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THE JOURNAL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS



ALL THAT
FOR THIS

by Martin Ambery Smith

HILARY TERM 1946

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THE GRYPHON

FOUNDED 1895.

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

HILARY TERM

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PUBLISHED MARCH 14th, 1946

Editorial

THE WORM TURNS.

ONE of the traditional hobbies of past and present students is potting the Editor of this Magazine. Special gratitude is due therefore to the many who have written in appreciation of recent numbers.

But these are not the only letters the Editor receives. There are others from correspondents complaining that their Society Notes have been cut or rewritten, or that they haven't been given enough space; from irate Professors tender of their dignity; from Union politicians who find a contributor has had the courage to say publicly what they have long said in private; from Jews accusing the Editor of anti-semiticism and from Arabs accusing him of propagating Zionism; not to mention those from correspondents accusing him of being 'political.'

[It is to placate these latter that we publish an article entitled "The Genius of Conservatism" which, we are sure, they will find entirely non-political].

We ask all these to remember that what we are here trying to conduct is a Magazine and not a Mortuary. Our first endeavour is to produce a Magazine that will be lively and worth reading. In that we may claim we have not been unsuccessful. The circulation, apart from the basic O.S.A. subscribers, has increased *six-fold* this year, and there has been more discussion and argument about *The Gryphon* than at any time within our knowledge. We ask our critics to restrain their egotism a little and recall that what they find displeasing may bring pleasure to hundreds of other readers. It should be unnecessary to state the Editor is not to be held responsible for the opinions expressed by his contributors; and that the proper way of dealing with controversial matters is to write to refute the arguments, not to abuse the Editor.

Three functions are served by a Magazine of this nature. The first is to provide an opportunity for those with literary ambitions to disport themselves. The second—and it is one of which we are never unmindful—is to provide old students with as comprehensive a picture as possible of the present life of the University. The third function is to ventilate the opinions and controversies which are current in the Union. We believe, furthermore, that *The Gryphon* has a positive contribution to make to University affairs by advocating the things that make for a healthy communal life and by criticising such defects as we find.

We do not intend, therefore, to ban controversy in these pages, for it is the lifeblood of a living society and in the tumult of opinions the truth may possibly be found. In fact, we hope to stimulate it. The Editor's favourite comment when reading copy is "Good! That'll shake 'em." Some of it apparently does.

by John Parris

THE MAN ON WHOM IT NEVER RAINED

I FIRST heard about Richardson one week-end at the Childe's place in Surrey. It was in that hiatus in life that exists between tea and dinner when everybody hangs about the place wondering what to do before finally dribbling off to change. The conversation turned on the Cricket Match and Garden Fête, that was to be held the following week-end at Wycham. A team from the Hall was to meet one from the village, there would be sports and games and the sort of revelry that goes with cups of strong tea.

"We must remember to ask Richardson," said Lady Childe, placidly, from the window seat, where she was trying to catch the failing light on her embroidery frame.

"God save us!" exclaimed Chloë, from her vantage position before the fire; a position reserved in other generations for the head of the house. She was in riding habit with her dark hair braided and her legs wide apart, a youthful Madonna with scarlet nails. "Spare us—the man's a ruddy bore." The actual phrase she used had more alliterative bite than the one I have recorded.

"Chloë! How often have I told you not to use that word in the house."

"Sorry, mummy, but he is. If he starts to tell me again how he entered Tibet disguised as a camel I'll..."

"A lama, darling," corrected her mother gently.

"Same thing! What on earth..."

"Does he bat or bowl?" I broke in.

"He doesn't play cricket," said Sir George, raising his eyes from the *Horse and Hounds* and pronouncing the words like a sentence of excommunication.

"Then why...?"

A significant glance passed between Sir George and Lady Childe. Lady Childe took it upon herself to explain.

"Well, we have noticed, my dear, that whenever he's staying we always have fine weather. In fact it has never rained while he has been here."

Chloë broke into peals of derisive laughter.

"Mummy, you don't believe that, do you? You don't, do you, Pops?"

Sir George, appealed to in this fashion, was forced to give his opinion.

"It may be a strange coincidence, my child, but what your mother says is quite right. We have remarked on it over a number of years. If it's pouring cats and dogs before he arrives, it stops the moment he gets to the station. In fact we always make a point of asking him for the Flower Show."

"The year he couldn't come we were flooded out, you remember?" added Lady Childe.

"There may be nothing in it," said Sir George, "But I'm willing to lay a hundred to one on it being fine while he's here."

"In fivers?" asked Chloë, practically.

"Certainly," said Sir George, with dignity.

"Done!" exclaimed Chloë, "I can do with a new car."

"Can I have a bet too?" I asked Sir George.

"Of course, my boy, though it's a shame to take your money on such a cert."

That rather shook me. Sir George's one theme song is how Income Tax is ruining the estate. I reckoned that even though he might be willing to pay out a cool five hundred to his daughter—he'd probably have to fork it out in any case—he'd think twice before he'd risk it with a stranger; even if the stranger were regarded as a "prospective" for Chloë.

"This calls for a drink, I think," said Chloë, gleefully, and there the matter rested.

I WAS working in Chambers the following Friday morning when the clerk came in to say Miss Childe would like to speak to me on the 'phone.

"It's pouring like hell down here, darling," she chortled.

"It is here."

"We're all set for a cool five hundred a piece, I guess. But I promised the old man I'd ring you. He says that if it doesn't stop soon the wicket won't be fit for tomorrow."

"So what?" I asked.

"Richardson isn't due to arrive until to-morrow. Pops wants you to get hold of him at his club and bring him down with you this afternoon. Here's his number"

"But..."

"It's alright, darling. *Of course*, he can't make any difference and it gives Pops a sporting chance."

I duly rang up Richardson and arranged to pick him up at three o'clock at his club.

Now it's a strange thing, but although it was pouring in buckets in the Chancery Lane district when I left, it was as dry as a bone within half a mile or so of Pall Mall.

Chloe's description of Richardson was fully justified. He was a retired Indian civil servant, a non-stop bore of the When-I-was-in-Poona type, and I was exhausted by the time we got to Wychem Hall. Oh! I nearly forgot to mention—it didn't rain at all on the way down, though the roads were pretty wet everywhere. He did say something that stuck in my mind. It was: "When I was in India I remember saying once in the monsoon season 'I wish to God I never saw rain again.' That was just after I'd been to Tibet. Did I ever tell you how I went to Tibet disguised as a lama?"

"You did," I said briefly, "Ten minutes ago"; but it was no use.

There is nothing much to record about the week-end except that I had a good game of cricket, and it cost Chloe and myself a fiver apiece. Richardson left on the Monday for Yorkshire to stay with the Ramsbottoms, who were interested in an open air performance of "Merry England."

A YEAR or two passed before I met him again. Perhaps that was because I had married Chloe and didn't get down to Wychem Hall quite so often—partly, maybe, because Lady Childe as a hostess and Lady Childe as a mother-in-law were two different propositions.

However, Richardson's solicitor rang me up one day and asked me to appear for his client in a Tax case. I arranged a conference and Richardson's opening remarks were:

"Extraordinary fine weather we've had these last few years." There was a glint in his eye and I knew then that he knew.

It seems that he had got beyond mere week-ends and was making a nice income from "donations" for attending Sporting fixtures. You may remember the Test Matches that year—not a wet day, though it was a filthy summer.

As it happened we lost the case in the High Court. If you're interested you'll find it reported under *I.R.C. v. Richardson*. It was a neat point of law and the *ratio decidendi* of the decision was that if the payer thought he was receiving some benefit then Richardson was exercising a trade or profession and the income was subject to tax.

My next meeting with him was again a year or two later and came by accident. I had stopped the car on the Great West Road near Newbury, for a gill before they closed one afternoon. In the bar was Richardson drinking whiskies. I didn't recognise him at first. Formerly he was florid and somewhat purple round the gills, but that afternoon he looked white and flabby. After a few more drams he told me.

"I bought a small place down in Suffolk but I hadn't been there more than a few months when the farmers round about turned queer—most awkward. Kept on talking about rain." "Dam fools!" he added, bitterly.

He swallowed his double in a couple of gulps.

"I had to leave there and got another place down here in Berkshire. Now the same thing has happened. What the devil can I do?" he asked me pathetically.

"Go and live in the Sahara," I told him flippantly. "It never rains there anyway."

"It's an idea..." he muttered, moodily, and passed his glass over again.

THE end of the story I heard from a crony of his the other day.

"You remember Richardson?"

I nodded.

"Went out to Africa. Settled in some spot in the desert. It's the wanderlust, y'know. Gets these fellows and they're done for. Can't settle, y'know. Did he ever tell you how he entered Tibet disguised..."

"He did," I interrupted grimly, "Often."

"Well, apparently he settled down amongst the natives somewhere. Some spot in North Africa. And they bumped him off. Strangled him and offered him as a sacrifice to their gods."

"Whatever for?"

"It seems they got some idea about a prolonged drought. Thought it was due to him. Sort of Jonah, y'see. Propriation to the tribal diety and all that. Quite a fuss about it there was. I knew the District Commissioner involved and he told me the story. Extraordinary the queer ideas these natives get, isn't it?"

"Extraordinary!" I agreed.

Editorial Notice.

The NEXT ISSUE of *The Gryphon* will be published *June 20th, 1946*. Last date for copy, *MAY 25th*.

by Alison E. Cobb

THE GENIUS OF CONSERVATISM

TO appreciate the value of tradition in the life of men and in the government of nations is to be a conservative. So great is the diversity of our national tradition that there are few schools of thought which cannot draw inspiration from the past, and the socialist looking back to the Tolpuddle martyrs may have as much or as little true sense of history as the individualist recalling the deeds of the Elizabethan sea-dogs. Mere hunting for precedent and harping on past politics are as distinct from true conservatism as is the learning which looks only for facts to support pre-conceived theories from the sincere search after knowledge. An honest endeavour to understand and to interpret as well as to preserve all the best in our traditions gives conservatives a unity of spirit which does not demand or desire uniformity of opinion.

Similarly, conservatives of one generation are able without hesitation to claim fellowship with those of another whose policies appear to the undiscerning eye not merely different but diametrically opposed. How is it that the opponents of State control in this collectivist age claim political kinship with Shaftesbury or Disraeli? It is because conservatism aims at maintaining the traditional balance of our national life between the individual and the community, between quality and equality, between personal rule and corporate government. It is the function of conservatism to correct the fallacies and fanaticisms of the age with the wisdom of the ages and to remind each short-sighted, because self-centred, generation that to the eye of Time many of their ideals are but notions, their new ideas but the re-discovery of old truths or the falling into old errors, their achievements very mixed blessings. This endeavour to preserve in the face of current fetichs a just sense of proportion is the only test whereby we can distinguish the true from the false conservative. It is not because their opinions are unpopular or their reputation is embarrassing that

conservatives should refuse to own as fellows those who promoted the excess of autocracy or aristocracy in the days of their ascendancy and those who embraced without reserve the doctrine of *laissez-faire* in the last century or of fascism in our own. It is because they yielded to the prevailing power of the time, forgetful of the traditional balance of constitution and society and the yet more traditional virtues of humanity and justice.

There is a school of thought, not wholly unappreciative of conservatism, which would relegate it to the function of a mere dam in the stream of progress, useful in a purely passive way. There is a sense in which this view is true. Especially in ages which equate movement with progress and repose with stagnation, it is for conservatives to recall that winter is as necessary as summer, rest as necessary as activity to healthy life and growth. They are bound to remind their contemporaries that all discontent is not divine, that competition in self-assertion does not make for harmony and that violence commonly destroys more than the evil at which it is aimed. They must repeat the call for patience and care so hateful to revolutionaries throughout the ages—"lest while ye gather up the tares, ye root up also the wheat with them." But this does not mean that they are not concerned with reform. Their critical function is to keep the reformer in mind that the goods he seeks or the evils he hates are not the only ones, and to secure safeguards for society or for the individual if the welfare of either is threatened by ill-balanced measures. They have, too, a constructive duty to avert revolution by wise reform, developing as well as preserving tradition, and strengthening the forces which resist the evils of the day.

The conservative party is weak to-day because its adherents are not only varied in opinion but also uncertain or unconscious of the basic truths for which they stand. Unconvinced, they are unconvincing and their opponents have plenty of excuse for a misunderstanding which is more often genuine than wilful. Conservatism will not be strengthened by abandoning itself to the spirit of the times. Whatever good may result from that can and will be better secured by others. Conservatism alone can perform the matchless service of preserving the true balance of the nation's life.

by Wilfred Roland Childe

The Consolation of Europe.

I.

Sit not amid the rack disconsolate
Like Niobe or Rachel, nor lament
Too much this ruin, once magnificent,
Adorned with so much ecstasy and state ;

Thou art of heavenly seed, thy home's not
here ;

However fair the palace of thy joy,
Rose eminent, the Numens that destroy
Could not for ever spare Time's charmed
sphere.

Therefore look up, the Glory from on high
Cometh at last to make Its Reign complete,
Thy cry is heard, help speedeth from afar.

Through roofless churches shines in the
pure sky—

Lo, punctual on his angel-millioned feet
White through the broken rafters smiles
the Star

II.

She sits alone upon the dusty earth
Amid the fragments of her palaces,
The high churches are ruins that once did
bless,
The people has forgotten all its mirth.

Ah piteous discrowned forsaken Queen,
On whom the ravin of all the ages falls,
Amid the smitten shrines and tottering
walls
Europa sits and weeps for what has been.

This seems the end, it is but the beginning,
This is the end of Caesar's purple crown,
The falling fortress and the fallen tower :

But lo, out of the ashes of shame and
sinning
Amid great shattered pillars tumbled
down
Rooted in ruin blossoms the Blue Flower . .

III.

Through the rent arches stares the
Spirit's Blue :
Veiled Europe, mourn not in thy ravished
shrine,

For lo, above thee, luminous, divine,
Ascends the Night of Nature, soft with
dew,

And ranked with an infinitude of stars :
Lament not for the unroofed churches,
towns

Dismembered, racked, ruined, bereft of
crowns :

Lo, thou canst see at last, through
broken bars,

That that which comes upon thee is the
whole

Vastness, the tranced Conception and the
Dream

Mighty with eagle's wings, the swan
bright Stream

Of rapt aeonian Love whelming o'er thee :
Thou shalt be caught up in astounded glee
To share the feasts and triumphs of the
Soul

IV.

To thy high coronation what shall come ?
Spirits of earth and air and blessing light,
And loftiest emanations of delight,
To assist thy tranquil epithalamium :

When from the sky descending like a bride,
Robed, veiled and crowned, the white
Sophia appears,
Who is Thyself, how through a veil of tears
Thou shalt behold thy Sorrow deified,

The holiest secret Vision of Thyself,
The faintest trembling Whisper ever blown
From the winged Mouths that flame
around the Throne :

Thou shalt forget the aeons of thy woe ;
Transcending raptures of angel, genius, elf,
Laughing, in swift ascent to meet
THE SPIRIT shalt thou go !

by Kenneth Muir

A Miniature Sonnet

O secret, strange
and radiant voice,
to other joys
let me not range ;
now re-arrange
my chaos ; Choice
be equivoise
and the found range.

Speak through me. Shine !
Of dark convict ;
be as a strict
and numinous sign—
no longer decked,
no longer mine.

by Prof. Bonamy Dobrée

PICASSO AND THE PUBLIC

LIKE the British public's periodical fits of morality which so amused Macaulay, that public's spasmodic attention to painting takes defensive forms. We need not bother about the "experts" who have lately raised such an outcry. Their reaction needs another analysis; but it is worth while observing that their agonised yelps are a recurring phenomenon, since they will not learn from history. Perhaps nobody ever does, but one may hope that the Gods may some day send them just a little humility.

The people we are concerned with are those we meet every day; dear creatures, exuding all the best middle-class virtues (among which imagination is not numbered), and they will usually say, when any new manifestation of art is brought to their notice, "Oh, you know, it's all just a colossal leg-pull." One feels inclined to say—of course one doesn't say it; they really are dear creatures, addicted to good works, sound business principles, and anything else meritorious that you can think of—"My dear people; do you really suppose that a man of Picasso's colossal power, Klee's exquisite sensibility, or Matisse's superb decorative sense, are going to spend their lives pulling the legs of people like you? Look at Picasso's face! Do you suppose he has nothing better to do? The idea is gloriously absurd.

What is so astonishing and interesting is the anger which people develop against the painters they lump together as "modernist." They become beautifully indignant; they are nobly outraged. This is very odd indeed, because these people don't really care about art at all. It is pretty safe to bet that they never—to all intents and purposes—give a thought to it, and that the great majority never venture to poke their noses into the National Gallery, the Tate, the Wallace, or even the local art gallery. They just accept the pictures they have seen round them all their lives—and what pictures for the most part!—and call them art. Yet, when you come to think of it this behaviour isn't inexplicable, because art is not millinery, it is not an opiate, it's an explosive: it engenders new

attitudes, and these are always uncomfortable inhabitants of the average mind. This blind hatred which the public exhibits is an unconscious admission that art really matters.

Another symptom of the defence mechanism being at work is the phrase, "Oh, but you wouldn't like to *live* with that, would you?" As though that were the point. No one would like to "live" so to speak, with the *Oresteia*, or *Lea*, or with the Beethoven No. 5. As a matter of fact one wouldn't like to live with some of Goya's masterpieces, with the statue of Sekhmet at Karnak, or, possibly, with the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel. And if one might dearly like to possess some of Picasso's paintings, there are others that would be simply unendurable; they are too terrific, they mean too much.

One would like to suggest that we should all of us be a little humble before work so obviously profoundly felt as Picasso's. Who are we to say that it is good or bad? At any rate it is immensely skilful. Who are we to test it by our paltry likes and dislikes? Do we even take the trouble to see what it is about? Even if we don't like it, or, as we say, "understand it," is it for us to jeer or to try to belittle? Picasso's intense realism (of feeling, not by way of 'making something like,' which is a child's ambition) may even repel; but can we do anything other than accept the fact that here is a man of immense strength, of overwhelming personality, saying something? It may not be soothing, but it is intensely interesting, exciting, perhaps in the end revealing. Yes, let us cultivate humility.

by Prof. W. M. Edwards

Helen

(dancing-song, with burden).

(from the Greek)

When you go down the mountain side,
(Helena, my Helen)'
With your tunic fluttering wide,
(Helena, my kissed one)
Whilst your white foot glancing goes
(Helena, my Helen)
Where the mountain torrent flows,
(Helena, my pinched one)
Mind to pull your bonnet low,
(Helena, my Helen)
Hide your lip and hide your brow,
(Helen, my embraced one)
That the kiss may not appear
(Helena, my Helen)
That you got while you were here
(Helen, my devoured one).

by Wm. P. Grunow

THE IMPLICATIONS

IT has become fashionable to say that the future of civilized nations depends on Russia. That is a convenient piece of hand washing. It evades the unpleasant fact that the rest of us have not yet learned to live with each other. We forget that never in the history of the world has an impersonal weapon provoked a war. Our rhetoric is the only thing that the atom bomb has changed. It has granted new licence to superficial urgency. The really dangerous fulminate—feeling masquerading as thought—still controls our institutions and dominates our minds. What we tragically lack in order to secure a liveable future is some thinking on a straight line. If only the modern University would teach respect for clear thinking!

We have emerged from a struggle, ostensibly not intended for such an earthy aim as our mere survival but for the liberation and security of peoples everywhere from the ultimate aberration

of our civilization. Victory has reduced us to the determination to maintain greater preparedness for war than ever before. If no insoluble contradiction in these two statements is evident to you, then you should never have been matriculated in a University because of a deficiency in elementary logic. If, however, you question the truth of those statements (that this war was fought for the security of peoples everywhere, and that now we must be more prepared for war than ever before), then you must still concede that clarity of thought is the crying need of our age.

But the attitude which I sense on this campus is not one of condescending sympathy for the gullible masses. It is more disturbing than that. It is the feeling that things will work themselves out smoothly, or at least, inevitably. It is the smug assumption (for decades denied to conservative theologians) that we have arrived at enough ultimate truths to evaluate the present and chart the future with a fair degree of confidence. And that when we are but children! When we have so plainly fumbled peace in our time, and wealth in our time, and political equality as late as Potsdam!



That reminds me—I must order some seed potatoes.

The most venerable among us appear as children, willfully determined to be masters of our inscrutable destiny—while the modern University, apart from political leanings, looks on with beaming admiration.

Our presumably reliable truths show the clearest confusion in international affairs. That is not an academic matter because our own destinies, you know, are decided in wholesale lots these days. Our treatment of the Germans betrays the characteristic assumption that democracy is inherently superior to any other form of government, ignoring the real possibility that it is superior only when a vast majority prefers it. We assume that when the Germans taste democracy's political and intellectual advantages, they will embrace it, provided there is still any "good" left in them. It is like forcing a woman into prostitution and then awaiting the grudging concession that the profession does have certain advantages. Our approach overlooks the fact that for most German people, Nazism had a very strong morality of its own. The fact that it embodied the antithesis to much of our own semi-Christian morality, does not make it any less satisfying to the consciences that accepted it. Only the uninformed or the inveterate hypocrite could fail to see that the Nazi system had some morally superior features, even according to our own standards of values. The concentration camps, some of which I had the dubious privilege of examining, are glibly cited as a denial of any morality at all. Specious thought! Is the report that a million Indians were allowed to starve in Calcutta during the war a denial of any British morality? If John Smith shrugs his shoulder and says, "There was nothing we could do about it," is he more innocent than Johann Schmidt, who hangs his head and says the same thing?

Anyone who desires to be cynical in our sophisticated atmosphere can rightly question a dozen crucial assumptions which we hold as though we had them by divine revelation. What right does a nation have to be sovereign? To what extent does history serve as a justification for present conditions? What "inalienable rights" do human beings have? Of course, it will be difficult to grapple with these and kindred problems; just as it would be more difficult to face the men who thought they were dying for a bright new world, than it is to lay a wreath at their cenotaph—then return like drug-addicts to the makeshift standards and

by George Hauger

"All this was done that grapes may enter China."—LI CH'I.

They will recall a hundred years from now,
How men put off the shapes of men, and
tore

Like savage beasts the flesh of faiths that
stood

Unarmoured save by promises and with
No weapons save wild words, and how
men died,

When they saw what they had not
foreseen,

On Dunkirk Beach, among the desert sands
And climbing up the bitter mountain walls,
Lost in the jungle swamps, or in the snow
By villages with comic Russian names,
How men flung men from out the very sky
Or sank them deep down in the nameless
seas :

They will recall, for tales of war die hard.

What more they will recall we shall decide.
How, present peace redeemed, we threw
away

The balance of a cheque made out in blood,
Avoided the grim gaze, the fleshless face,
Among the ineffectual martyr-host,
Forgot the wounds now even too bare for
worms.

What more they will recall we shall
decide.

How tortured cries of Jewry wrought in
men

A love of men, and unknown dead cried
out

A faith that burned into the soul's own
ear,

How warm lips and a cradling grave gave
forth

A shout of freedom ringing down the
years.

improvised thinking that has betrayed us
until now.

English Universities, I believe, have been leading the world in the field of "pure" science as opposed to "applied" science. Would it not be a greater distinction to step forward in the realm of "pure" thought as opposed to "applied" thought? Relatively few of us claim to be scientists, but every one of us claims to be a thinker. And look at us! There is no option. If universities do not accept the teaching of clear thinking as one of their primary functions, they must share with the Church the full responsibility for the impending calamity, whose date is almost predictable.

by Perspex

RUNNING COMMENTARY

I MET the traditional Irishman at a dance the other day. He was a Tank Captain in the British Army who had joined because he, as he put it "had been in every war in his lifetime and wasn't going to miss this one!" He served first with the Republicans in Spain until his capture by the Fascists, and he then equally gaily served with Franco's crew. When that war ended he went to China and became a General in the Chinese Army.

Joining the British Army did not make him relinquish his hatred for the British. "Begorra, if that ——— of a king of yours had come in front of my tank I'd have shot him," he told me.

He danced divinely and the things he said about my eyes made me, even me, blush.

And he believed in fairies.

Refectory Results.

Following my remarks on the Refectory in the last issue I am happy to report that the University authorities have promised that further feeding accommodation for 500 will be provided before the next session. This will be in existing buildings or in a prefabricated hut to be erected near the Refectory.

The next thing to be tackled is the indescribable liquid sold in the Cafeteria as coffee. The quality of it could be improved overnight by the installation of modern equipment. The queueing in the Cafeteria can only be ended by knocking a serving hatch through into the J.C.R. But if this takes as long to do as the provision of a post box in the Union (promised last October) it will be sometime next century before it is seen.

Are We Unclean?

I understand that new members of the Staff have been given a discreet hint that they should not frequent the Union. Contact between Staff and Students in this University, apart from lectures, is very slight and this prohibition in my opinion is highly undesirable. It should be made clear that it is not the Union's

doing; we would welcome more members of the Staff in our midst.

Even lectures in some faculties are far too impersonal. A little man runs round marking off uncovered numbers in the lecture theatre. It would be preferable not to have attendance marked, than to have this system whereby students are mere numbers; but perhaps I'm prejudiced.

Brown Bread or Brown Corpses.

Amid all the blather about this recent food crisis I have not noticed any praise of the Government for their high moral courage and international outlook. The crisis was largely the generation of the Tory Press and most people to whom I spoke were fully in agreement with the attitude of the Government in deciding that, even if it meant a cut in our own rations, we must not allow again the tragedy of thousands dying from starvation. There is no doubt that the one and a half million who died from starvation during the 1943 Indian famine did so because of the export of cereals from that country to feed our Middle East Forces.

In the midst of the wave of self-pity which is engulfing this country, let us recall that the cuts amount to one ounce of fat a week and some yellow powder reputed to be the equivalent of four eggs; while some sixty millions are in imminent danger of real starvation.

Democratising the Press.

The problem of the Press is becoming an acute one. We have seen in Germany and France, democracy could be undermined by lying propaganda. There is a real danger that in this country the will of the people may be frustrated by the few selfish men who own our Press.

Three urgent reforms are necessary. The first is to break up the giant chains controlled by the Bad Barons and make it illegal for any one man to own or control more than one paper. The second is to prohibit shareholding by nominees in newspaper companies. More necessary than anything else is the creation of a statutory crime of False Public Statement in a newspaper punishable by summary jurisdiction at the suit of any member of the public.

Summat Like Service.

A Yorkshireman recently complained bitterly to his friend, an Inspector of Schools, that his son was unable to enter a Secondary School.

"Right!" said H.M.I., "I'll bring Miss Wilkinson to see you."

The next day a car rolled into the mill yard. Out stepped the Minister of Education and the flabbergasted Yorkshireman was presented to her and made his complaint.

The secret? Miss Wilkinson happened to be visiting the area on that occasion and H.M.I. took the opportunity of telling her about the case and she agreed to investigate it personally.

A Suggestion for Debate.

There has been a pretty little shindy at Cardiff U.C. Union recently. Their Debating Society proposed to debate the motion "That the Pope should be tried as a War Criminal," but the local Roman Catholic Bishop came forth with fire and smoke against it. In deference to his threats the "indelicate wording" was altered to "This House deplores the Vatican State policy," but he managed to get this banned as well.

I commend this subject to our own Debates Committee if they are in search of a lively topic. The Papal record is at least as discreditable as that of some who appear in the Nuremberg dock and this recent example of the suppression of free discussion shows once more the Catholic affinity for the methods of the fascist dictatorships.

An Old Friend?

Air Commodore Oddie, who is standing as British Peoples' Party candidate for the Combined Universities, should, I feel after reading his election address, be rightly named Oddity. His Party appears to be bred by the British Union of Fascists out of Social Credit, with the Duke of Bedford acting as groom.

The Secretary and Election Agent is, I note, John Beckett. Presumably this is the bloke wot pinched the Mace; thus, somewhat belatedly, obeying Cromwell's injunction. If so, he is an old friend. I remember heckling him during a meeting of the B.U. of Fascists. Then, surrounded by cauliflower-eared Blackshirt thugs, he promised: "When we get into power we'll deal with little rats like you"—rather ungentlemanly words to address to a delicate little lady like myself, I thought. I wonder if the promise still stands?

A Few Minutes.?

The Perspex biscuit goes to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru for: "The first thing I do every morning is to stand on my head for a few minutes."

Second prize to Squadron Leader C. Hollis, M.P., who is reported to have

"OVER THE ROAD No. 3"



MR. HUXLEY.

apologised for weather, adding, "It is all we can expect with a Labour Government in power."

Special consolation prize to our Theatre Group for their recent notice which began "An audition for the male parts only of . . . will be held. . . ."

Well Qualified.

The first U.S. Magazine to arrive here as the gift of the American Students was *The New Republic*. Under "Positions Wanted" this advertisement appears:

"EX-CONVICT. Age 24. 8½ years College, 3½ years in prison, looking for interesting work in progressive organisation."

Well, how about a job with I.S.S.?

More War Crimes?

"Whiskey thrown in River Aire."—
News Headline.

by Prof. S. Brodetsky

PALESTINE PROSPECTS

MY recent visit to Palestine was very brief, both in transit and in duration. One flies in about 17 hours from Hurn, near Bournemouth, to Cairo, and if one is lucky one can get a 'plane on the morning of one's arrival in Cairo and reach Palestine within 24 hours of the beginning of the journey. When I got to Cairo I at once secured a place on the 'plane leaving for Lydda, in Palestine, on the same morning: I went to the aerodrome ready to travel, and found an interesting looking young man waving his arms about and saying: "No Palestine," meaning, of course, the meteorology and not either the soil or the politics of Palestine.

I stayed in Cairo overnight and saw many members of the Arab League, but from a distance!

Next day I travelled to Palestine by the sleeper from Cairo to Haifa. Not long ago one had to get out of the train at Kantara on the Suez Canal, go across the Canal on a free ferry, which had a number of almost permanent children passengers, and then take a new train on the eastern side of the Canal. Now there is a bridge at Kantara, so that the train goes straight through from Cairo to Palestine, with a Wagons-des-Lits dinner over the Desert of Sinai. I travelled back by air all the way after staying in Palestine 15 days, December 2nd to December 17th.

I went to Palestine for the purpose of attending a number of meetings of the Executive of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, about its attitude to the statement made by the British Foreign Secretary in the House of Commons on November 13th, and the establishment of the Anglo-American Committee of Enquiry on Palestine and the Jews in Europe. The Executive consists of eleven members living in Palestine, two living in England, four living in the U.S.A., in addition to the President of the Jewish Agency, Dr. Weizmann, who is constitutionally responsible for the political work of this body. I have been a member of this Executive since 1928.

The problems which we had to discuss included the official reply of the Jewish Agency to the statement made by Mr. Bevin; the question whether the Jews should "co-operate" with the Committee of Enquiry, *i.e.*, submit statements to it and appear before it with oral evidence; the question of Jewish immigration into Palestine; preparatory work of a political character; the U.N.O. and Trusteeship, etc. As the Agency Executive is conducted on the basis of collective responsibility, I cannot give the particular views put forward by different members, including myself: but I can say that my object in going to Jerusalem was not only to carry out my function as a member of the Executive, but also to press as effectively as possible for a realistic and constructive attitude.

By the time that this article appears, the President of the Jewish Agency and some of his colleagues in Palestine will be preparing to appear before the Enquiry Committee in Jerusalem. I may mention that the Jewish Agency will not give evidence in London, as obviously the most important evidence about Jewish Palestine work is best given on the spot, where this work can be not only discussed but also seen.

I personally am in an exceptional position, because as President of the Board of Deputies of British Jews it is my duty to place before the Enquiry Committee the views of the Jews in this country. I am writing this article a day before my appearance before the Enquiry Committee in London.

The Gryphon is hardly the place for a political discussion of the kind that consists of assertions made by opposite sides of a controversy, but the fact that during the First World War the British War Cabinet, by means of the Balfour Declaration of Nov. 2nd, 1917, undertook to "use its best endeavours" to assist in the establishment of a Jewish National Home in Palestine is an historical fact; the same is true of the fact that in 1922 the Mandate for Palestine, which laid on Britain the obligation to encourage Jewish immigration and land settlement, was confirmed by the League of Nations. The Arabs claim contradictory promises: but the British Government have never admitted the existence of such contradictory promises.

The Jews looked upon the Balfour Declaration as a turning point in Jewish history, and under the influence of the

British promise Jews made Palestine the centre of their hopes and activities. It is a common mistake of non-Jews to consider Jews to be rich; this was absurd, even before the Nazi attack on and slaughter of the Jews: I remember how in 1930 Sidney Webb, the then Colonial Secretary under the title of Lord Passfield, agreed that the Jews were, as a group, the poorest of all civilised peoples in the world. After the massacre of about 6,000,000 Jews by the Nazis during the recent Second World War, and the almost complete plunder and destruction of Jewish property and possessions by them, it is hard to conceive of any people so down-trodden and so distressed as the small remnant of Jews in Europe. But in this as in other work Jews do a vast amount of help for one another. This is all done by means of voluntary donations without any power of taxation, for there is no such thing as Jewish government; but many millions of pounds have been subscribed, mainly by the poor and middle class Jews in Europe, in Britain and the Dominions, Palestine itself, but especially in the U.S.A. In addition, many Jews have gone to Palestine with any little capital they may have had. The majority of Jewish immigrants went to Palestine with nothing at all, but brought with them the work of their hands and the power of their brains.

I was naturally very anxious to see Palestine, as I had not been there since the Spring of 1935, that is for over 10½ years. I was particularly interested to see how the Jews had progressed in these years, and also what the Arab part of the country looked like. I had not much time for this as during the 15 days that I stayed in Palestine, I had at least 10 days almost fully taken up with meetings of the Executive of the Jewish Agency and other official bodies, I spent a considerable time at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, especially as last summer I was made Deputy Chairman of its Board of Governors (a body similar to the Council of a University here); I devoted a considerable amount of time to youth problems, especially, strange as it may seem to some of my readers, in connection with sport and athletics; I broadcast (in Hebrew, of course); I addressed some very large public meetings, went to the two Hebrew theatres, attended a Concert of the famous Palestine Orchestra, etc. Nevertheless, I was able to see a considerable amount, directly, through the

above contacts and in other ways. I spent most of my time in Jerusalem, some in Tel Aviv; I also visited Haifa. In addition to the University on Mount Scopus, near Jerusalem, I also saw the Agricultural Department of the University, which is at Rehovot, a small town south-east of Jaffa and Tel Aviv; as well as the Sieff Research Institute at the same place, which is busy developing new industries based on the raw materials that are available in Palestine. I could not visit the Technical College in Haifa, but I was able to discuss its work with its Principal, an old friend of mine.

The obvious characteristic of Palestine is its extraordinary prosperity. Agriculture, both in the Jewish and Arab areas, is developed far beyond anything that I saw in 1935, not only in the citrus industry, which is concentrated near the Mediterranean coast of Palestine, but also in the great development of fruit growth as shown by the fine appearance of the terracing on the hills. Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Haifa are now real towns. The beauty of Jerusalem is difficult to describe. The weather early in December is usually excellent in Palestine, so 13 out of the 15 days that I spent there were perfect, without a cloud, with the sun shining all day. It was not cold except at Jerusalem at night. In Tel Aviv I had the feeling that I was enjoying a July holiday. Tel Aviv is a fine town, largely redesigned and rebuilt since I saw it in 1935. It is expanding very fast. The Tel Aviv Port, which was begun in 1936, when the Arabs in Jaffa thought they could starve the Jews out by closing the Jaffa Port, is rapidly expanding. During the war the Port of Haifa played a vital part; but at Tel Aviv two minesweepers were built by Jews for the British Navy, and were said by the naval authorities to be as good as any built in England.

The great feature of Palestine is the vast constructive power of the Jews there. The number of Jews in the country is about 600,000; the number of Arabs is about 1,100,000. The Arabs have made great progress under the influence of the Jewish example, but the achievement of the Jews is not only the greatest piece of constructive work that the Middle East has known for many generations, but is also, for its size, one of the most important pieces of development of the present generation—in agricultural expansion and research, in factories and industries of all kinds, in literature, art and educational

work the University, the Technical Institute, schools primary and secondary, etc. I am not suggesting that other people could not do the same as the Jews ; the development of the Soviet Union is a vast example of a similar character. The development of Palestine means in fact the setting free in the Jewish people of those great powers which all educated and cultured peoples possess.

Political news is often one sided. The news of the comparatively small terroristic acts by Jews in Palestine give the impression that Palestine is full of a vast mass of wild, bloodthirsty Jews and Jewesses. This is, of course, nonsense. Nothing impressed me more than the extraordinarily fine Jewish youth in Palestine, of which the overwhelming majority is opposed to bloodshed. There is a small but fanatical exception : until recently the Jewish leaders in Palestine and the Jewish population did everything they could in co-operation with the Government in order to eliminate all terroristic elements. I am afraid, however, that the situation has become one in which the Jewish leaders can do nothing, for by stopping Jewish immigration into Palestine, and leaving the Jews in Europe to their misery and hopelessness, the British Government has made it impossible for the Jewish Agency to co-operate with the Government in such a matter ; if they did, there would probably be an internal Jewish civil war in Palestine, for the Jewish population, like any other people, would not tolerate collaboration of the Jewish leaders with a Government which has so completely let the Jews down.

There is one thing that the Jews in Palestine will certainly never do : they will never tolerate the prevention of Jews entering Palestine, illegally if they cannot come legally. They think that if in 1917 the British Government, in agreeing to help to set up a Jewish National Home, meant it seriously, then the Jewish National Home must be a place to which any Jew can go at least for the purpose of escape from misery. This is all that is needed to explain why the Jews of Palestine have on several occasions recently helped hundreds of Jews to enter the country "illegally." The fact that the "generous" Arabs (to use Mr. Bevin's words) have even refused to agree that 1,500 Jews a month come in until the work of the Enquiry Committee is ended, means that Jews must now look upon Jewish immigration as the one vital process

by William Kenneth Severs

Assurance.

The yellow and gold of my Autumn's moods
 Return more often than my spring's and, grey,
 The equinoctial mists share my hopes' harvest—
 Those wisps of green the heart's harvesters stack
 In silence, waiting for winter, for frosts'

 My lamentation again the curlew's cry
 (for pity
 Must ride the ropes of the hanged), I seek
 No unknowable horizon, only the hand's touch
 And the laughter of the eager eyed, men willing
 To some business of peace under broken roofs.

 The land will bear this frost, and the heavy
 Brown stacks of a past too near for bitterness or tears
 Will be consumed in silence as before ;
 Beast and man under the calmer sky will seek
 Spring's promise, and the price of its burgeoning.

PLEASE NOTE LAST DAY
 FOR COPY
 MAY 25th

upon which they cannot give way, leading to such an increase of the Jewish population of Palestine that, under democratic government, the Jews as a majority would in this one place be released from the minority status from which they have suffered for so many centuries in so many lands. The Arabs have benefited politically from both wars : what they need is economic and social progress. Britain needs friends in the Middle East. A Jewish State in Palestine is an essential basis to such aims.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

Dr. FRANK PARKINSON.

The University has learned with deep regret of the death of Frank Parkinson, a student and scholar of the Yorkshire College and the University of Leeds from 1903 to 1905, on whom the degree of Doctor of Laws (*honoris causa*) was conferred in 1939. Dr. Parkinson was a member of the Council from 1936 to the time of his death, and took a very close interest in the needs and growth of the University.

In the Parkinson Scholarship Fund and the Parkinson Building the University possesses permanent reminders of how generously this benefactor and distinguished former student has expressed his indebtedness to his University.

GIFTS TO THE UNIVERSITY.

The Clothworkers' Court have decided as part of their Thanksgiving (Peace Year) Scheme to make the following benefactions to their Departments at the University of Leeds:—

- (1) A gift of £20,000 (possibly spread over the 10 year period 1946-55 at £2,000 p.a.) for the required extension of the Textile Department and certain alterations and extensions of the Dyeing Department.
- (2) To establish (during the pleasure of the Company) three post-graduate scholarships of value £500 each p.a., each tenable for a year by an American student from the United States whose tuition fees would be remitted by the University.

The Council has acknowledged with gratitude the decision of the Worshipful Company of Dyers to transfer to the University the capital and accrued interest of a gift made to the Company by a former Prime Warden, Mr. T. J. Matthews, J.P. The sum (approximately £1,500) was to be used for the award by the University of undergraduate scholarships, to be known as "Matthews Scholarships," of between £50 and £120 per annum according to the circumstances and needs of students whose means are limited.

The offer by Messrs. Richard Sutcliffe Ltd., of Wakefield, to provide a scholarship in Mining Engineering of the value of £160 a year for four years has been gratefully accepted.

The Council, at the meeting on February 20th, recorded its warm thanks to Sir Montague Burton, for a gift of £500 for the purchase of books for the Library of the Department of Hebrew.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. G. W. Carter, M.A. (Cambridge), has been appointed Professor of Electrical Engineering from the 1st September, 1946.

Mr. Carter, who is 36 years of age, was educated at Rugby and St. John's College, Cambridge. From the beginning of this year he has been in charge of the teaching of Electrical Engineering in the University of Oxford.

The following appointments have also been made:—

Mr. G. Wilson Knight, B.A. (Oxford) as Reader in English Literature.

Dr. R. Lees, as Clinical Lecturer in Venereal Diseases.

Mr. G. Harrison, M.B., Ch.B., as Honorary Demonstrator in Anatomy.

Mr. A. Blue, B.Sc. (Glasgow), as Brotherton Research Assistant in Chemical Engineering.

Mr. Cecil Rounthwaite, B.Sc. (Leeds), as Lecturer in Engineering.

THE TEXTILE DEPARTMENTS.

The Annual Report of the Advisory Committee on the Departments of Textile Industries and Colour Chemistry and Dyeing for the Session 1944-45 records 58 lectures given to important scientific bodies during the year by members of the Department and 58 publications in technical journals. Copies of the report may be obtained from the Registrar.

INTERNATIONAL STUDENT SERVICE.

The Leeds University branch of I.S.S. invites applications for the post of residential secretary. The appointment would be for one year, on either a full-time or part-time basis. For a full-time secretary the salary would be £250 per annum, paid by Headquarters.

Applicants should have knowledge of and sympathy with the aims and work of I.S.S. and the ability to extend its appeal in the University and neighbouring colleges as well as to a wider public.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Chairman, Professor Smith.

NO PERMITS YET

THE building of the Central Block, facing Woodhouse Lane, is to be completed as soon as the necessary permits can be obtained. But no one knows how long it will be before the permits are forthcoming. Last year's hopes that the University would be granted high priority by the Ministry of Works for the completion of the work in the immediate post-war period have been dashed, and the University now awaits the pleasure of the relevant Government department.

Although Leeds is not pressed for accommodation quite so much as those universities which have had buildings bombed and burned, the Central Block is an essential part of a re-building programme designed to improve conditions for staff and students. Arts students, who through many winters have shivered in departmental "houses," have thought enviously of their more fortunate scientific colleagues in well-heated and well-ventilated buildings.

The most encouraging news to date, however, is that the Central Block has been handed back to the University by the Government department which occupied it during the war.

£55,000 GIFT

Mr. Charles Brotherton's most recent gifts to the University of Leeds of £50,000—to be spread over seven years—and £5,000 given now will be used, in accordance with his wishes, for the erection and equipment of Chemical Engineering Laboratories.

Chemical Engineering is a subject of which one very important aspect, Gas Engineering, has been studied for over 35 years in the University of Leeds. Mr. Brotherton has always been in-



[Courtesy Yorkshire Evening News.]

The New Central Block.

terested in the broader subject, and in 1942, on the establishment by the University of a degree course in Chemical Engineering, he endowed four undergraduate scholarships; in 1943 he added a Research Assistantship, and in 1944 he gave £1,000 for the purchase of equipment for the Department and £7,000 under covenant, for the establishment of the Brotherton Lectureship in Chemical Engineering.

Although Mr. Brotherton has given so much assistance and encouragement to the study of Chemical Engineering, his interests are not restricted to this subject. Within the last few years he has given generously to the Departments of Chemistry, Textile Industries and Colour Chemistry and Dyeing; to each of these he has given £1,000 for equipment and £7,000 under covenant for the establishment of a Research Fellowship or Lectureship in Physical Chemistry; for the Department of Colour Chemistry and Dyeing he also provided funds for three entrance scholarships.

University Extension Lectures.

The report of the University Extension Lectures and Tutorial Classes for the year 1944-45, was presented to the Council on February 20th. Seventy-eight Tutorial Classes and two Sessional Courses were held during the year.

UNION NOTES

by Norman V. Addison,

Hon. Sec., L.U.U.

PERHAPS the high-light of events that have taken place in the last few weeks has been the Annual General Meeting held on Thursday, 14th February. On this occasion there were about 500 students gathered together in the Riley-Smith Hall, and the boisterous spirits and the hurling of missiles were much in evidence again. In spite of the "fun" a Constitutional change regarding the method of awarding "Colours" was quite seriously debated and it was decided that the General Athletics Committee should be the ultimate awarding authority—formerly, this power was vested in the Union Committee. The Executive came in for some criticism regarding the omission to give Presidential candidates a "write-up" in *The Gryphon*. Although in the particular instance under criticism the "write-up" was not necessary, because only one candidate had been nominated, and of course, was returned unopposed, the President-Elect felt it incumbent upon himself to resign, so a new election is pending. At the time of writing, two candidates have been nominated. The election will take place on the 18th and 19th March. A special meeting of the electorate will take place on the 14th March, when candidates and their proposers will have an opportunity to put their cases.

That war stand-by, the Wall Newspaper, has now definitely ceased publication.

We learn with regret that Mr. W. R. Grist, B.Sc., for a quarter of a century the Union's Honorary Treasurer, is to resign this office in September of this year.

Mrs. Holmes, the stewardess of the Pavilion for the past 12 years, has submitted her resignation. Our good wishes go with her on her entry into private life.

It was unanimously decided by the N.U.S. Council in February, that its famous travel bureau should start up again. The present difficulty is lack of funds to launch the scheme. It is hoped that this will be overcome by loans from the various constituent members of N.U.S. Leeds is to guarantee a maximum of £200. It is expected to float a Limited Liability Company in this connection.

The 1946 Rag Committee has been formed and is already getting down to work. *Tyke* Day will be on the 25th June and Rag Day on the 29th June. It is also

hoped to obtain the Odeon Theatre, in which to hold an Orchestral Concert. Intending contributors to the *Tyke* are asked to send in their efforts to the Editors without delay.

The Good-bye Dance will be held on the 14th June, and on the 8th June, the official Victory Day, there will be a Social in the Riley-Smith Hall from 7 p.m. to midnight.

The Union is to give a reception to overseas students on the 1st May.

"GRYPHON" PROTEST.

At the adjourned Union Committee Meeting, held on February 14th, Mr. E. M. Hunt (Chairman of the Liberal Society), who spoke by permission of the President, criticised the Valentine issue of *The Gryphon*. Four pages, he alleged, were given over to Socialist propaganda and another four to the Theatre Group, whereas his report of the Liberal Club activities had been severely cut down. He also objected to the reference to Ph.D. students in the Editorial.

Mr. E. J. Parris (Editor) in reply, said, that Mr. Hunt's article on the Liberal Club had been cut only because the original was verbose and badly written. He challenged Mr. Hunt to show the four pages of Socialist propaganda and said that in fact the Socialist Society report was smaller than the Liberal Club. As far as the Theatre Group was concerned the amount of space given to any report was entirely at the Editor's discretion. In his opinion the presentation of "F6" was the most important cultural event of the term and merited a full report.

The Editorial was entirely the Editor's responsibility, but he was not alone in holding the views he had expressed.

The English Society.

An expanding sphere of activity has been planned for the coming months, and begun with a party in the Refectory on January 23rd. Later will follow talks by speakers from within and outside the University, play readings, debates and hikes.

The freshers are to give their entertainment at Oxley Hall during the course of this term, in keeping with the custom by which at least one meeting during the term should be held at Oxley or Weetwood.

Guest speakers are to include Mr. Allam, of the Music Department, Mr. Thomas, Drama Advisor to the West Riding County Council, and an invitation has been given to Professor Chapman to address the Society.

CANDIDATES for the PRESIDENCY

ELECTION TAKES PLACE MARCH 17th—18th



JOHN S. PARRY

Faculty : Arts 3rd Year.

Union Activities

1943-44.

Debating Society. Assistant Secretary.
 Representative at Manchester
 Inter-'Varsity Debate.
 N.U.S. Council, Nov., 1943, Sheffield,
 observer.
 N.U.S. Council, June, 1944, Cambridge,
 delegate.
 French Society, committee member.

1944-45.

Hon. Secretary, Leeds University Union.
 Debating Society, Chairman.
 Debates, Representative at Aberdeen
 Inter-'Varsity Debate.
 I.S.S. Committee, Hon. Secretary.
 I.S.S. Conference, Bristol, Sept., 1944,
 delegate.
 French Society, President.
 N.U.S. Council, Nov., 1944, Manchester,
 delegate.
 N.U.S. Council, Feb., 1945, Leeds,
 delegate.
 Dramatic Society :
 "Blanco Posnet,"
 "Two Gentlemen of Soho."
 "Shall we join the Ladies,"
 "The Alchemist."
 Charity Rag, 1945, Appeals Secretary.

1945-46.

Junior Vice-President of the Union.
 Catering Committee, Joint Hon.
 Secretary.
 N.U.S. Council, Nov., 1945, Hull,
 delegate.
 British students visiting France under
 the auspices of I.S.S., Christmas,
 1945, Leeds representative.
 Other interests :
 Boat Club, 3rd crew 1944-45.
 Table Tennis, University team,
 1945-46. Lawn Tennis.
 Badminton.



DONALD J. S. WATERHOUSE

Faculty : Dentistry, 5th Year.

Union Activities

Debates Committee, 1944-45.
 Leeds Representative, Inter-
 Universities' Debate.
 (Edinburgh), 1943.
 Dental Representative Council, 1943.

Sports :

Tennis Team, 1943-46 ;
 Club Colours, 1945.
 Chess Club, 1941-46 ; Captain, 1945-46.
 Club Colours, 1944-45-46.
 Rugby "A" XV, 1941-42.

Other Interests :

Devonshire Hall House Committee,
 1943-44.
 Running, Boxing, Swimming, Squash,
 Table Tennis, Drama and Literature.

SOCIETY NEWS

The Scouts' Good Turn

THE Scout Club exists to provide a means of fellowship among the Scouts of the University. Weekly meetings are held on Mondays, with occasional week-end activities.

This term's activities have included a talk on "Rover Scouting, changes and outlook," by Mr. Davis Burrow, (A.C.C. Rovers, Leeds), and a talk on "Senior Scouting" by Mr. Arthur Shaw (County Secretary for West Riding Central).

A party for some of the poor children of Leeds was held in St. George's Schools. This was held in co-operation with the University Guide Club.

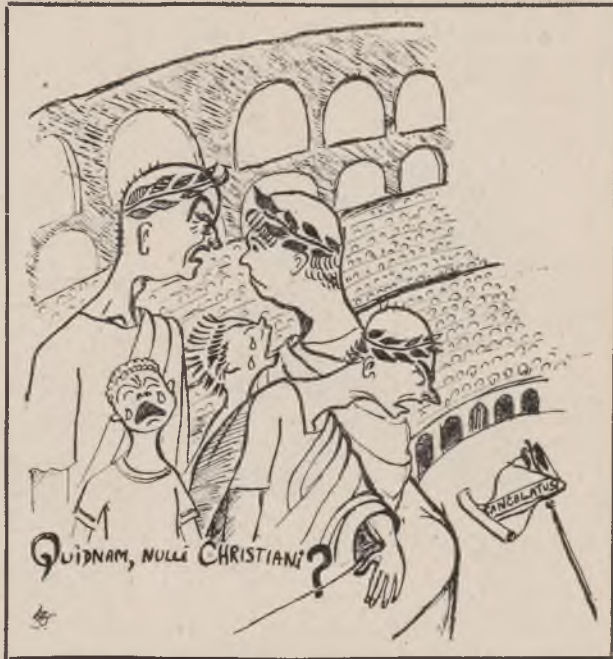
French Society Notes.

The New Year Party took place on January 17th in the Social Room, when sound films, through the co-operation of Mr. Lightbown, were shown. It is hoped to make films a regular feature of the Society's activities.

A hike has been arranged for 24th Feb., and the Freshers' "Boîte à surprises," will take place shortly, when it is hoped to have some excellent entertainment.

THE SPANISH SOCIETY.

On January 28th the Spanish Society held its inaugural meeting. Dr. R. S. Brown (President) outlined the aims of the Society, saying that it was intended to foster an interest in Spanish culture. There would be play-readings, lectures on art, music and literature and personal recollections of Spain. He hoped that Spanish would soon be the only language used at meetings. The officers elected were: the Student President, Miss Audrey Capp; the Secretary, Miss Lorna Hobdey; the Treasurer, Miss Francine Lilly.



CLASSICS AND HOCKEY.

From a "Gryphon" Reporter.

The connection between the Classical Society and Hockey may seem somewhat distant, but we learn of high-jinks in the Women's Common Room at the Classical Society party when the keenest students of Ovid were to be seen armed with hockey sticks and table-tennis balls in frenzied bouts of indoor hockey—played with very few rigid rules. The party, which was attended by many past and present students was voted a great success.

A paper by Mr. Huxley on "Witchcraft in Ancient Literature," delivered at a recent meeting of the Society proved to be more serious and thought-provoking than we mere mortals could have supposed possible.

CHRIST AND WORLD CHAOS.

The Christian Union this term have held a series of meetings on the above topic.

L.U.C.U. exists to unite in Christian fellowship and service those who seek to follow the Son of God and contribute to the "enduring fabric of civilisation," by making known the bearing of the Christian faith on the lives of individuals and nations.

Conference on Film

A new venture run by the Student Christian Movement proved a great success when a week-end conference on "Film," held at Tong Hall, Bradford, was held on February 22nd, at which students from Leeds as well as other universities and colleges in the north were present. The main speaker was Dr. Roger Manvill, film critic and lecturer, who is the author of the recently published Pelican "Film." His knowledge of the cinema world is encyclopædic and he is at present engaged on research for the British Film Institute. His three lectures on "The Cinema Industry," "The British Film and its future" and "Film as Art," the latter being illustrated, were most interesting and full of amazing statistics, provoking much lively discussion.

The discussion on "The Film and Education" was introduced by Miss E. G. Mallock, of Bingley Training College, and the possibility of the use of films in the school curriculum was envisaged and fully discussed. The Rev. C. V. Sproxtton, inter-collegiate secretary of the S.C.M., who had arranged the conference, gave a lecture on "The Film and Moral Values," at which he stressed the influence of the film as against that of the Church, on the shaping of people's moral lives to-day. A film only became immoral if it condoned vice or maintained that black was white, and it was possible to have a good film about bad things provided they were shown as bad and not as good.

The final lecture of the Conference took place in the Tatler Cinema, Leeds, where Mr. A. E. Shaverin, after taking the members of the Conference round the projection-room, gave a talk on the job of the local cinema manager. The great Russian film "Alexander Nevsky" was shown.

This was the first conference of its type which has ever been held, and it was felt that credit was due to the S.C.M. for taking this step forward in so vital and pressing a subject as "Film."

J. M. ADAM.

Liberal Club Social.

The Liberal Club held a successful Social on February 23rd.

On May 24th, Colonel Frank Byatt, M.P., will speak at a lunch-time meeting.

OXLEY NOTES.

On Saturday, February 2nd, H.O.R. Choir came to Hall to dine, and, later in the evening, to sing carols. Those who had heard H.O.R. students sing in previous years commented that the standard was even higher than before. We were unfortunate in that Miss McLaren had not sufficiently recovered from a recent illness to hear the carols with us. But Oxley students and their guests were pleased to see her back in Hall for the Informal Dance, on February 16th. The Dance was a great success, and something of an innovation in Oxley, for before the war a winter tea dance and a summer formal dance were the rule. Perhaps the late hours—6-30-11-0 p.m., were partly responsible for the success of the evening.

On February 23rd, the last day of Federation Week, the S.C.M. presented three amusing short sketches.

The main event of the term in Oxley is the Women's Social, which is to be held on March 16th. Rehearsals of the play, "The Threefold Path," by Elizabeth Rye, are taking place regularly, and we congratulate all those students who are in the cast on their enthusiasm!

Photographic Society.

Mr. David Holmes, A.R.P.S., gave the Society a most interesting "Print Criticism" on 11th February, and offered many suggestions for shading, trimming, etc.

Many members also enjoyed an illustrated lecture on "Photography of Apparatus," given by Mr. Manby, the University Photographer.

'Coming attractions' include an exhibition in May, and a visit to the Leeds Camera Club to hear Lancelot Vining on "Miniature Camera Work."

Church of England Society.

The Society has enjoyed two interesting evenings this term. The first at an address by Deaconess M. Chambers, who explained something of the work and scope of the deaconess in the Church to-day; and the second, when Canon H. W. Orgill gave an interesting talk on the South India question. He stressed the fact that if all denominations are to unite in a common effort to propagate Christianity in India, each denomination would have to be prepared to sacrifice some of its fundamental beliefs. The Church of England must ask itself whether it can afford to make this sacrifice.

The Geographical Society.

Just emerging from war-time difficulties of student shortage and lack of male members, the Geographical Society is launching forward into a rich and varied programme of activities. Dr. Versey, lecturing on "Water Supply Problems," presented a picture of reconstruction difficulties in the way of this most vital service. This was followed up by the eminent geography teacher and author, Mr. Pickles, of Barnsley, who gave a modern and realistic outline of the teaching of geography in schools.

Plans are afoot to make the Society Social the most outstanding amongst all Union Socials and before the end of term we are hoping to hear some interesting lectures by Professor Brodetsky, Leeds, and Professor Geddes, of Edinburgh University. We are all keen to visit a coalmine during the term. A film show has also been outlined. A scheme for a week's hike in the Lake District is under way.

H.E.W.

The Economics Society.

During the past term the "total significance" (value in use) of our members has been increased by our constant Works Visits and attention paid to personalities by whom we have been addressed.

We have made expedition to the Joppa Tannery, the L.I.C.S. Dairy, and to Montague Burtons, and hope to visit in this long-term period the Leeds Gas Department, the Sheffield Steel Works, and the Yorkshire Copper Works.

May Briggs, of the N.U.T.G.W., and T. E. Harvey, former M.P. for the Combined Universities, have visited us recently. The influx into our Society of new members has caused a rapid increase in demand for a discussion group. We aspirant economists have attempted to adjust the supply of appropriate subjects for discussion to bring about equilibrium.

The Ex-Servicemen's Society.

At the A.G.M., held on January 23rd, a report was read on the work that has been done towards consolidating the position of ex-service students so that representations to Parliamentary quarters may be made with a solid background of support and evidence. The London Committee, set up as a result of the recent conference at Leicester, is steadily amassing evidence of anomalies and grievances within the Further Education and Training Scheme so that the appropriate Ministries may be approached.

U.N.O. POST FOR OLD STUDENT

All Leeds students are interested in the appointment of Mr. A. D. K. Owen as Mr. Trygne Lie's executive assistant. Mr. Owen is an old Grammar School Boy and Leeds Student and his father was a Welsh Baptist Minister at Bramley.

Professor Jones says that he has long watched the career of his old student, who graduated with an honours Economics Degree. As a student, he was an active member of S.C.M. and the International Society.

His posts have included those of assistant lecturer in economics at Huddersfield Technical College; a position at Rowntree's Factory, York; secretary to Political and Economic Planning, and that of Stevenson Lecturer in Citizenship at Glasgow University. He recently accompanied Sir Stafford Cripps on his mission to India, and was at San Francisco last year. He is now 41 years of age.

All who have known Mr. Owen are sure that he will make a success of his new U.N.O. post, for he will carry to it the same energy and enthusiasm he has shown in all his previous positions.

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MORE UNION PERSONALITIES



[M.A.S.]

Mr. PETER CHAPPLE.

Peter Chapple and his famous scowl are the reason why some poeple don't join the Soc. Soc. Chairman of this Society and of the National Executive of Students' Labour Federation. Read English for a year at Cambridge before going in the Army for a couple of years. "In England—no hero," he says; but has a definitely "Silence Civilians" outlook. Now doing Medicine.



Miss JEAN DAWSON.

This buxom Nordic blonde has just graduated with a First in History. Goes up to Somerville College, Oxford, next year to read for a B.Litt. Active in Theatre Group, I.S.S., Union Committee, etc. Should go far; believes in knowing the "right people" and doing the "right" thing. Unbelievably good.

Mr. W. KENNETH SEVERS.

Collected a First in English Literature last year. A journalist in Bristol and then Editor of a weekly in Scotland before deciding he didn't like work. First book of verse is to be published by the Salamander Press shortly. Gifted producer for Theatre Group plays, but thinks he can act and can't. Has mastered difficult art of living on nothing (his friends wish he hadn't). We shall hear much more of him.



[M.A.S.]

Concerning Athletics

Leeds University Cross Country Club.

The Club crowned a season of successes by winning the Northern Counties Junior Championships at Radcliffe, Lancashire, with the remarkable low total of 27 points. Three weeks previously the team finished second to Oxford in the University Athletic Union Championships held at Birmingham. David Haw has run well all season and has been well supported by the rest of the Club, especially A. R. Dolphin, last year's captain. In weekly inter-University fixtures the first team remains unbeaten, successes having been achieved at the expense of Manchester, Liverpool, Sheffield and Loughborough.



W. G. BAINES.

This elegant gentleman is not the Editor entering the Union in disguise after the Valentine number, but Mr. W. G. Baines in his own play "Open Up Them Pearly Gates."

Leeds University Athletics Club.

This coming season the Athletics Club hopes to return to something like a peace-time basis. We have a good fixture list which covers most of the Saturdays from the beginning of May to the end of June, and includes trips to Liverpool, Loughborough and Durham. Our list begins as usual with the Inter-faculty Sports, on May 4th, and we hope that this year that it will be really Inter-faculty. The Inter-faculty cups are to be awarded again this year; each event has a cup, which the winner is entitled to keep for one year.

We are holding Freshers' trials on May 1st and 2nd, and we hope a lot of First Year men will come up to Weetwood on the evenings of these two days and meet Mr. Morgan, who has consented to act as coach for this season. These trials will be completely informal and we hope that as many people as possible will attend.

This year we are very lucky in having Mr. Morgan back in the fold again and he, together with Professor Spaul, has agreed to take on the job of trainer. This, as all present members of the Club will realise, will be extremely helpful in improving the standard of the Club's performance. The track has been completely relaid, in readiness for next season, and is in beautiful condition.

Anybody desiring further information should see one of the following Club officials: J. R. Bowker (Medic.), J. P. Falkingham (Medic.), B. M. Wilson, (Engineer), or Mr. Morgan (Director of Physical Education, who is to be found in the gym.).

Leeds Medicals R.U.F.C.

In its 15th year of existence the Medicals Rugby Club has finally been recognised by the Union. At the last General Athletics Committee Meeting it was proposed that the Club be recognised as a full University team, and colours be awarded as in other clubs. The proposal was seconded and carried, and then ratified by the Union Committee.

Regarding the games played up to the present, the 1st XV have played 19 matches, having won 10, lost 8 and drawn 1. Points for 188; points against 169. J. H. de Graeve and S. Price share equal honours for scoring tries, each having crossed the line 10 times. Forrester has probably contributed most points to the total by kicking 21 goals and also 12 goals for the "Combined" University and Medicals XV.



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Old Students' Association

NOTES FROM HEADQUARTERS.

THE short interval between the appearance of the Valentine number of *The Gryphon* and the last date for copy for the next issue gives us a little opportunity of collecting any notes for this column.

It was with very deep regret that we learnt of the death of two distinguished Old Students, Mr. Frank Parkinson and Mrs. Mabel Cowley, both of whom played an important part in the affairs of the University and of the community, as is recalled elsewhere in this Journal.

London Branch.

C. H. R. Elston, over whose name we published an appeal in the December issue, reports that the response to that appeal was slow in starting but it has now reached proportions warranting the re-starting of the London Branch. All members who have written to him will, in due course, be invited to attend a meeting. His difficulty is now to find a congenial meeting place. If any members who missed the previous notice or who have been unable to communicate earlier with Mr. Elston, would like to hear more about it, his address is 55, Station Road, Hounslow, Middlesex.

The Secretaries would be glad to know the present addresses of:—M. Adams, M. J. Dewse, P. H. Humphries, R. F. Hargreaves, P. E. Knowles, A. L. Larwood, M. Lavery, V. Lethbridge, V. Mallinson, M. T. Munro, R. M. Parkinson, R. J. Roberts, A. H. Smith, M. Sykes, J. H. Waite, J. R. Witty.

Will friends who know their addresses please write to us, or ask the members themselves to do so.

D.E.B.

A.E.F.

West Riding Branch.

Programme for the Summer Term.

Mr. Grist was in fine form for his talk on "Birds" on January 28th, and aroused so much enthusiasm that it has

been decided to hold a walk one Spring day to put our knowledge to practical test. On February 11th, Dr. Schweitzer proved very convincingly, by a series of well chosen records and a most interesting talk, that J. S. Bach is not a bore. We had the pleasure of seeing Dr. Sheard's colour films on March 6th, in the O.S.A. Room, Union Building, and on March 25th members are asked to bring their own choice of excerpts for a literary evening. There is a further film show of the Scientific Film Society on March 27th.

Instead of the suggested theatre party on April 8th, we are attending a performance of the Staff play, "The Moon in The Yellow River," on March 13th. We intend to book seats in the upper circle for the International Ballet at the Grand Theatre on Monday, April 29th. Please send P.O. (5/-) with requests for tickets by Saturday, April 13th, to the Secretary of the W.R. Branch.

Sports Section.

The O.S.A. Badminton team defeated the Students' team in a close match by 5 rubbers to 4. In a hockey match *versus* the Staff on February 16th we were not so successful, being defeated by 4 goals to nil. We hope to arrange tennis at Oxley Hall one evening a week next term. Please note that hours for Badminton have been altered to:—Tuesdays, 5—7; Fridays, 7—9-30; Saturdays, 6—9.

Old Students are invited to join us at coffee on Saturday mornings at 11, in the O.S.A. Room in the Union, and are reminded that this room is available for use by old students at any time when the Union is open.

If you are not on our mailing list and wish to receive notices of our activities, please send your name and address to the Hon. Sec., W.R. Branch, Mrs. G. M. Brunton, 41, The Drive, Farrar Lane, Adel, Leeds, 6.



**There was a little man,
And he felt a little glum,
He thought that a Guinness was
due, due, due.**

So he went to 'The Plough' . . .

**And he's feeling better now,
For a Guinness is good for
you, you, you.**

NEWS OF INTEREST TO OLD STUDENTS.

CLAY.—Messrs John Murray have just published a small book by N. L. Clay (English, 1922–25) entitled, "Dialogues for discussion" (price 2/6).

CRAWFORD.—Sect. Officer Dorothy Crawford (Social diploma), who was mentioned in despatches in 1944, was awarded the M.B.E., Military Division, in the New Year's Honours List.

HELLIER.—Dr. F. F. Hellier has been awarded the O.B.E., Military Division.

OWEN.—The appointment of A. D. K. Owen (B.Com., 1926; M.Com., 1929) as executive assistant to Mr. Trygve Lie, Secretary-General to the United Nations Organisation, has received so much publicity already that it is not proposed to repeat details of it here, but the Association would take the opportunity to express its sincerest congratulations to a distinguished old student on behalf of his fellow graduates.

ROUTHWAITE.—Cecil Routhwaite, B.Sc., has been appointed lecturer in Engineering at the University.

TAVERNER.—Captain Deryck Taverner, R.A.M.C., has been awarded the M.B.E.

WHETTON.—Professor J. T. Whetton, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C., has been made an Officer of the Order of the Crown with palm and awarded the Croix de Guerre with palm.

WORTLEY.—B. A. Wortley (LL.B., 1927; LL.M., 1934) has been appointed Professor of Jurisprudence and International Law at the University of Manchester.

BIRTH.

EVANS.—To Mr. D. L. and Mrs. Evans (formerly Kathleen Gatenby, French, 1935–39) at Colne, Lancashire, February 11th, a daughter, Elizabeth Anne. Address: 22, Kenilworth Drive, Earby, *via* Colne, Lincs.

DEATHS.

BROWN.—Reginald R. Brown, of Alderbrook, Elstead, Surrey, on November 24th, at the age of 75.

COWLEY.—Miss J. O. Cunningham writes:

"Many old students would read with regret of the sudden death of Mrs. Cowley. As Mabel Skinner, she graduated in 1904, and after teaching at the Technical and Art School in Wakefield, was History Mistress at West Leeds High School for some years. She was then appointed Head Mistress of Longley Hall Central School, Huddersfield, where she remained till her marriage in 1929. On the death of her husband in 1933 she removed to Harrogate.

"She was keenly interested in the University, and rendered valuable service to Convocation for several years, first as clerk, 1916–1927, then as chairman, 1935–1938, and later as its representative on the Council of the University. She was a member of the Joint Standing Committee of Convocations, and for a time represented the University on the board of Governors of Brighouse Secondary School.

"Mrs. Cowley was public spirited, fearless in stating her opinions, a clear thinker and a speaker with a sense of humour. At a Refresher Course for old students held at the University some years ago, she gave a most interesting and lucid account of the principle of Proportional Representation, a subject on which she was most enthusiastic. She was Liberal candidate in the Ripon division at the last General Election, and though unsuccessful, enjoyed the contest. As a member of the Federation of University Women, the Business and Professional Women's Association and the Townwomen's Guild, she played her part in Women's organisations. From November last she was a member of Harrogate Town Council. A staunch friend with a bright and cheerful personality she will be greatly missed."

SHEPHERDSON. Mr. Arnold Shepherdson, a research chemist who took his degree in Leeds in 1916, died in February. He attended Belle Vue Secondary School, Bradford, where he had J. B. Priestley as a classmate. He was employed for many years by I.C.I. and was responsible for the important discovery that acetate rayon could be successfully dyed with insoluble dyes. His daughter Margaret, is a student in the University at present.

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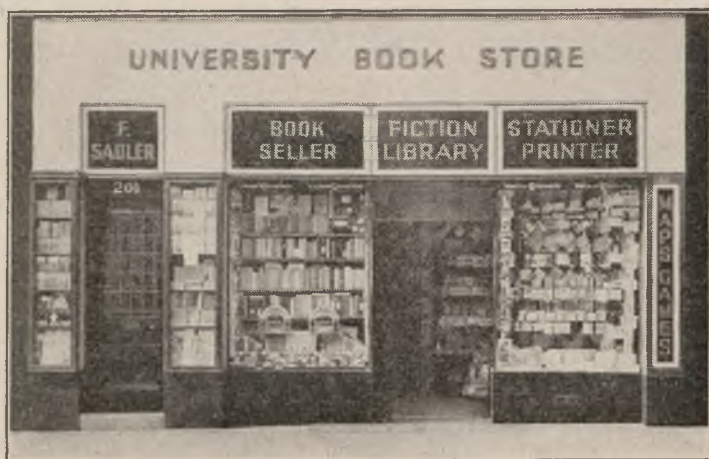
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Membership is open to ALL qualified teachers in whatever type of work they are engaged, and includes University, Technical and Secondary Teachers, in addition to the great mass of primary teachers in the country.

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

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