



KING'S COURIER

KING'S COLLEGE, NEWCASTLE, IN THE UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM



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ENJOYMENT OF LIVING

N.U.S. Congress At Nottingham

THE Annual Congress of the N.U.S. met in Nottingham University from December 28th to January 4th. The initial feeling that the theme was idealistic and unreal was soon dispelled by the N.U.S. president, Mr. J. M. Thompson, who, in welcoming the 400 students, said Congress was meeting at a time when the world was not in as happy a state as we might wish, and that the selection of the theme "Enjoyment of Living" might seem strange. But unless students knew why they were living there was no point in attempting to sort out the troubles. As students, we should know what the purpose of our education is, especially in the enjoyment of living.

What Is Wrong With Our Universities?

The Vice-Chancellor of Nottingham University, Mr. B. L. Hallward, at the opening session of the Congress said that the question of University reform should be seriously considered. Students, themselves, did not appear to think reform necessary, but many authoritative writers were in agreement that something was missing from our Universities, that the students were suffering from a sort of deficiency disease, something that could be ascribed to an unbalanced diet.

The Vice-Chancellor said that the theme of the Congress was to be "The Enjoyment of Living—through Education for Society, for Leisure, for Work and for Home." Many students might well feel that much of the education at our Universities was not education for the enjoyment of living, but that it was highly specialised and technological and that it was education for the "Backroom Boys" rather than for the "Frontroom Boys."

Behind all this lay the fact that something was rotten in the "State of University." The Vice-Chancellor hoped the Congress would consider what can be done to eliminate this want, and suggested that if the Congress could arrive at an unanimous conclusion steps should be taken to demand University reform.

The advice of the Vice-Chancellor was later followed to the extent of discussing the defects which he had revealed, however, since Congress has no power to pass any authoritative resolutions (this is a matter for N.U.S. Council) his advice as to pressing for reform could not be taken.

Main Points from Speeches on "Education for Society, for Leisure, for Work and Home"

Mr. Ralph Morley, M.P., opened the plenary sessions of Congress in an historical approach to Education for Society. It was felt that a real distinction should have been drawn between "Instruction" and "Education," particularly for students reading scientific subjects. It was generally agreed that both technical colleges and most universities do not give real education in this sense. Listeners were grateful

that no political bias was shown by Mr. Morley, but individual comment in commissions did not follow his admirable self-restraint. One of the important questions which arose from this lecture was the need for a spiritual or moral ideology, and focussed attention on this essential need in our 20th century society.

Professor Hutton gave an interesting lecture on "Education for Work." He considered the main qualifications for the 34% of the country's population which attended Universities were: Zeal for work, imagination, judgment and common sense, also knowledge of the subject being studied. Remarks were made on the necessity of teaching students on entering the University how to use the University Reference Library, and the need for all graduates to be able to express themselves clearly and concisely in all walks of life. An outstanding remark was made by the Professor that it was regrettable that graduates occupied high positions only in the Civil Service whilst in the Technical and Business worlds they were merely backroom boys.

Lady Nathan of Churt, in her lecture on "Education for the Home," pointed out that success in other spheres—work, society and leisure, was entirely dependent on a happy and harmonious home. In an efficient and harmonious home the knowledge obtained by young persons from their own family is far more valuable than any external advice which may be given to them. As, in the present-day world, many homes cannot impart this valuable information, a comprehensive review was given of local government and other schemes which try and offset this deficit. It was deplored that in so many girls' schools there was a sharp distinction drawn between education for a career and education in general, which was followed by any old job until marriage. When the children grow up a certain degree of mental rearrangement is necessary within the homes with respect to parent - children relationships. Parents should at all times, endeavour to be neither dictators nor doormats.

Professor Haycocks, Nottingham's Professor of Education, in one of the most delightfully delivered addresses at Congress, spoke on "Education for Leisure." He pointed out that in present society there had been an increase in the leisure time of the ordinary people, although the "leisured classes" had disappeared. This was a



N.U.S. Congress Group (King's representative, Mr McGilwray, centre front).

good thing from the social point of view; the barren entertainments of the masses were trivial but not evil and they were chiefly to be condemned because they demanded nothing from their audiences and were not truly recreative. The Professor remarked that in Elizabethan times culture rested on a popular basis, but this was not so today, although it could be, and the right use of leisure is a by-product of good education, and education given today does not always meet these requirements. In the Universities, Professors hide behind a barrage of words while students concealed themselves behind a smoke-screen of books—there is not enough human contact between them. The Professor doubted the value of formal instruction in education for leisure and thought that students should seek their leisure time cultural activities in their own societies and not in the framework of the degree curriculum.

SOCIETY MEETINGS

The English Faculty Association Meeting

Despite the counter attractions afforded by a Saturday afternoon, 30 people attended Mr. Boris Ford's lecture. A lively discussion on the merits and demerits of two poems led to enlightening remarks on the lack of critical standards in modern society. Mr. Ford pointed out that discussing poetry was very much of a minority affair (especially on Saturdays) which was not surprising when 93% of the population could not read at a higher

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level than "Jane" and another 2% were illiterate. It was clearly demonstrated that literary criticism can be a practical and purely theoretical activity.

Student Labour Federation Meeting

It was disappointing that the largest attendance at any individual society meeting was attracted by what may be termed false pretences. The advertised speakers were: The Dean of Canterbury, Mr. Gordon Schaffer and Mr. D. N. Pritt, K.C. It was announced at the meeting that the invitation extended by the S.L.F. to the Dean of Canterbury had been so worded that the Dean thought he was being invited to speak at London! However, the two speakers attending aroused enough comment and discussion for twice their number. Mr. Schaffer dealt with

"The Threat of War," and Mr. Pritt, "German Rearmament." It was noticeable that during the questions only one speaker supported the extremely Left Wing views advanced by the principal speakers. The general thought of the meeting was that if Soviet intentions were really so peaceful, why were foreigners not allowed to go into the U.S.S.R. to see for themselves—no explanation was forthcoming.

National Associations of Labour Student Organisations

Mr. Geoffrey de Freitas, M.P., gave a clear and enjoyable lecture on exporting social democracy. Britain under the Labour Party had introduced parliamentary democracy to the countries with her trusteeship. He said the time was now ripe for the great inequalities of wealth throughout the world to be overcome by a world plan for mutual aid, and believed Britain should make a more positive attempt to sell its political ideals—to export democracy.

Conservative Meeting

Mr. Stevens, M.P. (deputising for Mr. P. Smithers, M.P., who was unable to attend Congress through illness) gave an interesting talk on the Conservative policy in regard to the Colonies. He mentioned that the Colonial peoples had been protected from German and Japanese occupation by the efforts of the "Mother Country." We were now trying to help them to solve the problems of post-war reconstruction.

Liberal Society Meeting

It was regretted that although the Liberals were allotted time to hold their meeting, they could not obtain a speaker!

Communist Meeting

Mr. George Matthews stated the Communist point of view. He spoke of three questions with which serious students were concerned: Can we stop a third world war; will our training be of use when we leave the Colleges; is it necessary

that higher education should be restricted? The speaker also dealt very fully with the need for a policy of peace by negotiation now rather than war later, and the increasing domination of Britain's policy by the U.S.A.

The N.U.S. At Work

In addition to the advertised programme, the N.U.S. President spoke on the function, object and policy of the N.U.S. In his opening remarks he reviewed the wide field of the N.U.S. activity, which included the arrangement of Congress, Arts Festival, Student Accommodation at N.U.S. Headquarters in London, Student Travel, Grants and Welfare, and Summer Universities. The President announced that Arts Festival this year will be held at Liverpool in the Easter vacation, and a Summer University at North Staffs. But the work of N.U.S. also embraced medical activity and the N.U.S. tuberculosis appeal made last year was quoted as an example.

World University Service Meeting

In answering the question "What is World University Service?" Pierre Trouvat concentrated on giving examples of its projects rather than a description of its organisation. He emphasised that the N.U.S. was not an organisation of students alone, but that it brought together students and members of University staffs, and its facilities were open to all students. So something like £400,000 was spent each year in its international work. All of this had to be raised voluntarily, and it was the hope of the British Co-ordination Committee that every student in Britain would save 1/- per term towards its work.

Social Side

There was an abundance of entertainment provided by the organisers. With a dance, film show or a play providing entertainment for every evening. The dances were enjoyable, especially the New Year's Eve Ball; Congress saw the New Year in with the resounding cries of "Happy New Year" conflicting with a mixed assortment of University war-cries!

Nottingham University buildings are completely surrounded by beautiful and spacious grounds. Viewed from beside the University's lake in the December sunshine, which favoured the Congress, it was indeed conducive to its success. The excellent grounds of this two year's old University are indeed to be envied.

The delegates to the Congress were housed in two halls of residence, Florence Boot for the women and Hugh-Stewart for men. The experience of living in halls of residence is not enjoyed by many students of provincial Universities, and it was not until this Congress that many realised how much they had missed. By giving the experience of living in a student community to many who normally live in digs, the Congress

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EDITORIAL

WE are in the somewhat unenviable position of being the first woman editor of Courier. From all sides come warnings, conflicting advice, showers of abuse—and the odd helpful suggestion. It is, therefore, with the sound of such war cries as "Support Equal Pay"! from one side, and the gentle reminder that "Woman's place is STILL..." from the other that we sit down to write.

Editorials in University newspapers are, we are told, unnecessary and even undesirable. However, thinking it policy to read past efforts in order to plagiarize ideas and mask them suitably to appear original, we notice our predecessors constantly expressing the fear that, in course of their office, the day will come when they will have nothing to say—we rejoice in the fact that, being female, such a circumstance will never, never arise. The editorial then is settled, but the contents of the paper is your concern. Our reporters cannot cover every College event, and we would remind you that we can always use topical material—this is your newspaper, and if you have anything to say, and have the ability to say it, your views and reviews are needed to reflect through Courier the life and thought of the University.

While we do not subscribe to the belief that editorials are superfluous, we hold that they should be short, mainly by reason of those haunting lines which seem appropriate:—

*"The moving finger writes, and having writ,
Moves on: nor all thy piety nor wit
Shall lure it back to cancel half a line,
Nor all thy tears wash out a word of it."*

FILMS

REMEMBRANCE OF THINGS PRESENT

IT is more than a month since we had to visit a film for the purpose of reviewing it; that is why, perhaps, we have grown a little fonder in retrospect of what was becoming something of a chore. At all events, we feel inclined before commencing the term's film-going, while the mood lasts, to put in a good word for films. (Lest the reader be shocked by such an unusual gambit, we hasten to remind him that we are only, after all, a journalist: to a journalist, any tactics are fair by which he may for a moment stimulate the flagging interest of his readers). But to the matter:—

There are the things around us in our urban and suburban settings of a striking beauty and power that will surely be no less appreciated by those who come after us into our cinemas—appreciated, too, for their own sakes and not only for their context. There will be the black Arctic gleam of our floodlit streets at night, our skeleton ruins, our giant chimneys, our skeins of steam and smoke over the railways and factories—motifs so often exploited by the cameramen. There will be the powerful, sinister shape of a Rolls Royce car (not only Cocteau has evoked this, for we

observe that to many non-British film makers this shape is a fitting chariot for villainy); highway telegraph wires caught in the headlights, a fist gripping a dark gleaming tankard of porter in a smokey bar, the squat bulks of gasometers, the spidery Paul Klee outlines of primitive aircraft... to protract the catalogue is merely to enlarge upon the envy we may well feel for the people who, coming long after us, will not have to take our modern film at its own estimation.

Films have always been denounced as one of the most contemptible devices of the escapist. Box office research has often shown the attraction of a long dead, comfortably remote past, or of a Tahiti such as neither Captain Cook or

(Continued in Column 3)

FRY'S VENUS AT THE ARENA THEATRE

TAKE one glass of Noel Coward domestic sugar water, lace with a taste of T. S. Eliot sophistry, make do with a dash of mock modern philosophy, effervesce the whole with a fizz of Shakespearean phrasing, and that will give us a cocktail by Fry.

"VENUS OBSERVED" is a very jolly mixture, and I think everyone should take a sip. The liquid language bubbles and sparkles, just like in "The Lady's Not For Burning," though the alcoholic content is not so strong, you will find, the situation never so tense.

But situation there most certainly is, and Fry weaves his threads with unwearied zest—the Father versus Son for the Love of a Maiden, the Judgment of Paris upon three old mistresses, and all this under the eye of the Sun, an eye which winks in a total eclipse.

The Sun dies on Hallowe'en morning, yet blazes again at the rise from the ocean of the virgin goddess of Love, whereat the gods forget their judgment, and vie for her favour, old Experience against young Heart's-truth, and which of these shall win?

Christopher Fry gives us here his usual witty use of suggestive by-play. Speech, situations and settings are rich in images and references more or less subtle, which bear their effect even though not noticed by us spectators of this poetic counterpoint.

Apples and Archery—the sin of Eve and the sport of Cupid. The Greek-style temple in an English garden. Ariadne who died giving birth to her son. The girl who fires a pistol, the woman who destroys her hate by fire in the night. And, in the centre of the stage, the Duke's old bedroom, scene of many a coupling flight to the heavens, now stands that strange instrument of silent search into solitude, that monstrous phallic symbol—an astronomic telescope!

All these props and pieces,

(Continued from Column 2)

Gauguin ever saw. Nevertheless, we believe that a moment's reflection shows us that, in fact, the greater number of films depict people as they too regretfully appear, every day, dressed as they do dress, moving against a background far from unfamiliar.

Call to mind the number of films which you have seen recently: not a few will have presented, as a matter of course, some of the grosser absurdities of English or American fashion designers, flaunting among tawdry furnishings that would make a floor-walker of the hire-purchase emporia feel secure at home.

The sound-track with its dialogue of clipped banalities not merely influences our speech, it records its present inflexions and rhythms, all with a heartless fidelity that should be of considerable value to anyone who, a century hence, would resist the temptation to romanticise an age as graceless as ours.

The cinema is far less kind to us than is commonly supposed. If we could live to see our films as others will see them, we might regret shamefacedly that we had not been rather more escapist.

Perhaps never before has there been made such a thorough visual inventory of a social environment, as our directors and cameramen are now compiling. Remembrance of—almost nostalgia for—things present is the clue to their researches. Artists as diverse as Humphrey Jennings, Jean Cocteau, Carol Reed, Rossellini, and the hundreds of second-feature film makers whose names are not even read in their credit titles—they are all hard at work putting us on celluloid.

Much of what they put down, is, as we have said, graceless. Yet even where they are unwittingly (and so the more cruelly) frank, their work is of an unguessable value. (We remember seeing recently a shot of a young woman running in high-heeled shoes and a narrow skirt, knees hobbled, feet out-thrown; its pathos was the more remarkable for the complete lack of it in the film's intention).

with the buffoons and caricatures, far-fetched occurrences, and occasional characters are tossed to and fro with ease as in a skilful ball-game, perfected for our delight.

But where is the meaning of the play? Where is the tragic yearning for the stars—is it lost in a cloud, a nebula of rhetoric? When the fizz is gone are we left with only flat soda-water of melodrama, that young men must love and old men grow old, and a woman's heart loves person not principle?

The reader really must find out for himself.

He will not be disappointed by this season's presentation. The Arena Company deserves every success. They have not quite yet, however mastered the technique of open-stage speaking (or is this a failing in my back-row listening?). The Duke's diction could be a little slower, and more distinct, though Irene Hopkins' vibrant voice and Ronald Magill's second-childhood cackle are most plainly heard. His Lordship is admirably portrayed by Roy Purcell, though more variation in the proud attitude and tone of voice would improve upon what tends to be a monotonously confident and loquacious part.

Derek Pelham, Bruce Soul and Michael Rathborne are delightful in their respective caricature parts, while Joan Whitty makes a convincingly intense incendiary and Diana Fairfax a lovely, sweet plumdumpling.

Everyone fits his part... well, that cannot always be said, can it? And this production promises very well for Arena Theatre's four other plays in the City Baths, Newcastle playgoers have confidence in this company, judging from last night's full house. Better book your tickets early.

J.E.M.

N.U.S. Congress At Nottingham
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went a long way to achieve its object.

The Wardens of these halls of residence are to be admired for their self-restraint, thanked for their kindness and co-operation.

Achievement

Many went to Congress more than slightly sceptical of its outcome. However, the careful choice of subjects, the lively discussions in the commissions, combined with the interesting lectures sponsored by the various faculty and political organisations, ensured Congress achieved its purpose. In present-day society with its fast tempo, high cost of living and highly technical and exacting examinations, discussions such as this Congress afforded must be of great value and go a long way to counteract the tendency of graduates of provincial universities being purely technical experts with no true education.

M. A. McGILVRAY.



Our delegate on his way to the Congress.

BACK STAGE VIEW

THE Arena Theatre Company has returned to the Northumberland Baths Hall for a third season, from January 7th until February 9th. Since its visit last year, the Arena Company has expanded considerably, and now consists of two separate companies; one of which plays at their permanent home, the Library Theatre, Manchester, while the other is on tour. Both companies will visit Newcastle in succession, thus dividing the season into two parts.

The first company will perform three plays—"Venus Observed," by Christopher Fry; "Ring Round the Moon," by Jean Anouilh (translated by Christopher Fry) and "Toad of Toad Hall," by A. A. Milne. The two former contain much of Mr. Fry's brilliant use of words, speech cadence and unusual imagery. "Toad of Toad Hall" is being repeated (by public request)—lovers of Kenneth Grahame should stay away.

The second company, which opened on January 21st, presented "Crime Passionnel," by Jean-Paul Sartre, and "Pinocchio," from the Italian of Carlo Collodi. For these two productions the overhead lighting and curtains in use in the present Arena were abandoned, and the plays were performed without them; this is a further step in the Arena's attempt to bring the audience into the play by bringing the play into the audience. Mr. English and his company believe that in this way a closer understanding and greater enjoyment of the play are possible.

"Crime Passionnel" is receiv-

ing its first Arena production in Newcastle, and is perhaps the most interesting of the plays to be presented, while Pinocchio is a new play specially devised for children by the Arena Company. This is the first play specially written for the Arena Company, and it embodies many novel uses of the audience and auditorium impossible in the proscenium arch theatre. Much of the dialogue and action were improvised at early experimental "try-outs" when actors, producer and author combined to attempt to create live, spontaneous and natural results which have been embodied in the finished production. Incidentally, forget your Disney.

For those who are a little weary of the everlasting reign of King Pantomime, and who prefer more interesting theatre, the Arena Company provides a welcome alternative.

FALSTAFF.

DEAD-LINE FOR
NEXT ISSUE
JANUARY 29th

★ SPOTLIGHT ★

BRYAN COLEBY (VICE-PRESIDENT OF S.R.C.)

CYNICISM towards student domestic politics is gaining a hold in King's. If Bryan Coleby is aware of this trend, he most certainly does not subscribe to it. Since he came up in 1947, he has devoted himself assiduously to College activities, with that quiet vigour which is perhaps his most striking characteristic. Feeling, as he does, that it is both important and valuable for him to take a full part in College affairs, he has become one of the great driving forces in our system. Many Freshers will testify to his resourcefulness and vision in his organisation of their conference.

Perhaps good reason for his zeal may be found in his varied life. At school he claims to have been a "very ordinary" pupil. He seems to have awakened to his real enthusiasms in life, after spending four years in occupations ranging from lemonade-tasting in a mineral waters factory, to laboratory work in cake research. With such a background, and with his innate sense of social justice it was not unnatural that he should turn to the left in politics on behalf of his fellows doomed to pursue their course of dull, soul-destroying tasks having no sense of vocation. At King's he pursued his altruistic sentiments but eventually swung—not to the right—but to the more immediate problems of the student world. His sense of struggle led him to take up arms for the lost cause of N.U.S., as N.U.S. secretary. I only wish



Mr. B. Coleby

the vitality he infused had been sustained both by his successors, and the student body. He became vice-president of S.R.C. last June, after playing a leading rôle at the Seashaupt International Students' Seminar near Munich, and has also assisted on the T.B. Appeals Committee, and organised the Approaches to Knowledge lectures.

His 1st Class degree in Chemistry, and his subsequent research for Ph.D. have not made him a troglodyte or a pedant. As an individual, he is cheerful without being hearty, easygoing with only two serious dislikes: bitches and arrogant philosophy students, while his most enjoyed authors are Lorca, Eliot, and Shakespeare. Piano music is his main aesthetic interest, though he says that sex is a very good thing.

The names of some College personalities may survive in our history justifiably or not. Bryan Coleby, a sincere young man with no socialite pretensions, is worthy of remembrance.

R.J.C.

Materia Medica

A UNIVERSAL reticence concerning the good time had by all, over the Christmas vacation, is apparent amongst us.

Discreet, and not so discreet, enquiries on my part have brought to light one or two facts and roughly the same number of new (?) jokes.

Second year are organising a dance this term, and fourth year are considering a dinner dance. Incidentally, fourth years' R.V.I. children's Christmas party was a great success, only bettered by Stn Wxtsxn's performance as Red Riding Hood or something.

CREASERS

Second year male: "I'll have to give up rugger this term, it's interfering too much with my smoking."

Overheard in Finals:

Examiner: "What is the commonest cause of shoulder dislocations in babies?"

Student: "Hanging on till after the wedding, sir?"

1952 again sees nine Medicals playing the Varsity fifteen.

Marriage:

Irene M. Thomas and Simeon George-Coker, D.D.S.

D.M.S.C. Report:

A proposition that radio be installed in the Men's Common Room was defeated 12 for, 2 against, and 13 abstentions.

D.U.S.R.C. Finances may have to be supported by increase of subscription from 7/6-9/-.

A complaint was made about the low number of deliveries performed during the present two months' residential Midwifery appointment. We were informed that something is being done about it.

The discussion of "other business" raised several noteworthy issues.

(1) It has become quite obvious that the food in the Barn is served unhygienically.

(2) More sandwiches are being provided in the Med Cafe in the evening.

(3) College meals are becoming too expensive. Food generally seems to be getting worse and hitting the student pocket more.

SMILE

After attending the ceremonial unveiling of a bust of himself at the University of Sydney—a celebrated Professor was besieged by a gushing college belle who immediately informed him that she had travelled fifty miles in a station truck to see his bust unveiled. Turning slowly—the professor replied—

"Madam—I would gladly return the compliment."

ABOVE ALL—NO MATTHEWSISM!

WITH all the tasteful reticence of a blue-bottomed baboon rising from a sitting posture, and after a typical little head-note stressing how important it all is, Mr. Matthews replies to his critics, in three thousand words—five columns—A WHOLE PAGE of Courier.

Oh, happy subscribers to S.R.C., to be able to subsidise so much wit and learning in your College newspaper!

At first I trembled at the possibility of provoking yet another reply—perhaps a whole

INTOLERANCE—A DRIFT?

LAST week a near relative told me that she forbade her children to play with little Roman Catholic children. On further investigation I discovered that her prejudice extended to Jews, Americans and negroes, in that order. Probably the recent storm of anti-intolerance propaganda had subtly persuaded me that in the popular mind, intolerance was unthinkable, for I was startled. It was not long, however, before instances crowded into my mind—the mauling of a Communist bookstall in the Union last year—a girl of this College who, having fled from Communist persecution, confiding in me that no decent young lady in her country would dance with a coloured man; not that she was prejudiced, etc.—a Socialist Government's view that Socialism is for white people only, e.g., tacit support for Malan, and indignation that Persians and Egyptians should want their own countries back—the exile of Seretse Khama for disguised racialist reasons—the "Yank"—the Southend Council who will not employ recognised Pacifists.

While, intolerance in the working class is a well-known capitalist weapon for preventing solidarity, its apparent intensification in this time of crisis needs to be explained by some different analysis. It has always been useful to a government, faced with an inflationary spiral to create a class lower than the working class, both as a warning to the workers, and as a means of splitting them through their intolerance of a "scabbing" section of society. The French Government, for instance, has not limited the regular 100,000 immigrants who cross every year from Algeria to take up menial and filthy jobs at a much lower standard of living than the normal French worker. The same reasons can be adduced for the reception of East European refugees into Germany. These unfortunates are viewed with vehement hatred ostensibly for their low standard of living, but really because they constitute a threat to the workers' standards. Similarly in Northern Rhodesia, where the colour bar is worst and in the Union of South Africa, the object is to maintain capitalism by legal introduction of intolerance.

The current intensification and encouragement given by authority to prejudice (now applied to immigrants) is a useful dodge for instilling into the public the idea that the enemy of the moment equals absolute evil. Uneducated minds are notoriously pliable and they are easy prey of a too-free Press. The choice of paths for the 1945 government was made, of course, on economic grounds, and not on approval of the American Way of Life. Matters having got a little out of hand, we find ourselves in bad company again, so that drastic psychological weapons need to be used in order to justify our political whoredom. The words "hook, Yank, wog and Hun" are always useful tools for reassuring a public that if it cannot be well-fed it can at least have good manners over its small rations. If we are not to be fattened for the slaughter we can be dignified.

The Russians have shown that they are as capable of using capitalist weapons as their owners, and I fear a new lead does not lie in that direction. Perhaps, if we can escape the decadent, hopeless, and negative view that anything will do instead of Communism, we shall have room for hope.

R.J.C.

A COMPLAINT

Will the student responsible for letting down the tyre of a car parked outside King's Hall at the end of last term please note that the result of this infantile prank was a bill of 25s for the owner. It might be expected that University students would think before they acted in this way, but obviously this type of hooligan never thinks.

QUOTE

"The undergraduate at Cambridge works twice as hard as at any other University. However, the sight of many undergraduates drinking coffee gave the wrong impression to visitors. 'The tradition of coffee,' he said, 'is not Cambridge. It comes from outside, probably Newcastle. Newcastle men are distinguished for their idleness.'"

"VARSITY" Cambridge

four-page supplement this time, containing much brilliant exposition of what the butter saw (anything except what Mr. Matthews' critics said—or wrote!), but it appears to me that Mr. M. must be answered—just as, however one may dislike doing so, it is usually necessary to clean up the place where any other creature has emulated Upupa Epops (The Common Hoopoe) and befouled its own nest.

What—ere Mr. Matthews had unerringly plunged the whole subject into hopeless obscurity—was the situation?

S.R.C., this year, instead of inviting various Heads of Departments to address Freshers' Conference, arranged a series of lectures by them throughout term, under the general heading "Approaches to Knowledge." These lectures were to be given without fee, and to consist of generalised descriptions to non-specialist audiences of the scope and value of various branches of study. The lectures were admittedly expressions of the personal views of their givers. They were also, Mr. Matthews, personal services rendered to S.R.C. by busy men with many calls on their time. Such services in this case demanded only one thing in return. If the matter of these professional discourses were to be challenged and criticised—AND NO ONE, MR. MATTHEWS, IN SPITE OF OUR WITLESS ASSERTIONS TO THE CONTRARY, HAS EVER SUGGESTED THAT THEY SHOULD REMAIN INTACT FROM CHALLENGE OR CRITICISM—then such comment should be phrased with some respect to ordinary standards of decent behaviour.

That this can be done has been amply proved by Messrs. Leith and Elliot, who have trenchantly attacked the main themes of two other "Approaches to Knowledge" lectures—without adopting the methods of Journeyman Sociologists from over the Water! In their Messrs. Leith and Elliot's criticisms have themselves been stoutly criticised—all in due form and without the heat engendered by offensive personal references to "academic myopia," etc.

Such tactics on your part, Mr. Matthews, naturally provoked the students of this College's History Department, not primarily to defend their Professor's probity, Mr. M. (he doesn't, as you yourself write, really need that!) but to attack Mr. Matthews' propriety! Some of us also fairly successfully proved that your horrible manners had largely vitiated the usefulness of your somewhat pedestrian matter.

(From this last qualification I exempt your wholesale quotations from and lengthy, if unacknowledged, paraphrasings of, the works of Professor Popper. When you were an undergraduate in this College's department of Philosophy, Mr. Matthews, you were fain to quote Plato, on the rôle of the Philosopher in Society, as sacrosanct; see "Northern" for Michaelmas Terms, 1948. I have been reliably informed that at that period one of your tutors vainly tried to get you to read Popper as a wholesome corrective. Still, better late than never, Mr. Matthews!)

As to Mr. Matthews' latest pot-pourri (or putrid pot-pourri, he don't like French) I were best I think, to comment on some of the passages in it which illustrate, even more clearly than his first effort, the sort of man he is, and the sort of mind with which he is endowed.

(a) Mr. M. begins by impressing upon the reader (with a loud bang!) the fact that he himself held a commissioned rank in the late war, whereas Mr. Winter and I were discharged in the rank of Lance-Bombardier (not Corporal, Mr. Matthews!) and Sergeant, respectively. Personally, I think we did rather well, considering that Ron Winter spent most of his war in a P.O.W. Camp, and that I was discharged shortly after Dunkirk, totally disabled and with precisely three months' service in the field to my credit!

But seriously, what does the reader think of this attempt at relevant argument on Matthews' part? Could there be any clearer evidence of a man's ill-concealed mental and moral inferiority than this pretty little piece of utter bad form?

(b) Matthews has the unblushing effrontery to reproach his critics with more "vehemence" and calls myself—God save the mark!—a windbag (sic), in the midst of three thousand words of his own disputative flatulence! If there is one thing evident, it is that Matthews is eminently well qualified to become an authority on the primitive society that should be his spiritual home—that of Dean Swift's Yahoos!

(c) From attacking Professor Burn with particular offensiveness, Mr. Matthews swings over to generally offensive remarks about the alleged lack of scholarly humility in "other gentlemen on the staff of this College" (names and numbers not given!). One begins to get a glimmer of what Mr. Matthews merely, like Malvollio, "sick of self-love"?

(d) College anthropologists will note that Mr. M. calls their Honours Course (Lectures, Seminars and Examination Paper) "elementary" (sic).

(e) "Common Men" in inverted commas, thus, equals, in the context I used it, "so-called Common Men." Naturally, I so qualified the expression when I was equating them to "an elect minority."

Still, like Grammar and Syntax,

punctuation never was your strong point, was it, Mr. Matthews? You always have tried to run intellectually before you could walk intelligibly, haven't you, Mr. M.? We had lots of fun over this when you were Editor of "Northern," didn't we, Mr. Matthews?

(f) Please note, Mr. M., that I left the Communist Party in 1947, some time before I came up to this University. Incidentally, I found many Party members to be, like yourself, apparent Moral Anarchists, but none as pretentiously so as you seem to be.

(g) Have I read (and understood) Plato? Yes, Mr. M., most of him, much of it in the original Greek (Interval for Mr. M. to accuse the writer of intellectual snobbery, for not refusing to take advantage of the education provided for him).

(h) Only ex-students of Dr. Nadel will really appreciate the gorgeous howler which this "sociologist" (Note the punctuation, Mr. M.) has made in calling the social anthropologists' study of archaeological and descriptive material from the past—mere "History." (I myself remember how careful Dr. Nadel was always to describe the Plains Indian, Ashantee or Zulu societies, all of which were liquidated by late nineteenth-century "civilisation." IN THE PRESENT TENSE. He did this in order sharply to differentiate his own approach from the chronological one of the historian).

(i) If, as Mr. Matthews asserts, citing Malinowski (references not given!), there are no elements of comparison between one given society and any others, what are sociologists and social anthropologists but mere despised "historians-in-the-present"? What are they doing except sample unique phenomena involved in an unique chain-of-events?

Mr. Matthews' definitions are twaddle; and I believe, THIS TIME, he knows it!

(j) Mr. Matthews' final paragraphs are full of suddenly moral judgments upon the wickedness and folly of political historians, whom, if I understand Mr. M. aright, he holds partly responsible for the blood-and-wounds it is so often their business to record.

Man is, among other things, a political animal. History is thus often made through Great Men (not necessarily by them, Mr. M.). This does not mean that Man is not also a social animal, or that only political history matters. But the latter is not unimportant; and as long as men live in unique Nation-states that exalt their own unique national cultures, their political history will still matter to everybody except the academic blood-brothers of Jehovah's Witnesses.—I mean those minor Middle-Western professors among whom Mr. Matthews is surely fated to be numbered some day soon.

(k) What does the reader really think of our Mr. Matthews, when, on the strength of a Philosophy Honours Degree, here, in the second division of the second class, plus one year of post-graduate study in some minor American Universities, he expresses his disagreement with the Regius Professor of Modern History at Cambridge University in terms of scurrilous abuse?

Professor Butterfield is a Christian, who believes in a Divine Purpose working itself out on the historical record. Mr. Matthews takes it on himself to write of Professor Butterfield, an honoured and welcome guest at this College, as disseminating "cranky notions" and "drivel." This is how the unspeakable Matthews exercises his undoubted right to dissent from Professor Butterfield's sincerely held and courteously expounded views.

Mr. Matthews, I am going to give you some fatherly advice. In consequence of your controversial mannerlessness it is quite possible that no member of the staff will accept any invitation to lecture which S.R.C. care to offer them next year.

WHY DON'T YOU PIPE DOWN?

You have made no attempt to correct the erroneous impression current among students of this College during the Michaelmas term, that you were a member of the College Staff. How it got around, I don't know. If you, who, up to Christmas, at least, had merely given a few part-time lectures for the Extra-Mural Department of this College, thereby qualified as a member of the staff, then I am one too, together with many an elementary schoolmaster and retired clergyman up and down the Border.

In consequence of this mistaken belief as to your status, the late Editor of Courier solemnly submitted everything Mr. Winter, the Morrison Society and I myself wrote about you to your own prior scrutiny before publication; whereas we were never allowed to read anything of yours till it appeared in print. And yet you dare to grumble about not being allowed to answer us in the same issue!

COME CLEAN, MR. MATTHEWS! PUT PEOPLE WISE!

Do you remember the Englishman who became a famous U.S. columnist, one renowned for "knocking" this country? The last issue of "Courier" reported a speech of yours at a certain Union debate as mostly consisting of such "knocking." This Englishman I'm referring to eventually took out American citizenship; and "Peterborough," of the "Daily Telegraph," wrote: "We are well if tardily rid of this ingrate."

WATCH OUT, MR. MATTHEWS—OR WHEN YOU RETURN TO THE CAMPUSES, OR CAMP, PEOPLE WILL BE SAYING THAT HERE OF YOU!

Finally—don't try and slide out of it all by saying you only did it in fun! Were the pompous little admonitions as to how important it all was just—FUN? I wonder, Mr. Matthews!

A. R. B. FENWICK

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Letters To The Editor

Madam,

Stripped of its cheap jibes concerning sergeants and lance-corporals, however amusing they might be, Mr. Matthews' reply to his critics in your issue of December 11th contains some blatant deceptions.

He bemoans not being "allowed" by the "N.C.O.s" and "cadets" of the history department to reply to his critics in the same issue of *Courier*. He hopes, by so doing, to pose as an ill-used martyr and to draw attention to the dubious manoeuvrings and unco-operative tactics of his critics. The truth is quite otherwise. Your predecessor in office, madam, on receiving my letter for insertion in *Courier*, immediately wrote me, asking whether I would allow him to show the letter to Mr. Matthews, so that a reply could be printed beside it. In the presence of Mr. Matthews, I asked the Editor if Professor Burn had been offered the same facility for replying to Mr. Matthews' original article. The answer was that he had not, but that a reply from him any time would be very welcome. I therefore felt that the same arrangements could be made for Mr. Matthews as for Professor Burn, without injustice being done; if Professor Burn had not been forewarned, why should his critic be? I also argued that as the critic had had the advantage of the stage to himself, it was surely reasonable to give his critics the same opportunity. Mr. Matthews knew all this very well when he wrote his second article, but it did not prevent him from inferentially misrepresenting the situation. I defy him to deny these facts.

Mr. Matthews claims that "instead of trying to defend what was attacked, our history students defended their professor." The criticisms contained in the letter from the Morison Society fall under the following heads:—

1. The tone of Mr. Matthews' criticism of Professor Burn's lecture was condescending.
2. Mr. Matthews is no better qualified to speak on history than he claims Professor Burn is to speak on sociology. Incidentally, Professor Burn was "too modest in his disclaimer of any qualifications to speak on sociology."
3. Why did Mr. Matthews insert the word "alleged" in brackets before the "Approaches to Knowledge" series?
4. The political issue detected by Mr. Matthews in Professor Burn's lecture existed only in Mr. Matthews' imagination. Mr. Matthews own condemnation of this country as a "feudal paradise" suggested that political issues occupied a prominent place in his imagination.
5. Mr. Matthews was guilty of "gross misrepresentation." There was neither integrity nor intelligence in his article and his "deficient knowledge of the subject-matter of the lecture" does not qualify him to criticise it.

And this, Mr. Matthews blandly announces, is a defence of Professor Burn! He makes no reply to the points raised by the Morison Society, and, in particular, the charge of gross misrepresentation remains unanswered, and still stands against him.

My letter freely acknowledged Mr. Matthews' right to criticise what Professor Burn said in his lecture, and the rest of it was concerned to point out that the offensive tone of the criticism was wholly unnecessary. This, too, I suppose, is a defence of Professor Burn! The only reply Mr. Matthews has given is to bring against me a counter-accusation of bad manners—any fool can do that. He considers that "scholarly humility is an empty phrase," claiming that it sounds to him "like a good description for a funk-hole"; it most certainly will be an empty phrase to him, who can describe the University of Oxford as "that remnant of the Middle Ages" without producing a shred of evidence to support his words; such a description sounds to me like sour grapes. Scholarly humility connotes the modesty and toleration in argument which we are entitled to expect from one who has some pretensions to scholarship; and such pretensions are implicit in someone with the academic qualifications of Mr. Matthews.

But Mr. Matthews is not content with description. Discreetly hidden in that paragraph of his reply which purports to answer my letter, we find the following:—

"... the verbal ethic which Mr. Winter attributed to Professor Burn contrasts strangely with that gentleman's remarks about social science. And I would further point out that there are other gentlemen on the staff of this College who most certainly do not suffer from 'scholarly humility' no matter what else they may suffer from."

The italics are mine. What sort of gratuitous and cowardly insinuation is this? It has not even the remotest bearing on the points at issue; if Mr. Matthews is afraid to name the persons to whom he refers, what does he hope to gain from this passage, unless he seeks to consolidate an already strong claim to cheap notoriety?

To ridicule one's opponent in argument may be innocent enough, and is good fun; but it is childish: to use deception as a form of argument, and to misrepresent one's opponent's statements, is neither innocent nor good fun, it is dishonest. Mr. Matthews uses these weapons freely, and I feel I must repeat, with my apologies to you, Madam, and to your readers, what I write in my first letter: I do not comment either on Professor Burn's lecture, or on Mr. Matthews' criticism of it; I confine my criticism to Mr. Matthews' manner of argument.

RONALD WINTER

Madam,

I have been asked a number of times quite recently about the arrangements for catering in King's College. It appears that the position is not clearly understood by the majority of students and I would therefore like to take this opportunity to clarify this matter.

All the catering in the Union is under the supervision of Mrs. Oldfield who, in turn, is responsible to the Catering Committee of the Union Management Committee. This means in effect that all catering in the Union is controlled by students.

The British Restaurant and the Barn are owned by King's College and are administered for them by Mr. Richards. There is a College Catering Committee on which the President and Secretary of K.C.S.R.C. and the President and Secretary of the Union represent the students. On this committee student representatives can only bring forward suggestions which they receive from the students on ways to improve catering arrangements. These suggestions are fully dealt with by the College Catering Committee and receive favourable consideration because the student is the customer and the customer is always right. The financial policy of the Catering Advisory Committee is decided by King's College Council and about such the student representatives have no say whatsoever.

I hope that this makes the catering situation in the College clear to all students and that they realise that we are in supreme control of the Union but have only an advisory capacity as far as the British Restaurant and the Barn are concerned.

A. A. WALKER,
President, K.C.S.R.C.

Madam,

Regarding Mr. P. Martin's letter in the *Courier* of December 11th, 1951, may I be permitted to make a few remarks:

(1) Mr. Martin imputes views to me which I did not say I hold. What I did say, in my criticism of Dr. Allen's talk, was that there was a verificationist philosophy quite popular in some circles, and I stated briefly one version of it.

(2) He says that I neglect to mention other current philosophical views. Again, what I said was that some contemporary philosophers held very positivistic views.

(3) Mr. Martin appears to misunderstand the status of the verification criterion. It is not, he says, a statement capable of

being verified. Agreed, but that admission does not render it meaningless. Rather is it to be regarded as recommendation about how to behave. Therefore, his criticism of it just won't do.

(4) He criticises my use of "modern." I think that "recent" would have been a better term to apply to contemporary positivism. I wish, however, to point out that Hume and Spinoza are often referred to professionally as moderns. (Incidentally, neither of them can be claimed as the originator of the cult of linguistic analysis. There are much earlier traces of it).

(5) As to Toulmin's "Reason and Ethics," I found it quite interesting and valuable, and the same goes for Professor Barnes' "The Philosophical Predicament." I should, however, like to draw Mr. Martin's attention to another book, C. Morris' "Signs, Language and Behavior"—it is a very valuable contribution to semantics (or semiotic as the latest jargon has it), consolidating and improving upon previous work in this field.

(6) As to my own position, I regard the verification criterion, at least as often stated and used, to be an "intellectual blunt instrument," and feel inclined to call any users of it by the same title; I believe ethical and religious statements do have meaning, though whether Mr. Martin would agree with my position in this matter is another question. And I certainly have no wish to maintain that my view is the last word in philosophy.

(7) I hope I have dispelled any notion there may have been that I am a sort of atheistic fiend. Perhaps it was this that led Mr. Martin to attack me with such (shall we say) "Catholic" zeal. My purpose was, I assure you, mainly to mention a view which is influential today and about which Dr. Allen saw fit to say little or nothing explicitly.

HENRY C. ELLIOT.

"TWEEDLEDUM AND TWEEDLEDEE"

Madam,

I wonder if some limit could be placed upon the space given to this Fenwick - Matthews neoplasm. Last term we paid nearly 1d each for a page full of Mr. Fenwick's shortcomings. Perhaps the latter's vices plus Mr. Matthews' talents are cheap at the price, though your readers may feel that they have been subsidised too long.

I submit that the G.P.O. would provide a better vehicle for this esoteric malice, if the authors wish to work on a larger scale. Perhaps you can arrange the necessary exchange of addresses.

R. J. COOK

Madam,

"A play is understood and then misunderstood." In view of the hysterical outburst a few days before last term closed, I have decided to pass a judgment on Mr. Alan Jefferson's production of Jean Anouilh's "Antigone." It was not Sophocles' "Antigone." I will not attempt to enter into controversy with the person who has declared war on the dramatic society, and who is consequently a bundle of "war nerves and maggots." I will leave policing actions to the United Nations. It would only mean a swop of personal invective and nothing substantial gained. Let the matter rest there.

Mr. Jefferson is to be complimented on his skilful and imaginative handling of the play. There were weaknesses in the production as a whole. These were accountable. It must be remembered that a number of the cast and stage management had only freed themselves from Rag Review before "Antigone" was cast.

Antigone, played by Karla Denn, is a finely understood Antigone. Her speech was delivered with pause and nuance. Her facial moues were expressive. She offered only one demerit; her voice had a throated sob which had a moaning and baleful tone, which was most upsetting at times. This the actress's natural deficiency.

Ismene had some splendid moments. She carried away the audience at times. For the most part she acted mechanically and

ATTENTION LADIES!



[By courtesy of Evening Chronicle]
Try as we may, we cannot find the revue favourite as the original cutting was almost obliterated by crosses. Take it from here girls . . .

occasionally speeded up her speech which gave an impression of hysteria which our wall-newspaper critic so disparaged. That was admittedly a grave fault. It was balanced only by the fact that each syllable was audible and each movement was descriptive. Marjorie Sullivan would have done the part more justice if she had put on the brakes a bit.

Alan Jefferson, as the Chorus, had indeed a difficult rôle. Without proper lighting and background, monologues can be hard to sustain. Mr. Jefferson used his hands and wisdom well.

The principal criticism was in Claire Deakin and David Josephs for their spoiling characterisations of Nurse and Creon respectively. But first their better points. Both understood their rôles; both used their labials and their voices to good effect; both looked their parts. But there was no movement. The statue-like poses of these two actors was baffling. If one can achieve drama out of pure diction and without gesture, well and good. But surely movement enhances any performance?

There is an antithesis in Noel Wood and George Athey. Mr. Wood is a very real corporal who must have had an Army background to carry his part as well as he did. Together with Norman Bell getting in monosyllabic grunts at the correct places, they lifted the play back into equilibrium, before the tragedy could suffocate the ending. The Page was authentic, and without lines was well behaved. Eurydice and the Page looked as though they were crying out in pained expressions to the producer for a few lines. Haemon was first insipid and then on second entrance was more successfully insipid.

The music was well prepared and Arthur Blake is to be congratulated. The decor? Where was it? It was not absolutely necessary, but could have improved the actor's lot.

With such talent and more potential actors and actresses in King's, "The Taming of the Shrew" should draw a filled house — and one misguided critic.

R.W.

Madam,

The enclosed letter was handed to me recently, as it was mistakenly thought to be an Army communication to do with an article I wrote some time ago.

I am passing it on to you as you may wish to give the matter some publicity. We are all apt to forget the wasteful carnage now taking place in Korea, and I must admit this

letter and its ingenuous contents brought it home to me that these lads are getting the thick end of the stick. I do hope the girls will not treat it as a joke as these lads, miles from anywhere, are only too glad to receive any mail from home—as any ex-active serviceman can tell you. I might even go as far as to suggest that the Union or College "adopts" these young soldiers and perhaps one day might be set aside for making a collection of cash, books, etc., to provide some sort of comforts for them. The proceeds from one night's S.N.E.C., for example.

But, in the meantime, I hope as many of the young ladies as possible will try to drop a line to these young National Servicemen, now in the frozen hell of Korea.

WILLIAM G. R. WEEKS

926187 Bdr. D. Carrick,
D Troop, 42 L.A.A. Bty, R.A.,
British Army Post Office No. 3,
KOREA.

10th December, 1951.

Dear Sir or Madam,

Just a few lines to give you the reason for me writing like this. I am a local lad from Denton Burn, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and my parents send me the local newspapers every week, although I receive them a little late with being a long way from home.

I always like to read them to see what is happening at home, well, I see by one paper you have had your 1951 Rag Revue at the Palace Theatre, Newcastle, the paper being dated Monday, September 24th, 1951.

In that edition of the Newcastle Evening Chronicle, is a photograph of some of the girls, well, I am enclosing the photo with one or two X's on, and I wonder if you could oblige and get one or two of the girls to write to me and some of the boys out here, as we don't have many letters.

Being miles away from home and just wondering what people are doing back home, a letter always cheers a fellow up, especially when he is miles from nowhere like out, and wondering what is going to happen to you each day.

That is the reason I am writing to you to see if you can help me in my request, I would be most grateful to you all at King's College, and I have always subscribed when you have had your Rag Week.

Hoping you will oblige me by doing this; I wish everyone at King's College a Merry Christmas and a Happy and Prosperous New Year for 1952.

Yours sincerely,

DOUGLAS CARRICK

P.S. Excuse this, boys in my unit have all put a cross to each girl, but the one I have picked has two crosses beside.—D.C.

S.C.M. CONFERENCE

THE Student Christian Movement is famed for its emphasis on the value of conferences. It holds regular international and national conferences, and others on subjects ranging from prayer to industry. Often colleges' branches, infected by this spirit, run their own local ones. King's College have just held one at Ford Castle, Berwick-on-Tweed, the weekend before this term began.

It is a pity that to most people the word "conference" conjures up the picture of dull and boring meetings, interspersed with equally heavy-going discussions. People think that it is only the over-enthusiastic or eccentric students who would choose to spend precious vacation time in such a way. Yet most conferences are not like this at all, as it proved by the fact that those who have been to one, are the keenest to go again.

As our S.C.M. members are scattered throughout the College in various faculties and are usually active members of other societies also, time is very limited for our own meetings during the term.

It is impossible for all our members to get to know each other properly, or for much serious study to be done. So we find that a weekend vacation conference, at which we can live together for a while in a true community, helps to rectify this.

At Ford Castle, besides 20 members from King's College, there were students from Alnwick and Darlington Training Colleges, Hexham and Newcastle Domestic Science Colleges, and Sunderland Technical College, a member of S.C.M. Staff, and the College Chaplain, Revd. Jack Bennett. Our guest speakers were Revd. Prof. William Manson, D.D., who is Professor of Biblical Criticism at Edinburgh University, and Father Joseph of the Society of Saint Francis (an Anglican religious order). The castle is an excellent place for a conference. It is warm, comfortable and spacious, and surrounded by beautiful and historic country.

The conference was exhilarating in every sense—catering fully for the "whole man"—body, mind and spirit. Professor Manson, whose talks were based on the Epistle to the Hebrews, provided ample food for thought. His great knowledge of the Bible, combined with his utter sincerity, brought out vividly the great affirmations which are contained in the Scriptures. It is impossible to summarise all that Professor Manson said in his five talks as he covered most of the New Testament in comparing the various approaches of its writers with that of the author of the Hebrews, and also touched constantly on the Old Testament in giving the background to the Epistle.

The Epistle to the Hebrews was written by an unknown author to the Jewish Christians in Rome, who had begun the life of Christian faith, but at the approach of danger and persecution, were tempted to retreat back into the synagogue, and be protected by the Jewish religion which was permitted in the Roman Empire. To the writer the Christian life was a race to be run and there could be no rest or halt from the tension of it or the spiritual life would be endangered. He shows to the Jewish Christians that the life of faith in God has always meant leaving security and going out "beyond the camp" in the expectation and assurance of a final reward. He urges them to follow the example of their predecessors, Abraham, Moses and others, in this.

We saw that much of the teachings and warnings in the Epistle are as relevant to the Church of today, as to the Church in Rome then. Any failures of the Christian Church are not due to an insufficient Gospel, but to the members who misunderstand or misrepresent it and attempt to live a sheltered life within the Church instead of going out into the world in faith.

Father Joseph was Chaplain to the conference and placed it in its rightful context of worship. He gave a talk on the disciplined life. Some of his points were perhaps more suited to his own way of life in a religious order, than to that of a student but some were very relevant, such as the stewardship of time, money, and the discipline of the mind in our choice of reading matter.

Nor was the recreational side of our life neglected. The afternoons were spent in various ways. We

visited the village school at Ford to see its famous scriptural murals, painted by Lady Waterford. All the Biblical characters were portrayed by local villagers. Some of us visited Flodden Field, and we now know the date of the Battle and who won it! Various other types of entertainment were arranged, officially or otherwise. As someone remarked, compared to the last night (or morning?) at Ford Castle, Rag Week was a Methodist Conference! (Apologies to Methodists).

The National S.C.M. arranges conferences at Swanwick, Derbyshire, on an even grander scale than ours. All those who were at Ford intend to repeat their experience then and we recommend Study or General Swanwick to all who wish to be initiated in an S.C.M. Conference.

SHEILA E. ROBSON.
(S.C.M. Secretary).

MONDAY LUNCHTIME TALKS

in the Economics Hut, 1.10 to 1.50 p.m.

Jan. 28.—"The Healing Ministry," Rev. C. I. Pettitt (Vicar of St. John's).

Feb. 4.—"Christianity and Archaeology," Rev. H. E. Lenygon (C. of E. Chaplain at the R.V.I.).

STUDY GROUPS

Fridays.—St. Mark, Rev. A. J. Bennett.

Fridays.—Worship and the Denominations, B. P. Opie.

Mondays.—Prayer, K. H. Miller. All in Becket House at 5.30 p.m.

Tuesdays.—The Anglo-American Productivity Council Report on Management, lect. by E. D. McCullum, Esq., in his room in the Economics Department at 5 p.m.

DRAMATIC SOCIETY

THIS term we are going to undertake our most ambitious production for some time. As a direct result of our opinion poll last term we will be performing Shakespeare's "The Taming of the Shrew" during the last week in February. We have booked the R.V.I. Canteen so that undergraduates will be able to attend without the inconvenience of travelling out of town, and we hope that many of you will come along and see this production. We feel that the performance of a Shakespearean play by this society is long overdue, and our confidence in the capable production of Miss Mary Moore is such that we have no hesitation in asking you to come along.

We are pleased to note that our performance of "Antigone" has stimulated a certain amount of discussion, and comments overheard have ranged from: "A very creditable performance," to "Waste of a bob!" It is encouraging to the players, many of whom were appearing for the first time, to see that most of the criticism was against the play rather than the acting and production. The society's thanks are due to Mr. Jefferson for his enthusiastic handling of the production, and on his behalf we would like to thank all those who helped in any way.

We are again offering a varied and interesting programme this term, and if anybody feels that he would like to join, we will be pleased to see him. Details of meetings will be found on our notice board. On behalf of all members we wish you a happy and prosperous New Year.

BUSINESS MANAGER,
K.C.D.S.

GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

Thursday, January 24th.—Lecture, 6 p.m. (Preceded by tea for 1/- at 5 p.m.), in Geog. Dept. Speaker: Miss Frisky. Subject: "Adventures of a Climatologist in California."

Thursday, February 14th.—Lecture, 6 p.m. (Preceded by tea for 1/- at 5 p.m.), in Geog. Dept. Speaker: Prof. S. H. Beaver, M.A., F.R.S., F.R.G.S., of Univ. College of North Staffs. Subject: "The Potteries: a study in the evolution of an industrial landscape."

Wednesday, February 27th.—Visit to Paton & Baldwins (Textiles). Coach from Geographical Dept. to reach Darlington for 2 p.m.

Monday, March 3rd.—Annual Tyneside Geographical Society Lecture, Physics Lecture Theatre at 6 p.m. Preceded by tea for 1/- at 5 p.m. in Geographical Dept.

Thursday, March 13th.—Lecture, 6 p.m., in Geog. Dept. (Preceded by tea for 1/- at 5 p.m.). Speaker: Prof. Pfeiffer, of Heidelberg. Subject: As yet unknown.

Thursday, March 20th.—Lecture, Lecture by Prof. Peel, M.A., of Leeds University (other details as above).

Thursday, May 8th.—ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 6 p.m. Preceded by taking of Society photograph.

Thursday, May 15th.—Lecture, 6 p.m. (Preceded by tea for 1/- at 5 p.m.), in Geog. Dept. Speaker: Prof. E. G. Bowen (Gregynog Prof. of University College of North Wales). Subject: "The Cultural Provinces of Northern England in Pre-historic Times."

Wednesday, May 21st.—Launch Trip on River Tyne. Prof. G. H. J. Daysh, "The Industrial Geography of the Tyne."

Monday, June 16th.—ANNUAL DINNER IN UNION.

BLOOD DONOR SHAMBLES!

FAINT-HEARTED KING'S STUDENTS!!

WHEN King's students registered at the beginning of last term they were individually asked if they would be willing to donate one pint of blood to the blood bank if the staff of the latter could be persuaded to come down to a room in the College and collect the blood during term time. The response was enthusiastic; 785 students volunteered to donate; the blood bank officials were overjoyed!

The organisation was quickly arranged. The blood bank would set up "shop" in the Medical School, Sutherland Hall, for three and a half days. Individual appointment cards were sent out to students to ensure that these reached their destination. The cards were sent to the various faculty buildings (with the exception of a few faculties who had to be notified through the internal mail system in the Union). Alternative appointment times could be arranged. Tea and biscuits were made available by the Medical Cafe. Everything in fact was ready.

The response was dismal. Reply cards (postage paid) dwindled into the Union. From about 800 cards sent out, 250 replies were received and some of these said "No!" The blood bank officials were amazed and distressed; amazed at the general bad manners of that large number of students who had not even deigned to reply; distressed at the ruin which was staring the blood bank in the face; the bank uses 1,000 pints per week; they had estimated receiving 600 pints from King's (400 pints were forthcoming from the M.N.I.) and had cancelled all other routine engagements in order not to become temporarily hyperemic; in actual fact exsanguination threatened—virtual "bankruptcy."

Your organisers in King's were likewise disgusted at the student apathy and frequent "Tannoy" announcements and extension of invitations to all students to donate (whether by appointment or not) finally resulted in the donation of just over 400 pints of blood. A terribly poor response from 3,000 fit, healthy students at the prime of life. May I thank the faithful four hundred?

We have been asked to organise a visit of the Mass Radiography Unit to King's College.

1,522 students have promised to attend!!! In the light of the blood donation response, would you feel like organising such a scheme? Or do you even think King's students deserve the services of a session organised

especially for their benefit in the light of the "success" of the blood donation scheme?

G. N. MARSH,
Medical School.

Approaches To Altruism or Are You In Serious Straits?

"OUR syllabus has expanded, New studies are founded, The students disbanded, And contacts confounded."

(COUNCIL)

"Oh, let us set the task anew, Conjecture does abound, To what the others have to do To fulfil the trivial round."

(MINUTES)

So instituted at College To dispel the conjectures, In "Approaches to Knowledge" By a series of lectures.

(COUNCIL)

"The consequences were most dire Brought forward through a schism, Someone has raised the critics' ire For approaching with an 'ism'."

(CRITIC)

"Logical Positivism? . . . of Jargon a confession. As a basis of criticism Leaves a displeasing impression."

(COUNCIL)

"Before we further do proceed Mark ye now a new condition, Confusion yet will be decreed By a spread of more sedition."

(SOCIOLOGIST)

"History and Sociology? Different spheres of Art! Draw no analogy . . . They're infallibly apart!"

(MORON: Probably an Applied Scientist)

"I have viewed this from afar Oh, what will be its sequel? I must proceed toward the Bar, And soon all men will be my equal."

GEORGE HASLETT.

(Continued from Column 5) majority of the dancers, and it is my intention that it shall continue to do so.

Yours faithfully,

FREDERICK C. PICKERING,
M.B., B.S.

(Frederick C. Pickering and his orchestra, resident at S.N.E.C. every Saturday).

S.N.E.C.

Dear Madam,

I should be obliged if you would give me the opportunity to reply to a letter which appeared in the last edition of Courier before Christmas. A person, who valiantly signed himself "R.W.," complained of:—

(a) My offensive treatment of a member of K.C. Jazz Club,

(b) The poor quality of the music provided,

(c) Non-use of talented musicians at King's, and

(d) "Outsiders" playing for S.N.E.C. hops.

(a) With regard to the incident he mentions, the said member of the Jazz Club was not, as "R.W." naively states, requesting music of a solid eight to the bar kind, but was indulging in conduct to the detriment of my orchestra. After repeated warnings, I was forced to put a stop to it. I would not dream of interfering with a performance by the Jazz Club, and I do not expect, or allow interference by members of the Jazz Club, or otherwise, with the performance of my orchestra.

(b) "R.W." does not apparently like the music I provide, but the fact that a capacity crowd attends weekly, speaks for itself.

(c) Your correspondent mentions the talented musicians attending King's. If he will put them in touch with me, nothing will give me greater pleasure than to employ them and help them pay their way through College as I have done. The only qualifications needed are (1) the ability to play any type of music at sight, including "severe military marches, Italian opera, or the Syrian Quadrilles," whatever they may be, if necessary, (2) good appearance, (3) punctuality for work, and (4) sobriety.

(d) With reference to the comments on outsiders, the following facts will no doubt interest "R.W." I entered the Medical School in 1945, led a Gypsy band in "Rag Revue 1947," was Musical Director for "R.R. 1948," also wrote much of the music for it and provided a Rumba band. Since 1947, I have also led my own dance orchestra in and around College, and in December, 1951, I qualified in Medicine. Not bad for an outsider, "R.W."? What have you done, if anything?

In conclusion, may I say that from the many expressions of satisfaction I receive from complete strangers during the S.N.E.C. dances, I know that my orchestra pleases the great

(Continued in Column 4)

Banking with Barclays



Not so long ago . . .

a banking account was thought of as something reserved for comparatively wealthy people. Nowadays the much more sensible view is held that everyone who has to handle money, even if his income is quite small, can best do so with the help of a bank. Perhaps the most obvious advantage of a banking account is that it provides the safest of all ways of keeping money. It provides too a simple method of paying bills and an automatic record of income and spending; but there are many other ways in which Barclays will be able to help you and any branch manager will be glad to explain them to you.



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Window Of The World

THROUGHOUT the last century, the world has been growing smaller; Science and Technology have made the time spaces between nations progressively less, and we are now nearly sitting on one another's laps. All are vitally concerned with what happens at the other side of the earth, and since Hiroshima, a terrible anxiety has been growing.

Suddenly, people have come to realise that there is no remote corner, "no place to hide," in a world in which one can travel from London to New York in less time than it takes to reach Newcastle. Will it be possible to solve the common problems of Mankind? Can we avert a terrible destruction, and attain the hopeful ideal of "One World"?

Any solution which can be evolved, must obviously rest on mutual understanding and certain common principles. At the present moment, one half of the world is disputing what the other half means when it talks of "Peace." This mutual understanding can only come about by contact between nations and by using institutions which can foster such contacts. We are all members of one such body at the present moment.

It may come as a shock to visualise King's College, Newcastle, as a promoter of international fellowship and all that. Yet at the moment there are students of, at least, fifteen nationalities studying here, and who will return home at the end of courses. With them they will take not only brand new shiny degrees on vellum, but also their conception of Britain and of a University. Directly or indirectly, Rag Saturday, and S.N.E.C., and a host of other things both greater and smaller than these, are going to influence peoples lives all over the world.

There is more to it than just that, however. As part of a University, King's exerts another type of influence throughout the world, that of learning. Believe it or not, King's is, for instance, the leading world research centre for radiation chemistry. Not even the famous Oak Ridge, Tennessee, can compete, and from all over the world, samples are sent here for analysis. This is a very small example of the way in which one University, a relatively insignificant part of the whole University community, affects people and institutions in many countries.

This international University community is a very tenuous yet very real thing. Originally, the medieval University was truly international in its scope and composition (the very word "Universitas" means universal). While that is unfortunately no longer so, there is a common ideal which binds all the various Universities together, namely the objective pursuit of knowledge by means of the academic discipline. Wherever one goes

in the world, while local customs at Universities vary, the main structure and traditions are always the same.

If these communities are centres of national and international culture, it therefore follows that any attempt to strengthen the ties between them must lead to better understanding between the nations of the world. In nearly thirty countries this movement is carried on and fostered by World University Service, which was until recently known as I.S.S. (International Student Service). W.U.S. has as its object the promotion of understanding and mutual service within and between universities and centres of higher learning throughout the world. It is, as the name suggests, purely a service, and has no axe to grind whatever. Any body or activity which will foster in some way the promotion of these aims is welcomed by W.U.S. The International Headquarters in Geneva work in co-operation with organisations of students and staff of many different types, and also acts as consultant to the United Nations on world University problems.

The work is carried on without destruction of race, religion, nationality, political creed or social background.

The services are available to any member, student or staff, of any University or College, and there is no membership as such. Anybody who wishes may join in the work, in turn. W.U.S. exists to serve them. The achievements of the organisation's objects are sought in three main ways:—

- By the bringing together of students and staff of many countries in order to share their knowledge and experience, and to facilitate the establishment of personal contacts and mutual understanding;
- By helping those students and Colleges which are in need, to help themselves;
- By acting as a consultative service to students, and as an agency for bringing their problems to the attention of the world.

The history of the organisation begins in 1920 when a body was set up to organise the spontaneous donations of help which were made by Universities all over the world, in response to the terrible plight of Central European students. This organisation was later expanded to cover all Europe, and became known as I.S.S. After the Second World War, activities were extended to Asia, and in 1950, the name was changed to W.U.S. in order to express its objects

(Continued in Column 3)

When We Were A Twinkle In Father's Eyes

TWENTY-FIVE years ago! To you this may suggest the Good Old Days, the Bad Old Days, beer at sixpence a pint or the Black Bottom. One needs, however, the years of a Dick Fenwick, B.A., to be able to recall those stirring times with any clarity.

Half a century ago the Union was just a pup and on Thursday, January 3rd, 1952, we had the pleasure to entertain to tea Miss Mole, the first president of the Women's Union, who officiated at its birth and early childhood.

From her remarks concerning pre-Union days it is evident that life was of a primitive nature. The old Armstrong building was the hub of College activities. In it were the

(Continued from Column 2)

more fully. Thus, though the name has changed, the work and objectives remain the same.

The present organisation is one of National Committees, which in turn are based on College committees. An International Secretariat at Geneva administers the world-wide plans, and once a year an International Assembly meets to consider objects and future plans. This Assembly is composed partly of national delegates, partly of delegates from the International Student Organisation, and partly of members chosen for their knowledge and experience of University affairs.

From Geneva is administered the detailed programme of relief in India and S.E. Asia, Yugoslavia, Greece, etc. This may take the form of urgently needed drugs, text books, and medical equipment, or more generally it is used to initiate self-help projects run by students themselves. In this way T.B. clinics, rest centres, student hostels and many other types of project have been started under W.U.S. auspices. Last year nearly £500,000 was allocated under W.U.S. relief programmes, and Britain contributed about £25,000 of this. That sum works out at about one shilling per student per year—a not excessive sum.

Here then is one way in which anybody can help W.U.S. with its work—help to further its worthy ideals and objects. One shilling a year is not a very heavy subscription to a world community, which provides service for all, and prevents starvation and sickness for many of these. There is a W.U.S. committee in King's College, which will be carrying out activities in this term, so keep a look out for publicity about them. The first will be a lecture by Mr. Anthracopoulos, of the Greek N.U.S., who will speak TONIGHT on student conditions in Greece.

Further details about W.U.S. may be obtained from Alan Murdoch, Economics Department, the College W.U.S. secretary.

J.R.H.

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WANTED!

PEOPLE who would put in the odd hour typing for Courier. If you are willing to help us in this way, please leave a note at the Porters' Lodge.

Incidentally, we prefer material to be handed in already typed, and contributors are reminded that they should write on one side of the paper only, using double spacing throughout.

In all cases, the number of words in any article, letter or report should be marked.

EDITOR.

Women's Common Room, the Men's Common Room and the library and downstairs, beneath King's Hall, Tilley's ran a restaurant charging 2/- for a three-course meal. Table money, i.e., tip, was compulsory at the rate of one penny in the shilling and the grasping students of the time were expert at obtaining meals for 1/11. The men were privileged enough to have a Men's Union in Eldon Place. There were only forty females in College and they elected a senior woman student who was automatically vice-president of S.R.C.

The Union got off to a good start, the Hot Seat gaining immediate popularity, being usually inhabited by a carousing Medical and Fine Art student. As the actress said to the bishop: "Plus que change, plus ca même chose." (I am a Pure Scientist, so I trust students of French will bear with my guide book French). The Bun Room was not used; the College population was too small to find a need for this and there was ample accommodation for the coffee drinkers in the Women's Rec. Further evidence of the small student population is that the Saturday Night Hop was also held in the Women's Rec. How happy Mr. Boyle (sorry, Royle) would have been.

The most primitive factions were then, as now, the Engineers and the Medicals. Rivalry between the two was rife: when the Engineers stole the gates of the Medical School and deposited them in a water tank the Medicals retaliated by daubing the walls of Armstrong College with red paint—a definite improvement we think; it still looks like the Military

Hospital it was in the 1914-1918 War. There was a massed fight between the two factions on the spiral stairs in the old building. Hose pipes were used and quite a few of the combatants were thrown over the bannisters and following naturally from this quite a few were injured. The women of that era were still inspired by that great suffragette, Sylvia Pankhurst, and Miss Mole had to lock them in the Union to prevent them from joining in. A mass reconciliation tea took place later in the Union and grapes were distributed liberally.

The Rag was also an unorganised affair in those days; it consisted of a one-day effort during Joy Week with a very small target. To say that Rag Revue started from their practice of requisitioning the Empire stage by force and doing their turns to the chagrin of the legitimate artists and the management would be unfair to the polished Revue of today, but it is reported that toilet rolls had the same popularity. The police were too busy with industrial troubles to interfere, and would probably have been lynched if they had.

The change in the nature of the student population is emphasised by the annual "Speech Days," known under the more dignified (?) term of Convergence, where proud and doting parents (suitably attired in evening dress) were admitted into College to watch their offspring perform experiments and generally show what a better place the world would be when they were let out into it.

Regulations were more strictly enforced in that Golden Era. Gowns had to be worn and young girls had to pin up their luxurious tresses when in the College precincts.

Great and manifold have been the changes in the last quarter century but still we have no waste-paper basket in the foyer of the Union.

ANNE MILBURN.

LASSIE COME HOME!

DEAR SHIRLEY MONCK,

I am writing to ask your advice, because I feel doubtful about my boy friend. We have been going about together for over fourteen years, and, although he has never actually asked me to marry him, I am sure he thinks of nothing else. Recently, however, I met a young University student who treated me very badly. I now realise how much I love Cyril, and feel I should tell him about this unfortunate affair. Do you think he would think the less of me, or even hesitate before proposing to a girl of my type? I feel most guilty.—"Worried Blue Eyes" (Gosforth).

You have been very foolish, my dear, but it is not too late. I suggest that you forget this heartless student and return to your first love. If he will not have you, join a tennis club, and if you are clever with your fingers, take up home handicrafts for the long

winter evenings. You might even search for a suitable youth club, where you would avoid the fast set, and find a more wholesome type of young man.

If you and Cyril are reunited (and I do hope Cupid will help you, my dear), PATIENCE, of course, is the quality you need. Don't worry about your past—and don't hanker after it. Be honest with Cyril, and then all you will have to learn is to be content for the time being with a warm friendship which may quicken into love.

To "Not-at-all-bad-looking-if-I-say-it-myself."—Jesmond.

I think you had better write to me again, and tell me everything so that I shall be better able to advise you. If you will send me a stamped addressed envelope, I shall send you a useful little booklet for your future guidance. You have done wrong, my dear.

NOTICE

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MOTORING NOTES

CIRCUMSTANCES inevitably rob this column of its topicality, but the last event worth reporting was the Night Navigation Trial, which resulted in a tie between Gerald (Inter-Varsity Rally) Talbot, Ian Armstrong and Dr. Neil Cardoe. A field of sixteen turned out, and seemed to enjoy it—though sixteen didn't arrive at the finish.

The Motor Club Committee have drawn up a programme of events which has by now reached all members. It will be noticed that the Right Hon. Viscount Ridley has accepted the presidency of the club. Lord Ridley has given permission for one of his private roads to be used as a sprint course, and it is hoped that a meeting will be held there on May 3rd.

Classes for both saloon and sports cars and motor cycles will be arranged, and it is hoped that many entries will be received.

In order that a meeting of this kind can be held, the club has applied to the R.A.C.—the controlling body of Motor Sport—for recognition. If this is received all persons who enter events held by the club will have to possess a Competition Licence—obtained from the R.A.C. at the cost of five shillings. Several queries have been received as to the necessity of this step, but it must be realised that the R.A.C. have complete authority in the jurisdiction of motor sport, and that as all events are held under R.A.C. permit anyone who has had their Competition Licence removed, or to whom issue has been refused would be unable to compete in any motor competition.

Participation in an unauthorised competition whether as competitor or official may result in the removal of the Competitors' Licence of those involved. It must be realised that all this refers only to car competitions, motor cycle events are held under permit from the Auto Cycle Union and licences are not required.

On the credit side must be placed the fact that events organised under R.A.C. permit are insured against accident. This insurance means a great deal to organisers who through no fault of their own may be faced with a claim from some third party for damage caused by a competitor.

I hope all this official stuff doesn't seem too dry, but so long as everyone appreciates the need for it the committee will be happy.

J.H.W.

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REVIEW OF MEN'S HOCKEY

A SUMMARY OF THE TERM

AN examination of the results of games played this term does not reveal a very inspiring picture:—

Teams	P	W	D	L	F	A
1st ...	7 (11)	2 (3)	0 (3)	5	10 (11)	18 (18)
2nd ...	8 (12)	2 (4)	1 (3)	5	16 (18)	23 (23)
"A" ...	3	3	0	0	14	3

(The figures in brackets show the position when the short games played in the Morpeth County Tournament are included).

A distinction of a lesser degree was achieved by the 2nd XI at Morpeth, when it shared the honours in the "B" Pool with Morpeth; and the "A" team (a somewhat variable ensemble, predominantly 2nd XI, but bolstered by one or two 1st XI players), whalloping the Medicals 7-0, and beating Ashington 5-2 and Bede 2-1.

TABLE TENNIS CLUB FRIENDLY MATCHES

Men: University College, Hull, v. Durham, Wednesday, Nov. 28

FOR their second match of the season, the table tennis club travelled to Hull. The side included three newcomers, Molyneux, Javid and Edwards, the Durham Colleges captain. Although they played quite well, once again it was apparent that the essential match experience and technique were missing. The most promising of the three was Edwards, who, with a little more experience, will "turn the tables" on his opponents. Evans lost his unbeaten record to Ivory, the Hull No. 2, who was undoubtedly their best player.

Individual results were (Hull names first):—

SODO lost to K. SNAITH, 10-21, 8-21; lost to H. EVANS, 11-21, 20-22; beat J. MOLYNEUX, 21-16, 23-21.

IVORY lost to K. SNAITH, 15-21, 21-17, 13-21; beat EVANS, 21-15, 21-16; beat B. JAVID, 21-15, 21-18.

HOPPER lost to SNAITH, 15-21, 9-21; beat MOLYNEUX, 21-14, 21-18; beat S. EDWARDS, 21-17, 21-19.

SIDNELL lost to EVANS, 17-21, 17-21; beat JAVID, 21-9, 13-21, 21-14; lost to EDWARDS, 11-21, 18-21.

CHASE beat MOLYNEUX, 21-18, 21-19; lost to JAVID, 19-21, 21-23; beat EDWARDS, 21-19, 21-15.

Result: HULL 8 (Sodo 1, Ivory 2, Hopper 2, Sidnell 1, Chase 2); Durham 7 (Snaith 3, Evans 2, Molyneux 0, Javid 1, Edwards 1).

LADDER COMPETITION

It has been decided to hold a "ladder competition" during this term for members of the Table Tennis Club. The idea is that all players will be initially "drawn from a hat" for the positions. Then any player can challenge any of the three players immediately above him. If the lower player wins, then he takes the loser's position and vice-versa. It is hoped that all members will participate in the competition, for the King's College FIRST AND SECOND TEAMS will comprise of the top 10 players of this competition. Any newcomers must, of course, begin at the bottom. Players must make their own arrangements to contact one of the three members above them, and they must play regularly.

KING'S COLLEGE RIDING CLUB

THE Riding Club, although a comparatively new venture, has at present between 20-30 members, who were able to ride at reduced rates every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon last term. As the weather was comparatively good, they also had several all-day hacks, which enabled members to explore further the highways and byways of Northumberland. A car accompanied the party on each occasion, and carried picnic meals and mackintoshes, usually necessary encumbrances when long journeys are made on horseback.

Members who spent the Christmas vacation in Newcastle hunted on Boxing Day by special arrangement with the owner of the riding school.

A meeting will be held in the near future when new members will be welcomed. Present members are also asked to attend, as in the past their enthusiasm has not extended far beyond the actual riding.

U.A.U. BOXING

THE University should field a pretty strong team in the forthcoming Northern U.A.U. Championships to be held in Newcastle during February. We expect to equal at least our last year's record, when we captured the team championship and five individual championships.

Al Brydon at bantamweight and Bill Carr at heavyweight are expected to retain their titles. Unfortunately, Bob Waddell cannot box at light-middleweight this year, owing to exams, and his place will be taken by Maurice Dingwall, who is rapidly developing. At middleweight, Bill Metcalfe is optimistic and should do well. Nev. Watson, who is boxing well this season at light-welterweight should make his mark, and Fred Woodruff at welterweight is expected to put up a good performance.

John Hume, our flyweight, is on top form and should win a championship.

Whatever the individual performances may be, the team will do its best to bring back the Lord Derby Challenge Trophy for a second year.

HISTORY IN HOCKEY

HISTORY will be made in North-East hockey on January 26th, when, for the first time in this district, an international trial match, North v. Midlands, will be played at the Northumberland County Cricket Club ground, Osborne Avenue, Newcastle.

This is a unique opportunity to witness hockey at international standard, which must be instructive to all players or those interested in the game. There will be England players on both teams.

ALL SPORTS CLUB SECRETARIES SHOULD PLEASE NOTE THAT THE DEADLINE FOR THE NEXT EDITION OF COURIER IS JANUARY 29th. ALL REPORTS OF MATCHES SHOULD BE HANDED IN TO THE PORTERS' LODGE IN THE UNION, MARKED "SPORTS EDITOR."

JUDO CLUB

THE activities of this new College club during its first term can be summed up in one word—training.

Training in the basic principles of Judo by Messrs. Bamford and Crowe, both black belts of the Newcastle Judo Club, will also occupy this term and most of next. This coaching is both essential and desirable, because unlike many other College clubs, we have been unable to start with a nucleus of members already at a high standard. This is due to the small number who take up this sport before entering College.

However, the foundations have been laid and now we have a Judo Club at King's as have Oxford, Cambridge, Manchester and Leeds, to mention only some of the Varsity clubs.

An immediate aim is to complete the preliminary training of our present members, then further training in more advanced Judo. This is essential if the club is ever to enter the field of combat.

Judo—which means literally "the way of gentleness" is the perfected later form of Ju-Jitsu, and is perhaps best known as an excellent means of self-defence. It is, however, essentially a fighting art, but relying upon skill, not brute strength, in fact uses the opponent's strength to contribute to his own defeat.

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★ SPORTS REVIEW ★

OF KINGS AND QUEENS

MOST sports clubs who have been playing matches during the vacation with somewhat weakened sides will be glad to have some of their people back. They should now be back to full strength when these players return to take up their places in their respective teams.

Nearly all clubs have been of the opinion that it was wise to start this new year with a little team training in order to remove all traces of the good time had by their members over the Christmas holiday.

Many have been turning out for local clubs who have been glad to obtain their services for a short while.

It is evident, however, that there are numerous sportsmen of all types who will continue, although they are members of this college, to support outside clubs. This situation applies mainly, I think, to rugby and association football, but it is not entirely confined to these games.

This leads us to the age-old controversy of the "Queens" as they used to be called a few years ago.

There appear to be three main classes of players belonging to this group. Firstly, those who belonged to a local club before they came to King's, and do not see why they should now change, leaving their old club-mates, to play for a completely strange team. Perhaps they do not wish to start at the bottom and prove their worth as players before they can claim a place on a college team.

Another type seems to be he who cannot find a regular place on one of the college teams, and has to turn to another source before he can find his regular Saturday afternoon sport. Usually outside clubs will accept him with open arms.

The third type is he who likes a social life and a friendly pint of beer and talk after his game. This is one big attraction that outside teams, especially rugby clubs, have for a player of no outstanding ability who enjoys a congenial clubhouse life.

It can be said in favour of the above gentlemen that if everyone turned out for the college who was eligible, we would find ourselves with a large number of teams. Even if sufficient grounds were available, I can not see King's 7th v. Meds 7th meeting with much enthusiasm after about the tenth match in a season.

Also other clubs may find difficulty in finding two or three respectable teams to field against our own college. All in all it looks as though the situation resolves itself.

Those who are to be condemned, in my opinion, are the players who are good enough to strengthen the college first teams, and still remain with their own outside club, and even turn out to play against King's or Medicals.

M.W.



King's forwards getting the ball back from a line-out in their recent match against Loughborough College. An incident during their Christmas tour.

RUGBY

King's Christmas Tour

A SOCIAL SUCCESS

AS far as is known by present members of the club, King's have never been on tour before because of insufficient funds. At last, thanks to the foresight of our present officers, a tour was arranged to play Nottingham University and Loughborough College. The party, twenty-nine strong, left Newcastle on Wednesday, December 12th. The journey down was uneventful, and we arrived in Nottingham at 8.35, only five minutes later than arranged.

We were taken to our hotels by the Nottingham secretary, and then left to our own devices until 11.30 on Thursday morning. Our own devices led most of us to the nearest pub and fish and chip shop to satisfy the inner man.

The following morning we were taken to inspect the ground, and found that, as we expected, it was frozen hard. Although the first team were prepared to let the others play, it was decided to cancel the match. After lunch in the refectory at Nottingham, Cattrell rang up Loughborough, and was told that their ground was also unfit, and therefore that match was also cancelled. After lunch, the team split up, some went to the skating rink, some to the pictures, and one party was invited to join some of the Nottingham first year Agriacs and Hortics in their end of term celebration in the "Trip to Jerusalem." Here, a good time was had by all, and we registered our only victory over Nottingham in a beer drinking competition. The party broke up at approximately 2.30, and went to the pictures.

We were invited to the Nottingham "Going Down Hop" in the evening, and so after tea,

the party returned (by devious routes such as "The Flying Horse," "The Salutation," and "The Rose of England") once more to the University. Here there was ample floor space for dancing — two halls with separate bands — and also ample bar space. This latter was only temporary, as Nottingham does not usually have a licensed bar in the Union. The evening was a complete success. It is reported that one man was in bed by 10 o'clock, but for the rest of us it was between two and three. On Friday morning there was no sign of frost, so Cattrell rang up Loughborough again and was told that the pitch was fit. So after a few delays we left for Loughborough. We had lunch in the College and we were then taken down to the athletic grounds which are most impressive and extensive. There were two points which were noticed about their treatment of visiting teams. The first was that the changing room locked, and we were given the key, and the other was that cups of tea were supplied in the changing room immediately after the match — most welcome.

THE LOUGHBOROUGH MATCH

The match began at 2.30 and King's lost the toss and kicked

off. The powerful Loughborough backs were immediately on the attack, and the first try came after five minutes from a breakthrough by one of the centres. It was not converted. A misunderstanding between two of the King's backs resulted in the ball going loose over our line, and as a result of the ensuing scramble, the referee awarded a try to Loughborough apparently as much to their surprise as ours. Not long afterwards, this happened again, but this time King's made no mistake about the touch-down. After twenty minutes play we were thinking how much better our team was playing, when the strong Loughborough three-quarters gave us another copy-book demonstration of how to score tries. After this a very nice dribbling movement by the King's backs almost resulted in a try, but was saved by a home defender kicking into goal. Before half-time, the wing scored another try which was converted, making the score 14-0. This was due to the overall superiority of Loughborough and at first to the excesses of the previous night by the King's team. In the set scrums, the forwards were evenly matched, but the King's forwards were not so quick in the loose, and not so ready to take advantage of mistakes.

A good dribble by Pendlington soon put King's in the opposing "25," but the pressure was not sustained. Again King's went up with a penalty kick, but were pressed back again. After some very keen play near the King's goal-line, the ball went out to the Loughborough wing, who scored again. After the kick-off, Keith Patten had a very good run but failed to score. Just before No-side, a very good tackle by Pendlington saved a certain try, but he injured his knee and was taken off. In the final minutes the Loughborough right wing broke through and scored another try to which the goal points were added. Thus Loughborough added 22 points to their record of 519 in thirteen games.

After the King's team had woken up, Loughborough did not get as much of the play as the score suggests, but the King's centres were very weak, especially when contrasted with their opponents who handled an extremely greasy ball almost perfectly. If they had not been doing so much damage, they would have been a joy to watch.

We returned to Newcastle on the Friday night, prepared to play Stockton on the Saturday, but found that once more "Jack Frost," had stepped in and the match had been cancelled—prematurely as it happened. Instead of playing we watched Medicals (no charge for publicity) and West Hartlepool play to a 15-15 draw, and left Heaton feeling quietly confident that the Dons Cup will be in King's Hall next year.

SOCCER

THERE has been a decided increase in the all-round strength of the Club this season, and great things are expected of the 1st and "A" XIs this year.

College 1st XI success during vacation: Saturday, December 22nd, v. Bates' Welfare, won 2-0. Saturday, December 29th, v. Willington St. Aidan's, won 2-0. Saturday, January 5th, v. Willington St. Aidan's, won 6-1.

The 1st XI are at present in fourth position with a game or two in hand.

Drawn against North Fenham Welfare in the 5th round of the Northumberland Minor Cup, a hard game is anticipated.

King's "A" XI, playing in the 1st Division of the N.E.A.L., are in a sound league position and the winning of outstanding fixtures would put them at the head of the table.

King's "B", 2nd Division N.E.A.L., weakened every Saturday from "A" team calls, have done well to gain a middle league position.

Wellians 5, King's "A" 2

THERE was some doubt about this league cup fixture being fulfilled, the ground being covered with snow. But after consulting the referee, the captains decided to play. King's were at their best during the opening minutes (on the crisp snow) but when the ground churned up, they continued to rely on the short passing game. This was in contrast to Wellians, who swung the ball about and their direct methods gave them a well-deserved lead of 3-0 at half-time.

On resuming, it appeared that there might be a King's revival, when Southern and Blackman scored. Wellians soon hit back, however, and the game ended with King's well beaten by a team who adapted themselves more to the conditions.

Storey, Steel and Renwick were outstanding in a hard worked King's defence. The forwards never really got going, but on the few occasions they did, the danger came from the right wing.

K. H. BROWN

ROWING — K.C.W.B.C.

AT the intercollegiate races held on Saturday, December 1st, Durham Colleges "A" crew beat King's "B" crew and King's "A" beat Durham Colleges "B" crew in the preliminary races.

In the finals, Durham Colleges first crew showed superb style, and deserved their success—indeed, Mr England, President of D.U.D.C., considers them the "finest ladies' crew ever to row on the Wear." King's were unfortunate in having to reshuffle both of their crews one week before the race, as S. Morck, rowing at 3 in the first crew, had to withdraw. Consequently, R. Priestley was moved from 2 to 3, and S. Rothwell, who was to have stroked the second crew, was switched to 2. S. Robson, who had previously been at 2, stroked the second crew, and a fresher, J. Stangroom, replaced her. In spite of these last minute changes, both crews put up a very good show.

CREWS—"A" crew: Bow, A. Hughes; 2, S. Rothwell; 3, R. Priestley; stroke, E. Drummond; cox, D. Mitchell. "B" crew: Bow, M. Heap; 2, J. Stangroom; 3, M. Witton; stroke, S. Robson; cox, B. Convery.

SHIRLEY MONCK
(Hon. Sec., K.C.W.B.C.)

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DONS CUP COMPETITION

Free Double Ticket To Union Ball

IF you can guess the two teams in the final of the Don's Cup and the score. Fill in the form below and hand in to the Porters' Lodge in the Union before 12 a.m. on Thursday, January 24th, 1952.

RULES

- (1) Editor's decision is final.
- (2) A drawn game will count.
- (3) In the event of two or more persons forecasting the correct result, the winning name will be drawn out of the hat.

N.B.—The teams taking part will be: King's, Medicals, Durham Colleges and Sunderland Tech.

NAME AND INITIALS

FACULTY

YEAR

FINALISTS (a)

v. (b)

SCORES (a)

(b)