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THE JOURNAL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS



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by M. Ambery Smith

CHRISTMAS TERM 1945

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# THE GRYPHON

*"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.

CHRISTMAS TERM 1945 :: :: PUBLISHED DECEMBER 4th

## Editorial

**I**T may well seem to an observer looking back on history that the year 1945 was the crisis of civilisation. The victorious nations in this year ended the greatest war the world has yet seen, in apparent unity. Yet before the year is out what some have long suspected has become apparent—that the United Nations are about as much united as a collection of flies on a window pane. Before our eyes the world is rapidly splitting up into three rival spheres of influence, a process which, if continued, must inevitably lead to war.

All this would be serious enough were it not coupled with the discovery of a destructive force besides which the previously known weapons of warfare seem but childish toys. The ideals of the dreamers have now become urgent politics; we must achieve a world free from war or be destroyed utterly. Henceforth there is neither bravery nor chivalry in war, there is only destruction. This is the blunt, horrible truth, plain to every man.

It is commonplace to say that scientific development has outrun man's spiritual growth, but there is little evidence that the corollary—that we must change our ideas, must grow spiritually, if we are to save ourselves—is equally acceptable. "He who fights a monster must beware lest he become a monster; if you gaze into the abyss the abyss will gaze into you." Nietzsche's words have come true. We have gazed into the abyss. We are suffering the consequences. This can be demonstrated by our reactions to the Atomic Bomb if by nothing else. This, the most monstrous beastliness of all time, is tolerated, even applauded, by our consciences. Yet quite apart from the moral issue, it violates the basic rules of war in International Law. In a few brief months all the achievements in this sphere through the centuries since Gentilis have been swept aside. The truth is, of course, that in International Law we have abandoned far too soon Grotius basis of "natural law." Consensual obligations are not enough; we must recapture the belief that in international as in individual life there is something that is God's Will to be found and obeyed.

The need for our day is for some man who can speak to us in terms of absolutes; not the scientist, nor even the socialist, but the saint. We need a man who can speak to us as Moses spake, as Luther and Wesley spake; not in the honeyed tones of the B.B.C. parsons, but as a scourge for our sins and as an oracle of God. Nor is the need limited to one outstanding man who can be a signpost to the millions. Society needs thousands of men and women who can supply it with the moral directive it at present lacks. Let us, in this University, not forget that as we pursue our studies, visit our friends, dance and play games. We live in a grim age and we ourselves are our only salvation. For the Horsemen are loosed and we must stay them.

by Perspex

## RUNNING COMMENTARY

THE trouble over International Student Service looks like coming to a head. During the war there have been bitter complaints of the the undemocratic organisation of this body, and the fact that it has assisted Nazi students. The second complaint can no longer be valid since German Universities are under Allied Control, and a liberal education is one of the most important things in the rehabilitation of Germany.

It must be recognised by this organisation, however, that those who subscribe the money—and the bulk of the funds in recent years has come from the students of this country—must have some say in how it is spent. The I.S.S. is doing, and has done, excellent work, but unless the constitution is revised, it is inevitable that students will seek some other means of assisting relief work in the Universities of Europe. Several alternatives suggest themselves—the International Red Cross or the Friends' Relief Organisation would no doubt be willing to undertake the same work in co-operation with the students of this country, and with funds subscribed by them.

### Charity begins . . . .

While we are on the topic of indigenous students it came as a shock to me recently to discover that quite a number of members of this University habitually go without a mid-day meal because they can't afford it.

Student life is traditionally a matter of starving in garrets, but in these days when we are all living on the border-line of malnutrition it is most undesirable that any should go in winter time without proper food. There is much to be said for Prof. Brodetsky's suggestion of maintenance grants such as are now being made to Czecho-Slovakian students at Prague. Meanwhile, is there nothing we can do to prevent fellow students starving? As one who has never been without a square meal in his life I feel particularly conscious of it. R.S.T. Students appear to be the most affected. As one said to me recently, "I have to choose between writing letters and having a mid-day meal." She added

with a smile: "Most of us eat too much"; but that, these days, is simply untrue.

### Another Gospel?

A criticism frequently voiced against Christian missions is that they serve only as spearheads of British economic penetration. This view, the falsehood of which I have no doubt, must gain credibility from an advertisement published recently by a Christian Literature Society. Industrialists were invited to subscribe to the Society because the education carried out by it furthered British export trade. Publication of opinions of this nature must be an embarrassment to British missionaries working in non-British colonies such as the Belgian Congo. Perhaps the Society would like to rewrite some of our hymns. For example:—

"Hark the Herald Angel sings  
Export trade our Gospel brings."

### The Press To-day.

Mr. W. L. Andrews had another opportunity of expressing his ideals for a newspaper at the Public Lecture on October 12th. With these ideals we are all in agreement. It is to be regretted therefore, that his own newspaper, *The Yorkshire Post*, should fall lamentably below that standard.

A newspaper that occupies a unique position in a community as the sole daily owes a special duty to keep the public fully informed on the real issues. That duty *The Yorkshire Post* shamefully betrayed during both the General and the Municipal Elections. Neglecting its function as a newspaper, it contained nothing but the most extravagant Conservative propaganda, and entirely omitted or wilfully distorted where it could not omit, the speeches of its political opponents.

The General Election did strange things to the reputations of newspapers: *The Times*, *The Observer*, *The Manchester Guardian* and *The News Chronicle* stand higher in our respect as the result of their regard for truth and fairness under electioneering conditions. The reputation of *The Express*, of course, is down in the gutter; and even if, as that newspaper boasts, "nearly everybody in Britain reads" it, they do so for what it is—a specialised form of fiction.

*The Yorkshire Evening News* fully deserves the tribute paid it by Major James Milner. Without concealing its preference for a Churchill Government it gave a fair hearing to both the independent Liberal and the Labour Parties.

Even now the same dishonest bias is evident in *The Yorkshire Post*. No correspondence is published except that which agrees with the policy of the paper; the Parliamentary reports contain little but opposition speeches and, as may be seen from comparison with Hansard, are a travesty of what is happening in the House. News and speeches of both Liberal and Labour party members are rarely reported.

Nothing is too grave for this newspaper to distort nor too trivial to be used spitefully against the Government. This would not perhaps be of much import if it were not so damaging to the Nation's interests. The Government is the British Government, freely chosen by the British people; and newspaper proprietors, even if they are not allowed to choose our governments for us, should avoid promoting disaffection in the Forces and strife at home and increasing unduly the already heavy burden borne by the Ministers.

There was a time not so long ago when this paper, under the editorship of Arthur Mann and others, stood high amongst provincial papers, on a level almost with *The Manchester Guardian*. To-day it is fit only for wrapping chips; even then it would let the vinegar through.

### The Air Problem.

Pardon my ignorance, but perhaps the private-enterprisers would explain to me why the most efficient method for planes that carry bombs is to have a National Air Force, but that is the most inefficient method for planes that carry passengers. Or is it that bombs don't pay dividends?

### Wolfitt's Shakespeare.

All who care for the works of Shakespeare are grateful to Mr. Donald Wolfitt for the work he has done in making the plays—including some of the less known ones—available to provincial audiences. Our gratitude would be greater, however, if the work of Mr. Donald Wolfitt, the producer, were devoted less exclusively to emphasising the part played by that great Shakespearian actor, Mr. Donald Wolfitt.

This reflection is prompted by a night with "The Merry Wives." The rest of the men in the cast spoke at such a speed as to be almost inaudible, and were clearly mere trappellings for Sir John, who had ample time for his words and business. "Cymbeline" was also, I am told,

a complete distortion of the play in the interests of the part played by the producer.

### The New Peers.

Previous governments have been accused of turning the Peerage into the Beerge; the present government has chosen its nominees from fields other than Fleet Street and the Breweries. Three of the new peers are University dons. Although, no doubt, most members of the Upper House have already some connection with the Universities, if only as a result of having taken pass degrees at Oxford or Cambridge, this closer connection is to be welcomed.

All three new peers are men of outstanding learning and character. Dr. Lindsay, Master of Balliol, is already sufficiently well known. By coincidence, he and Frank Pakenham, another new Peer, have both been defeated by the So-nice Mr. Hogg in elections for Oxford City.

Mr. Pakenham, a great cross-country runner, is a convert to both Catholicism and Socialism, and nobody who has met him can fail to be impressed by his sincerity and intellect. Prof. R. S. T. Chorley, the third don-Peer, is a distinguished academic lawyer, a man of great personal charm, entirely unassuming and unaffected in character. The last time I saw him he was gracious enough to stop and listen to me speak for an hour; afterwards he queued with the students in Sheffield Union for his lunch.

With the calibre of the new M.P.'s and these Peerages, it looks as if the best brains in the country will soon be in Parliament, instead of, as is customary, outside it.

### Hitler Seen in Spain?

Since everybody has his own views as to what happened to Hitler, despite official pronouncements—I feel at liberty to publish extracts from a private letter received recently by a present member of the University from one who has returned to Spain. Of the authenticity of the letter I have no doubts; the conclusion I leave to you to judge for yourself.

"I waited until crossing the border into France (for obvious reasons) before writing to tell you of our visit to ———. Rumours have been circulating in Madrid



that Hitler was alive and actually in the country, and one of the places mentioned was ———. Isobel and I had a trip out there a couple of Sundays ago, just to nose around. That something is brewing in the neighbourhood is pretty obvious, for we had our papers examined seven times in the course of the day, and the place was stiff with guards, and what not.

Trusting to our cloak of semi-diplomatic immunity, we did a spot of trespassing in the grounds of the chateau. We were strolling along a path between trees when we heard somebody coming. We hid behind some bushes and saw two people preceded by a filthy big dog come past. We both had a peep and Isobel swears it was Adolph, minus moustache, with his pet blonde. I'm not so sure, though it looked a good deal like him."

### Folk Songs.

I hope some industrious person has carefully collected the words and music of the songs that were really sung by the troops in this war. For these are the genuine folk songs of the people. Most are, of course, somewhat ribald, but they have rousing tunes, and it would be a pity to lose them in oblivion. There is, for example, "Roll me over," and the more ambiguous "Here Stands a Lovely Row of Cocanuts" (or A.T.S., or what you will), which was a firm favourite with the Army. The various versions of "She'll be coming round the mountain" might also be recorded; not to forget our own "Harry Pollitt" song.

### Mistaken.

Most people are familiar with the red lamp outside Fire Service control rooms. In the dock area of South Shields it is reported that a Chinaman burst into one such room, and when he had succeeded in making his errand plain, the girls on duty put down the firebells and were rescued. The story goes that he went back to the policeman nearby and said: "You makee much money telling lies?"

Full marks for virtue if you can't see any point in this story.

by M. Teich

## THE PRAGUE CONFERENCE

Student delegates from various countries assembled between the 17th—23rd of November in Prague to discuss problems of mutual interest. The meeting-place and the date of the conference—sponsored by the National Union of Students of England and Wales—were not chosen accidentally.

It is well-known that the 17th of November is the International Students' Day, chosen to commemorate the killing and sending of many Czech students to concentration camps, and the closing of Prague University in 1939.

There is a sense of historical justice that the students of the City which were first to be brutally attacked by the German "Protectors" should act as organisers and hosts to the first International Students Conference after the end of World War II.

Although the conference is a deliberative one, and no decisions will be taken, the programme is very exhaustive.

This is what the visitors will find out for example in speaking to a Prague University student.

The closing down of the Czech Universities and institutes of higher education for six years has caused an influx of some 50,000 students to Prague University. (Before the war there were about 15,000). It is understandable that such a rush raises some inevitable problems related mainly to food and housing shortage. The most important change in student life is that students are now given salaries in form of a state grant. It is further interesting to note that the students take a prominent part in discussions which decide who is eligible for such a grant. Examination fees are abolished. The students are in full charge of their catering arrangements, recuperation homes, sport and cultural activities.

However interesting these items about the students of Czechoslovakia may be to the delegates, undoubtedly their most important task will be to pave the way for an establishment of a united, and wide, all-embracing International student organisation at some not too distant date.

Those who believe in the necessity of international co-operation would get a far from negligible reinforcement by such an international body of students.



# by Barnett Stross

## IMPRESSIONS OF A NEW M.P.

**T**O become elected to Parliament is interesting, and in some respects rather strange. The contest itself and the interest of the electorate are apt to make the candidate think he is an important person. He may show it in many ways, the least harmful being the assumption that his words and opinions are of great moment. If so, his initiation at Westminster soon corrects him. There he is indeed a new boy at school and one of many others. He is left to his own devices by reason of the fact that his betters have other things to do. He seeks advice from other colleagues; from the messengers and officials, and from the police. He contemplates making a maiden speech, and no one tells him how to go about it. If he is persistent he discovers that he can only catch the Speaker's eye by a carefully planned method. He approaches the party whip and gets his name down on the Speaker's list, and then consults this august gentleman while he is in the chair and finds out which day, if any, he may have a chance of pouring out his words of wisdom.

By the time he is called he is quite sure that he is the world's worst orator and has no contribution to make that is worth while. If he is called at dinner-time or tea-time, when the benches are empty, he is sure of it.

### The New Parliament.

This Parliament is indeed an unusual one. I have not heard an indifferent speech, and Bob Boothby, from the Tory benches, said very frankly that nothing of this quality had been heard before. This is a Parliament of technicians. There are hundreds of members who are expert in their own work—law, medicine, science, engineering, economics and finance.

Those who sort our mail have told me that the correspondence is at least three times as heavy as they have ever known it. The police told me that they have little chance of memorising our names, for the House is besieged by the public and they can hardly control the people demanding entry.

The King's speech was debated, but by no means as fully as in the past. The Government has taken the view that

time is of some importance. Members were asked to give up their peace-time privilege of using two days a week for private bills and debate. It came as a shock to some of us to realise that unless we agreed the Government would have only 50 days a year for Government business. The Labour Party voted solidly behind the Government in this, the first division of this Parliament.

### The Mighty Atom.

The debates that followed the discussion of the King's speech were of Foreign Policy and the Charter of the United Nations.

Ernest Bevin was more than cautious in propounding his views on Europe and the part Britain should play. The hundreds of new members behind him wondered whether the Foreign Office had as yet realised how obsolete are some of our old views now that atomic energy has been released. Spheres of Interest, Non-Intervention, and Balance of Power, have become as old-fashioned as the wooden plough or the stone-headed axe. We must live together in friendship or we shall completely destroy each other.

Foreign Policy in the past has been based upon distrust, greed, envy, and suspicion. When one bomb can kill 60,000 people and injure twice as many, it becomes obvious that our civilisation can only rest securely upon the practical implications of universal brotherhood. This has become an age when the ethics of Christianity must be fully realised, or our people will perish.

### The End of Spam.

The people of Britain have been shocked by the sudden ending of Lease Lend.

*(continued overleaf).*

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**Dr. Barnett Stross**, who was returned at the General Election as Labour M.P. for Hanley, qualified at Leeds Medical School in 1925. Dr. Stross, in addition to his political activities has expert knowledge of Social and Industrial medicine, and is a Fine Art collector with an outstanding collection of Epsteins. He has been practising in Stoke-on-Trent since he qualified.

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The NEXT ISSUE of *The Gryphon* will be published February 14th, 1946 (the "Valentine" Number). Last date for copy, JANUARY 25th.

by **Cpl Bill Stone**

U.S. Army.

**Augsburg—Germany.**

The night they played the tango, Jalousi,  
After a sweet voiced tenor sang us Strauss,  
We sat within the re-built opera house—  
Great russet walls, green curtains

slumbrously

Attentive, where the Ballet soon should be;  
One might have heard the yet-existent  
mouse

Scraping as Wiener waltzes swept the  
house,

A Wiener love song turned us weeping, we.

I asked, as ever, seeing them do those  
things

We in our towns, with talent, might have  
done,

What was this war, this horror heard  
about.

And as the opera house was emptied out,  
My friend and I a tune assayed to hum  
With the dried leaves about us rustling  
like wings.

---

*(continued from overleaf).*

It means more than the end of "Spam."  
It means a hard and difficult winter unless  
we take the easy way of borrowing money  
from our American ally.

Whatever the outcome we shall never  
forget our obligation to America, but our  
own safety may compel us to take the  
hard road and rely upon our own efforts.  
We shall grow more food and bring in  
more fish. New Zealand, Australia and  
Canada, together with Scandinavia, will  
take our goods in exchange for food and  
raw material. The goods must be made  
and exported, but a people who knew how  
to stand alone and face Nazi tyranny will  
not be afraid to-day.

#### **Lesson of 1931.**

Next year will be better than this year,  
and each succeeding season will improve  
upon the last. I only hope that the  
United States will not forget that it is  
possible to be hungry in the midst of  
plenty, and that in 1931 they destroyed  
food while millions of Americans stood in  
bread-lines.

We at least will destroy no food, but  
share it out as we have done in these  
bitter years. The country's children shall  
be short of nothing they need, and they  
are after all, the real wealth of the nation.

## **VERSE**

by **Kenneth Muir**

### **Miniature Sonnets.**

13.

After these days of frost,  
Wintering my summer days,  
Only the stout tree stays,  
The fragile flower is lost.  
Now I must count the cost  
As after war's destruction  
Men plan their reconstruction  
With ruin, debt and ghost....

Words that are battered and bent;  
Hopes that are torn to rags;  
Ideas, poor waifs and strays;  
Old passion that is spent;  
Blood-stained and muddy flags;  
A world of browns and greys.

23.

Blackout. The curtains of the flat  
Upstairs were partly drawn. A light  
Shone through. At dead of night  
I went to warn; discovered that  
The door was left ajar. Rat-tat.  
No answer. Entering with fright,  
Everywhere there met my sight  
Horror and blood. A corpse which sat

Huddled upon a chair. My dream  
Exploded. I awoke. The gleam  
Of dawn crept in my room. I cried  
Not with relief. Dreams guard our sleep  
By burying our terrors deep:  
*What worse than murder did this hide?*

by **Prof. W. M. Edwards**

(From the Greek).

#### **Lost Opportunity.**

My fault it was, my own disgrace,  
That I was beat in such a race;  
I came and found you all alone,  
And did not what I should have done;  
I only sat and gazed at you,  
As if 'twas all the art I knew,  
Or questioned you: "your mother, pray,  
"And testy father, where were they?"  
Your mother was at church, you said,  
Your father on a journey sped;  
And you with modest eyes cast down,  
Beside the biggest fool in town.

## Taste in Love.

Underneath the mulberry's shade  
Sat a young and lovely maid ;  
At her side an ancient beau,  
Of a hundred years or so.

Now he offers her a kiss  
(And a noisome thing it is) :  
" Let me be, old ripe-for-death !  
" My heart sickens at your breath !

" Garlic-leaf and onion far  
" Sweeter than such kisses are ;  
" Parboiled spinach is to me  
" Dalliance with such as thee !

" But the young man's deeds of love  
" Sweeter are than musk and clove ;  
" Sweet as musk and cinnamon  
" What 'twixt youth and maid is done."

by William Kenneth Severs

### Adjuration.

" Sing me, brother, gone in the thirsty  
desert's mouth,  
Which bears no trace of wars, nor speaks  
the years  
I gave to sand. Sing me, gone now in the  
desert's mouth  
Clutching the jawbone of an ass and  
emptied of my tears,  
Whose thoughts like tank tracks crossing  
the shallow dunes  
Plunged to one end, whistling the usual  
tunes.

" And to those who ask : ' I fought  
because I wished  
The far exotic places of the earth familiar  
as cards,  
To give them currency of thumb.' I found  
the places dished  
And the inhabitants all dumb. Let the  
winds  
Be gentle, and the sands serene.  
In the grass the cricket sings. I know  
what these mean."

### Sestina :

There can be no dearth  
(For Vanda Cutler).

#### I.

Why hope for quick reprieve ? No dawn  
that breaks  
Gives ease to pain my multitudes have  
borne  
Thus swift, relaxes winter's grip so soon ;  
Bright fire's eagle on my head has turned  
But shakes not silent logic of the root  
That grips, the iron tongued, far warmer  
earth.

#### II.

Imperceptible, I stir, a part of earth,  
Transform old stones and heal the  
branches' breaks—  
Rebuild them, given goodness in the root—  
Yet eagle's cry the southern wind has  
borne,  
Strong following of falcon that has turned  
And seized, calls penance on the stirring  
soon.

#### III.

This strong the multitude, murmuring  
soon,  
Wave oration of the unfulfilled earth  
Casts in public square, from long calmness  
turned  
To gutterings of age and pavement breaks  
Where grass has sprung and dust of eyes,  
wind borne,  
Proclaims an earlier gaze, in deep root

#### IV.

Through mildness of buds in spring of the  
root,  
Gentleness of flowers, aware too soon  
Of heat the healing obscures, am I borne ;  
Borne through these sick gods, rotational  
earth,  
Releasing self sound of stillness that  
breaks  
To motion and sense when the cycle has  
turned.

#### V.

Yet stillness . . . stillness . . . the wilderness  
turned  
Fertile, wing wheel and blossoming of  
root,  
Movement of throats when the multitude  
breaks  
To acclaiming, and the silence of earth ;  
Here curlew cries above hills, not soon  
Forgetting peril wind murmurs have  
borne.

#### VI.

Starlings in chimneys, cry aimlessly  
borne,  
Yet bird song in cities lover has turned  
To the tree, lifting—O lifting his earth  
High above desk top, regaining of root  
With lift song of town bird, multiple soon  
When the cry from the multitude breaks.

#### VII.

Seed of man, multitude, tree, seed that  
breaks,  
Tends, patterns in cycle, mends, seed of  
earth,  
Fertile from patience and blossoming soon.



by Sydney Bailey

## CHUNGKING AND YENAN

THE end of the war with Japan has, not unexpectedly, brought to the fore the serious rift which has for long existed between China's two main political parties. President Chiang Kai-shek's Government at Chungking, dominated largely by the *Kuomintang* (Nationalist Party), is recognised by the United Nations as the legitimate Government of the Chinese Republic. Away to the North-West at Yen-an there is another authority which has claimed to be a government, in which members of the *Kungchintang* (Communist Party) predominate. Both the Chungking and Yen-an regimes have been engaged in bitter warfare with Japan and her puppets for more than eight years, and both accuse the other of putting party before national interests. Within both groups there are extremists who would like to see their political opponents eliminated, and within both groups there are moderate elements anxious to see national unity restored to China.

The recent trouble arose over the capitulation of the Japanese forces stationed in China. The experienced Communist guerrillas, under orders from their Commander-in-Chief, General Chu Teh, moved swiftly into strategic areas, accepted the surrender of the Japanese and confiscated their arms. President Chiang immediately issued a stern warning to the Communist forces which stated: "The Eighteenth Group Army and its component units are hereby ordered to remain at their posts and wait for further instructions."

General Chu retorted sharply that the Communist guerrillas would continue to disarm the Japanese, and a Yen-an broadcast accused President Chiang of having collaborated with the Japanese and their puppets. Chungking troops have been flown in American aircraft to key points in the East, and in order to avoid open clashes between Communist and Chungking forces, President Chiang invited the Communist leader, Mr. Mao Tse-tung, to visit Chungking for discussions. These discussions have borne fruit and interim measures have been agreed upon pending the convening of a National Assembly to inaugurate full constitutional democracy, originally planned for November, 1945.

Critical situations of this sort, though on a smaller scale, have occurred frequently throughout the war. The vigorous Communist partisans, experienced in the guerrilla technique of fighting, penetrated far behind the Japanese lines. As soon as territory was liberated from Japanese or puppet control, rough local administrations under Communist inspiration were established. Before the Japanese surrender, the Communists claimed to control over a million square miles of territory inhabited by about 100,000,000 people. Their civil administration was efficient, if ruthless, and they achieved considerable success in the elimination of illiteracy.

Not surprisingly, the Communist policy led to repeated clashes between *Kuomintang* and Communist forces. The *Kuomintang* claims that in the past the Communists have been more concerned with establishing a Communist dictatorship than driving out an external foe. The Communists, on the other hand, allege that the *Kuomintang* is dominated by a reactionary pro-Japanese clique and that in the elimination of this clique lies the hope for China's political future. There is plenty of evidence to support the claims of both parties.

The *Kuomintang* was formed by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the Father of the Chinese Republic, in an effort to unify the anti-Manchu societies in China and overseas. After the failure of the first Revolution of 1911, Dr. Sun sought foreign aid to establish a progressive Chinese Government in Canton. The Western Democracies who were in diplomatic relations with the Peking Government, rejected his request. Only Soviet Russia accepted Dr. Sun's invitation, and scores of Russian advisers, under the able leadership of Michael Borodin, arrived in Canton. The party was re-organised and Communists were admitted into membership. The Communist Party was at that time composed mainly of students and intellectuals, and the *Kuomintang* gained much from the enthusiasm and vigour of the growing Communist group.

The death of Dr. Sun in 1925 was followed by a ruinous schism in the *Kuomintang*, and after the accession to power of Chiang Kai-shek, the Communists and trade unionists were expelled from the party. Driven underground rather than destroyed, the Communists succeeded in organising a Soviet State within China, and for a decade they resisted the efforts of the Nationalists force to destroy them.

In December, 1936, there took place the amazing episode at Sian, during which Chiang Kai-shek was detained by his own subordinates. Accounts of what occurred in the conference room at Sian differ, but one undoubted result of the incident was the union of all the anti-Japanese groups under Chiang's leadership.

THE nominal unity which resulted from the Sian incident became increasingly artificial as the war progressed. Serious clashes between *Kuomintang* and Communist forces occurred and the leaders of each accused the others of provoking civil war. Efforts to bring the Yen-an and Chungking leaders together were persistently sabotaged by unscrupulous elements. The official policy of the Chungking Government has been to seek a solution of the problem by political rather than military means, and this policy has at last borne fruit.

The whole position has been rendered infinitely more difficult by the vacillating policies of the Big Three. At one time, the American Government seemed to be giving fairly substantial support to the Communist regime, and Ambassador Hurley visited Yen-an several times in an effort to reconcile the conflicting views. However, a *volte-face* in American policy took place after General Hurley's visit to Washington last spring.

Russian policy towards China has been even more obscure. Before the German invasion of Russia, Soviet aid to the Chungking Government was much more lavish than Anglo-American aid, and there is no evidence that the Russians ever supplied the Chinese Communists with arms or equipment. During the early months of 1945, however, the Russian press became highly critical of the Chungking Government for its failure to come to terms with the Communists. But at San Francisco, the Chinese and Russian delegates often found themselves in agreement on important issues. Dr. Soong's visit to Moscow and the conclusion of a Sino-Soviet Treaty of Alliance and Friendship is no doubt not unconnected with the agreement in Chungking between Mao Tse-tung and Chiang Kai-shek.

Mao returned to his headquarters at Yen-an on October 11th, after having spent six weeks in Chungking. The following day a statement was issued reviewing those matters on which agreement was reached and those matters which still awaited settlement.

THERE was complete agreement that there should be a "policy of peaceful national reconstruction.....under the leadership of President Chiang Kai-shek" and that "resolute measures should be taken to avert civil strife so that a new China, independent, free and prosperous, might be built." It was agreed that there should be freedom of person, speech, press, assembly and religion and that all existing Chinese laws should be revised so as to accord with this principle. The legal and equal status of all parties, including the Communist Party, was recognised. There was to be a general amnesty for all political prisoners. The right of arrest was to be limited to the official police force only.

Questions still unsettled are referred to a new all-party Political Consultative Council which will be under the Chairmanship of President Chiang Kai-shek. Matters referred to this Council are as follows:—

- 1.—The convening of a National Assembly to inaugurate constitutional democracy. This was originally scheduled for November, 1945, but the Communists are unwilling to participate unless fresh elections, superseding those held over ten years ago, are held, even if this results in a postponement of the National Assembly.

- 2.—The incorporation of the Communist guerrilla forces into the national army. It was agreed that the Communist forces shall be reduced to between 20 and 24 divisions, and that their incorporation into the national army shall be effected under the direction of a sub-committee on which the Communist 18th Group Army would be represented.

- 3.—The question of the appointment of Provincial Governors and other officials in the Communist-controlled regions proved a particularly thorny problem, and four different proposals put forward by the Communist Party were rejected by the Chungking representatives.

Throughout the discussions and subsequently, armed clashes between Chungking and Communist forces have been reported. It would be premature to ascribe these to the treachery of either faction. Until a political settlement has been reached it will be difficult for the leaders to restrain the exuberance of their more irresponsible field commanders.



by "Thomas Heywood"

## REFLECTIONS ON UNIVERSITY DRAMA

THE function of University drama lies in the performance of plays not usually seen in the commercial theatre, and the development of undergraduate taste into aesthetic standards and practical knowledge. Most of the burden of this purpose must fall upon the producer, for not only has he to deal with any textual or staging problem which may arise, but also to "direct" his cast to a greater degree than in the professional theatre. Except in the rare instances of more than usual talent, he has to teach his players to *act*, so that they really learn something about acting instead of presenting a modified edition of themselves. People who have at most experience of acting in one or two plays at school are his material. Standards in individual schools may be high but, generally speaking, the producer's task is one of extending and deepening ideas about plays and acting.

If University drama is to have any future, if it is to be thought about at all in these terms, then its direction must come from a producer not only competent in stage-craft and knowledgeable about traditions in drama, but also prepared to devote more time to the work involved than staff duties or undergraduate studies normally permit. Personal research into the play and the business of producing comes after studies or duties, and rehearsals have to be sandwiched into the lunch hour or tea-dinner interval. Lunch-hour rehearsals are unsatisfactory because of the difficulties of different lecture times, and giving one's mind to a play in the middle of a day devoted to lectures and laboratories. The tea-dinner interval is more satisfactory, but this too, has its drawbacks in tiredness after a day without much food (few undergraduates have a proper meal before evening), and differing meal times in the various hostels.

For Ben Jonson's "Alchemist," evening (6-30—9-30 p.m.) rehearsals were introduced. The rehearsals occupied five weeks, with three or four rehearsals in each of the first three weeks, and every night and every week-end for the last two weeks. It was an arrangement which transformed the rehearsal into a serious business. This length of time undergraduates or staff can ill-afford, yet it is

the minimum for results which can be called "University drama" as distinct from "amateur theatricals."

If we accept this idea of University drama, the choice of producer is then governed by considerations of time available, and the amount of knowledge, stage and background, which he or she possesses. An undergraduate, more often than not, does not know enough, and a cast will not work as a unit for anyone it considers less knowledgeable than themselves. A member of staff may have both qualifications, but only a man or woman with the gift of making informal-formal relations will prevent rehearsals from becoming occasions of embarrassment.

Right guidance for University drama is a question which must be faced if this work is to have any importance other than as a light social engagement.

The solution lies in the appointment of a reader in drama, possibly attached to the Department of English. He or she should have the combination of practical work in the theatre, with a capacity to inspire enthusiasm for the background and traditions of drama, as well as academically acquired knowledge of his subject. The crux of it lies in this capacity to impart enthusiasm, for no cast is willing to accept mere information. Every hour of the day brings enough mere information; knowledge in relation to drama must be *presented*. Such a man or woman would be able to: (1) develop interests into standards and knowledge, (2) establish informal relations, and (3) make necessary contacts with the more enlightened sections of the professional theatre to secure visits from companies playing our sort of drama, lectures from men working in the theatre and, perhaps, work specially written for our purposes. The Theatre Group would remain a Union Society, and the reader in drama would work in the staff-student committee which settles Theatre Group policy at present.

This seems to be a more satisfactory solution than the establishment of that doubtful thing, a "Department of Drama." Rudiments of stage work, whether in acting, making and managing sets or lighting, can be taught within its framework, and by this means future audiences can be educated and given the impetus and knowledge to carry on in the private societies to be found in every city and town. Whether a man or woman ultimately seeks the theatre as a career is another matter. The kind of knowledge this implies is learned in the theatre itself and not in departments of drama.



by Prof. R. Whiddington

## Harnessing Atomic Energy

**T**HERE is little doubt that human culture, speaking broadly, began with the discovery of fire and the use of its almost limitless energy.

It is interesting to note that the actual origin or first use of fire is so lost in the obscure mists of human existence as to have never been recorded, although the volcano, lightning, meteors and forest fires must have familiarised early man with the tremendous power of natural fire. Early tribal rites—religious or otherwise, have been often cited by folk learned in such matters as showing the importance of fire to early communities and perhaps their difficulty in making it. Witness as just two examples the virgins of the temples of Vesta, and the women fire carriers of early Australia and Tasmania.

The fuel to feed these early artificial fires was ready to hand—Nature was lavish and her gifts were displayed for all to see. First the trees of the forest; next the outcrop coal, which led by easy stages to mining as we know it to-day, and later still the surface oil seepings, inviting the oil prospector to sink his wells. Later, with increasing scarcity, more refined and intricate methods of search had to be employed—but the trail was usually clearly blazed!

The more common combustibles led in time to the invention of explosives; gunpowder first, later H.E. An explosion is nothing more than an extremely rapid burning fire.

We see then that the use of fuel as a source of energy was hardly a scientific discovery—the practical use came first, a gift of Nature, the understanding of the underlying principles came very much later—many centuries later.

**H**OW different with atomic energy! The understanding of at any rate some of Nature's hidden mysteries had to come before the jealously guarded secrets of her, perhaps last, hoards of terrestrial energy could be tapped.

The atomic bomb and the new source of energy of which it is the terrible sign is in my view the greatest wonder of this or any other age—and I am not given to superlatives. It is stupendous in its achievement and its implications for good

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**PROFESSOR R. WHIDDINGTON, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.**, who has resumed his duties as Cavendish Professor of Physics at the University, was until June of this year Deputy Director of Scientific Research in the Ministry of Supply.

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and evil. Moreover, it is certain to have tremendous impacts on human society and its political development.

As for the principles of this matter. There is first the fact that all substances are built of the same two basic things, positive electricity and negative electricity. But Nature delights to use three essential particles: the *proton*—a disembodied positive charge, the nucleus of the Hydrogen atom. It is very minute in size—its weight is taken as the unit of all atomic masses; its charge is also taken as the unit of all atomic nuclear charges. Next there is: the *neutron*—which has roughly the same mass as the proton, but has no total electric charge because closely knit to it is: the *electron*—which has so tiny a mass as to be for most purposes negligible, but has a negative charge equal to that of the proton.

All atoms are built up of these three particles. The electron was known fifty years ago; the proton twenty years ago; the neutron some ten years ago.

The simplest and lightest atom is Hydrogen. Like all other atoms it is electrically neutral with a nucleus consisting of one proton and a circulating electron outside which balances the central positive nucleus electrically. Its mass is taken as one. The next atom is Deuterium—a so-called isotope of Hydrogen. Its nucleus contains one neutron and one proton with again a single electron outside. Its atomic mass is two, but as the chemical properties of an atom are determined only by the outer electrons it is indistinguishable chemically from Hydrogen. It is Hydro-gen—heavy Hydrogen. It forms water with Oxygen—heavy water.

**T**HE next heaviest atom is Tritium, whose nucleus consists of two neutrons and one proton—the central positive charge is one and there is one outside electron. Again it is Hydrogen, this time if you like very heavy Hydrogen. A very rare substance indeed, even rarer than Deuterium.

The next heaviest atom is Helium—with two protons and two neutrons in its nucleus, which therefore weighs four units

and has two external electrons.

Every atom in Nature's atomic architecture has a mass nearly equal to the combined masses of the protons and neutrons (note the phrase "nearly equal") and a balancing number of outside electrons equal to the number of nuclear protons.

So we can go on until we get to the most complicated and heaviest naturally occurring element, Uranium, whose heaviest isotope has ninety-two protons with a number of neutrons enough to make up its weight to two hundred and thirty-eight units of mass.

As early as 1919 Rutherford had shown that some of the lighter nuclei of atoms could be split up, but he only succeeded in knocking out protons. The bullets he fired at his elements were the nuclei of Helium (alpha particles), obtained from naturally radioactive materials. They could only get into the nuclei of light atoms—the larger nuclei had too strong powers of resistance due to their greater charge. However, he did make the alchemists' dream come true, though not in bulk but for an occasional atom only.

**T**HE next step came almost simultaneously in Germany and England. James Chadwick in this country fully recognised the neutron in 1932. Such particles, used as missiles, were far more potent in penetration than the previously used nuclei of Helium and Hydrogen and carried these experiments on artificial nuclear disintegration far further.

But still the process occurred in a few cases and many thousand bullets had to be fired before a single bullseye was scored—but when the bull was hit disintegration occurred and an enormous amount of highly localised energy was released. The protons, Helium nuclei or whatever particles emerge, do so at enormous speed. A highly important matter which must be mentioned is that a small, but observable, amount of mass disappears in every such disintegration. The resultant particles weigh slightly less than they did when associated in the nucleus—moreover, there is always an exact equivalence between the mass lost and the energy released. This was years ago formulated by Einstein in a famous equation. It will take too long to explain exactly how these amazing results were obtained and the actual atomic processes watched, but it may suffice to say that it is possible to follow the movements and energies of single atoms passing through air with great

precision. They leave a wake of ions behind them, like a ship ploughing through the sea, and this wake persists long enough after they have passed to be made actually visible by the condensation of droplets of water on them in a special type of apparatus.

A new type of atomic disintegration was discovered, though misinterpreted, just before this war in 1939, by Otto Hahn, in Germany. He found that Uranium could sometimes be split up into two nearly equal parts by the impact of neutrons, a further supply of neutrons being simultaneously released in the cataclysm. This is known as the fission process and is the underlying principle of the atomic bomb. This discovery of fission in 1939 aroused such immediate and burning interest in scientific circles that by 1940 no fewer than a hundred scientific papers had been published in scientific journals all over the world, and the published accounts—for all the world to read—made it perfectly clear that the explosive properties implicit in the new discovery had been understood. Read the following paragraph: "It was realised by many of those who first studied the emission of secondary neutrons connected with fission that there was a possibility of a catastrophic chain reaction. The secondary neutrons might themselves produce still more fissions and neutrons, and so on. The propagation of such a chain would involve the release of terrific amounts of energy in a very short time, and Flugge, in his comprehensive review of this aspect of fission, estimates that one cubic metre of Uranium Oxide might develop  $110^{12}$  kilowatt hours in less than .01 of a second." The Flugge mentioned in this quotation was a German, who published in 1939 a review of the existing knowledge in a German periodical. We are fortunate indeed that the intensive, rapid development undertaken in complete secrecy by the combined British, Canadian and American teams across the Atlantic led to the development of a bomb which the Germans themselves obviously had in mind.

If we want an explosive bomb we must have this chain reaction of neutrons producing fission, new neutrons producing further fissions and so on, proceeding very rapidly indeed, and it turns out that unless you have a chunk of uranium above a certain critical size nothing whatever happens. A not dissimilar principle is behind successful fire-making.



This perhaps was one of the greatest scientific triumphs—to calculate this critical size and, moreover, to rely on the calculations. The argument in simple essence is that these neutrons, in breaking their way through the Uranium (remember we are talking of U 235, the lighter isotope) do not score bullseyes all the time. There is only a certain possibility of a neutron producing fission as a result of a bullseye. There will, therefore, in a small piece of Uranium always be a lot of neutrons which will escape to the outside and be lost in free space without causing fission and multiplying the number of neutrons in so doing. It must be big enough to absorb all, and it turns out that there is a certain critical size above which this effective absorption occurs.

The scientists, therefore, calculated what this critical size was and argued in this way: we will divide this piece of Uranium into several pieces. Each piece by itself will be perfectly safe and cannot be made to explode, but if the pieces are placed together an explosion will occur, assuming, of course, a source of neutrons. This calculation, had it been in error, would have led to a terrific loss of life, but everything went well—and I have no doubt that all have seen the photograph of that terrific explosion that occurred when the first bomb was tried out on the top of a steel tower in the wastes of the American desert. The heat developed was so terrific that the steel mast was vaporised and the desert sand was melted into glass.

This, of course, is not the whole scientific story. It is possible to control this chain reaction in a variety of ways. For example, if you mix U 235 with U 238 in a certain way (in what is called a "pile"), including pure graphite or heavy water as a neutron moderator, none of the 235 being above the critical size, then the chain reaction proceeds in a controlled way and heat is continuously generated. New elements, including radioactive ones, are produced in the process, in particular the new element plutonium, one of the so-called trans-uranium elements which is heavier than uranium itself. This element is produced by the capture of a neutron by U 238 and the subsequent loss in successive stages of two electrons from the nucleus. The interesting point is that plutonium itself is a fissile element just like U 235 and can be used for making atomic bombs.

**THERE** is no doubt—no doubt at all—that in one way or another in the years to come, atomic energy will be controlled and used in industrial processes. Precisely how is a matter for conjecture. It might be used for the generation of heat and thus the raising of steam in ordinary turbo-generating stations. Piles have been made in America—the first as early as 1942—in which energy has been continuously released, though at too low a temperature to permit the raising of steam. The Americans used lumps of metal or oxide embedded in a pile of graphite bricks, and with controlling strips of Cadmium to hold in check neutron emission when necessary. Although this early pile developed at first only  $\frac{1}{2}$  watt, and later 200 watts, further development led to the production of piles running up to thousands of kilowatts—but, note this well, aimed at the production of Plutonium; heat, at a low temperature, was but a by-product. When 1 gram of Plutonium a day is being produced, something like a thousand kilowatts of energy are continuously released. Even this large energy emission uses only a few grams of Uranium a day in a pile containing many tons of material.

This may not be the best way of using atomic energy industrially, who knows? It may supplant the recognised forms of electrical energy in hitherto undreamt of ways.

It will take some years before the answers "come out of the bag." That there is something of immense importance and value in the bag is certain. Atomic energy in its possible applications are so numerous and varied that one is tempted to speculate, but in addition to the proved atomic bomb, with all its terrible implications, we already see the beginnings of atomic power in its early infancy, and the new ranges of radioactive substances which will inevitably be of import and far-reaching value in medical fields.

The potentialities are vast, and as with most human applications of natural forces, malevolent as well as benevolent results can always be evoked. We have heard much talk in recent weeks about sharing the secret with all the nations. It is very doubtful whether there is a real secret to share. The principles of the atomic bomb are common scientific knowledge, any nation having the men and the will could soon learn the techniques of manufacture.



# OF SHOES, SHIPS & SEALING WAX



## Whitehall Love Lyric,

by W. G. Baines.

Madam :

Somewhat overdue,  
I humbly dedicate to you  
This simple poem, apprehensive,  
Lest the tone should prove offensive.  
And further hope the lines appending  
Facilitate your comprehending  
The cause of this undue neglect  
While sustaining your respect.  
The cause of this dire situation,  
Your cardiac orientation  
(I mean, of course, your change of heart)  
Has found in me its counterpart.  
To manifest the innovation  
Is loss of verbal conflagration,  
For love has struck me, sure as fate,  
And left me inarticulate.

## Prayer for Examinees.

God of the doomed examinees,  
Look favourably upon us please,  
Guide to-day our erring pens,  
And turn our nonsense into sense.  
Give us a modicum of fact  
And though we cannot be exact,  
By Memory's dim light disclose  
Some things no other person knows.  
O Mercury, thou God of cheats,  
Our time—3 hours—so swiftly fleets ;  
But without thee we cannot find  
Sufficient substance in the mind ;  
So lest we have to sit and stare  
At the blank paper, let us share  
Ideas by telepathic means,  
And let no stiff-neck spill the beans.  
Give us the luck ; but do thou damn  
Those swotters who essay to cram  
3 supplementary books with stuff  
Till HE WHO MARKS cries, " Hold, enough! "  
We have no right to pass, but thou  
Wilt save us from an utter plough ;  
And all the undeserving ones,  
Inveterate idler, fool, or dunce,  
Who cannot boast a high I.Q.  
O Lord, preserve them from the stew.

The Voice of Experience,  
To be sung to the refrain of the  
British Grenadiers.

Oh, " Dentals " have their good points,  
And " Agrics " know their stuff,  
And when out with a Medic.,  
We know 'to cry " Enough " !  
But of all the world's great lovers  
There's none that can compare,  
For a really whizzo hot night out,  
To a good old ENGINEER.

ANON.

## "OVER THE ROAD"

No. 1



Prof. LE PATOUREL.

'Deadwood'

by  
J. MANN.



IMPRESSION.

par JULIETTE DECREUS.

C'est la terre amène  
Où l'exil m'amène  
C'est la joie des côteaux  
Le gris des hameaux  
C'est la mer pâlie  
La roche aguerrie,  
Les Moors esseulés,  
Les lochs enchantés.  
C'est l'île très chère  
La douce Angleterre.

# Union



## President :

Mr. GORDON McLEAVY, B.Sc.

The gentle dewey-eyed "Mac" is the only President in the history of the Union to hold the office for two successive years. Owes this partly to accident and partly to his dexterity in managing affairs and people. This dexterity extends to his private affairs. Activities include acting, stage lighting, rowing, and watching test-tubes at late hours (that's *his* story anyway). Supports a Baby (Austin), known popularly as the "Hipbath" from its resemblance to that useful article.

## Secretary :

Mr. NORMAN V. ADDISON.

Fourth year Medic., qualified for his present position by being former Secretary of the Rhythm Club. Occasionally seen in the Union. Says he's a keen motorist, sportsman and ale "supper" and that he enjoys social life terrifically. So we've noticed.



## Senior Vice-President :

Miss AUDREY HENDERSON.

Third Year Arts Student ; in spite of it, is the second best dressed woman in the Union. Boats, Dances (not very well), sings rude songs ; yet manages to maintain "tone." Fond of furthering International relations with Overseas Forces (Navy preferred).



# Personalities

## **Hon. Student Treasurer :**

Mr. R. HOLMAN.

Fifth Year Medic. ; says, modestly, that he has been very successful academically. Rows.



## **General Athletics Secretary :**

Mr. CHARLES BERCZI.

Born in Budapest sometime in the Middle Ages. Oldest inhabitant of the Union. Rows and talks about rowing endlessly.

## **House Secretary :**

Mr. M. AMBERY SMITH.

The dapper son of the manse, but more interested in the stage than the pulpit. Shows promise both as an ivory snatcher and a devoted husband; expects to qualify in February. Reasonably competent as H.S.



# THE UNION COMMITTEE 1945-6



Front Row, L. to R.

J. BOWEN  
(Clerk to the Union).

N. V. ADAMS  
(Hon. Secretary).

S. M. W. PITTOCK  
(Hon. Student Treasurer).

J. ADAM  
(Hon. Secretary).

H. SHAYDO  
(Hon. Secretary).

L. CHAMBERLAIN  
(Hon. Secretary).

J. S. PARRY  
(Junior Vice-President).

R. A. HOLMAN  
(Hon. Student Treasurer).

H. TAYLOR  
(Hon. Secretary).

G. C. GRACEY  
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D. BURRELL  
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E. S. CROSS  
(Hon. Secretary).

M. A. SMITH  
(House Secretary).

C. N. BECHT  
(General Athletics Secretary).

H. WILLIS  
(General Athletics Secretary).

E. J. PARRIS  
(Editor, Gryphon).

J. R. BOWKER  
(Absent) Dr. J. W. BELLOS.

R. G. FORSTER  
(Absent) Dr. J. W. BELLOS.

W. R. GRIST  
(Hon. Treasurer).

E. D. MONTAGUE  
(Staff Representative).

E. J. BROWN  
(Staff Representative).

M. FINSTIGAN  
(Staff Representative).

J. DAWSON  
(Staff Representative).

K. E. SAMPLE  
(Absent) Dr. J. W. BELLOS.

A. M. HENDERSON  
(Senior Vice-President).

E. J. BROWN  
(Staff Representative).

E. J. BROWN  
(Staff Representative).

E. J. BROWN  
(Staff Representative).

E. J. BROWN  
(Staff Representative).

E. J. BROWN  
(Staff Representative).

G. McLEAVY  
(President).

# UNION NOTES

by Norman V. Addison,

Hon. Sec., L.U.U.

**O**VER 1,800 students were enrolled in the Union this term, a greater number than in any year since 1939. We also welcome between 80 and 90 U.S.A. Servicemen, who are taking courses in the different faculties. This year we all hope, may see a resumption of activities that have had to be curtailed since the war began.

On October 5th, the Freshers' Social was held in the Riley-Smith Hall, at which the Freshers appeared to thoroughly enjoy themselves. This was organised by Mr. P. D. Montague, the Entertainment's Secretary, in a very capable fashion.

Before this Social the first meeting of the new Union Committee was held. Keeness and interest were shown throughout the meeting. The General Athletics' Secretary informed us that more pitches were in use at Weetwood and that greater facilities for sport would shortly be available. It was decided that application should be made to the Union Buildings Advisory Committee for the concluding times for Dances to be extended to 1 a.m. and Socials to 11 p.m.

It has been noticed this term that greater interest has been shown by the Staff in Union activities. Professors Chapman and Edwards and Dr. Loach have already applied for Hon. Life Membership.

The biggest Social event of the term was the Union Victory Ball. Rather regretfully, student tickets had to be restricted to 250 doubles, and many who wished to come were unable to obtain them. With the guests, nearly 550 were present. Before the reception by the Duke of Devonshire and Lady Elizabeth Cavendish, at 8 p.m., the President of the Union gave a dinner in the Refectory. The Pro-Chancellor, Colonel C. H. Tetley, the Vice-Chancellor, the Deans of the Faculties and Wardens of Hall, Union Presidents of the Universities of Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool, Nottingham, Bristol and Reading, and the Deputy Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of Leeds (Ald. N. D. Vine and Mrs. Vine) were present. Our thanks are again due to Mr. P. D. Montague and also to Miss Nicholson, who put on a truly magnificent meal. This event will remain in the minds of most people for a long time.

# N.U.S. NEWS

by JEAN M. ADAM,

(N.U.S. Secretary).

**N**OW that the war is over it may seem to many students that their lot has been singularly unaffected by the fact that victory has been declared. If this is so, it is entirely due to the students themselves. For now we have a chance to do many things which the war stopped, we can expand many activities; especially as, besides our own National Union of Students, there is a plan afoot to start a new International Students Association, at the close of the World Youth Conference to be held in London during November.

The National Union of Students has kept contact with students in most countries of the world during the war years, and it is to be hoped that happy relations between students in every country will help to strengthen World Peace.

Throughout the past academic year N.U.S. activities have again been most successful. Harvest camps during the Long Vac. were again well supported and the Ministry of Agriculture has expressed its gratitude to the N.U.S. for this particular job of National Service among students. N.U.S. is also undertaking to deal with a good many of the problems of ex-servicemen returning to our Universities, and they are already represented on N.U.S. Council and are able to bring much useful criticism and fresh ideas to it.

In our own Union there seems to be little interest in N.U.S., and this is perhaps accentuated by the fact that there is at present no regular publication from N.U.S. Headquarters. A new publication is, however, under discussion and will shortly be appearing with new format and a new editor. If any student is interested in N.U.S. or requires information of any kind, I shall be pleased to supply it where possible.

## U.S. Magazines for Union.

American Magazines are to be ordered for the Union Library if Treasury permission can be obtained for the subscriptions to be sent out of this country. The following list was decided by the Union Committee: *Life*, *Time*, *Saturday Evening Post*, *Esquire*, *New Yorker*.



# RAG WEEK, 1945

**T**HE Rag this year coincided with the General Election. Somehow, the two events got mixed up. The Rag Committee's candidate for Parliament, Mr. Manurine Bovine, of the Common Health Party (the party, we may say, is now defunct, since both members have resigned) received enthusiastic support in his meetings in Leeds.

"You Never Can Tell," the Rag Play suffered competition from the rival entertainments provided by Messrs. Beveridge and Churchill, but succeeded in playing to packed houses.

Early on Rag Day itself, a loud-speaker van (kindly lent by *The Yorkshire Post*) greeted Leeds citizens with: "Why haven't you bought a *Tyke*, you Quising?" The usual combination of blackmail and cajolery extracted £500 from the crowds who watched the procession. *The Tyke* this year was a masterpiece of the *double entendre* and a great tribute to the pure mind of the censor.

Rag Week closed on an unusually sedate note, with a Concert by the Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra, under Sir Adrian Boult, at the Odeon. Net proceeds were £2,800, which sum has been distributed to Medical Charities in Leeds.

## "You Never Can Tell."

"Rag Play" is an unfortunate title to christen any production. It suggests something full of gags and local references, something more in accordance with the general irresponsibility of Rag Week than Bernard Shaw's decorous *fin de siècle* comedy of manners.

This play has lost much of its topical aptness; the world of consciously emancipated women and fine manners that Shaw so pointedly satirised no longer exists. But the wit still sparkles, the action is full of dramatic surprise and the comedy swift and amusing.



Photo. : courtesy of "Yorkshire Evening News."

## The Medics demonstrate their skill.



GADSBY PEET AND MARJORIE  
HETHERINGTON as  
VALENTINE and DOLLY

All this was brought out in the production by Kenneth Severs, with his usual skill. As for the players, here is a newspaper criticism :—

"The standard of acting is unusually high. Gadsby Peet as the young lover, Valentine, who combines with his dental practice a typical Shavian knowledge of love; Elizabeth Fletcher as Mrs. Lanfrey Clandon, the mother who has brought up her children with advanced ideas of feminine emancipation; and Marjorie Hetherington as the irrepressible and delightfully youthful Dolly; all these give performances of the first rank. Indeed, it is difficult to pick out individual members of the cast for special mention without being unjust to the others. Margaret Webster's Gloria Clandon is a fine studied interpretation, and William Baines' waiter gives an extremely good character study. Philip Clandon (Gordon McLeavy) is just right as a rather priggish, bumptious, but fundamentally likeable young man, while Anthony Metcalfe and James Hyett get the most out of the two parts of the irascible Crampton and the Scottish solicitor, M'Comas. John Parris is confident and impressive in the part of Bohun Q. C. I have seen this play several times and do not remember a Bohun who more magnificently boomed at and browbeat the rest of the cast.



## HONORARY DEGREES

### Convocation for the Conferment of Honorary Degrees.

On October 26th, in Leeds Town Hall, seven Honorary Degrees were conferred by the Duke of Devonshire, Chancellor of the University.

The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on the Rt. Hon. Anthony Eden, who was presented by Prof. J. D. I. Hughes. Prof. Hughes spoke of Mr. Eden's career, from becoming a soldier in 1915, through the offices of Lord Privy Seal and Minister to that of Foreign Secretary. Also receiving the degree of Doctor of Laws were Miss Elinor Gertrude Lupton, a former Lady Mayoress of Leeds, presented by Prof. Smith, who paid tribute to her work as Chairman of the University Women's Halls Committee, the Leeds Girls' High School and the Hospital Almoners' Training Committee; and Mr. Gerald C. Veale, a member of the University Council and its Finance Committee for nearly 20 years, and Chairman of the latter for six years. He was presented by Prof. Jones.

Mr. Henry Moore, the sculptor, was presented by Prof. Bonamy Dobrée, for the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters.

The degrees of Dr. of Science were conferred on Sir Edward Appleton and Sir Henry Tizard, who were presented by Prof. Whiddington. Sir Edward Appleton, a native of Bradford, is renowned for his study of the upper atmosphere and for his description of what he modestly calls the "F" layer, though it is more widely known as the "Appleton layer." Sir Henry Tizard, the President of Magdalen College, Oxford, has become a great name in radiolocation and in the application of science to problems of air defence.

Mr. G. H. Thompson, a Halifax man, received the honorary degree of Master of Arts. He was presented by Prof. Harvey, who told of Mr. Thompson's keen work with the Workers' Educational Association.

The colourful procession included the Chancellor, Pro-Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor of the University, the Lord Mayors of Leeds and York, the Deans of Faculties, the Senate, Emeritus Professors and the President of the Union.

After the conferment ceremony, during which Mr. Eden was given a great welcome, he replied on behalf of the graduands.

M.W.T.T.



### First Woman Professor.

Miss Irené Manton, B.A., Sc.D., Ph.D. (Cambridge), has been appointed to the Chair of Botany in succession to the late Professor J. H. Priestley.

Dr. Manton was educated at St. Paul's Girls' School, London, and Girton College, Cambridge. Her published work has dealt with researches round two main themes, namely, the cytological analysis of evolution and chromosome structure.

Dr. Manton is the first woman to be appointed to a Chair in the University of Leeds.

### Diploma in Biblical Studies.

In response to a widely-felt need for a more adequate training on the part of those who give religious instruction in schools, the University decided to re-open the course for the Diploma in Biblical Studies which has been suspended during the war.

### New Professor of German.

Mr. A. Gillies, M.A. (Sheffield), Dr.Phil. (Göttingen), has been appointed to the Chair of German Language and Literature.

Dr. Gillies took his degree at Sheffield University. He was appointed Assistant Lecturer in German at Manchester University and afterwards studied at Göttingen, where he took the degree of Dr.Phil. in 1933. He was appointed as Head of the Department of German at University College, Hull, in 1934. Dr. Gillies is Joint Editor of the *Modern Languages Review*. His special interest is in 18th century literature. He has published a book on Herder and is now engaged on an edition of Herder's Journal.

### The Registrar.

Mr. J. V. Loach, B.Sc., Ph.D., has taken up his duties as Registrar of the University in succession to the late Mr. A. E. Wheeler, M.A. Mr. Loach, who was educated at King Edward VI Grammar School, Birmingham, and the University of Birmingham, has been Assistant Registrar in the University of Liverpool since 1942. He is 38 years of age. After graduation, Mr. Loach spent five years in research work and from 1931 was Assistant Lecturer and later Lecturer in the Department of Bio-Chemistry at Liverpool University.

### New Chair.

Dr. W. T. Astbury, M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. (Reader in Textile Physics), was appointed to the newly-instituted Chair of Biomolecular Structure. This Chair has been established for Dr. Astbury personally as a tribute to his merit as an investigator; Dr. Astbury's researches on the structure of protein molecules have received world-wide recognition.

### Visiting Lecturer.

Mr. Wilfred Prest, Acting Professor of Melbourne University, has been appointed Visiting Lecturer in the Department of Economics and Commerce during the second and third terms of the present session.

### Russian Studies.

The Department of Russian Language and Literature (the work of which has been suspended in recent years) re-opened in October under the direction of Mr. M. O'C. Walshe, M.A.

Courses for the B.A. degree (Ordinary and Honours) are available.

### Inaugural Lecture.

The inaugural lecture given by Dr. R. E. Priestley, Vice-Chancellor of Birmingham University, was well attended and the audience heard a fascinating account of the lecturer's experiences with the Scott Antarctic Expedition of 1910-13.

Dr. Priestley and other members of his party were unable to reach their ship and had to subsist a whole winter on four weeks' rations. Topics touched on by the lecturer ranged from the love habits of penguins to the scientific research conducted by the expedition.

### Student in White Paper.

The annual report of the Colonial Research Committee contains a reference to the work of Mr. Douglas Barker, B.Sc., who is doing research in the application of clove oil derivatives to the dye stuff industry.

### The New Lecturers.

Mr. Arthur Loose, M.A. Ph.D., M.B., B.Chir. (Cambridge), Research Fellow in Medicine and Acting Medical Tutor and Registrar, was appointed in July to the Readership in Medicine.

Mr. R. F. Brown, M.A., Ph.D. (Liverpool), was appointed at the same meeting of the Council Lecturer in Spanish Language and Literature and Head of the Department in succession to Senor Penzol.



### **Mr. Bywater for Aberdeen.**

Mr. T. L. Bywater, Senior Lecturer in Agriculture, has been appointed to the Chair of Agriculture at Aberdeen University. He succeeds Sir John Boyd Orr, the expert on nutrition, in this position. Mr. Bywater, in addition to his British degrees, holds the degree of Master of Science of the University of Wisconsin, U.S.A.

### **Mr. Kenneth Muir.**

Mr. Kenneth Muir, M.A., Lecturer in English was elected to Leeds City Council at the November elections. He is Vice-Chairman of the Leeds Labour Party. A new study of Milton by Mr. Muir was published in Penguin New Writing, No. 24, in August.

### **Bequest to the Brotherton.**

Dr. Herbert Thompson, the Leeds art and music critic, who died last year, left the University his music and books on music. They include the book by Wagensell on Nuremberg (1697), which is an important authority on "The Mastersingers."

### **The New History Professor.**

Mr. Guy Patterson Chapman, O.B.E., M.C., M.A. (Oxford), B.Sc. (London), who now occupies the Chair of Modern History, was called to the Bar in 1914. He served in the Army Educational Corps from the beginning of 1941 to June, 1945, and organised and commanded the Army School of Education (ABCA) in 1942-43.

### **Leeds Lecturer for Spain.**

Senor Pedro Penzol, who was lecturer in Spanish from 1918-1945, returned to Spain in October.

He was appointed in 1918 as Assistant Lecturer and Acting Head of the Department of Spanish Language and Literature, and remained in charge of the Department with the successive titles of Lecturer and Senior Lecturer until this year. He was educated at the University of Oviedo. Senor Penzol was known especially as a connoisseur of painting, and he himself is a gifted amateur artist. As an advisory member of the Art Committee of the City Council he showed great interest in the artistic life of Leeds; as a keen member of the University Art Society he brought enthusiasm and zest to the encouragement of an interest in the arts among both staff and students.

### **Professor D. T. A. Townend.**

Professor Townend, Livesey Professor of Fuel Industries and Director of the British Coal Utilisation Research Association, has recently returned from a four week visit to the U.S.A. on a Government mission in connection with developments in incendiary warfare. He travelled in both directions by air, and reports that he was impressed by the warmth of welcome and the friendly feelings of the average American to this country.

### **Maintenance Grants?**

Professor S. Brodetsky suggested at the Joint Conference of the Association of University Teachers and N.U.S. that more financial help should be given to students. Maintenance grants, in his opinion, should be given on the basis of a means test to enable students to pay fees and live in reasonable comfort both during term time and vacation.

### **The Adelphi Players.**

The Union Theatre Group arranged for the Adelphi Players to present three plays in the Riley-Smith Hall during the week of October 15th. These included the Russian Comedy "The Squaring of the Circle," a new French play, "The Unknown Warrior," and a new drama by the director of the company, Mr. R. H. Ward, "Faust in Hell." Both production and acting were of a high standard, and it is to be regretted that more members of the University did not take advantage of the opportunity of seeing them.

### **The Problems of Palestine.**

Professor R. H. Soltair, who occupies the Chair of Political Science at Beyrout, in a public lecture this term strongly opposed any resumption of Jewish immigration in Palestine. "It is bound to meet with considerable armed opposition," he said, "and troops will be needed to carry it out if it is decided upon."

In his opinion the Arab World has come to the time when its peoples cannot endure any more foreign rule and they must be left to make their own experiments. Arab nationalism is triumphant and they are moving towards an independence based on federation.

### **Too Few Students?**

It was revealed at the Joint Conference of the Association of the University Teachers and the N.U.S., that there are at present only 15,000 students at British Universities, compared with some 40,000 before the war.

# Concerning Athletics

C. N. BERCZI (General Athletics Sec.).

**T**HE first weeks of term showed that an unusually large number of Freshers wished to participate in sport and some captains had difficulty when trying to pick their teams. It was very interesting to watch how hard Freshers tried to get into the University teams; their enthusiasm is very encouraging, especially as during the six weary war years athletics was discouraged as a result of that there was a 50 mile travel limit. With the coming of peace it is hoped that athletics will not only find its proper level, but will develop beyond its pre-war standard. It is gratifying to see that some of the clubs have not only raised their membership, but also their standard of play.

Everyone will be glad to hear that Mr. Morgan, who held the post of Director of Physical Education in the University when war broke out, has been demobilised and has taken up again his pre-war post. We wish him the best success.

## Boat Club.

Last summer the Club ventured for the first time in its history to send an eight to Henley Regatta. The crew was under some disadvantage, having had little time to train owing to exams., and only one day to acquaint itself with the boat—generously lent by Reading U.B.C.—and the course. Nevertheless, whilst its performance may not have been outstanding by Henley standards, it did not disgrace the name of Leeds in the rowing world. The thanks of the Club are due to Dr. J. G. Benstead for the time and enthusiasm he devoted to the coaching of the crew.

The number of Freshers out at the beginning of term was even higher than last year. Their training is proving a strenuous task in view of the shortage of equipment, the absence of a permanent coach, and, last but not least, the loss of an hour on every outing through the reversion to G.M.T. In spite of all this, we have no doubt that the standard of rowing in the Inter-Faculty Races, which are to take place on December 8th, will be up to the usual levels.

The U.A.U. Fours are among the Championships which will be reinstituted in the coming season; they are to be rowed at Swillington, probably on May 11th. We trust that Leeds will live up to its reputation of always winning on its own water.

J.M.

## Women's Boats.

The L.U.W.B.C. reports that over 30 Freshers have joined this year, and that their enthusiasm, even in pouring rain, is overwhelming.

During the summer, the Women's Boat Club entered the First Crew at Barnes Regatta. They were defeated by the Savings Bank crew, but were invited later in the term to compete against the same crew.

Of the second race Miss J. Peniston writes: "Leeds pulled away a little at the start, but with both crews flat out, the two drew level, and neither gained until the final 50 yards, when the Savings Bank crew pulled away for about half a length. Under the bridge Leeds pulled level, but were beaten on the posts by five feet."

Later in the summer Leeds 2nd crew beat Newcastle 1st by four lengths.

## Fencing Club.

The Fencing Club resumed full activities this season. Last year a number of matches were fought by men's, women's and mixed teams. The most outstanding event was the match for the Christie Cup with Manchester, which a men's team of four foils lost after a hard fight.

This year the Club has a full programme, and amongst other University fixtures they will try to win back the Christie Cup.

The Club have also entered one of the members for the Ladies' Open Foil Championship.

We were pleased to welcome such a large number of Freshers and hope their enthusiasm will not wane.

MISS RUTH G. COHN,

*Hon. Secretary,*

## Men's Hockey.

This year more Freshers than ever before have joined the Hockey Club. These include Mr. Hosain, notable for his stick control; Mr. Boyd, the new centre; and Mr. Clarke, a worthy successor to his brother as back.

Fixture lists are full for both 1st and 2nd XI and include a visit to the London Hospitals, the important U.A.U. inter-Varsity matches, and others against R.A.F. teams. The Club hopes to take part again in the festivals at Ben Rhydding and Doncaster.

The Secretary expresses his gratitude to the umpires, Mr. Nicholson and R.S.M. McKenna, for their interest and help. New members will be welcomed.



## Leeds Medicals R.U.F.C.

The Medicals commenced their season well at Weetwood on September 29th, by defeating York (24 points against 6). In this match C. P. Aber, a Freshman, excelled himself by kicking four goals and scoring one try, thus adding 11 points to the winning team.

On October 13th the 1st team followed up this success with a convincing victory over Halifax Vandals, scoring 21 points against 3. The team on this day was rather weaker than on the first occasion, since we had Falkingham, Shoesmith and Haw, playing in the Yorkshire County trials at Kirkstall. However, the team played magnificently together and completely mastered the Vandals. Aber again was outstanding in this match, together with J. H. De Graeve, who scored two brilliant tries.

On Wednesday, October 17th, we suffered our first defeat against the University. Although the Medicals only obtained about 5% of the ball in the set and loose scrums, we were lucky in keeping the opposing score down to 21 points, having scored 16 points ourselves, thanks to Aber and Forrester.

With six players injured in our three-quarter back divisions of both teams, we lost to a far superior team at Weetwood on October 20th, namely Durham Medicals. Since then we have had Forrester, Falkingham, Shoesmith, Bowles, Price, Haw and De Graeve playing in the Combined teams, beating King's College, Durham (21-3), and Liverpool University (23-8) in the Christie Shield Competition. Shoesmith has played for Yorkshire against Durham at Otley and Falkingham and Haw were also in the County Trials. The same three have been selected to play in the U.A.U. trials at Birmingham on November 3rd.

On October 27th, a rather depleted team, due to the Combined Christie team playing our best men, we managed to obtain a victory over the English Electric Co. at Bradford (3-0).

However, having won three games out of five played, and scoring 64 points with 49 against us, we look forward to certain success in future games, when we have our full team on the field.

NORMAN V. ADDISON,  
*Hon. Secretary.*

## Broadcast from Weetwood.

The Christie Cup match between the University R.U.F.C. and Manchester University, at Weetwood on November 17th, was broadcast by the B.B.C.

## BRITISH MEDICAL STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

### Clinical Conference, Leeds, 1945.

The B.M.S.A. was formed during the early part of the war because Medical Students felt the need of a representative organisation which would co-ordinate and express their views on matters of importance relating to their Medical Training and the Medical profession in general. It was considered that N.U.S. did not fulfil this position.

The fifth Conference was held in Leeds on September 24th, 25th and 26th, and differed from its predecessors by the inclusion of representatives from the London Hospitals. Twenty senior medical students were invited from Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, Newcastle and Sheffield, and one representative from each of the London Hospitals. All the visitors were accommodated in the three Hostels and fed in the University Refectory and Union Cafeteria.

An ambitious programme, including lectures and teachings in Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics, Gynaecology, Dermatology, Paediatrics, Orthopaedics, Pathology and Thoracic Surgery was arranged, and its successful completion (in spite of a tram and 'bus strike) was a great tribute to Staff-Student co-operation.

The Inaugural Lecture was given by Mr. G. Armitage, who spoke on "The Personality of a Hospital."

Lectures were also given by Mr. J. Foster, Dr. J. T. Ingram, Mr. P. R. Allison, Mr. D. Chamberlain, Dr. J. R. H. Towers and Professor M. J. Stewart. Other clinical members of the Faculty of Medicine gave special teachings and demonstrations to the visiting students.

JOAN C. STEPHENS,

*Hon. Secretary, Leeds B.M.S.A.*

### Is Photography Expensive?

The opening meeting of the Photographic Society was held on the 15th October. Mr. David Holmes (Hon. Member of the Society) in the course of an address to the members said: "Mr. Manby (President of the Society) has said that photography is expensive—I disagree—if you concentrate on *quality* rather than *quantity*, you will find the cost keeps low."

At the second meeting, held on October 29th, Mr. Sam Chadwick, of Leeds, gave an interesting and illustrated talk on "Portraiture."

On November 12th, a Portrait Evening was held, and on November 26th, Mr. D. Holmes, A.R.P.S., gave a lantern lecture on "Composition."



## Prof. Dobrée on International Affairs.

Prof. Bonamy Dobrée, in his Presidential Address to the International Society, said : "In the present chaotic and distressed state of Europe it is a matter of the first importance that some conception of the kind of civilisation we desire should emerge from the conflict of opinions and desires. The present moment perhaps offers an opportunity which has never occurred before. Europe is shattered not only in material things but, in the things of the spirit. Traditions have been broken, populations uprooted, that way of life destroyed. It is almost as though we could begin to build afresh, on new foundations. It is ultimately a question of survival as a civilisation. To this end it is essential that an effective degree of mutual understanding between the nations should be arrived at."

On Prof. Dobrée's suggestion the following discussion groups were formed :- "Russia," "India," "China," "British West Africa," "South East Europe," "Poland," "South America," "Social Problems," and "Trend of International Finance since 1918."

On the 1st November, 1945, the Society held a European Evening, with demonstrations of folk dancing, music, songs and poetry.

## Theatre Group Notes.

Four major productions have been presented during the year: "Thunder Rock," "The Alchemist," "You Never Can Tell," and "The Ascent of F6." This, we feel, is a good record, and one not surpassed by similar groups elsewhere. "The Ascent of F6" must rank among the Group's most ambitious productions.

A number of play-readings have been held and others are being arranged. The Group also intends to produce three or four one act plays during the Spring term.

KEITH SEMPLE.

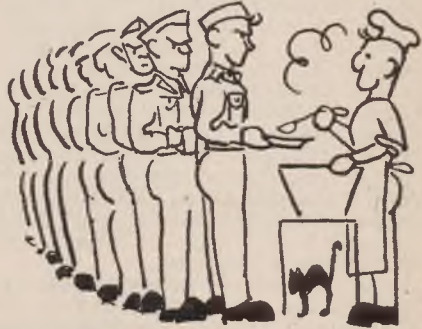
## Wanted : Excavation Site.

The Anthropological Society are hoping to start excavations in the Spring or early Summer. At present they are negotiating for a suitable site and for expert help.

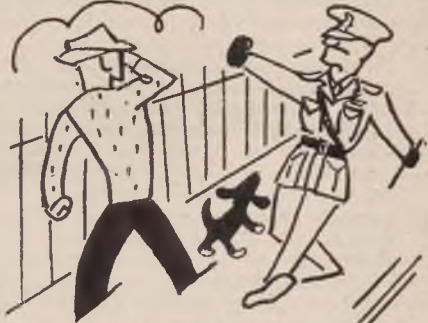
Two expeditions to ancient sites were made in the Summer term, the second by private bus. Both were very much enjoyed by the members.

## PLUS CHANGE . . .

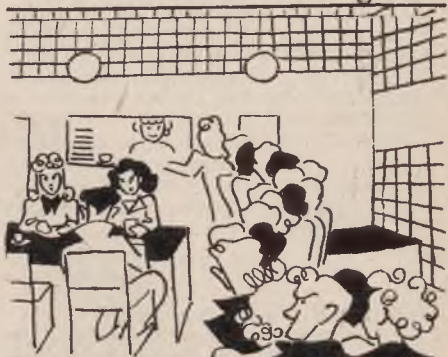
by Joyce Anderson



## AFTER THE ARMY..



## THE BEAUTY of..

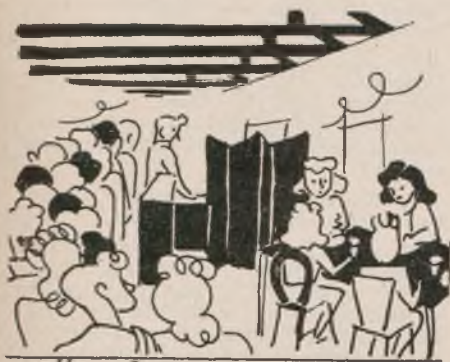


## UNIVERSITY LIFE..

## The Scout Club.

The Scout Club, which was resurrected last year, now has 25 members. Their first activity this term was a film show at which were shown: "Men of To-morrow"—a film on war-time scouting; "They Speak for Themselves"—a discussion amongst young people; "Out and About"—Youth Hostels and the countryside, and "C.E.M.A."—the war-time activities of C.E.M.A.

Other meetings included a discussion on "The Lack of Continuity between Cubbing and Scouting," led by the secretary, Mr. D. B. Palin, under the Chairmanship of Mr. M. Plummer, B.Sc., and Mr. C. G. Wood M.Sc., A.T.C. (Field Commissioner for the West Riding), on "Compass Bearings."



is the COMPLETE  
FREEDOM..



from VEXATIOUS  
RESTRICTIONS.

## The C.U. Answers Questions

The Leeds Undergraduate Christian Union is about to enter its 17th year, being the old Evangelical Union which was first constituted in 1929. During that time many questions have been asked about the Union. Here is an attempt to answer some of them as clearly as possible in the short space available:—

### 1. What place has the Christian Union in student life?

The great majority of students to-day know little and care less about the Christian faith; false ideas about Christians and their outlook are widespread. The C.U. must endeavour, therefore, to provide a rallying point for those who wish to practice Christian living in a largely pagan community and to make known by meetings and by the personal conversation of members what precisely is the Christian viewpoint.

### 2. Why does L.U.C.U. exist in addition to other Christian Societies?

The C.U. came into being because there were some who felt dissatisfied with the established societies which did not seem to possess in belief and in action an emphasis on the fundamentals of New Testament Christianity. A new union came into being to preserve that emphasis and is unique in that full membership is open only to those who are prepared to state their personal belief in Jesus Christ as Saviour and God.

### 3. Is it then an exclusive organisation?

No! Non-members are not excluded from any of the Union's activities and many will testify to the fact that they have been warmly welcomed. The sole reward of membership is the satisfaction of knowing that one is whole-heartedly devoted to the Christian cause.

### 4. Is L.U.C.U. narrow-minded?

By its very nature, L.U.C.U. attracts many with strong convictions regarding standards of personal and social conduct. Such convictions are not thrust down the throats of others who do not possess them. Yet L.U.C.U. must insist that it is the lack of such standards by so many people to-day that is the cause of much misery and hardship in the world and that every encouragement should be given to the development of a distinctive quality of Christian "character."



## Soc. Society Makes Progress.

The Socialist Society this term reports an increased membership. Activities have included discussions on such subjects as "The Meaning of Socialism," "The Empire," "Can we Build a Lasting Peace?" "The Political Implications of the Atomic Bomb," a visit to a coal mine and talks with the miners, and a tea-cum-film show.

The Society has taken the initiative in calling a Special General Meeting of the Union to invite delegates from the World Youth Conference to visit British Universities, to support the formation of a New International Student Organisation and to urge the earliest resumption of interchange between the students of the world.

Delegates will be attending the conference of the University Labour Federation at the end of the term.

## Natural History Society Activities.

On Saturday, September 8th, Members of the Natural History Society met at Buxton for a hostelling week. This was to be a joint holiday with Science students from Sheffield, who, however, failed to materialise; but the inter-'Varsity spirit was not completely defeated, as a number of Cambridge students, who were met en route, took a lively interest in the party!

Various local places of historical and geological interest in the Peak District were visited.

Membership this year has risen to 140, an almost pre-1939 figure; and the attendance at the Presidential Address showed that members were as keen as numerous.

Professor Spaul, the Society's President for the year, in his address on "Hormones in Evolution," caused much amusement when he said "important research can be done with a breadbin, a carving knife and frogs at 4d. each." The professor gave interesting data on how hormones affecting the growth and breeding cycle of frogs and other amphibia, and said: "endocrines give an insight into the dynamics of evolution... experimentally we have been able to suggest how hormones have controlled the conquest of the land in past ages."

Other lectures have been arranged for this term and next, with hikes and outings, including a visit to York.

S. HOOPER  
(Hon. Sec.).

# ROUND THE HALLS

## Devonshire Hall.

New faces have been few in number in Hall this term. The exchange of students has been the smallest on record for the beginning of a new session. Freshers' Day was held on October 29th, and proved a complete success, from all points of view.

Hall societies are functioning healthily. The Common Room has been addressed by Prof. F. Smith on a subject which proved to be rather controversial, though the title was straightforwardly: "Education." Later, a talk was given by Mr. Joseph Smith, B.B.C. Education Officer for Leeds, on "Democracy and Broadcasting."

For the first time since 1938 the Devonshire Hall Bonfire was held on November 5th. In spite of certain mishaps in the lighting and a rather slow rate of combustion the evening was a great success.

Practices have started for the Annual Carol visit to the women's Halls.

We are expecting a visit from members of Henderson Hall, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on November 22nd. They are proposing to send both a soccer and Rugby team. We hope that this event, coupled with the fact that we now have two County Rugby players in Hall in O'Neil and Shoesmith, will prove a stimulous to sport as a whole. In addition, inter-Hall relationships are always of value, and we hope that this will be only one of a series of visits of members of other University Halls.

## Weetwood Hall Notes,

by MARGARET WHITEWAY.

The term opened with the usual coffee-parties for an unusually large number of Freshers, who have by now settled down into the routine of Hall life, and are taking a full share in our social functions.

At this time of the year our thoughts automatically turn towards Christmas, and—of course—carols! A choir of record strength practises regularly in the Common Room, and this year our Carol Concert promises to be better than ever. We also hope to be visited by both Devon and H.O.R. carollers; and we are trying to arrange a play-reading with the Theatre Group.



Wednesday, November 7th, was an outstanding date in Weetwood's history — we then did our bit to cement Anglo-American friendship by entertaining 15 Americans to dinner and a social evening.

Our plans for the New Year Dance are on a more ambitious scale. The Summer Formal Dance, which we organised last term, proved most successful, and it is our intention to make the New Year Dance even more enjoyable.

### Hostel of the Resurrection Notes.

by ERIC BRIGGS.

There are more students in residence this term than there have been at any time since 1941, and on account of releases from National Service and several other factors the number of ordinands is equal to the number of P.G.'s. We welcomed nine ordinand and five P.G. Freshers, and put the ordinands through the traditional "Freshers' Concert," which was not lacking in the usual barbarities.

We shall not be able to hold Carol Night this term on account of Finals, but we hope to be able to invite our friends for the first post-war performance early in the new year.

Father Symonds has been recalled to the Mother House at Mirfield on his retirement, after some 17 years as Lecturer in Classics. Father Curtis has been appointed as the tutor at H.O.R., and after due initiation at the Freshers' Concert, has settled down among us—we wish him a very happy future in this strange place. Father Baynham's beard is also much missed, and so far there doesn't seem to be another one to take its place. More than good wishes go with him as he prepares to set sail for Africa

### Church of England Society.

The Secretary (Miss Mary Graham) writes that membership of the Society is regarded as quite encouraging, but that they feel there must be more students who would be interested in their activities.

Events this term have included a talk by the Vicar of Leeds (Rev. A. S. Reeve) on "Church Schools." Mr Reeve pointed out that the Church holds a large part of the 52% of the schools of the country, which are not State owned, but that considerable efforts will have to be made if they are to be retained under the new Education Act.

Other activities were a talk by Rev. Angelo Raine on the churches of York, and one by Father R. Raynes, C.R., on "The Colour Bar in South Africa."

### From Our Contemporaries.

*The Arrow* (Sheffield University) reports that the system whereby students can attend lectures in Faculties other than their own which has been introduced there recently has been eagerly welcomed by the Union.

*Lodestone* (Birkbeck College, London) recalls the fact that William Joyce took First Class Honours in English there.

*The First Year* (Report of the Cumann Mac Leighinn na h-Eireann). This, the first report of the new-formed Irish Students' Association, is a competent and valuable piece of work. The suggestion is made in the section on "University Reform" that degrees should be awarded on "tutorial treatment of worked scripts" as well as examination results.

The report on "Student Health" contains much that will be of value to our own sub-committee. The cost of a comprehensive medical scheme for 1,500 students is estimated at between £3,600—£4,500 p.a., or approx. £2 15s. 0d. per head per annum (to be included in fees). This includes radiography, immunisation, hospitalisation and dental treatment.

ALSO RECEIVED: *The Granthamian*, Nunthorpe, *London Hospital Gazette*, *The Mirfield Gazette*. (With apologies for any omissions).

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# Leeds University Old Students' Association

## NOTES FROM HEADQUARTERS.

**L**AST November we announced what we hoped would be our last war-time Christmas Function. This year we invite all our members who possibly can to come along and join us in a grand

### Re-union Dinner and Dance

in the University Refectory at 6-30 p.m. on **Friday**, 21st December, 1945. Dress optional. Price 5/-.

Please make in your diary a special note of the day, and do your best to join us in celebrating the end of hostilities. This is to be a family gathering—no important guests, no long speeches! After dinner, while the evidence is being removed and the room prepared for dancing, the 23rd Annual General Meeting will be held in the adjoining Staff Dining Room. For those who prefer gossip to government there will be light music by the orchestra which has been engaged to play for dancing until 11-0 p.m.

### Acceptances.

If you hope to be present please post the enclosed slip, *as soon as possible*, and not later than **MONDAY**, 17th December, to the Hon. Secretaries, L.U.O.S.A., The University, Leeds, 2. As usual we shall be happy to welcome husbands or wives of members.

### Branch Activities.

We wish to direct the attention of members to the following notices and to congratulate the West Riding Branch on its enterprising programme.

### LONDON BRANCH

The London Branch went into retirement at the beginning of the war. If all members desirous of restarting the Branch would write to me, I will arrange a meeting to elect officers and plan future activities.

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

### O.S.A. WEST RIDING BRANCH 1945-46.

*President:* MRS. R. E. TUNBRIDGE.

*Vice-Presidents:* MISS. BLACKBURN,  
MR. BIBBY, Prof. GOUGH.

*Hon. Secretary* MRS. G. M. BRUNTON.

*Hon. Treasurer* Dr. D. HALL.

*Committee:* MRS. SLEDGE, Misses BRAMLEY BENTEN, BLEASDALE, SISSONS, STONE, Messrs. COSBY, CRUMMETT; and, *ex officio*, the Hon. Secretaries of the O.S.A. Mr. G. McLEAVY (President of the Union) and Miss HENDERSON (President of the W.R.C.).

Encouraged by a large attendance at the General Meeting held in September, the Branch is making a determined effort to return to normal peace-time activities. The newly-elected committee is representative of divers "generations" of old students, and we hope that the programme arranged for the term will attract many new members, at the same time keeping the allegiance of old friends.

The meetings already held have been most enjoyable and the fortunate few who were able to procure tickets were loud in their praise of the Union Ball.

We would like to express our thanks and appreciation to Mr. Bibby for his valued services as President of the Branch since 1936, to Miss Mattinson for her able work as Hon. Secretary, and to all other members of the retiring committee, to whose interest and enthusiasm the Branch owes its continued existence throughout the difficult war years.

### PROGRAMME for the remainder of the CHRISTMAS TERM.

*Unless otherwise stated meetings are held in the O.S.A. Lounge, 38, University Road, at 6-30 for 7 p.m.*

Mon., Dec. 3—Play-reading. (If possible please bring a copy of Famous Plays of 1933-34)

Mon., Dec. 17—W.R. Branch Christmas Party.

Wed. Dec. 19—O.S.A. Children's Party (Ages 2—6). 3—5-30 p.m. (Please send names to the Hon. Sec. by Dec. 15th. Further particulars will be circulated).

Fri., Dec. 21—O.S.A. Annual Dinner and Dance. 6-30 p.m. in the Refectory.

### **Badminton.**

7 to 9-30 p.m. in the Gymnasium every Tuesday and Wednesday and on Saturdays from 6 to 9 p.m. (by arrangement with the Staff Badminton Club).

### **Scientific Film Society.**

A number of O.S.A. members have joined this Society. Film shows are to be held in the Riley-Smith Hall at 7 p.m., on October 31st, December 5th and December 19th.

Please send any communications regarding the West Riding Branch to:—

Mrs. GRACE MARY BRUNTON,  
41, The Drive,  
Adel, Leeds, 6.

### **PRIESTLEY MEMORIAL FUND.**

Subscribers to this fund will be interested to know that as a result of their efforts the very gratifying total of £767 was realised in the short time that the fund was open. This was gratefully accepted by the Council of the University to hold in trust for the benefit of promising students in the Department of Botany.

### **UNION BALL.**

The Union Committee was able to offer the O.S.A. five double tickets for this event. There was considerable competition for these tickets and almost equal disappointment amongst the unlucky ones. We seem to remember the days when an O.S.A. party of 30 was not unusual at this function and hope that those days will soon return.

### **INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.**

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

## **A Happy Christmas!**

A. E. FERGUSON.

## **NEWS OF INTEREST TO OLD STUDENTS.**

In the Dissolution Honours List, Major A. N. Braithwaite became a Knight, Mr. Arthur Greenwood a Companion of Honour and Major James Milner a Privy Councillor.

GILL.—N. Gill (Botany, 1928—31, Ph.D., 1933), Lecturer in Botany at the Midland College of Agriculture since 1933, has been appointed Head of the Biology Department of the Harper Adams Agricultural College, Newport.

PHILLIS.—Ernest Phillis (B.Sc., 1925, Ph.D., 1928, D.Sc.), has been appointed Chief Scientific Officer in the Department of Agriculture, Trinidad.

TUNBRIDGE.—Lt.Col. R. E. Tunbridge has been appointed consultant physician to the 21st Army Group with the rank of Brigadier.

WALSH.—J. S. Walsh (Law, 1919—22) is Deputy Lord Mayor of Leeds for the coming year.

WHETTON.—Lt.Col. J. T. Whetton (B.Sc., 1923, M.Sc., 1925) was appointed Professor of Mining at the University last session.

### **BIRTHS.**

FONSER.—To Rev. Arthur H. (Arts and Rawdon College) and Mrs. Bonser, of 51, Broadgate, Almondbury, Huddersfield, on August, a son.

BIELDING.—To Flt.-Lieut. J. A. (German, 1930—33) and Mrs. Fielding (formerly Marjorie Short), on August 12th, a son.

LOCK.—To Douglas S. (Engineering, 1936—9) and Mrs. Lock, at the Louth and District Hospital, on June 23rd, a sister for Nigel.

SCRUTON.—To Mr. John (Commerce, 1938—41) M.M., and Mrs. Vera Scruton, on September 30th, a daughter. Address: 13, Ella Street, Newland Avenue, Hull.

SIMPSON.—To Mr. and Mrs. Martin Simpson (formerly Mary Appleton, Science, 1926—29) on August 17th, a daughter, Patricia, a sister for Susan (February, 1939) and Robin (May, 1942). Present address: Windyridge, Brentry Lane, Brentry, Bristol.

TEICH.—To Mr. M. (Chemistry, 1942—44) and Mrs. Alice E. Teich (Economics, 1942—45), on September 12th, a son, Petya.

WALKER.—To Harris T. Walker Barrister-at-Law (Law, 1920—23) and Mrs. Walker (formerly Elizabeth Turner, Chemistry, 1922—26), on July 27th, a son, Timothy. Mrs. Walker will be



remembered as the very successful Secretary of our London Branch. Home address: 94, Ross Road, London, S.E., 25.

### MARRIAGES.

**APPLEBY-OLIFF.**—Major George Bevis Appleby (LL.B., 1936), of Leeds, to Tertia Margaret Oloff, of Durban, in October, at Durban. Major Appleby is a partner in the firm of Wooler, Burrows and Appleby, of Park Square, Leeds.

**BARTLETT-BAIN.**—Paul Bartlett (A.B., Harvard) to Mrs. William Bain (formerly Kathleen Mary Booker, Geology and Educ., 1922-27) at Charlotte, North Carolina, on June 26th. Mr. Bartlett, who was at one time Editor and President of "The Harvard Lampoon," is a portrait and landscape painter, and his work is represented in the collections of the Luxembourg Museum (Paris), the Cincinatti Museum and the Whitney Museum of American Art (New York). Address: 1617, East Fifth St., Charlotte 4, North Carolina, U.S.A.

**COBB-SHEPHERD.**—Rev. Anthony Bernard Joseph Cobb (Philosophy, 1934-37; and Mirfield, 1937-39) to Eveline Shepherd, at St. Luke's Church, Burdett Road, E.3, by the Bishop of Stepney, on April 14th. Mr. Cobb is curate of St Paul's Bow Common, London, E.3.

**LINSELL-ADAMS.**—Russell Frederick Linsell (Engineering, 1935-39), Lieut., R.N., to Phoebe Adams, of New York, at Grace Church, New York, on Dec. 16th, 1944.

**RANSOM-GRUNWELL.**—James C. C. Ransom, formerly Vice-President of the Union, to Betty B. Grunwell, of Leeds, at St. John's Church, Moor Allerton, on October 13th.

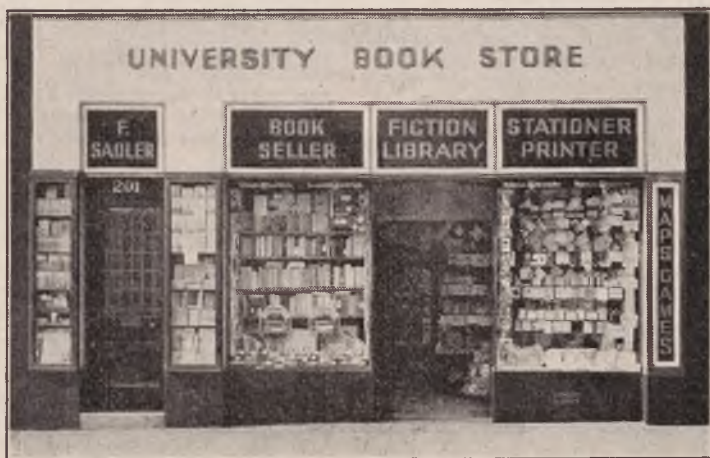
**STEDDY-BARKE.**—Lieut. Cyril Steddy, of Romford, to Myrtle Barker, (Geography 1935-39) of Fulneck, Leeds on November 1st, at St. Peters' Church, Leicester,

**MURPHY-LOWES.**—Squadron Leader Philip Murphy, A.F.C., to Elsie Lowes (Arts and Education, 1938-42; Hon. Student Treasurer of the Union and Business Manager of *The Gryphon* in 1941-42) at Twickenham, on the 3rd November, 1945.

**TRAYNOR-RICHARDSON.**—Leonard Traynor, of New Barnet, to Marian Richardson (Botany, 1933-37), at Knaresborough Parish Church, on Aug. 19th. Address: 87, Dukes Avenue, London. N 10.

**WOODCOCK-HERITAGE.**—Dr. Arthur Sutton Woodcock, of Bradford, to Dr. Edith Valma Heritage, of Castleford, at St. Augustine's Church, Undercliffe, Bradford, on July 21st.

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## DEATHS.

**BIBBY.**—Dr. J. P. Bibby (M.B., 1907) died on June 9th.

**EVERETT.**—Mr. James H. Everett (B.Sc., 1905), formerly Principal of the Leeds College of Technology, died on May 28th, at the age of 66.

**GILCHRIST.**—Mr. James Gilchrist, who will be affectionately remembered as Lecturer in Engineering for many years, died at Liverpool on October 14th, at the age of 77.

**HOLDSWORTH.**—Mr. H. Melville Holdsworth (LL.B.), a Harrogate solicitor died in September at the early age of 27.

**INGLE.**—Mr. Herbert Ingle, one of the earliest students at the old Yorkshire College and formerly Lecturer in Agricultural Chemistry, died on October 27th, at the age of 85. He was at one time Chief Chemist to the Transvaal Department of Agriculture.

**OLDFIELD.**—Mr. Carlton Oldfield, formerly Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, died at his home, Moor Hill, Harewood, on May 27th, at the age of 74.

**STRONG.**—Dr. John Strong, Professor of Education from 1919 to 1933, died at Eastbourne on October 7th.

**STROTHARD.**—Mr. H. T. Strothard (Arts, 1907–10; M.A., 1914), formerly English Master at the City of Leeds School, died at his home in Dominion Avenue, Leeds, at the age of 56.

**WILKINSON.**—Dr. John Wilkinson, of Hampsthwaite, near Harrogate, (M.B., 1914) died on August 29th. He was for some years Medical Officer of Health at Masham.

**Change of address:** Captain (M.Sc.) and Mrs. H. Ward (M.Sc.) have left 139, Tadcaster Road, York, and announce their new address as 74, Woodside, London, S.W. 19.

## Released.

A number of Leeds Graduates were among those released from Japanese prison camps. Among them was Dr. Elliott Fisher, who has been resident M.O. at Penang Hospital, Malaya, since 1935, and Dr. John H. Hudson, a former House Surgeon at St. James' Hospital, who has also been a M.O. in Malaya since 1935.

Professor William G. Sewell, who held the Chair of Chemistry at the West China Union University, and has returned to this country after internment in Hong-Kong, was first a student and then a lecturer here. He went out to China in 1926 for the Friends' Service Council and now hopes to return to China after a furlough.

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