend a welcome to them. Further particulars can be obtained from me.

31st May, 1946. T. E. VERNON (Miss),

Secretary.

The Society of Yorkshiremen in London,
Victory House, Leicester Square, W.C.2.

VERSE



by Feste

Spinster.

“ The flowers are not for you to pick.”

If she were egocentric, scatter-brained,
Lecherous, prudish, greedy, frigid, mean,
With raucous voice and talons scarlet-
stained,
The men would flock, like courtiers round
a queen ;

She could have chosen from a score of
suitsors,
Or taken numerous lovers to her bed :
But now our men—O generation of
neuters !—
Have left this lovely lass unkissed, unwed.

You may be wise. Instinctively you cling
To amorous shoals and fear the
ne'er-to-be-
By-plummet-sounded ocean, for you bring
To match her wealth a threadbare
poverty.

Your coinage is debased : in chromium
bars
Your platinum blondes display their
smart good-nature,
Reminding you of inauspicious stars
In some back-stage and technicolour
Feature.

Braced by a double whiskey you can kiss ;
And since your minds and hearts are on
short rations,
You can enjoy a momentary bliss
And rise from bed quite undisturbed by
passions.

She would demand the thing you don't
possess
And estimate too well your slick
pretence ;
Beneath the gesture and the glib caress
Would yawn your spiritual impotence.

A marriage of true minds ! She would
demand
A strip-tease of the soul, and when the last
Vesture was torn away she'd see you stand
Starved, shivering, shamed, disconsolate,
aghast.

And even if you passed that fierce ordeal—
Made a clean breast of what you were and
are—
You dare not face the love she would
reveal :
Her very tenderness would leave a scar.

Love would bewilder and embarrass you,
(Tom Cat and Boy incongruously blent) ;
Filmphoney love has served you hitherto—
Desire that's sicklied o'er with sentiment.

Her heart's abandonment would give
offence ;
Her joy would leave you cold and numb
with fear ;
And even the fine raptures of the sense
Would only strike you as distinctly queer.

Love will be hers in dreams and in dreams
only,
Nor can her loving heart your lost world
save ;
She will be baffled, barren, starved, and
lonely,
And go a maiden to the loveless grave.

par Juliette Decreus

Paysage du Lakeland.

La fougère dans le vent
Se balance lentement,
Sur mon existence grise,
Le bonheur souffle sa brise.

De transparentes blancheurs,
Glissent en minces vapeurs
Sur les sommets de verdure
Où mon rêve s'aventure.

O mon rêve de verdeur,
Sur ces cimes de torpeur,
Avec les légères brumes
Des anciennes amertumes.

Les collines de douleur,
Ont creusé des lacs de pleurs,
D'où s'exhale la buée
Des souffrances pardonnées.

J'abandonne simplement
Comme une fougère au vent,
Mes jours, aux heures heureuses,
De ces rives montagneuses.

by Perspex

RUNNING COMMENTARY

A REFERENCE to Social Credit in my article in the last number has brought the Editor copies of *The Social Crediter*. Presumably it is intended to controvert rather than confirm my opinions regarding the semi-Nazi nature of this organisation, but it succeeds in the latter admirably. It is a poisonous little rag, anti-semitic, anti-Russian, and full of fulminations against "aliens" (i.e., the 2,360,000,000 non-British inhabitants of the world).

Here are some titbits:—

"The Churchill family appears to be an hereditary instrument of Jewish policy."

"An Order-in-Council, concocted probably by some olive-skinned alien under instructions from some Asiatic Sanhedrin."

The fuehrer of these Social Crediters appears to be one Hargrave, who issues a weekly document to his followers, entitled: "The Message from Hargrave." A recent number contained these words: "It is not by accident that green was chosen as the Social Credit colour." You said it, brother.

Quiet, Naughty Boys.

There appears to be no monopoly in attempts to suppress discussion of public questions. The Editors of *Law Notes* printed the following in their August, 1945, number, and were apparently so proud of it that they reprinted in April. "Sir Arthur Croke Morgan... said that the Council was opposed to any form of State control of the profession.... We hope that all solicitors will... support the Council on this vital point. If there be some who disagree we appeal to them to refrain from making public assertions of their dissension." This seems to be nothing more than an attempt to silence members of the legal profession who believe that some measure of State control is necessary in the public interest; in other words, an appeal to them to put the selfish interests of their profession above the public good.

The Things They Say.

Beverly Baxter, M.P.: "We are all in this war against Communism—American capitalism, British Democracy, the Catholic Church, Trade Unionism, the British Empire and the Republics of Turkey and China."

But why omit our fellow campaigner General Franco? And how thoughtless of us to have dispensed with our chief allies, Adolf and Benito!

Lord Rothermere: "The chief function of a newspaper is to purvey truth."

Oh, yeah!

How It's Done.

During a recent visit to the South, I took the opportunity of calling at Stevenage to try and find out the real reactions of the inhabitants to the plan to make it a satellite town. A local tradesman told me that the *Daily Express* had been responsible for providing those who objected to the scheme with large notices "Hands Off Our Homes," and had then send down photographers to take pictures of the "spontaneous demonstration" How well Dr. Goebbels' lessons have been learned!

Easy Money.

The Tory propagandists are put to strange devices these days. Not content with a virtual monopoly of the Press they are now apparently trying to use the B.B.C. to defame the Government.

A friend, who is a noted comedian and frequently broadcasts, tells me that he was approached by an agent of the Conservative propaganda organisation and offered £50 if he would insert three gags, which would be supplied to him, in his script when next on the air. The gags were to be topical allusions criticising members of the Government.

My friend told the Tory agent in no uncertain terms where he could put his bribe. "As for the Government," he said, "I think they are doing a swell job—but I'm afraid some other comedians have fallen for the bait."

Oil for the Lamps.

I hope some attempt will be made in connection with the National Health Bill to provide better remuneration for nurses, now that the doctors are to be paid and compensated so handsomely.

The usual argument against improving the salary paid to nurses is that it is a vocation and not just a job. Presumably the same can be said of the doctors, but

I have never heard it argued that they should be miserably underpaid on that account.

The minimum that a fully trained staff nurse should get is £5 a week (that is considerably less than a shorthand typist gets these days), whereas at the moment they receive precious little more than that *a month*, even under the Rushcliffe scheme. Something more than that minimum should be paid them in recognition of value to the community.

They have, of course, to a large extent, only themselves to blame for the present miserable condition, for they have failed to combine into a strong Trade Union and the lesson of history is pretty plain that nothing is gained if not fought for unitedly. The doctors, of course, have the most highly organised Trade Union in existence.

The long hours and arduous duties of a nurse (not to mention the type of woman they usually have to serve under as Matrons and Sisters) is quite sufficient to deter any from entering the profession from purely monetary considerations.

Peace in our Time.

The Union threaten to become microcosm of the world's troubles if the present tendency to Nationalist Societies continues. The Arab, Jewish and Indian Societies at the moment are conducting vigorous political propaganda both inside and outside the University.

There is one topic, however, on which they all appear to be united with vitriolic fervour: the wicked tyranny of the British. Now, the British are a tolerant people and at least try to be reasonably hospitable. For this reason *we* are unlikely to forget that the members of these Societies are our guests; I cannot say, however, that we find it pleasant to be compared—as has been done—to Hitler's oppression of occupied countries, nor do I believe the comparison to be a true one. Hitler did not to my knowledge send students from the occupied countries to German Universities at his expense.

At a time when the present Government are honestly endeavouring to grant self government wherever it is possible without anarchy, a little moderation and co-operation would be helpful.

Houses.

Those who have any doubts about the success of the housing plans should pay a visit to London. Houses seem to have sprung up everywhere like mushrooms.

The figures recently announced of 34,805 houses completed and 138,757 built or building and, during the month of April alone, accommodation provided in all for 155,916 families in new, repaired or requisitioned and converted houses should be compared with the figures after the last war. After specious promises of "Homes for Heroes," under the Liberal Conservative Coalition, in the first year the total number of houses built in the whole country amounted to 265. And in the two years following that war less than 2,000 were built.

Not Funny.

I see that Mr. Wolfit has been reduced to exhibiting a notice in the Winter Gardens Theatre during his current Shakespeare season: "Will patrons please refrain from laughing during the performance."

There is no need at any rate for the B.B.C. comedians to have any such notice; especially that gentleman, whose only claims to the air appear to be the fact that he is an ex-son-in-law of an ex-premier and can handle a baton worse than any living musician.

Electioneering Style.

Mr. Peter Chapple, is, I suppose, to be congratulated on his enterprise in distributing a leaflet bearing his handsome features and outlining his programme when he stood for Junior Vice-President. It was perhaps a little unfortunate that all the items in his programme had already been passed some months ago by the Union Committee.

The latest development, whereby a number of candidates for the Open Seats on the Union Committee have formed a party and issued a leaflet setting out their aims, cannot be commended. Hitherto, candidates for the Union Committee have been elected on their individual merits. The introduction of party politics, it is hoped, will prove a failure.

Not Yet.

A shop, I see, has been opened in Woodhouse Lane under the title of "The 'Varsity Pet Shop." No Soc. Dips are yet on sale there.

Incidentally, here is a little poem, dedicated to one of those charming creatures:—

SOCK DIP.

Banned Anagram, is ever to norm,
Not more than binary-hue in form.
But further stoop, to match a stocking:
My dear, it's really too, too shocking.

P.B.S.

by John Huddleston

PROSPECTS FOR ADULT EDUCATION

JUST as in the economic aspects of our community life so also in the field of adult education there can be no question of our being content to return to the conditions operating in 1939.

It is impossible to pay too high a tribute to those who undauntedly built up the voluntary education movement to its present strength, to the tutors and students who carried on their co-operative efforts in anything but first class conditions—mentioning only the hard benches in badly lit village schools!

Classes held at Educational Settlements are, it is true, frequently more happily provided for and tutors do have an opportunity to meet students in informal discussions over a cup of tea or coffee, either before or after the class meeting. Moreover, some attempt is usually made to cultivate a bright and friendly atmosphere which is so essential for the full success of adult education.

Even so, however, Educational Settlements or the right type of Community Centre are few and far between. Students often have to travel considerable distances to reach them, necessitating a hurried dash after the class in order to get train or bus.

During the war, too, full-time lecturers to the Forces and others assisting in the army and allied services scheme have given lectures in very varied and often spartan like conditions. Most lecturers I take it, have regarded this as a most valuable experience, and on the whole must feel that their efforts have been well worth while. Visits to isolated A.A. sites and Searchlight Units were almost invariably greatly appreciated by the audiences. I can say that I would not have missed the experience for anything.

Now, however, there is general agreement that every effort should be made on the part of tutors, students and administrators to secure the best possible conditions for post war adult education activities of many kinds.

So far as Forces education is concerned there has happily been developing, concurrently with work in the field, some very substantial experiments in residential adult education.

Perhaps a few notes on the residential experiments would be of interest to readers of *The Gryphon*.

For nearly 18 months I was attached as civilian lecturer in residence at centres which provided educational courses for A.A. Command personnel—for most of the time at Chadwick Manor, a few miles south of Birmingham. Students attended for periods of three weeks and they would select from the following fields of study: Modern History, Economics, Central and Local Government, Social Services, International Affairs.

Resident tutors were responsible for the tutorial periods and for some of the general lectures. Visiting lecturers would also assist.

Private reading periods were under strict supervision and good use was made of a library of some 600 volumes. Tutors would decide amongst themselves which section of the syllabus they would deal with on the respective courses.

Visual aid facilities were always on call—Documentary Films, Film Strips, Lantern Slides, Wall Maps, Pictorial Exhibitions, Epidiroscope.

Study undertaken on a course of this kind (with the advantage of such visual aid provision) does, I suggest, compare favourably with the results claimed for a One Year W.E.A. class.

Domestic Science Courses were also provided—running concurrently with the other courses. Normally they would be attended by some 15 members of the A.T.S. Although not responsible for the cooking of meals for all the students in residence we were all most appreciative of the special delicacies they were able to provide on the occasion of special social evenings.

In addition to the normal educational programme carried on during the day students and staff would enter fully into the varied round of social events provided on a number of evenings each week. Often sufficient talent would be found to justify holding a "house" concert. On other occasions we might have a visit from a C.E.M.A. concert party.

Visits would be arranged to Birmingham for symphony concerts or to the Repertory Theatre or to the Memorial Theatre, Stratford-on-Avon.

Following this most interesting experience I then moved to Manchester—to Holly Royde, which is a residential college for H.M. and Allied Forces, and established by the Manchester Regional Committee for Education H.M. Forces.

Students attend for varying periods—five, nine, twelve or eighteen days. This centre has been open for just over a year and during this time the subjects studied have included: Modern History, Biology, Political Theory, Music, Architecture, Central Government, Social Services, Economics, British Press, Films.

Week-end courses were also provided and usually no charge was made to the students, for the cost would be covered by donations from business men and others in sympathy with the idea. Vacancies on these week-ends were applied for on an entirely voluntary basis and the demand for places could not always be met.

Holly Royde, although set up for Services personnel, is supervised in every way as a civilian college. It is comfortably furnished—including good pictures on loan from the Manchester Art Gallery. The dining room is pleasantly appointed and the service of meals contrasts agreeably with what the students have had to accustom themselves to in the Services.

Accommodation includes Quiet Room for private study, a small Lounge for music recitals, library, and a Games Room in the basement.

Soon after arrival students, drawn from all sections of the Services, would settle down in an atmosphere conducive to study—so different to conditions back at their units. Furthermore, with adequate staff in residence there is plenty of opportunity to give students some individual guidance...and also when things are in better supply there will be a library extensive enough to cover most of the subjects likely to be covered at such a centre.

These are only two examples of the many war-time experiments. There can be little doubt but that the demand for such facilities will continue after the Forces demand has ceased.

Youth Clubs, Women's Institutes, Co-operative Organisations, Trade Unions, British Legion, Church Societies, International Groups—all these and many other organisations are becoming interested and will be found most eager to have periods reserved for them if effective publicity is undertaken to indicate the type of course for which provision can be made.

Large business firms could be persuaded to become interested. Not only to the extent of making financial grants in support of such centres, but perhaps more particularly by offering to take up

by **George Hauger**

Japanese Verse for Kenneth Muir and his Miniature Sonnets.

Smaller and smaller!
If minus is less than nought,
Tell me, when your Muse
Sings from the highest peak, will
Your verse read—sdrawkcb?

a number of places on behalf of their workers and offering them to the latter on some form of scholarship basis.

Just as finally the Central Advisory Council for Education in the Forces secured closer contact with the War Office, so does it appear necessary for the civilian adult education bodies to have the closest possible contact with the Executives of Industry, with Civil Service chiefs, with the various local Government departments as well as Trade Unions, in order to make for the success of residential ventures.

Such centres may well have to be in rural areas. Where this is the case they can become admirable focal points for the development of various phases of adult education to serve the needs of nearby hamlets and villages.

In some parts of the country it is no easy problem to staff classes in somewhat isolated areas. It might therefore be found a good deal easier to arrange for members of the staff at a residential centre to take say one evening class per week at a nearby village.

Developments of residential centres on the lines of the now well established Scandinavian models, with their extended periods of residence, may have to wait some time. Yet for the success of shorter courses on the lines indicated prospects would appear distinctly bright.

No doubt newly demobilised men and women will now be giving heartfelt sighs of relief at their release from what they may well call more than a basinful of community life. At a not too distant date, however, many—especially those who have spent some happy times at a war-time residential centre for adult education—will come to realise all the more clearly the true value to be gained from spending some part of their work-free time in the bright, pleasant and purposeful atmosphere of a peacetime residential college.

Books Received

A YORKSHIRE POET.

Mr. S. Matthewman, a graduate of Leeds University, won a reputation as a poet some twenty years ago. His long silence has at last been broken by a narrative poem which is probably the best thing he has done. *Gabriel's Hounds* (Books of To-day Ltd. 3/6) is a grim story of the Yorkshire Dales about a puritanical farmer, his down-trodden wife, and a daughter who bears an illegitimate child. The father will not fetch a clergyman to christen the dying baby and at the end of the poem the daughter drowns herself. The characters speak in dialect, but the narrative itself is written in language of Wordsworthian bareness and with more than a little of Wordsworth's power. The octosyllabic couplets are musical, the natural settings are beautifully described, and the legend of Gabriel's hounds, which haunt unbaptised souls, provides an effective supernatural undertone. The poem has the merits of the Yorkshire character, but transformed by a colouring of imagination which the poet throws over the story.

KENNETH MUIR.

INDIA'S GLORIOUS FUTURE,

by H. E. METCALF.

Waynford Press Ltd., Eastbourne. 2/-.

The author of this book, a civil engineer, confesses he has not been in India since 1896. It adds little therefore to our knowledge of the political situation at present in that country, but is interesting for personal reminiscences and shows a sympathetic understanding of the Indian people.

BEWARE JAPAN'S LEADERS,

by H. E. METCALF.

Baskerville Press, Eastbourne. 2/-.

The author was resident in Japan for a number of years prior to 1914 and this book contains his impressions of the country. A useful point made is that as long as the Mitsui and Mitsubishi Trusts are allowed to continue their economic domination of Japan's life there is little likelihood of real democracy or peace in Asia.

NORTHERN REVIEW

The Hadrian Press.
"The Kennels," East Hardwick,
Pontefract, Yorks. 1/-.

This new monthly, edited by W. B. de Bear Nichol and Kenneth Severs (Sub-Editor of *The Gryphon*), makes a promising start with, among other pieces, a short story by Phyllis Bentley and a poem by Dorothy Una Ratcliffe. The object is to provide an opportunity for unknown writers in the North, at the same time including works by established authors whose primary interest lie in the North.

GREAT ADVENTURE,

N. & J. H. HIGGINSON.
University of London Press Ltd. 4/6.

An account of various experiments in Adult education in which the authors were engaged during the war years. A stimulating and encouraging book.

THE ATOMIC BOMB—WHAT OF THE FUTURE? R. E. D. CLARK, B.Sc., Ph.D.
Paternoster Press, London.

A concise account of the nature of atomic energy with a discussion of the moral and spiritual problems involved. Dr. Clark discusses methods of control of atomic materials, but is not hopeful of a practical solution being found.

THE WORLD WE HAVE FORGOTTEN

D. R. DAVIES.
Paternoster Press, London. 1/6.

The broadcasts recently given by Rev. D. R. Davies are here reprinted with additional chapters. The main theme is the need for rediscovery of the spiritual world and a reassertion of the eternal message of Christianity. It is a pity that such a statement of truth so necessary to our age should be marred by reactionary political allusions which are irrelevant to the subject. Mr. Davies falls into the fallacy of thinking that because the material world is less important than the spiritual, any attempt to provide better material conditions is antagonistic to the spiritual.

INDIA'S STUDENTS.

A Fedino Publication. 6d.

This booklet has been prepared in co-operation with Leeds University Indian Association and gives a picture of education in that country.

by John Parris

AN EVERFIXED MARK

I feel like a ship at sea in a dense fog without pilot or chart or rudder."

The speaker was a young R.A.M.C. Major and his sentiments those of most of our generation. Let us frankly admit it; we are a lost generation. We know neither the way nor the end. For us the old landmarks have gone, the conceptions that propped the minds of men through many centuries are removed. Not for us the confident assurance that God's in his heaven and all will be well; not even the joyful assumption that replaced it during the first decade of this century—that mankind was inevitably evolving towards a Wellsian Utopia of material bliss.

But perhaps this doctor's diagnosis of himself was closer to the truth than he realized when he spoke of being "in a fog." Perhaps the landmarks are there all the time; perhaps it is that we cannot now see them as clearly as men once did.

Take, for example, Jesus Christ. To-day his name, unless intoned through the nose in a special chilly sort of building, sounds revolutionary; if heard in a pub or a common room (except as a swear word) it strikes us as unusual, shocking, slightly indecent. To be quite candid, I neither believe in nor like the great majority of institutions that are named after him. They have about as much relevance to him and his message as a greyhound racing track has to Zoroaster or Krishna. But I do believe that we cannot avoid making up our minds about him, if we are at all concerned with the fundamental issues of life.

Assuming that the records about him are reasonably correct, he was born of Jewish peasant craftsman stock a couple of thousand years ago when that country was a Roman colony. But the claims he made for himself were far from being in keeping with his parentage. He claimed to have existed from the beginning of time, to be the ultimate ruler of the Universe, to be the redeemer and the final judge of all men and equal to God in all respects.

We may well stop and gasp. Fantastic, preposterous, isn't it? Yes?

Let us assume for a moment that Christ's claims for himself were false—patently false. Then we are faced with this alternative: either he knew they were untrue, yet persisted in them; or he really believed they were true, but was, of course, deluded. To put it crudely, he was either a deceiver and a liar, or, poor man, obviously demented. Which of these two explanations squares with the other facts about him?

Open any page of the Gospels and ask yourself—"Was this man a hypocrite, a deceiver?" Peter, who lived with him from day to day, wrote of him: "he did no sin, neither was guile found in his mouth." Ernest Renan, the nineteenth century atheist, wrote: "in him was condensed all that is good and lofty." That is the conclusion of all who read the story with an open mind.

Well, then, was he insane? Here is Bernard Shaw writing "Androcles and the Lion": "when we engage in a purely scientific study of economics, criminology or biology... (we) find that our practical conclusions are virtually those of Jesus..." Does that sound like insanity?

Faced with this dilemma we may ask another relevant question. Were Christ's other statements strictly accurate? Was he right in other things? Contrast him for a moment with Plato. The quotations are from "Timaeus." Plato believed, for example, that there were four primal elements—earth, water, fire and air, and that all matter was composed of these. "Water when divided by fire or air on re-forming may become one part fire and two parts air." He believed that blood was red because foods "while they have all manner of colours are chiefly pervaded by a red hue." He taught that the Atlantic ocean was formerly navigable but had ceased to be so since the submergence of the island of Atlantis, "for which reason the sea is impassable because there is a shoal of mud in the way."

Did Christ ever make mistakes like that? Did he? Can you find *one*? How is it that he avoided the pitfalls into which others fell? It has considerable bearing on whether he spoke the truth regarding himself. Accept for a moment then his claims for himself as true. Everything falls into place—his character, his influence on the world, the lives and deaths of innumerable Christians in all generations.

the prophecies of his birth, the miracles—as Ronald Knox says “ orthodox theology explains all the miracles. . . . under a single hypothesis that he was omnipotent God.” All the facts fit into place like a jig-saw puzzle.

It is hard to believe that any man could be God. We are reluctant to believe it because it means catastrophic changes in our thinking and, not least, in our manner of life. But I find it harder, if not impossible, to believe that he was not.

He has become, in fact,
“ an everfixèd mark
that looks on tempests and is never
shaken,
the star to every wandering barque,
Whose worth’s unknown, although
his height be taken.”

This, of course, is not the whole, but merely the beginning. For there is a mysticism available for every man whereby he can find a living Christ to be not only the mark, but pilot, chart and rudder.

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by Omega

COMMON SENSE

THOSE who praise Common Sense are sure they themselves have it. Praising it in other men, they bathe in the reflected rays of their own eulogy. One often hears a man protesting that he has no taste in the arts but that he knows what he likes, and what he likes is good. The mysterious organ with which he judges is common sense, which in the sixteenth century meant imagination and now signifies the lack of it. When a man says "Of course I'm not clever, but I have plenty of common sense," he implies that he would rather be damned than clever if, indeed, to be clever is not to be damned.

Common sense is the prostituted sister of wisdom. To acquire a reputation for it one has only to mumble a few platitudes. That man, we say, has plenty of common sense. He knows that a stitch in time saves nine; he knows how many beans make five; he knows on which side his bread is buttered; he knows, he knows.

People only boast of their common sense when they happen to have done the right thing, though the same sense led them to commit countless stupidities. Common Sense advocates that we should follow the Golden Mean; but to suppose that the truth bisects the line joining two extremes is a cowardly delusion. At its best Common Sense enables us to achieve that kind of success which is more terrible than failure. More often it fails even to do this: for no one thinks of commenting on a man's common sense unless he is conspicuously lacking in other qualities.

Common Sense may be described as Nature's consolation prize: having withheld her more covetable gifts, she adds insult to injury and gives us a mind which is like an L.C.M. of other minds. We all know people who oppose reason with a proverb and dismiss Einstein with a sneer: Relativity is not common sense. But now that matter is as ghostly as ectoplasm, now the hard rock by which we used to swear is as insubstantial as a thought, there is some hope that people will see Common Sense in its right perspective. It will be seen for what it is: an excuse for inaction, a pitiable substitute for intuitional wisdom, the stagnant pool in which the torch of faith is quenched, the pride of the obtuse and the ambition of fools.

by George Hauger

Après la Guerre....

Don't tell me, dreams, they are not dead,
Don't try to soothe my aching stare
With visions in an empty chair
Or a warmth by me in bed.

Don't tell me, friend, they did not die,
Don't think to pour words through my ear
To fill an empty heart, or cheer
My plate with sweet pie in the sky.

Don't offer, world, instead of men
I loved, memorials; believe
With me nothing can ever give
Their kisses or their smiles again.

"THE GRYPHON" Next Session

"THE GRYPHON" will resume monthly publication next term, commencing with a special "Freshers" number on Bazaar Day.

Society Secretaries are invited to submit a brief outline of the objects, past activities and future plans of their Societies. Copy should be typed and should not exceed 200 words. As this "Freshers" number will provide them with an opportunity for contacting potential members it would be advisable for them to submit their copy before the end of the present term in order to ensure publication.

Last day for copy will be
SEPTEMBER 1st.

Advertising space will be available and our agents are now WILLANS (SKIPTON) LTD., of High Street, Skipton, to whom all inquiries regarding advertisements should be submitted.

The present make-up of "THE GRYPHON" will be retained, but a larger size of type and better paper will be used.

"THE GRYPHON" Committee have invited the present Editor to continue for the time being.

There will be a number of vacancies on the Staff next session and the Editor will be pleased if any who are interested in helping with "THE GRYPHON" would inform him.

HONORARY DEGREE CEREMONY



Gryphon Staff Photos

[M.A.S.]

The Lunch in the Great Hall.

THE honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon six distinguished men at a Convocation held on May 10th. They were:—

Sir JOHN ANDERSON, M.P.

Dr. H. V. EVATT (Australian Minister of External Affairs).

LORD LEATHERS.

General Sir FREDERICK PILE.

General Sir WILLIAM SLIM.

LORD TEDDER.

A lunch in honour of the graduates was held in the Great Hall before the ceremony and was presided over by the Chancellor, the Duke of Devonshire. It was attended by the Princess Royal; the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of Leeds; the Marchioness of Hartington; the Pro-Chancellor (Colonel C. H. Tetley); Major James Milner, M.P. (Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons), Mr. Arthur Greenwood, M.P., Sir Montague Burton, with their ladies and other distinguished guests. The Vice-Chancellor,

in a graceful and witty speech, proposed the health of the graduands, and Lord Leathers and Sir Frederick Pile responded.

At the ceremony, held in the Town Hall, the honorary graduands were presented to the Chancellor by Professor J. D. I. Hughes, Professor of Laws.

Sir John Anderson, replying, said he thought the University of Leeds could rightly claim to be a model of a progressive modern University, holding always a balance between the academic and the utilitarian.

Dr. Evatt also paid tribute to the University and said that in the new National University it was proposed to establish in Australia the scientific organisation at Leeds was being taken as a model.

General Sir William Slim, who said that he regarded the honour as one to the 14th Army, and Lord Tedder also replied.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

AT the Meeting of the Council, held on Wednesday, 20th March, 1946, warm appreciation was expressed of the decision of the North Riding Education Committee to increase its annual grant for General Purposes during 1946-47 from £1,800 to £5,500, while maintaining its present grant of £2,500 for Agriculture, making a total grant of £8,000.

The warm thanks of the Council were offered to the worshipful Company of Clothworkers for their decision to renew the following grants to the Textile and Dyeing Departments for a period of seven years from the 1st January, 1947 namely :—

Special Maintenance Grant of £3,000 a year.

Research Grant of £3,000 a year.

Additional Research Grant of the Dyeing Department of £500 a year.

The Council accepted with cordial thanks a donation of £10,000 from Sir Granville Gibson for the Leather Industries Department.

The following grants and gifts were also gratefully acknowledged :—

FOR THE TEXTILE DEPARTMENT :

Alginate Industries Ltd. (formerly Cefoil Ltd.), Maidenhead, £300.

Clark, Son and Morland Ltd., Glastonbury, £50.

F. Monkman Ltd., Bradford, £25.

Bury Felt Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Bury, £250.

FOR THE INORGANIC AND PHYSICAL DEPARTMENT :

Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, £1,100 for the period 1st May, 1946, to 30th April, 1949.

FOR THE BROTHERTON LIBRARY :

Institution of Electrical Engineers (North Midland Branch), £25.

Mr. F. Madan (son of a former Bodley's Librarian), eight editions of the *Eikon Basilike* of Charles I—four published in 1648 and four in 1649, and *Reliquiae Sackae Carolinae*, printed at the Hague in 1651.

The Rev. E. N. Giles, 110 volumes of English and French Literature.



Gryphon Staff Photo)

**A
SERIOUS
BUSINESS.**

**General Slim
and
Lord Tedder
listen to
the
Vice-
Chancellor.**

[M.A.S.]

New Appointments.

Dr. D. E. Price, formerly Riley Smith Fellow in Cancer Research, was appointed Lecturer in Experimental Pathology, and Mr. R. Philip, B.Sc. (Glasgow), was appointed Assistant Lecturer in Bacteriology.

Professor Manton was appointed to represent the University at the celebration of the 700th Anniversary of the Founding of the Faculty of Letters of the University of Montpellier, on April 5th and 6th, 1946.

Extra Mural Department Established.

The Council have decided to establish a Department of Extra-Mural Studies, and to appoint a Director to take charge of the Department.

RECORD OF NATIONAL SERVICE.

The University authorities desire to compile as complete a record as possible of the part played by the members of the University who during the war served in His Majesty's Forces or who undertook any other form of National Service.

All members of the University are urgently asked to co-operate in this matter by completing the form to be supplied by the Registrar.

It is hoped that relatives or friends will send details of any who have lost their lives owing to the war either as serving members of H.M. Forces or as civilians.

Staff Appointments.

Dr. S. T. ANNING, B.A., M.D. Tutor and Registrar in Dermatology.

Mr. P. DANBY, B.Sc. Lecturer in Leather Industries Department.

Mr. T. G. BOAG, B.A., Senior Lecturer in Agriculture.

Mr. E. PYBUS and Mr. C. G. BELLAMY, Staff Tutors in the Extra-Mural Department.

Mr. R. G. RAYBOULD, Senior Staff Tutor, Extra-Mural Department.

Mr. G. T. ADAMSON, B.Sc., Assistant Director of Physical Education.

Convocation.

Convocation will meet for the first time since the commencement of the war at 11 a.m., on Saturday, July 6th.

Pro-Chancellor.

Dr. G. C. VEALE was elected Pro-Chancellor for the ensuing year at the Court held on May 16th.

COLONEL C. H. TETLEY.

The Court, having learnt with very great regret of Colonel C. H. Tetley's decision not to seek re-election as Pro-Chancellor, desires to place on record its deep appreciation of his services to the University during his long tenure of the office. Colonel Tetley was first elected a member of the Council in 1924 and after two years was elected Pro-Chancellor and entrusted with the responsible duties of the Chairmanship of the Council. This office he has occupied for twenty years, nearly half the life of the University. In the exercise of his duties he has displayed a single-minded devotion to the interests of the University in all spheres of its activity, a shrewd business acumen in the conduct of its affairs and a transparent integrity of purpose which have made his term of office a memorable one. His services to the University have not been confined to guiding the Council and bringing to its Committees the benefit of his ripe experience and wise advice. He has taken a most welcome share in the general life of the University with all of whose members he has throughout been *persona gratissima*. He has, moreover, found in his duties an opportunity to learn of many of the University's needs and he has not hesitated to give generously to meet them. His gifts include £89,000 for the General Endowment Fund, in addition to a gift of £20,000 made anonymously some years previously for general purposes; £2,000 for a Postgraduate Studentship in the History of Art in Yorkshire, and £1,050 for the Physical Training Fund. But his great generosity has been proved also in innumerable ways which he has taken care should attract no publicity.

Ph.D. Students.

The regulations for Ph.D. students in all departments have been altered to require two calendar years of study instead of two academic years as hitherto.

Prize in Agriculture.

The British Oil and Cake Mill Co. Ltd. have instituted an annual prize of £15 15s. 0d. for the best essay by an undergraduate of the University on the feeding and management of cattle, sheep, pigs or poultry.

"MARRIAGE À LA MODE"

THE THEATRE GROUPS' SPRING PRODUCTION



[Courtesy, *The Yorkshire Observer*]

by Kenneth Severs

DRYDEN'S MARRIAGE À LA MODE, produced by the Theatre Group last term, offers a number of singular problems to the producer. How, for instance, is he to deal with the heroic scenes without providing the audience with an unexpected reason for laughter? Conventions in the theatre change, so that the production of such a play must be a compromise between its earlier convention and the understanding of a modern audience. And the understanding of a modern audience plays down the heroic. The heroic scenes in the Theatre Group production were unhappy. One felt that some judicious cutting was needed,

and that the younger members of the cast did not understand all their lines. Because they did not understand their lines the scenes written in rhymed couplets lacked pace. In speaking the verse the grammatical unit of speech (the words between comma and comma) were preferred to the rhythmical unit (the balance of the couplet, with the stress falling upon the end rhymes). There was also much uneasy business with Leonidas (he was, to the delight of the audience, led out for execution twice), and not enough business for Palmyra. She looked uncommonly well in the part, but the prospect of her lover's execution left her quite unmoved. This is on the debit side only. The comedy itself was excellent, and the comic characters had a good sense of their



situation and its possibilities. Marjorie Hetherington, Margaret Webster and James Hyett played well. Hyett is not afraid to use himself on the stage, and in a sympathetic part can reach a really high standard: Marjorie Hetherington moved easily, and her gestures always meant something. This last is important in such parts. William Baines, who made a good partner for Hyett, tended to use gestures which were quite meaningless. The smaller parts were, on the whole,

well handled by people who were taking part in a full length play for the first time. A special word of praise must be said for Keith Semple and Barry Greaves. With a few helpers they were responsible for making and painting the scenery. I thought it well done. The Theatre Group might well consider scene making as part of its future activity.

In Mr. Eric Howard the Theatre Group had the services of a professional producer. It can be said at once that he brought



[JOYCE ANDERSON

to the play much skill and knowledge. His hand could be seen in some of the delicate business of the comedy. The fact that the Theatre Group used a professional producer on this occasion raises the old question about the professional producers working in amateur groups. There is no doubt that the members of the group gained much from watching Mr. Howard at work ; on the other hand, amateurs

do not always take kindly to professional methods. For one thing, they give a certain severity to rehearsal and limit the opportunity for discussion and argument. The Theatre Group will profit by its experience in "Marriage à la Mode." Perhaps the best way of using a professional producer's services is by lectures on production. Certainly, the Theatre Group needs more people willing to produce.



Gryphon Photo



[M.A.S. *Gryphon Photo*

[M.A.S.]

JAMES HYETT and MARJORIE HETHERINGTON in their parts in "Marriage à la Mode"

GET INTO THE SUN!

TO-DAY, holidays with plenty of change and absolutely care-free are essential.

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UNION NOTES

AT the time of writing these notes the Union Committee Elections are in full swing. At the beginning of the term Mr. Donald Waterhouse was elected President and Miss Helen Taylor was returned unopposed as Senior Vice-President and Mr. D. Burrell was elected Junior Vice-President with a good majority. At the moment nominations are being called for the remaining seats on the Committee. There are no less than 25 candidates for the 10 open seats, this being the highest ever. Let us hope that this keenness and interest in elections will continue on future occasions.

Since Easter we have employed a third porter in the Union, which has relieved the heavy duties of the other porters considerably, and also enabled the Union to remain open in the evenings until 9 p.m. A new steward and stewardess of the Pavilion at Weetwood are in residence there, replacing Mr. and Mrs. Holmes, and appear to be most suitable. The Pavilion itself of late has not looked very inviting in the interior, as all the walls have been replastered since the original was found to have deteriorated.

News of interest to everyone is that the Catering Committee has been hard at work recently, and promise us an additional refectory, to be erected in the Union grounds by October of this year. This will be run on the system of a "help yourself" restaurant, and 240 people will be accommodated at one sitting. This will certainly relieve the queues in the present refectory and Union cafeteria at lunch times.

The Sub-Committee on Student Health have completed their "questionnaire," and by now every student will have received one of these, and, we hope, duly filled up the necessary data, and returned to the Registrar. It is hoped that everyone will have made an effort to do this, as the statistical results are of utmost importance to the student body as a whole. The Sub-Committee have set themselves a difficult task but up to the present are progressing well, and in a short while will present a full report, which we hope will help to better the health of all students in the University, by its recommendations for mass radiography, free medical and dental treatment, more sport, and better facilities in Halls, lodgings, etc.

On May 16th the Reception for Overseas Students was held in the Social Room. The Vice-Chancellor, President and Senior-Vice President received the guests, and then tea was served. Although no entertainment was arranged for afterwards, the 180 people present helped to make it a tremendous success. A vote of thanks is due to Miss Audrey Henderson for her hard work in arranging this.

Rag Week approaches and perhaps this is an ideal opportunity to draw everyone's attention to what exactly is going to take place.

Tuesday June 25th,

TYKE DAY.

Wednesday, June 26th,

DANCE (Capitol).

Thursday, June 27th,

DANCE (Astoria).

Friday, June 28th,

DANCE (Town Hall).

Saturday, June 29th,

FLAG DAY.

2 p.m. FANCY DRESS PROCESSION.

The Rag Play will be held in the Riley-Smith Hall on June 25th, 26th and 27th. On Flag Day the Rag Committee aim at getting at least 500 students to collect money in the streets of Leeds in fancy dress, so please watch all notices in the Union and rally forward and support the Committee in their effort for Medical Charities.

NORMAN V. ADDISON,

Hon. Sec.

N.U.S. Congress, 1946

THE first post-war N.U.S. Congress was held at Bristol during the Easter vacations, and was attended by some 600 students, of whom 30 came from Leeds. Discussion centred on the subject of "Britain's Students—their work and responsibilities," and covered not only work in the lecture-room and library, but also the Unions, political, religious and social activities, sport and international contacts and responsibilities.

The following are among the more immediately important matters that were discussed:—

(1). The New Departmental Organisations, which are being set up as co-ordinating bodies for students of different colleges and universities studying the same subject and which, while maintaining close contact with N.U.S., will function quite independently. At present, the

organising committee of each departmental organisation will be centred in one college, to save both time and expense. The main functions of the new organisations will be to provide a channel for the exchange of ideas and information between students of different universities, and to provide a means of contact between students and outside organisations interested in or connected with that particular department. If your particular departmental society has not yet received any information on the new organisations, don't think you have been left out—some of the organisations are only just being formed, and you will hear in due course.

(2). The ex-service students commission discussed the slowness and inadequacy of the government grants, while recognising the efforts N.U.S. has been making to remedy these defects, especially in their recent deputation to the Minister of Education.

In the final session, Tony James, the President of N.U.S., stressed the need of getting a far larger proportion of the student population *actively* interested in N.U.S. While agreeing with him, I do feel that the remedy lies with the individual student rather than with Union and N.U.S. officials. Keep an eye on the N.U.S. notice-board, read *Student News*, order a copy of the full Congress report which will be appearing in a month or two, and go to Congress next year. If you think Congress is all work and no play, ask someone who went this Easter!

D. JEAN DAWSON.

An Icelander's Impression

THE Brotherton Library has recently received a copy of an Icelandic periodical *Stigandi*, published in Akureyri on the Arctic Circle, which contains an interesting account of the life of a Leeds student during the period 1928/29—1931. It is written by a graduate of the University, Sigurdur Pálsson, who took an Honours degree in English language under the late Professor E. V. Gordon. Since then, Mr. Pálsson has been teaching in Iceland, but he has kept up his contact with the University and has been instrumental in procuring books and periodicals for the Icelandic Collection in the Brotherton Library. This Collection now numbers 11,928 volumes and is the largest in the country.

Mr. Pálsson's impressions of the smallest details of the academic side of a student's career are remarkably clear. He describes fully all the intricacies of admission and registration, as well as attendance at lectures and tutorials and the differences in courses and examinations, though some of this information is necessarily now somewhat out of date. It does, however, give the Icelander who thinks of coming over here a good idea of the qualifications required; Mr. Pálsson expresses regret that more advantage has not been taken of the exchange scheme existing between the University of Leeds and the University of Iceland.

In his description of the social side of a student's life, the author draws a picture of the "gay life" in University Road, students wearing blazers passing to and fro, staff in their gowns blown by the wind, and meetings "under the clock." Socials, society meetings, hostel dances, the Degree Day ceremony and reception and the Rag are all described in detail. Although not in hostel himself, Mr. Pálsson strongly recommends students to live in a hall of residence; he describes his own experiences with landladies and the cosmopolitan atmosphere of the lodgings, which he shared with an Arab, a Pole, a Scotsman, a Chinaman and a Portuguese. He draws particular attention to the number of foreign students to be met at Leeds and the useful contacts made in this way, especially through the student societies. English students he finds good companions and not less intelligent than Icelanders.

The amenities of the city are not forgotten—mention is made of Kirkstall Abbey, Templenewsam, Roundhay Park, theatres and concerts, and, last but not least, Field's Café, which appears to have been a favourite meeting place for Mr. Pálsson and his friends. He concludes with a suggestion that a larger grant should be made to Icelanders studying in England, where even before the war the cost of living made it expensive for a student from his country to keep himself throughout his full course at a University.

REGRETS.

I never thought the day would come
When I'd be forced to count the sum
Of deeds ill-done, and acts neglected,
Of foolish fears but half suspected;
But now before my dying eyes
The vista of my past life flies,
And once again as I was born
I find myself a child, forlorn.

R.G.F.

SOCIETY NEWS

C. of E. Society Report.

Owing to the examinations the activities of the Society have been restricted this term. However, the Corporate Communion in Emmanuel Church have been well attended, and at the A.G.M. held on Tuesday, May 7th, plans were made for next session. A programme of meetings is being arranged, and we hope to have several interesting talks, both devotional and on current topics.

To complete this year's events, the Society is to visit York on June 15th, and it is hoped to attend Evensong in the Minster.

A. BARBARA JONES
(Hon. Sec.).

The Climbing Club.

The Club has been more active than ever this term, with climbs during the Easter vac. and every week-end, at Coniston, Far Easdale, Wastdale Head, and other parts of the Lakes, and during this term alone, members have made four "first ascents," and two "second ascents"!

Our climbers are also becoming well-known in mountaineering circles by becoming founder-members of The Inter-Varsity Mountaineering Federation, and by participating in the British Speleological Association's descent of Gaping Ghyll. The University representative on the First-Aid Committee to British Mountaineering has also been chosen from the Leeds Club.

TAGORE CELEBRATIONS.

The L.U.U. Indian Association celebrated the birth of Tagore on May 24th with a vivid and informative appreciation of Tagore's life and works, illustrated with poems and songs. The programme began with Tagore's patriotic song, "Victory to those who lead the people's destiny," and concluded by giving a glimpse of India's ancient but still popular culture in the form of films of Indian dancing and music.

M.B.

Arab Students' Society.

An Arab Students' Society has been formed in the Union. Its aims are to further understanding between Arab and British students by making available to British students a knowledge of Arab countries and culture.

Several social and educational gatherings have already been held both inside and outside the University.

On the Telephone.

My telephone's wringing.
"The elephant speaking."
What do you require?
"Chocolate for my son,"
How much do you desire?
"About a ton,
or two. That will be all
My boy is still small."

"Crocodile speaking," I hear.
Him say with a tear,
"My dearest friend
Some Wellingtons send."
But what is the reason?
I sent you two pairs
Only this season
Of big roomy gum boots

"Ah yes, you sent four
The week before last
But we have no more
And so we must fast
Until we procure
A score
Or more
Of sweet juicy gum boots"

And then came the cow,
All I heard was "Moo."
Moo? Why? When? How?
What am I to do?
Explain what's your plight.
But again she said "Moo,"
I can't understand you
Hang-up please, good-night.

Unless you are one of the few students who are not in their second childhood, I am sure you would enjoy this Nursery Rhyme in its original Russian. [It has a metre then.] Pushkin sounds even better, but you will have to wait awhile for me to translate his poems.

If you are interested in the culture of Russia or one of the other Slav. countries, why not join the Slavonic Society? It has only been formed this year so there is plenty of scope for new ideas. Don't be afraid that the members speak in a Slav. language altogether—I hear that the French and German Societies speak in peculiar tongues—we just use common or garden English, so anyone will be welcome at the Slavonic Society Meetings.

J. CURTIS (Sec.).

The S.C.M. This Term.

A Social held in Headingley Congregational Church, on Friday, May 3rd, gave a good start to the term, and we were pleased to welcome members from Wesley College who have recently returned to Headingley, and from the Training College.

The Bible Group on "The Epistle of St. James," led by Mr. J. Duffy, has proved a great success, and the prayer life of the Branch is convalescing, though it is still a little seedy.

Mr. Jack Bennett, Missionary Secretary of S.C.M. in China, attended our Sunday Meeting on May 12th, and on May 13th gave an interesting talk on his experiences in a Japanese internment camp.

The highlight of the term so far has been the trip to Fountains Abbey on May 18th, when Mr. John Dickenson, who proved a very interesting and amusing "guide," gave us some insight into the activities of the Cistercians. The exploration of the ruins was followed by a short service in Ripon Cathedral and a tour of the crypt and library. The hornblower sounded the curfew at 9 p.m.—the signal for our somewhat hilarious return journey.

Our "post-examination" plans include a party at Oxley on June 16th, and a hike on June 17th.

M.N.

HIKING AND TALKING.

The Geographical Society.

Shortly after the last report on the activities of the Geographical Society was written we held the Society Social, which was a huge success.

In the latter half of the Hilary Term Mr. Davies, a member of the Staff, gave us an interesting talk on "The Geography of D-Day," and, shortly afterwards, a film show completed our programme for the term.

On May 13th, the President of the Society told us about Murmansk and the TRIPITZ incident, illustrating his talk with aerial photographs.

During the Easter vacation many members spent an enjoyable week hiking in the Lake District and plans are being made for a week-end's "youth-hostelling" in the Dales at the end of the term.

D.B.G.

Growing Support for Soc. Soc.

During the past year there has been increasing support for the Labour Party among students, evidenced for example at the meeting addressed by Miss Alice Bacon, M.P., which was attended by over 150.

Discussions and week-end schools have been organised among the Northern University and the Society has also taken an active concern on matters other than political—for example, the question in the rise in fees at Oxford.

Photographic Exhibition.

The main event for the summer term for the Photographic Society has been the exhibition of members' photographs, during the second week in June. The exhibition was timed to coincide with exams., and therefore gave a break in the monotony of cramming. Nearly 40 prints were submitted, all of a high standard, and prizes were presented to the winners at the Society's A.G.M. The officers for next session were also elected at this meeting.

Chess Sets Wanted.

The Chess Club have finished this session by playing well against several strong city teams—such as Leeds and Bradford. Their team came second in the Northern Championship of the Inter-'Varsity Chess Tournament.

Several Club Colours have been awarded as a result of this session's very successful play. The Club appeals for more chess-sets, as they now have more members than ever before, and, unless they can find more chess-men, will be very short next session.

The Soc. Dip Club.

The Soc. Dips have been holding more of their successful tea-time meetings.

At the end of last term, Dr. Edelstone gave a very lively talk on "Aspects of Psychology," illustrating it with accounts of his work at the Child Guidance Clinic at Bradford.

Mr. Fenn addressed the Club on Tuesday 28th May, and all the budding probation officers were interested with his account of present-day treatment of young offenders. Mr. Fenn, who is now Governor of Wakefield Prison, was, until last year, in charge of a Borstal Institution, and he showed how training of the individual character is the essential work of these institutions, and how the treatment of young offenders is no longer primitive but remedial.

The French Society.

Le cercle français n'a pas eu de conférences pendant ce trimestre parce qu'il y en a quelques membres qui sont allés en France continuer leurs études. Nous espérons avoir de leurs nouvelles quand ils seront retournés—en pourra peut-être leur persuader de nous parler. Quelques membres de Pass I vont aller à Lille pendant l'été passer leurs vacances en France. Alors on les invite cordialement de nous parler de leurs expériences—nous nous demandons, pourquoi les membres de Pass I et II, ne sont-ils pas membres de notre cercle français? Il faut qu'ils le deviennent tout de suite!!

Bonne chance à tous pour les vacances—et—bons résultats d'examen!

G.L.

Maths Club Presentation.

The end of this session will see the departure from the University of two of its most prominent and well-known figures: Professor W. P. Milne and Mr. G. Smeale, of the Maths. Department.

Both have been at Leeds for some considerable time; Mr. Smeale first taking up his abode here in October, 1921, and Professor Milne dating back a further two years to October, 1919.

A presentation, which has been subscribed by their past and present students, will be held in the Social Room, on Friday, June 21st.

J.H.B.

Spanish Music and Art.

Owing to the short time between the beginning of term and the exams., the Spanish Society has only been able to hold two meetings this term. On April 29th, Dr. Edward Allam gave a talk on Spanish music, illustrated by works from Granados and Falla. On May 13th, Señor A. de Irizan gave a lantern lecture on the paintings of Francisco Goya. If anyone would care to have further information concerning the activities of the Society it may be obtained from the Secretary, or from Spanish House.

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.

S.T.C. REPORT

Infantry.

Our selections of camp sites this year was a bit grim, so we decided to ask No. 5 I.T.C. Richmond, Yorks., to house us for a fortnight, so on Sunday 24th March, we migrated to Richmond by three United coaches plus a small party from Sheffield S.T.C. The Barracks at Richmond is the Regimental home of the late ex-R.S.M. Telford and incidentally, Mr. (ex-C.S.M.) Conroy, whom so many students know. We were billeted in two barrack rooms a stone's throw from the racecourse (H. Peacock) where, each morning we had the pleasure of seeing the Yorkshire Lincoln "Hope"—RUSTIC, being trained.

The weather was glorious, could not have been better, and at the end of the fortnight's training many healthy sunburnt faces were to be seen. Two incidents marred a perfect camp, the first being that Rhys (Agric.) thought he would make a short cut across the fields into camp and suddenly found himself at the bottom of an old quarry, a fall of about 20 to 30 feet. Luckily, he suffered no serious injury but was confined in the Camp Sick Bay until the end of camp. The second mishap was that Corporal Sidi (Tex) had the misfortune to lose his camera, but we hope the insurance company will come up to scratch. Finally, the exams. took place on the Friday afternoon and Saturday morning, and out of 37 taking Cert. "A" we had two failures, and in the Cert. "B" we had 100% passes, which reflects great credit to Captain Pringle and C.S.M. Paul. We landed back in Leeds after a very pleasant coach journey on Sunday, 7th April.

During our stay at Richmond, the R.S.M. took us on a sight-seeing tour to Richmond Castle, a visit to the Regimental Museum, and later a visit to the Officers' and Sergeant' Messes in the Barracks.

We saw David Squires (Eng.) in the town, working for a living now in the Richmond Grammar School. Undergoing training at the I.T.C. we saw Watson, Wingrave, Renny and Denham; the last two named have since been sent to O.C.T.U.

R.E.M.E.

A party of 25, under Major Curtis (Educ.), went by train to Arborfield, near Reading, to the R.E.M.E. Training Establishment, to learn the mysteries of military engineering. According to

reports, plus the postcard with love and kisses to the R.S.M., a good time was had by all, and of the 18 cadets who took the R.E.M.E. Exam., 100% passes was recorded. Nice work. By the looks of Mess Tins on arrival back in Leeds, a good deal of individual cooking had been taking place without an issue of soda-bi-carb.

R.A.M.C.

At the same time a party of 12 medical students, under the care of Dr. Dewes and Q.M.S. Watson, made an entry into the R.A.M.C. Training Establishment at Crookham, near Aldershot. A unique feature of this party was that they were housed and fed in the Officers' Mess, a good start, but we sympathise with them over the shock of the 17/6 mess bill at the end of the course. It was worth it.

R.M.

Communist Activities.

The Branch has endeavoured this term to make a useful contribution to the urgent problems facing Leeds students to-day, in particular those concerning catering, accommodation, and the payment of ex-servicemen's grants. One of our members, Peter Chapple, in standing for the Vice-Presidential Election, issued a leaflet putting forward concrete suggestions for the solution of these and other problems, and received a considerable measure of support, reflecting the concern of the students over these matters.

A full programme has been held, including a successful literature stall, and a series of classes on Marxist Political economy. It is also proposed to hold two meetings this term, one on Atomic Energy and the other on the situation in Greece, at which a member of the Greek Youth Resistance Movement will speak.

Philosophical Society.

We should like to bring to the notice of all students that the Philosophical Society has been revived. It is under the patronage of Professor Harvey and Mr. McIver. The main object of the Society is to stimulate thought and promote discussion. Papers are read and discussion follows with members of the Staff and visitors. Last term we were able to discuss such subjects as the Philosophy of Marx and the question: "How do we know we are not dreaming?" We meet on alternate Tuesdays and shall welcome students from all faculties, not only those taking Philosophy.

J.L.D.

Round the Halls

Lyddon Hall.

Lyddon Hall now seems to be well-launched as a University Hostel, and the beginnings of a tradition have been set by the members of the Hostel in this the first year.

Considering the limited numbers available, forty in all, an excellent Athletics fixture list has been worked out by our Sports Secretary, Mr. T. C. Jordan. The billiard table and dart board have arrived, a table-tennis table is due at any time, the Common Room wireless has been installed and a punchball fixed in the Recreation Room.

There have been surprisingly few grumbles—far fewer than was anticipated—due, no doubt, to the excellent culinary efforts of our cook, and also to the very democratic way in which the Hostel is run.

Our thanks are due to the Warden, the Matron, and the President, who have combined, with the willing support of the remainder of the members, to make this a first-class hostel.

D.R.C.

Oxley Report.

The Summer Term is a comparatively quiet one in Oxley's social life. We still welcome innumerable guests to dinner, but every free minute is spent out of doors.

Now that the last frantic week before examinations is here, 1st and 2nd year students are grateful for the slowness with which the tennis courts are being repaired. And it is surprisingly quiet and peaceful without crowds of enthusiastic players in the grounds.

As this is the first post-war year in Oxley at all comparable with pre-war times, we have decided to hold a formal dance at the end of this term, to celebrate Victory, and to reintroduce the traditional Oxley summer dance.

The good-bye dinner will be held as soon as exams. are over, in the hope that the majority of our students will still be up at the University.

We congratulate Miss Margaret Watson, President-elect for 1946-47, and her Committee on their election, and wish them every happiness and success in the next session.

H.W.



Gryphon Photo

[M.A.S.]

Two of the Yorkshire team take the field for the County in their first match of the season against L.U.C.C.

Weetwood Hall.

The work of extending the building has already started, and by October there should be twelve more single rooms ready for use.

The Summer Dance—which will be informal this year—is to take place on June 22nd.

Two enjoyable evenings last term must be recorded—the Valentine Debate and the visit of the Theatre Group. To all those who helped to make these events so successful we offer our thanks, and a cordial invitation to come again. M.W.

The Americans' Gift.

The American students who attended the University during the first term of the present session have given three-year subscriptions to four American magazines, and two-year subscriptions to eight American magazines, to the Union. The magazines are: *Fortune*, *National Geographic*, *Newsweek*, *Time*, *Colliers Weekly*, *Harpers Monthly*, *Life*, *Mademoiselle*, *Nation*, *New Republic*, *Readers Digest* and *Scientific American Monthly*. In a letter to the President of the Union, the Leeds American Committee states: "We hope that you will not only enjoy them, but profit from them, particularly in the direction of strengthening the ties of friendship which were so dramatically revealed in the late war."

Concerning Athletics

Soccer Club News.

Results during season 1945-46 were as follows:—

	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn
1st XI ..	28	15	9	4
2nd XI (League Matches)	22	5	13	4
2nd XI (Friendly Matches)	14	6	7	1
3rd XI (League Matches)	24	7	16	1
3rd XI (Friendly Matches)	9	8	1	0

Although these results do not appear to be very good at first sight, the Soccer Club had a very successful and encouraging season. Many enthusiastic players joined the Club at the beginning of the season, and we were able to run three teams.

There were several vacancies to be filled in both the 1st and 2nd XI's at the beginning of the season, and a number of players were given trials. When the teams settled down they improved considerably. The 1st XI defence was sound and always reliable, but the forwards were weak, lacked combination, and were unable to take full advantage of the chances offered them. The 2nd XI were a strong well-balanced team and the players had to fight hard to maintain their places. The 3rd XI tried out numerous new players, and although the team was always changing, they were very keen and played some good football.

Finals at Xmas caused us a lot of trouble because we lost no less than ten players from the 2nd XI, and a few from the 1st and 3rd XI's. We had to start team building again at the beginning of the Easter Term, and it took a few weeks for the new teams, to settle down. The new players brought up into the 1st XI soon found their feet and the standard of play of this team as a whole improved considerably. The improvement was more noticeable in the forwards, who developed good combination and learnt to find their men with quick passes down the centre and wings. During this term the team lost only three matches—two of them by the odd goal after a very close game.

The 1st XI were second in the Christie Cup, and runners up in the Northern Universities U.A.U. Championship, losing only to Manchester University.

R. H. Gordon played for the U.A.U. on three occasions and L. A. Schofield once, while R. W. Grimshaw and S. G. Jones were selected as reserves.

Top goal scorers were:—
R. H. GORDON 20. L. A. SCHOFIELD, 20.
J. E. FORDHAM, 20. T. VICKERS 19.

We have the individual talent in the Club at present to form a good nucleus around which we can build our teams for next season, and with the help of next year's Freshers we may look forward to ven better results. S.G.J.

NO TENNIS COURTS

DURING the war years, tennis has probably suffered more than any other University sport chiefly because of the dire shortage of balls. At the beginning of this, our first post-war season, and with the advent of a limited supply of new balls, we were entitled to look forward to more and better tennis. No small wonder then that there has been such an outcry consequent upon the announcement that there are no University courts available for play. What is even more heart-rending is the fact that the powers that be are unable to give any indication as to when the courts will be ready. This development has upset our plans completely and has temporarily foiled our efforts to breathe new life into University tennis. We hope, however, that the miracle will happen and that in the not too distant future we will be playing on our own courts again.

We have, in spite of everything, managed to play three matches so far. The First team played against Manchester University on May 8th. This was rather a scrappy sort of game, a very high wind playing all sorts of pranks with the ball. We lost 2—7, a score which was due largely to our failure to obtain practice on our own courts.

On 18th May, both First and Second teams played against Nottingham University. After some very enjoyable tennis, our First team emerged victors with a score of 5—4, while our Second team won handsomely with a score of 5—1. We were excellently entertained afterwards by the Nottingham teams.

For the future, we can only say that we believe that we have the material for the making of excellent First and Second teams, but without courts we are hopelessly handicapped.

G.R.G.

BOAT CLUB.

The Club has started the rowing season in a somewhat inauspicious manner by losing the Christie Cup, which has been in our possession for three successive years, to Manchester. However, we hope to restore our reputation in the U.A.U. Championship, which is to be rowed at Swillington on June 1st. On the same occasion the Rodley Cup will be competed for, for the first time, in the Junior division. This Cup was presented to the Club by its past members, and we should like to take this opportunity to express our thanks to all the contributors, and particularly to Dr. Thistlethwaite and Mr. Berczi, who organised the appeal.

A shell skiff, built by G. Sims, has recently been acquired by the Club; it has been named "Alice Wheeler," after the wife of our late President.

J.H.

The Swimming Club.

Like many other Swimming Clubs we have been hard hit through the war, and the first year of peace has been no easier, particularly as regards polo, where occasionally we had to "field" players with little or no experience. In our friendly matches we have endeavoured to give the younger and more inexperienced swimmers a chance—this has undoubtedly contributed to a frankly mediocre record for the year, but should yield a good harvest of more experienced men in later seasons.

Of individual performers, Hirst, our Secretary and centre-forward, wins the 100 yards free style with great regularity, but he must train harder if he is to reach top rank. Wigglesworth, at centre-half, is the defence of the Polo team and Rossall a useful wing forward, gallantly performs the back stroke against heavy odds.

In the Easter term a considerable improvement has taken place, not unconnected with a Colonial invasion—may it continue and increase!

J.G.B.

Contributions for the
"FRESHERS" NUMBER
should be sent in now

Last Date—September 1st

Women's Boats.

When 30 Freshers joined us at the beginning of the year our hopes ran high and although we have suffered losses our successes have more than made up for them.

Inter-Faculty races were rowed at the end of the 1st term; a Science crew won, breaking a sequence of successes by Medicine crews in the past two years.

After our defeat in London last year by a Savings Bank crew our confidence was regained when 2nd crew won a home victory against them in November.

The 1st and 2nd crews lost against two L.S.E. crews, but 2nd and 3rd crews won a smashing victory on May 18th at a Regatta in Newcastle, in which crews from Durham, Newcastle and Edinburgh competed. Leeds rowed against 1st crews of the other Universities and won. Leeds 2nd and 3rd crew rowed against each other in the Finals and fortunately for their prestige 2nd crew won.

We are hoping to enter crews for Regattas at Barnes and York in the next few weeks and to conclude a successful year are holding a Dinner on July 1st, at which the L.U.B.S. will be our guests.

DOROTHY R. MADGE
(Hon. Sec., L.U.W.B.C.).

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Leeds University

Old Students' Association

NOTES FROM HEADQUARTERS.

As you were !!

How often do we not hear the opinion regretfully expressed that things will never be the same again? Of course they never were, so why worry! If our nearest Allies are right in saying: "Plus ça change, plus c'est la même chose," then both points of view can be justified. Anyhow, it was our habit before the war to hold a Summer Function annually in June. This year we are reviving the practice, but, instead of one function, we have planned two, the first of which will be a thing of the past before these notes appear in print. By courtesy of the Union Committee we are holding a **Flannel Dance** in the Riley-Smith Hall and have offered a share in our relaxation to the U.A.U. Boat Clubs and their supporters.

Garden Party.

On Saturday, **6th July**, at 2-30 in the afternoon (by which time it is hoped that Convocation will have concluded its Annual General Meeting), there is to be a Garden Party in the grounds of Oxley and Weetwood Halls. Full details of the attractions provided may be obtained from the notes of the Leeds and West Riding Branch, whose Committee has kindly undertaken the organisation of this event. Adequate provision has been made for possible wet weather, so *come and enjoy yourselves!*

Mr. W. R. Grist.

Members who read "Union Notes" in the Hilary issue would learn that Mr. Grist, in a few months' time, will have reached the age limit and will be retiring from the post of Secretary of the Appointments Board, a post which came into being when Mr. Grist came to Leeds just after the first World War. Like Professor Gillespie, Chairman of Committee for 20 years, and the late Professor Connal who audited our accounts for so many years, Mr. Grist will continue to take the deepest

interest in the L. U. O. S. A., at whose birth he assisted and over whose early years, in particular, he lavished so much care. We wish him and Mrs. Grist, who shares his interest in the Association, a long and happy retirement.

Miss E. M. Blackburne.

Countless numbers of Old Students will have cause to remember the enthusiasm of Miss Blackburne for her work in training new entrants to the teaching profession, and her understanding of their difficulties. Now she, too, is retiring from the active list. We do not yet know if she intends to stay in Leeds or to seek sunnier and less smoky skies, but we wish her, too, the long and happy leisure which she has so well earned, and hope that we shall still have the pleasure of meeting her at our functions as oft as of yore.

Dr. R. E. Tunbridge.

Formerly a member of Committee and O.S.A. representative on *The Gryphon* Committee, Dr. Tunbridge, but recently demobilised after a distinguished career in H.M. Forces, has been appointed the first full-time Professor of Medicine in this University. We congratulate him on his appointment.

London Branch.

We have to thank the Secretary of the London Branch for kindly supplying us with the present addresses of two of our members whose names we published in the last issue.

All members living within reach of University College, or desirous of meeting other Old Students occasionally or frequently should, if they have not already done so, get in touch with Mr. Elston as soon as possible.

A.E.F.

WEST RIDING LETTER.

On the 29th April a large party visited the Grand Theatre to see the International Ballets' presentation of "Coppelia," while on Saturday, the 18th May, Mr. Grist conducted a Bird-Walk, and afterwards Mrs. Grist entertained the party to a delicious tea. All those who were able to go spent a thoroughly enjoyable afternoon.

Arrangements are being very busily completed for the Garden Party at Oxley Hall, to be held on July 6th, by the kind permission and co-operation of Miss McLaren. (Admission 2/6, including tea). We hope that as many Old Students as possible will arrange to meet there on that day, for which we have arranged an exciting programme. There will be a mixed cricket match and an American Tennis Tournament (if playing please send names in to the secretary), croquet, a treasure hunt and many other attractions. Arrangements have been made for indoor entertainments if it is wet.

We were sorry that it will not be possible to arrange tennis this term as the re-surfacing of the courts at Oxley is not yet completed.

Annual General Meeting.

The Annual General Meeting of the West Riding Branch will be held on Monday, July 1st, at 5-30 in the O.S.A. Room in the Union. We hope that going down students interested in continuing their association with the University will be present, as well as our usual members. Election of officers and committee will be held and suggestions for next year's activities discussed.

G. M. BRUNTON (Hon. Sec.).
Tel. : Leeds 74512.

Oxley and University Hall Reunion.

It is proposed to revive the Oxley and University Hall Reunion again on Saturday, January 4th, 1947. Former members of Lyddon Hall are invited to join us. Further details will be given in the next *Gryphon*.

LONDON LETTER.

The London Branch held its first meeting since 1939, at University College, London, on Monday, 29th April. As only nine members were present, it was decided to elect a temporary committee of four members to carry on for the time being.

The Annual General Meeting and election of officers for the year 1946-1947 will be held later on.

The Committee members are:—

Miss N. BOOTHMAN.
Miss E. E. LEADER.
Mr. G. A. MELLOR.
Mr. C. H. R. ELSTON.

A luncheon was held on Saturday, 25th May, and proved a great success. It has been decided to hold an informal dinner on Friday, 12th July, with the possibility of visiting a theatre afterwards. Members will be circularised in due course.

Hon. Secretary: C. H. R. ELSTON,
55, Station Road, Hounslow,
Middlesex.

AN APPEAL.

Present-day students are urgently in need of blazers, etc., and all types of sports gear. If Old Students have any they could spare they are requested to inform the Secretary of the Union, stating the price required. It is hoped that there will be a good response to this appeal, as the need is acute.

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News of Interest to Old Students

BULLOUGH.—Dr. W. S. Bullough (Zoology, 1932-5, Ph.D., 1938) has been awarded the Sorby Research Fellowship of the Royal Society.

GARSDIE.—Kenneth Garsdie (Mods., 1932-5, M.A., 1937) has been appointed sub-librarian at University College, London.

HAIGH.—F. R. Haigh (B.Sc., 1937) has been appointed Borough Electrical Engineer at Farnworth, Lancashire.

JONES.—The Stationery Office recently published a report on road accidents compiled by Professor J. H. Jones, being an "estimate in terms of national income of the cost to the community" of such accidents. It costs 1/3.

PRESTON.—R. A. Preston has been appointed Professor of History at the University of Toronto.

SMITH.—Captain William Smith, in practice at Farnley, has been awarded the Croix de Guerre.

BIRTHS.

HOLDERNESS.—To Dr. G. P. and Mrs. Holderness (née Gamble), on May 20th, a daughter.

KEIGHLEY.—To Dr. Robert and Mrs. Keighley (formerly Jacqueline Birch), of Greystones, West End Lane, Horsforth, on April 14th, a son, Patrick William.

POULTER.—To Mr. Roland and Mrs. Poulter, of 129, Preston Road, Yeovil, Somerset, on February 9th, a second son, Robin. Mr. Poulter was a student in the Leather Department from 1929 to 1932.

SANDY.—To Dr. Frank and Mrs. Vera Sandy, at the Willows, Bramley, on May 21st, a son.

STOVES.—To Dr. J. L. and Mrs. Stoves (formerly Margaret Mitchell), on May 2nd, at 6, North Park Grove, Leeds, a daughter.

WILKINSON.—To Dr. Geoffrey and Mrs. Wilkinson (formerly Florence Whitaker) on May 2nd, a son, Andrew David.

MARRIAGES.

DICK-BROADHEAD.—Dr. Alexandre Dick, M.C. (D.P.H., Leeds), of High Street, Birstall, to Mrs. Amy Broadhead.

McMURRAN-DAINTON.—John McMurran, of Aruba, Dutch West Indies, to Stella Dainton, elder daughter of Mrs. and Mr. A. H. Dainton, of 11, St. Mark's Terrace, Leeds, on April 27th, at St. Peter's Church, Pointe-à-Pierre, Trinidad.

RZEPECKI-BARTON.—Przemyslaw J. Rzepecki to Elizabeth M. P. Barton (Latin Hons. and Edu., 1931-5), at S. Olave's Church, Bootham, York, 14th May, 1946. Address: 30, Ainsty Avenue, Dringhouses, York.

DEATHS.

ALLISON.—W. M. Allison, (LL.B., 1938), formerly sub-editor of *The Yorkshire Post*, died in April.

BERNSTEIN.—Jack Bernstein (M.B., Ch.B., 1922), formerly of Leeds, died in Liverpool in April.

BROCKLEBANK.—Mr. T. H. Brocklebank, a director of Kitson's Foundry, died at his home in Calverley Lane, Horsforth, Leeds, on June 3rd, at the age of 85. He was a student at the Yorkshire College in its early days.

CHARLES.—Henry Ernest Charles (M.B., 1917), who was a school master before he qualified as a medical practitioner, died on May 7th, at 29, Street Lane, Leeds.

HAIGH.—Lionel C. Haigh (Engineering, 1889-91), of Winterset, Crowborough, Sussex, died on March 25th.

ENGAGEMENT.

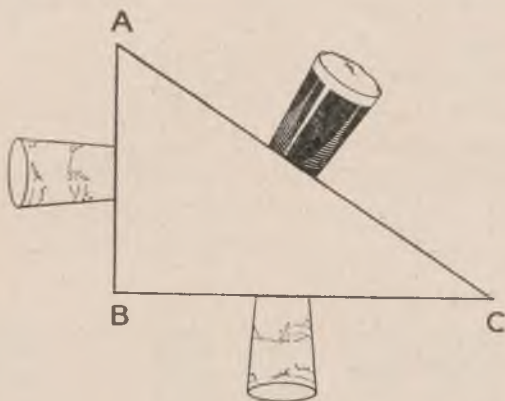
The engagement is announced between CHARLES NICHOLAS BERCI (Textiles, 1936; Textile Diploma, 1939; Textile Research 1946), and ELIZABETH JOAN GARBETT, B.A. (1936-1940). Joan Garbett is now teaching at Casterton School, near Kirby Lonsdale.

HULL BRANCH.

The Hon. Secretary of the Hull Branch, E. C. FROW, 227, Park Avenue, Hull, hopes to announce a revival of activities during the year. Old Students in the Hull and East Riding area are asked to make contact with him.

CERCLE FRANÇAIS JOURNAL

To all former Modern Language Students:—It is proposed that the *Cercle Français* Magazine should be revived after a four years' absence. All contributions, both literary and financial, will be gratefully received by Mr. Gordon Lightbown, Organising Secretary, French Society, The University, Leeds, 2.

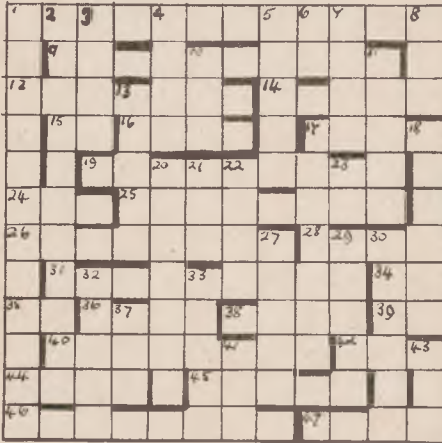


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CROSSWORD PUZZLE

by G. Straschnov



No prizes are offered, but the names of senders of correct solutions sent in by September 1st will be published in the next number.

ACROSS.

1. Necessary materials for him. (7, 5).
9. Affirmation produced by negation of opposite. (10).
12. He needs Strength and Speed. (7).
14. White crystalline substance. (5).
15. Win back, but lose the gain! (2).
16. See 3 down.
17. Piece of throat-armour without its ace. (4).
19. Animal resisting authority? (9).
24. Out! said the umpire. (3).
25. Opposition to Roman - Catholic doctrine. (2, 6).
26. Bereavement. (8).
28. Maps right way up? (4).
31. Calcium sulphide mined in English town? (9).
34. Greek letter. (2).
35. The British Empire is this initially. (2).
36. Garden of a famous politician? (4).
38. A month! Perhaps the Jew would know. (4).
39. Isobel loses part of her breathing apparatus. (2).
40. Person honourably discharged from public service. (8).
42. Initially well-known sports club. (3).
44. Switzerland is not the same without it. (4).
45. Found in the desert. (5).
46. Drift. (8).
47. Having got the sack from him she sobs. (4).

DOWN.

1. Unpleasant sleeping-partner one would think. (12).
2. Sad. (11).
- 3 and 16. across. Waiting chamber (4, 4).
4. Head-part of the natives of Java. (4).
5. Rooting stem. (5).
6. Latin bone. (2).
7. English river. (4).
8. The question is: is it male or female? (3).
10. A schoolchild may say it's 2. (3).
11. In Scotland the European Sand-piper. (5).
13. Work-place of 12. (5).
17. Days of joy and pleasure! (7).
18. See 21 down.
20. Troubles. (7).
- 21 and 18. Prime dies makes it. (3, 6)
22. The reed has lost the comb. (4).
23. Borrow two from it. (2).
27. Nerve centre. (5).
29. Some ladies are fond of them. (5).
30. Tops! (6).
32. Melon-like fruit. (5).
33. Appears as a rule at the anode. (2, 3).
37. Often seen in the morning. (3).
41. In Old English Law a customary rent paid by the tenant. (3).
43. Island where Hippocrates was born. (3).

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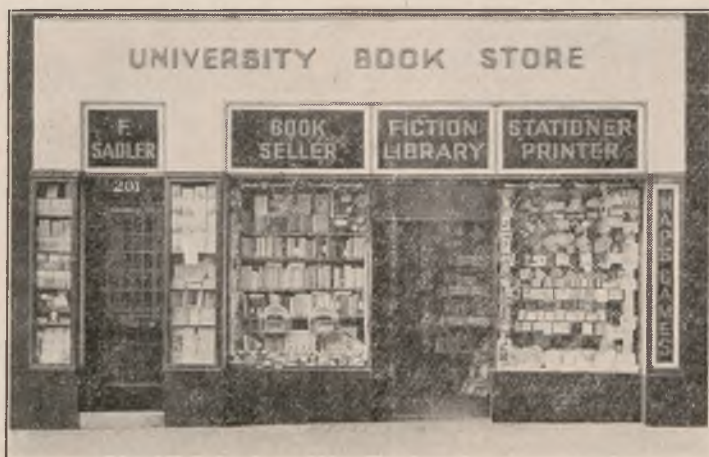
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