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# KING'S COURIER



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

Vol. 6 No. 7

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11th, 1954

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## COLD WAR IN COUNCIL

Constitutional Amendment Opposed by Meds.

COURIER'S premonition as to the Medical reaction to the suggested constitutional amendments was shown to be fully justified at the last meeting of K.C.S.R.C. A Medical block of eight attempted to filibuster discussion on all amendments in a manner which suggested a pre-arranged plan of campaign.

The deletion of the phrase that "one of the executive should be elected from among the representatives of the Medical School" was strongly opposed.

### ATTEMPTED DEFERMENT

Peter Morgan, President of Medical Sub-Council, lead the opposition by stating that the discussion of amendments at this meeting was impractical as the constitution circulated among members was itself out of date, consequently it would be impossible to compare suggested amendments with the constitution as it stood at present. After some heated dis-

cussion, John Spain, who was presenting the report of the constitution amendments sub-committee, pointed out that the more recent amendments which were not included in the printed copy of the constitution were very few and that he would read the correct copy of the constitution as it now stood before the suggested amended version. Peter Sahni added that it was imperative for the amendments

to be discussed and accepted at this meeting; after this first passing they had to be accepted at a second Council meeting and again at the general meeting of students; if the first discussion was deferred for another month it would be impossible to present the amendments at the next annual general meeting of students. This fact had obviously not been overlooked by the Medical strategists.

### PREVIOUS AMICABLE RELATIONS

The attempt to defer discussion was defeated and Peter Morgan once more rose to express Medical objections. He began rather weakly, saying that this constitution had been passed in '39 and again in '47 when there had been a much larger College; the constitution had always provided amicable relations and to alter it now was going against the whole spirit of the constitution. It was quickly pointed out to him that his implication was contrary to all ideas of progress; just because the students of 1947 found the present constitution effective did not mean that we ought to find it so. His statement that "amicable relations" had always existed was also contested because if this had been so the inclusion of a phrase enforcing medical representation on the executive of S.R.C. would have been impertinent.

### AN ANACHRONISM

John Spain then spoke of the spirit in which the amendment had been made: "It was because we considered it to be an anachronism," he said. "The split between Medics and the rest of King's has healed sufficiently for there no longer to be any necessity to ensure Medical representation. In any case over the last six years only one President of S.R.C. has not been a Medical." Another member of Council remarked that the non-medical division of King's was at present only represented by one out of three on the executive. "But we don't stipulate that we should be more fully represented," he said. "We're not like that. We say, 'the best man for the job'."

### TWO MEDICAL REPRESENTATIVES

At this stage the fact that the majority of those composing the sub-committee were themselves Medics was represented to Mr. Morgan. He quickly countered this with the statement that the Medics concerned were in no way representative of medical opinion; indeed they were erroneously informed if they considered that the constitutional amendments would please medical students. The only possible amendment agreeable to Medics would be that the executive should consist of the President, the Vice-President, the Secretary and the Student Treasurer, two of which should be chosen from among the Medical representatives; "it was only fair in consideration that the executive now numbered four, as opposed to a previous three. This amendment of the motion was put to Council, but was quickly defeated.

### THE BEST MAN FOR THE JOB

The secretary of S.R.C. then rose to explain the difficulty of implementing the present constitution. "It is very difficult to decide which officer shall be from the Medical School," he said. "It often happens that a suitable candidate does not stand for the position. It is far easier to say 'the best man for the job'."

## OFF TO PADUA



S.R.C. recently received an invitation from the University of Padua for two people from College to spend three days as their guests, during their annual celebrations of the February Revolution of 1848.

In consideration of the return fare, which would cost £23, the Finance Committee proposed that only one delegate should be sent, and this proposal was accepted by S.R.C.

Members were asked to elect a representative and "Mike" Burke was chosen. "Mike" probably became known to most in his capacity as "Rag" treasurer. He sits on S.R.C. as representative for the Arts Faculty and is in his final year of the Honours Economics course.

## THE EUSTACE PERCY HOME

THE negative response to the appeal made in Courier for suggestions of a name for the Poor Children's Home bought with the proceeds of last year's Rag made it necessary for S.R.C. Executive to make their own suggestions, and the suggestion was that it should be called "The Eustace Percy Home." Although when first approached by S.R.C., Lord Eustace asked that the decision should be reconsidered, S.R.C. were adamant; and on a second assurance that King's really wished to use his name for the home, Lord Eustace gave his consent. The President of S.R.C. has now written to the P.C.H.A. informing them of our decision.

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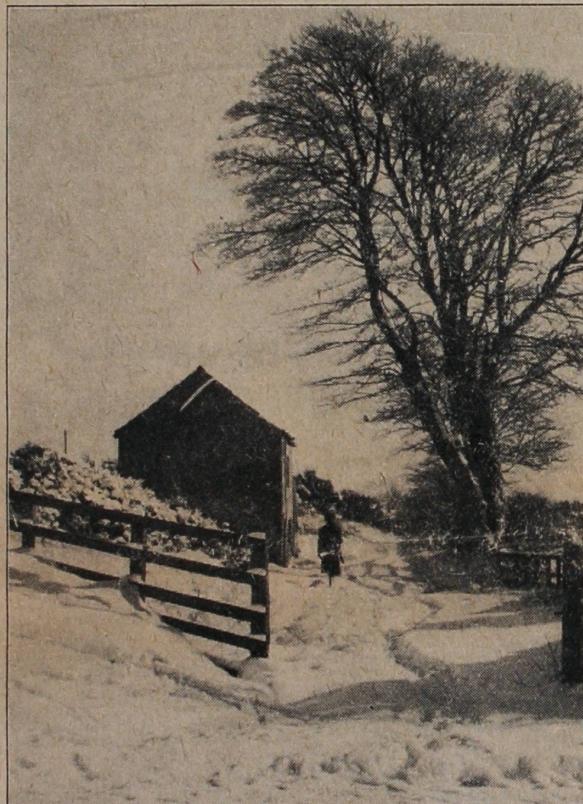
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Snow Landscape by Peter Foreman.

## Sculptor Gets Scholarship For Greece

LAST week saw the departure from King's of Donald Brook, and with him one of the last of that generation of ex-Servicemen who were determined to have a University education in the subject of their choice; they knew what they wanted even if it meant a complete change in their way of life.

From being an engineering student at Leeds (and very nearly graduating!) Brook went into the Forces, and then came to King's as a student of sculpture. His interests ranged

wider, though, and we knew him better as a contributor to Northern and as a debater—he only forsook the latter occupation when a person of very similar name established himself as a debater also. His latest claim to fame is that he designed the medallion worn by the President of K.C.S.R.C.

Now, Brook is off to Greece with a first-class degree and a scholarship to continue his studies. We look forward to the day when he returns to recount to us, in his usual eloquent tongue, his experiences of other persons and places.

*Newcastle*

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# KING'S COURIER

Newspaper of King's College, Newcastle  
in the University of Durham

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11th, 1954  
Volume 6, Number 7

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## COMMENT

THAT members of S.R.C. sub-committees such as N.U.S., vacation work and grants and welfare, need not necessarily be elected members of Council, was one of the clauses which caused some concern during the discussion on Constitutional amendments at last Council Meeting. These committees, it was maintained, are the essence of Council and it is by the work that they do that Council as a whole is judged. It seemed paradoxical, was the argument, that those working actually at the heart of S.R.C. were not elected members. The inference was that the secretaries of sub-committees by becoming ex-officio members of Council soon gained domination of affairs and elected members found themselves merely agreeing (acquiescing) to legislation and motions proposed by them; consequently, students are not actually governed by the candidates which they choose to represent them. This, said some, was deplorable, and suggested that sub-committees should be run entirely by S.R.C. members.

Unfortunately, it has been proved that people suitable and willing to organise sub-committee work are not to be found on Council and must be sought elsewhere. This we consider to be the more significant aspect

of the situation.

The objection that elected members of S.R.C. are not allowed to run their own Council is fatuous; it is more true to say that they are not prepared to do so. Any constitutional amendment limiting sub-committee constituents to elected members would be doomed to failure because it is obvious that there are much more suitable people outside. We estimate that the ultimate cause of this paradox is the irresponsible attitude in which students vote. Only 50 per cent vote and perhaps not 50 per cent of those voting seriously consider the potentialities of the candidate he supports; if indeed he even knows him.

Consequently we have a Council consisting of an industrious executive and various effective sub-committees, we also have a residue of elected members, some of which seldom attend Council and most of which rarely contribute to any discussion; if they vote it is only to emulate their neighbours.

The Council is effective, but not due to the efforts of those so frivolously elected to office, but to those who by sheer hard work on sub-committees have won their place and to suggest that they are depositing elected members of their right to govern is blatant nonsense.

## DEBATE: "Poetry is the Harlot of the Arts"

THE chamber was once again only half filled to hear this motion debated. We feel this must have had a bad effect on the speakers, psychologically, both the main speakers and those from the floor were disappointing.

Mr. Craig Herron proposed the motion, lavishly embellishing his arguments with quotations. Poets, he said, were generally empty-headed. Many were guilty of prostituting their art, as did Horace when he wrote odes merely to flatter Augustus. Poetry was intellectual prostitution, with all its adornments of metaphors and rich jewels of language it could not be compared with the other arts.

Mr. Ian Carr, making his maiden speech, compared poetry and harlotry to the great amusement of the house. (1) It was the most accessible of the arts. (2) It was the oldest form of art. (3) It was the most abused of the arts. The comparisons were very superficial, he admitted. Poetry was most important in everyday life, but it required inspiration to write it, and was not accessible to inferior beings. Cave men could draw crudely and make attempts at music, but they could not encompass poetry.

Mr. Fitzpatrick, seconding the proposition, made a gallant attempt we thought, as he stepped into Mr. Donaldson's place at the last moment. He maintained that nowadays there was nothing wrong with harlotry; poetry was meant

for everyone not the few. Even the best poets sometimes prostituted their art when they tried to continue to write without inspiration. He referred to Tennyson's "Charge of the Heavy Brigade."

David Jennings seconded the opposition, making his maiden speech. His argument was that all arts were essentially subjects of taste and therefore poetry could not be termed, in any way, a harlot. Poetry could be functional, but then a steam-engine was functional yet it was not called a harlot.

Speakers from the floor included Mr. Rolls, who argued that all arts were harlots to a certain extent. Mr. Brooks amused us all by presenting to us the fruits of his schoolboy genius in a poem which might have been entitled "Some Thoughts on Sport." Many ideas were of little interest when expressed in prose, but in a poetic poem they were transformed, he said. Poetry belonged to the few who could feel deeply and had experienced suffering. Mr. Tollitt sang the praise of Patience Strong, saying that the motion was a personal attack on her, and that anyone who had read "Woman" and Evelyn Home would realise that she was not a prostitute.

Mr. Stanley Brodwin, in typical transatlantic fashion, caused a sensation in the house, by disregarding the "etiquette" of the debating

## FILM PREVIEWS

### "SO BIG"

(HAYMARKET)

**I**N the film version of Edna Ferber's Pulitzer Prize winning novel, "So Big," Jane Wyman poses a question. **Wheat** or **emerald**, which are you? The godly types, those who create—they are **emerald**, while those who provide the necessities of life—they are **wheat**.

The story tells of how a well-bred girl is subjected to the cruel virtues of life on a farm in a Dutch-American community of America's Middle West. Throughout, the film catches skilfully the pastoral sympathy of the Dutch Americans to whom the only things that matter are land and crops.

After the death of her farmer husband (Sterling Hayden), Jane Wyman, as a purposeful mother, works from dawn till dusk sacrificing everything for her son (Steve Forrest), whom she inspires with emerald ambitions. He eventually disappoints her by squandering his artistic talents and turning out to be neither wheat nor emerald.

As a film it suffers from the clear distinction between the worldly and the godly, but as a vehicle for Jane Wyman it enables her to create one of her best performances since "Johnny Belinda."

A gentle drama, "So Big" is recommended by all who enjoy quiet weeping. P.P.

### "FROM HERE TO ETERNITY"

(ODEON)

**V**OATED by the New York film critics as the best picture of 1953, it is serious in its attempt to tell the story of life at a U.S. Army base in Honolulu at the time of Pearl Harbour.

As a book by James Jones, it was enormously successful.

### DEBATE: COLONIAL POLICY CONDEMNED

**T**HE debate on Britain's Colonial Policy was not well attended. We were sorry to see that so few people in college apparently took interest in this matter of major importance.

Mr. Brian O'Byrne proposed the motion that "This House does not believe that the present Government is providing sufficient opportunities for the self-determination and self-government of the Colonies." Speaking with enthusiasm, he outlined the Government's policy and spoke of enmity towards Britain in such Colonies as Malaya, Kenya and British Guiana, where it was being fully demonstrated. He dealt at length on British Guiana, reproduced some of Doctor Jagannath's recent arguments and said that here, as elsewhere, Britain was hindering progress and self-advancement.

One shilling and fourpence per person a day was all we spent on our Colonies, Mr. O'Byrne asserted, yet we could spend £903 million on military forces there. We in Britain were thriving on Colonial revenue. We could not do without our Colonies now, but once they achieved their independence they would not look back, and so we would suffer in the future if we did not change our policy immediately.

Mr. Alan Leighton, opposing the motion, began hesitantly at first. He said that four things were necessary before a country

chamber and giving us his views on the motion in rather too blunt a way. He also expressed his opinion of some of the speakers in no uncertain manner. He said civilisation would be lost without poetry, as we would not be able to transmit our ideas to one another. Without poetry we would be monkeys hanging by our tails from trees and eating bananas. Mr. Sherry made an excellent speech. He said that poetry was the conscience of the nation. It gave a voice to voiceless things.

The summing-up was very weak indeed, and the motion was lost by 5 votes to 58 with 6 abstentions. We all left the house feeling highly dissatisfied. It is to be hoped that the standard will be considerably higher in the very near future.

and although much of the obscenity and brutality have been removed, it is still essentially a brutal film.

To many, "From Here to Eternity," may appear reminiscent of Kipling's "Soldiers Three," indeed the title is taken from a Kipling quotation. To one stubborn G.I. (Montgomery Clift), fatigues and square bashing are meted out, because he refuses to join his company's boxing team. Another soldier (Frank Sinatra) is given the treatment and driven to his death by a bullying sergeant in charge of the stockade.

As the wife of the company captain, Deborah Kerr has an affair with a sergeant (Burt Lancaster) to revenge herself on her unfaithful husband.

Throughout, the acting is faultless, and the splendid direction by Frank Zinnemann bring all the characters to life.

Although a brilliant film, "From Here to Eternity" would seem to be rather curious, presenting as it does a most unflattering picture of life in the American Army. It never really condemns or glorifies, its great point being that it concerns itself with men who are in love with the Army. P.P.

### "HOW TO MARRY A MILLIONAIRE"

**I**T WOULD have been better if "How to Marry a Millionaire" had arrived on the cinema circuit before "The Robe." Whereas "The Robe" was heavy entertainment, "How to Marry a Millionaire" is light and amusing and by far a more suitable subject for CinemaScope, it has much more box-office appeal. The characters in "How to Marry a Millionaire" were much more skilfully handled and the camera work showed more knowledge of this new medium. In any

case it is far better to hear the sultry tones of Marilyn Monroe flitting past your left ear than celestial choirs blaring from the nether regions.

The three girls involved are Lauren Bacall, Marilyn Monroe and Betty Grable. The story is quite slight and rather disjointed. Three models rent a pent-house in New York with one view in mind—the hunting and catching of a millionaire each; after many fruitless months (while the furniture makes frequent calls to the pawn shop) they find three millionaires, so they think. Betty Grable goes to the snow-covered mountains of Maine with a tired business man, who is terrified of scandal and she finally marries a very poor forestry ranger. Marilyn Monroe, who refuses to wear spectacles because "Men never make passes at girls who wear glasses," marries David Wayne, who is even more short-sighted and a fugitive from the income tax collectors. Lauren Bacall, being the brains of the organisation, deserved the millionaire she hooked, although she marries him thinking he is a "gas pump operator," but he isn't. If you think this sounds complicated, wait till you see the film.

All the acting laurels should go to Bacall, who gives an excellent, witty performance. Marilyn Monroe and Betty Grable are rather overshadowed by her but still manage to give a fairly adult performance. The film is in extremely good Technicolor, and this, coupled with Lauren Bacall, makes it very enjoyable. Although a rather puzzling thing happens at the beginning before the film title even appears the audience are privileged to hear the rendering of "Street Scene" by the M.G.M. orchestra. Very pleasant, but why? Only they knew. S.A.S.

**Maynards**  
for your  
HARROGATE TOFFEE  
AND  
BUTTER BLACKS

Miller repudiated the suggestion that internal peace was necessary before a country could govern itself, referring to Burma which was independent although not at peace.

The development of a country was naturally slow. Countries such as Malaya and Kenya must be free of internal strife before they could hope to govern themselves. The great problem was one of fear between white and black populations. Central African Federation would help to dispel this. It was important too, that a country should be self-supporting before receiving independence. He ended by saying that as Britain had everything to gain by encouraging self-government in the Colonies, it was ridiculous to suggest that we were not doing everything in our power to bring this about.

Mr. Edward Miller, seconding the proposition, treated the matter in too frivolous a vein. He too was very much occupied with Dr. Jagannath. Speaking of terrorists in Malaya, he described them as "The Malayan Liberation Army." The Welfare State was maintained by black labour and the wealth from the Colonies. Education facilities in the Colonies were bad; in Kenya schools had been closed. Mr.

Most of the speeches from the floor supported the motion. An interesting speech came from a speaker, who had travelled extensively in Africa, who maintained that the root of the problem lay in the actual administration in the Colonies by civil servants whose sole interest was to enjoy a life of wealth and ease.

The concluding speeches were rather weak. The debate tended at times to relapse into futile arguing and with regard to the main speakers we felt it would have helped had they had a more detailed knowledge of the Colonies.

The motion was carried by 41 to 19 with 6 abstentions.

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## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Why Jazz?

Dear Madam,  
1954 was the first Arts Ball I attended, with great expectations in my heart to see something great, but I was thoroughly disappointed as far as the music was concerned.

There were four bands playing at the hall, and instead of getting any variety in the dance music, all we had was nerve-wracking jazz playing most of the time.

I am sure most of the people will agree with me that jazz is appreciated in parts and not for the whole of the evening.

The after effects of jazz were rather unbearable as I came out with a terrific headache. I therefore suggest in future years if all all-jazz is introduced, then it should be for a reasonable length of time.

Yours, etc.,  
SURYA BHINDA.

★  
Meds.—  
Obstructionist  
Attitude

Dear Madam,

At the last meeting of S.R.C. the Constitutional Amendments Committee put forward some extremely good suggestions for amendments to the existing Constitution, among which was one to the effect that we have three Vice-Presidents of S.R.C. The present position concerning the Executive is that we have a President, an elected Vice-President and Vice-President ex officio (President of the Union) a Secretary and a Student Treasurer and a Treasurer, now comes the sting in the tail—according to the Constitution at least one of these must be a Medical Student. (The term Medical in this epistle is taken to include Medical and Dental Students).

The proposed revision of the Constitution in this respect would mean that two of the three Vice-Presidents would be Vice-Presidents ex officio—the President of the Union and the President of the Medical Sub-Council—and the remaining officers would be elected on the only just and equitable basis possible, viz: the best man for the job (irrespective of whether he is Medical or non-Medical).

The Medical Students, however, on S.R.C. have the impression that they are getting the thin end of the wedge—they still insist on the status quo, i.e., one of the elected officials of S.R.C. executive be a Medical. I would at this stage, Madam, suggest that by persisting in their obstructionist attitude they are denying to the elected representatives of the College student body the principle of absolutely free elections and the right to choose as members of K.C.S.R.C. executive those whom they consider best capable of carrying out the duties of these offices.

Medical members of S.R.C. pay lip-service to the idea that all students are members of King's College irrespective of their faculty—yet at the same time they are attempting to promote a marked degree of insularity by demanding (not requesting) a privilege which is denied to all other faculties, that of particular and special representation on S.R.C. executive. They

felt that Medical interests would not be adequately dealt with in the Senior Student body—a fear that is unfounded and is a gross insult to the impartiality of S.R.C. Although my faculty has not been represented on the S.R.C. executive for the last three years I have not noticed any diminution in the attention given to justified complaints or requests for action, nor would I feel normally justified in demanding representation on S.R.C. executive. My faculty is represented on S.R.C. by two elected members and I feel this is sufficient privilege to demand—if they are deemed suitable for positions of higher responsibility by S.R.C. then they should be given every encouragement by all members of Council, and not obstructed by the petty Tammany Hall tactics of the misguided Medicals.

The Medicals have proportional representation on S.R.C. yet demand extra privileges—a concession has been proposed that the President of Medical Sub-Council be an ex-officio member of the executive of S.R.C. Let that be enough—let the best man get the job whether he is black or white, Catholic, Jew or Protestant, Medical or non-Medical. Let the Medical representatives lose this inferiority complex and make concrete contributions to the running of S.R.C. instead of littering the path of progress with rubbish and obstacles. As Confucius would have said if he had been here "Come off it."

I am your obedient servant,  
E. M. BURKE.

★  
"Barwin"—  
Ungracious

Dear Madam,

I was greatly concerned to read the letter published in your last issue and signed "Peter Barwin" and regret very much that you did not verify the facts before publishing a communication which is as hurtful as it is untrue.

In my experience, dental students have always gone out of their way to help students of other faculties who require dental treatment, often at the cost of their own very limited time.

Because of the standard essential in a teaching hospital, the treatment often necessary takes longer than it would in private practice, but since this is in the interest of the patient, it is, to say the least, ungracious to criticise in this way. I have personally always found the hospital staff most co-operative in such treatment.

Someone once described a typical undergraduate joke as one which, in the first place was not funny, secondly, was not true, and thirdly, was designed to cause pain. This then, would seem to qualify as such a joke, and to it I would add a fourth consideration, that the person uttering it had not sufficient courage to do so over his or her own name, there having in fact been no such patient treated in the dental hospital, and there being no such student registered at King's College.

I remain, Madam,  
Your obedient servant,  
JOHN T. SPAIN,  
President, University of  
Durham Students Dental  
Society.

★  
"Battle Royal"

Dear Madam,

Your article in the last edition of Courier, "Battle Royal," certainly deserves comment.

As secretary of the King's College Men's Hockey Club, I would like to present the following correct facts.

1. Edinburgh University Men's Hockey Club played at Newcastle on Wednesday, January 20th.

2. The home side was Durham University Men's Hockey team.

3. The reported battle did not take place.

4. The visiting team came by train and went back to Edinburgh on the 5.42 p.m. from Central Station, without the speed cops.

5. I would suggest that the clubs involved were the Royal Dick Veterinary College (Edinburgh) and the King's College Rugby Club.

Yours, etc.,  
R. DON,  
Hon. Secretary, King's  
Men's Hockey Club.

EDITOR'S NOTE: We apologise to the clubs concerned for this careless reporting.

★  
U.M.C. Report

Dear Madam,

I hope you will allow me to make use of your columns to draw attention to some misleading parts in the report of the Union General Meeting which was held on December 10th, 1953.

The report reads that "six new members should be elected to U.M.C. . . ." In fact the constitutional amendment does not refer to six new members, there being only two members in addition to the four as under the unamended constitution. This was pointed out at the General Meeting when the old constitution was read before the proposed amendment.

It was also reported that under a constitutional amendment "the steward of the Union should devote his whole time to the internal management of the Union." This was already a part of the constitution as drawn up in 1949. The amendment was merely a formality as the Steward's present premises adjoining the Union are being taken over for the purpose of stores, and he is moving to a house away from the Union. Under the old constitution, the Steward had to live on the Union premises, and this is the part which was amended.

Yours sincerely,  
EDGAR PAGE,  
Secretary of the Union.

★  
"Stand And  
Deliver"

Dear Madam,

May I through your columns issue a challenge to those "inconspicuous" critics who deplore the standard of debating in College, to come out of their hide-outs and reveal their true colours by way of a floor speech in the chamber of the Debating Society.

Perhaps if they have a standard to offer, a "yardstick" for the budding debater, they might profitably utilise a Saturday evening for the instruction and guidance of all

concerned. But if their eloquence does not match their critical faculty they would do well to exercise the former to develop the latter and vice versa.

In doing so they would experience that "no man's land" respectfully called "atmosphere" in a debating chamber which is an essential medium through which a speaker must reach his audience . . . and which can make or mar a good debater. It has long been experienced that a row of empty chairs does not respond to the spoken word, and that a half-empty house brings out only half the capacity of a speaker, whether it be his wit, sincerity or powers of persuasion.

In short, if all those who criticise debating standards would occupy as frequently as possible the empty chairs so painfully obvious during normal Saturday evenings, then the art of debating might be practiced to a higher degree by all—and for all.

Yours, etc.,  
ROGER ROLLS.

★  
Freedom, Not  
Licence

Dear Madam,

As a final year student of this College, I am not (yet)! a grandmother. Neither, Madam, am I a time-serving scrophant at the throne of blind authority; but as a freedom loving citizen of England, whose government by its legislation for the common good, refuses to allow me legally to commit physical suicide or to attempt it, by taking poison, I am not at all surprised, that some government should attempt to prevent my committing mental suicide by feeding my mind on the products of the cesspool minds of morons. Freedom we must have, by all means, to write on moral, religious or political issues, etc., but let us distinguish between these topics discussed in an adult manner and the unadulterated filth of pornographic literature. The right to the former was won for us by our ancestors, who at the same time led us to cherish those decent standards which are our national birthright and the hallmark of a gentleman.

As for Mr. Gowrie's red herring about the police and cosh-boys—irrelevant since he states that he refers to adults—seem to recall the recent murder of a policeman at the hands of a young addict

of highly-sexed he-man literature.

Freedom, I venture to say is not licence. It is the privilege of freedom-lovers like ourselves to ensure that an elected representative in local or parliamentary government, continue to distinguish the two in the spirit of English liberty.

Yours, etc.,  
ISHBEL COTTAM.

★  
S.N.E.C.—Not  
Guilty

Dear Madam,

In view of the increasing criticism levelled at the S.N.E.C. Committee, both in your columns and in conversation generally around College, I feel it is time someone spared a few words of praise for this long-suffering body.

I feel that the S.N.E.C. Committee can hardly be held responsible for the behaviour of individual students, it is a matter for the student himself to maintain a reasonable standard of behaviour—aided, if necessary by the Union Disciplinary Committee surely, rather than by the S.N.E.C. Committee.

The Bunroom itself on a Saturday night is no place to take a lady, but why take a lady there? I imagine it was for this very reason that the Lounge Bar was instituted. The Bunroom is the only place where the student can let off steam to his heart's content, the men's bar is far too small for the purpose. Perhaps the roles of the two bars could be reversed for Saturday evenings only? The Music Hall idea, if sufficiently well supported, should help considerably to control excessive exuberance.

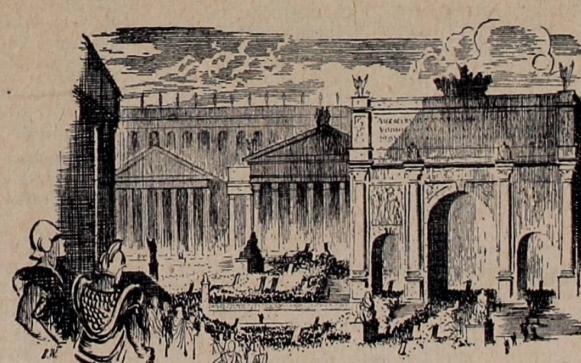
The Saturday night film shows are one feature which I am sure can withstand any criticism. The choice of films is, I think, excellent.

Of the debates, I cannot in fairness speak, I last attended one two years ago and was bored beyond belief. Perhaps the standard has changed since then.

The only complaint I have against the S.N.E.C. dance is that it is far too crowded, I feel the numbers admitted should be cut still further. In addition, far too many non-college people appear to gain admittance, this could perhaps be remedied by tightening up the rules governing the sale of tickets.

Finally, I should like to recommend your last issue's critic to read Mr. Gowrie's letter on the theme of "Grandmotherly Administration," the principle applies just as strongly to college activities, and to congratulate the S.N.E.C. Committee on their good work.

Yours sincerely,  
K. N. HOWSON.



## The Era of Papyrus.

Commerce flourished in the days of ancient Rome. Commercial transactions even included the execution of Wills and the undertaking of trusts. The money changers conducted their business in the Forum, or market place, and set the stage for the growth of the four fundamental aspects of banking: the exchange, loan, custody and transmission of money. Sheets or rolls of papyrus, the paper-like material made from the Egyptian sedge, contained the records, and the age of the modern cheque with its fugitive surface as a protection against fraud was many centuries distant.

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## Profile

### PROFESSOR DAYSH

PROFESSOR DAYSH has been for so long an accepted part of the landscape that it is difficult to realise that, so recently as 1930, he came to us as an alien from the South. But since that time he has lived with us, worked with us, and suffered with us. Often during that time he has over-worked us, cursed us, and made our lives miserable, but always he has helped us. There is little doubt that most of the time he has also understood us, often better than we understand ourselves. Hence, it is not strange that today he is one of us.

Professor Daysh (then plain Mr. Daysh) came to Newcastle when the North-East was suffering severe economic depression, and found himself in charge of an almost new Department of Geography which was small, still tied to the longer-established Department of Geology, and housed in part of a hut which had been erected during the first World War when the buildings of Armstrong College were being used as a military hospital. The situation was not promising. There was very little money available, and the chances of development for some years were poor. But Professor Daysh, even then, was both ambitious and energetic, and immediately set to work. Geography became independent of Geology, new lecturers in Geography were appointed, and the Department soon occupied not only the whole of its original hut, but also part of a second and similar one. Here, for a time, expansion had to stop, and Professor Daysh now turned his energies outwards and began to survey the North-East region. During the thirties he became more and more involved in the industrial and general economic problems of the area, and in 1936 he published his first "Survey of the Industrial Facilities of the North-East Coast." Then West Cumberland fell into his net, and his interests and influence in industrial and economic problems soon became nationwide.

All the time that this was going on, Professor Daysh was caring for his Department in no uncertain way. Pass, Honours and Research students — even lecturers — were being led along the right paths and literally driven into doing far more work than they had ever believed desirable or even humanly possible. Even when Professor Daysh had a term's leave in 1938 to help West Cumberland with its problems, he allowed little that happened in the Department to escape his notice. He also watched the general College situation, and, just before the war, his lecturers and students suddenly found themselves transferred to far finer quarters in the attics and



land, and to make his Department locally, nationally and internationally known. But this is only one side of Professor Daysh's work. He has also, always, looked after the people in his Department, whether they were lecturers, students, or secretarial and laboratory staff. All have known that he saw them as people and that he believed that they should enjoy things as he nearly always manages to do. And increasingly, in recent years, his care for members of his Department has extended to many outside it, both in the College and in many other places. Professor Daysh also manages to have a private life. It will surprise no one to learn that he is both a kind husband and an indulgent father, and that a garden and the company of a dog and a cat provide him with welcome change from his work in Newcastle. But sometimes he leaves all these and seeks pleasure in stalking deer and catching fish. He also cultivates a taste in fine wines, and enjoys driving motor cars at high speeds.

Professor Daysh, in short, is a man of very varied parts.

We know him, however, chiefly as a professor in King's College, and it is worth considering why he stands out as he does in a place where professors are by no means uncommon. It is partly because of his energy and enthusiasm. Even more, it is because of his humanity. And most of all, it is because he is alive, so that his influence is like a clean wind blowing away accumulations of academic dust from our buildings and our minds.

It is very fitting that at this moment, when Professor Daysh is beginning his twenty-fifth year of work in Newcastle, we should take stock of the qualities which make him so valuable to us.

## EXTRACTING THE MICHAEL?

ONE day, a pink-eyed youth wearing proudly his college blazer and scarf, accosted me in the bunroom and in his best English manner of forced politeness put to me some questions which I herewith answer.

Q.: Mr. Brodwin, old chap, I wonder if you'd tell me your opinion about English cars. About size, for instance. Your cars are so frightfully big.

A.: Old boy, in English cars one feels one is wearing them, not driving them.

Q.: Really now, what do you think is an outstanding characteristic of English men?

A.: The Englishman, it appears to me, is a man devoted to domesticity. He loves to sit before his fire, slippers and paper brought to him each evening. He wants his puddings hot and likes to be fussed over. That's why he's a ferocious fighter in wartime. Ever try taking a milk bottle away from a hungry baby?

Q.: But Mr. Brodwin: History and time have shown Britain to be a mature nation, don't you agree?

A.: Degrees again. Anyway,

THOSE who were present at a quiet little ceremony on Saturday, January 31st—the opening of the Joseph Cowen House, the new Department of Extra-Mural Studies—witnessed an event of no small importance in the history of the college and the city, for the college has now a frontage on the Barras Bridge—an ambition up to now veiled in the mists of a twenty-year plan—and the city has at last a worthy memorial to one who, if not amongst the greatest men, was certainly one of the finest characters who have been connected with it. Of course for years, there has been a memorial: it stands in Westgate Road—a statue of a bearded man in Victorian morning dress, looking like thousands of other Victorian statues in towns up and down the country.

But there was only one Joseph Cowen, an uncompromising individualist of the great Victorian tradition, who could still realise that some sections of the community could not struggle unaided; with a simple, almost fanatical belief in the liberty of individuals and nations, yet who never degenerated into a doctrinaire. What manner of a man was he? None was more truly Victorian, for he was born only half a dozen years before Victoria's reign commenced and he died a year before it ended. Typical of the age was the fact that his father, who started work as a labourer in the famous Crowley's Iron Works, acquired considerable wealth in industry, mining and land. Joseph Cowen grew up at Stella Hall, near Blaydon. He was educated privately and at

## A Lasting Monument

Edinburgh University, where he first developed and expressed the passionate hatred of oppression which was to be his guide through many stormy years of political life. He came down from the University in 1848, the year of revolutions, and such was his support for the Continental insurgents that he had the honour, at an early age, of being refused passports by more than one European power.

In 1854, Joseph Garibaldi, exiled from Italy, visited this city, and Cowen met him and presented him with a sword, bought out of public subscriptions—the sword which Garibaldi was later to bear when leading the March of the Thousands across Sicily. Kossuth of Hungary, Louis Blanc of France, Bakunin, the German anarchist, were among those who enjoyed Cowen's hospitality at Stella Hall at various times during the troubled year following 1848. What, I wonder, did Cowen think of the disruption and break-up which followed the success of the first three? Perhaps his unwavering belief in liberty at all costs reconciled him to the terror and anarchy which followed revolution as night follows day.

In Parliament and journalism—he acquired the Newcastle Chronicle in 1859—and represented the city in Parliament from 1873 for many years, there is the same constant emphasis on liberty abroad and reform at home: a simple optimistic Radicalism, which now seems far more old-fashioned than, say, the Toryism of his great contemporary Disraeli, yet in it all, there is a fine, transparent honesty of purpose which is dateless and undating. His chance remark on refusing to support his Party in a critical division—"I have not yet



mastered this subtle political ethic which enables a man to think one way and act another . . . ought to be writ large on the walls of the Commons Chamber.

Outside the Commons—the Co-operative Movement and the Mechanics' Institutes—the beginning of the Adult Education Movement—claimed his attention. And his advocacy of a College of Science in the town led eventually to the foundation of what is now King's College. If he was not among our founders, he may be among our earliest advocates.

Such a man was Joseph Cowen. Truly a great Victorian, he died at the close of the era to which he was most suited and was spared the darkness to follow. His home, Stella Hall, passed to his sister, who died in 1948, and her great nephew gave it to King's College, hoping it might be used as a residential college for Adult Education. This, alas, was found to be impractical, due to lack of

necessary; but they still approach it begrudgingly (even guiltily) and childishly brand as pornographic or "dirty" any subject that is relatively open in the matter. For example, James Joyce's book *ULYSSES*, one of the great novels of the 20th century, was prudishly kept out of England until recently because of certain "passages"; passages, which inevitably, the prude or "blue-stocking" immediately searches for. See what I mean?

Q.: No. But don't Americans overdo it?

A.: Yes, but it's easier to slow down in time and evaluate what you've been about, good or bad, than to never even accept the social and psychological drives sex is in its most overt sense. William Blake said it: The path of excess leads to wisdom.

Q.: Yes, of course. Hummif. Now, Mr. Brodwin, what is the difference between the English intellectual in College and the American?

A.: In this country they seem to let their hair grow long and specialise in interpreting the latest French symbolic films. They like to recite Shakespeare and talk about Welsh poets; also, they learn the songs of Noel Coward, despise American painters and mumble about the defects in other nations' structures refusing to define terms they use and what's worse, offer no remedial action. They are

firm in this stand. The American "brain" in college likes to dress sloppily and listen to Wagner. He's always borrowing money and pays you back by reading to you his latest novel or play about "The State and Values in Abstract." French restaurants or cellars are his hangouts and unlike his English cousin, the lounge chair philosopher-poet, he gets his inspiration not from libraries entirely, but from the bowery. Neither types have any real sense, but their redeeming feature is that, like the working man, they are heavy drinkers.

Q.: Off-hand, sport, what do you think about English college girls?

A.: Sorry to say, there's nothing outstanding about them. It troubles me to see, however, a breed of females developing akin to a growing attitude in American girls. Namely: That of the professional virgin, to borrow a phrase from that most excellent movie, *THE MOON IS BLUE*. Now, I just adore respectable girls, but I don't like to have the notion of their chastity jammed down my throat. Some girls here reek of the attitude and carry signs on their back. Disgusting. Also, the more pretty girls strike me as people trying to catch the eye of a Hollywood scout. They carry their books like trophies.

Q.: Don't you think people in England appreciate the Arts more than Americans?

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### Crossword Solution

January 28th.

Across: 1, Cuff; 3, a shoe horn; 9, lava; 10, small ratio; 12, rock-salt; 13, turret; 14, end of the lesson; 18, passionateness; 20, nicey; 22, rescript; 24, one portion; 25, sing; 26, preserved; 27, onus.

Down: 1, Celery; 2, five cents; 4, simpleton; 5, only; 6, Herculean act; 7, rotor; 8, portend; 11, associations; 15, either one; 16, suspicion; 17, sponsor; 19, stages; 21, clear; 22, star.

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## Monument



mastered this subtle political ethic which enables a man to think one way and act another . . . ought to be writ large on the walls of the Commons Chamber.

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funds, but its sale provided the money for the building which has just been inaugurated, and much furniture from the Hall is now installed in the newly redecorated and re-adapted offices. A replica of his statue and portrait are prominently placed on the way to the lecture rooms, and his library of 10,000 books is also housed here. The building has two bedrooms for the benefit of those who live far away from the city.

There can be little doubt that in this new setting, with the fine facilities now available, the course of Adult Education on Tyneside, which he had so much at heart, will advance rapidly.

Joseph Cowen has the memorial he would have wished for.

## Witch-Hunting

WHEN a man, dressed in a little brief authority starts to hit the headlines, when, through some "idee fixe" or quirk of temperament, he achieves a notoriety which men of more solid merit take years to attain, he cannot hope that his fame will be lasting; all he can hope for is to live in history in association with some vague idea he propounded, some expression he used, or some name that was applied to him. That is history's just vengeance. And within the life-time of many reading these words Senator Joe McCarthy will be remembered only as "McCarthy, the witch-hunter"—we may forget even, who the witches were. Just so is Miss Arabella Fermore remembered because a lock of her hair was stolen, and Alexander Pope wrote his best poem about it. Yes, the activities of the senator have given an expression to our common speech and it is on everyone's lips.

The expression "witch-hunting" has the most unpleasant associations: to be branded a witch-hunter is today as bitter a blow to the well-meaning man as it was to be branded "fifth column" in the 1940's, or "fin de siecle" in the '20's. The fact is, that in a vague sort of way we all like toleration of all descriptions without knowing precisely where it fits into the scheme of things and I wish in these few words to explore the frontier which divides tolerance from drift and Laodicean lukewarmness. My interest in examining the implications of toleration and the meaning of the term witch-hunting follows on a protest by the defendant in a recent and much-publicised criminal case, who asserted that there was a witch-hunt going on up and down the country in connection with the type of charge against him. Now the charge of which he stood arraigned is one of great gravity in the eyes of the law. It has come increasingly into the news of late, and there can be no doubt that the police are redoubling their watchfulness for any signs of it. Taking the laws as they stand, the police are doing no more than their duty, which is to enforce the law, yet there is a danger that

the intensive measures for the apprehension of perverts may be looked upon as a witch-hunt and a halo of martyrdom placed on their heads. Here we have the extreme case; to most of us the enforcement of the criminal law does not seem particularly wicked and might we, therefore, take a second look at other cases of deviation from absolute tolerance.

First of all we must ask ourselves whether the present investigations into subversive activities are as unjustified as we are accustomed to assume. To answer this, we must remember that the State has a duty to protect itself against those who would actively undermine its constitution and its national safety. How real the danger from a tiny minority can be may be judged from the evi-

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dence in the trial of the murderers of Trotzky. The whole law system of the United States could not save Trotzky from a horrible death in an obscure suburb of New Mexico. Let us face it; it would be criminal folly for any U.S. administration to allow the steady infiltration of the open and avowed enemies of America—potential traitors from the very moment they joined the party. We may dislike Senator McCarthy, his methods and the company he keeps, but the investigation of risks to the security of a nation must be admitted by anyone who does not believe in anarchy.

We have no need of such methods in this country, the British people have learnt a few things in over a thousand years of nationhood and we have conceived a dislike of extremism, which saves us to a great extent from the dangers in which the U.S. stands, but even here, we have a quieter, more efficient method of witch-hunting. A police official of one city once told me that if a serious emergency were to make it necessary, he could have a great proportion of the Communists in his area under lock and key within a matter of hours. With this same quiet efficiency, defence regulation 18B was enforced to put Fascists out of the way during the last war. And while on the subject of Fascists, who will extend complete tolerance to the British Union? All constitutional parties agreed in banning their uniform—a black shirt—before the war, which ban is still in force and there has been a consistent veto on their processions. This is, of course, intolerance, but who would wish to see repeated those scenes of violence which attended the Fascist wave of pre-war days?

In deciding whether or not to use and indeed how far it could use its undoubted right to protect itself against those minorities or undermine its moral or national life—in plain words whether it should hold a witch-hunt—the State must put to itself this question: Are the prospective victims of the witch-hunt a sufficient danger and of sufficient importance to justify its intervention, which, after all, nearly always has many evil secondary effects. The answer to this question, I believe, provides some indication of the expediency or otherwise of exercising an undoubted right.

Any form of intolerance is a witch-hunt, but nearly every reformer in history has been a witch-hunter. Florence Nightingale reformed the military hospitals of the Crimea days, partly by holding a merciless witch-hunt in the War Office; the Factory Acts and the prison reforms followed upon relentless witch-hunts by reformers who were probably the most intolerant people the world has known—intolerant of the evil they knew to exist.

We must not loose our heads at the cry of witch-hunting. By all means let us condemn the sordid antics of McCarthy, but let us be sure we condemn his methods, not the principles behind his activities. No State in which the majority holds to certain just principles is compelled by law inherent in the idea of freedom to allow those principles to be subverted by a seditious or evil minority. So far have we rebelled against the terrible suppression of minority by majority in this century that we tend, as it were, to lean over backwards and place no limits on the power that minorities enjoy or the manner in which they use it. This we do in the name of tolerance. All too frequently tolerance, like patriotism, is not enough.

DESMOND R. FITZPATRICK

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## Standpoint

WE thank Mr. Kevin Rees for his elucidating article on the President's chair. One of the objects of our column is to stimulate the pens of such gentlemen as Mr. Rees in providing the readers of Courier with accurate information concerning society and executive activities. His scathing dogmatism is much appreciated, and we cringe beneath our bushel, whilst managing to cast a light by casting aspersions.

★ ★ ★

Our interest was aroused by the letter to the editor from Mr. Barwin, in which he deplored the time taken over operations in the Dental Hospital, and the apparently casual attitude of the house-surgeons. An acquaintance of ours was indignant at this slight on his profession; other friends sympathised with Mr. Barwin, but hastened to say that in their own experience in the chair, the standard of work done in the Dental Hospital is high. Can Mr. Barwin relate this to the surgeon's supervision? He should remember the hospital is primarily a teaching one, and could meditate on relating his particiles during lulls in his dental treatment.

★ ★ ★

What a remarkable hive of activity the Men's Common Room can be at times. Card playing brings members of all faculties together; there to join in solemn schools of bridge or pecuniary poker. Gambling may be part of a young man's education in the opinion of some, but it is a vicious practice amongst students if the stakes are high. We are pleased to see that it is not so rife as formerly but there is still much clandestine settlement of debts.

★ ★ ★

A student festival is to be held at Padua this year, and Padua University has extended invitations to the representatives of King's, promising to provide gratis board and lodging in Padua. This left travelling expenses as the responsibility of the representatives, and S.R.C. considered the choice of possible delegates and their financial support. We regret to hear that Council begrudges this support, and that one gentleman who was at first an enthusiastic candidate for the festival, now unable to go, opposes the scheme.

★ ★ ★

There has been a slight addition to the college buildings of late, a small "air-raid shelter" has grown behind the chemistry block, its roof pierced by a periscope-like appliance. We have discovered this has in fact King's own little bit of Harwell. In this brick and concrete fortification, Mr. Peter Timmons, B.Sc. will conduct his research into atomic radiation problems. It is understood that Mr. Timmons has no Russian antecedents, has no connection with Pravda, Courier or Northerner, and believes that the "Red Flag" is the song of the Merchant Navy.

★ ★ ★

We enjoyed the Arts Ball, along with several hundreds of other revellers. Mr. Ward and his committee should be congratulated on the excellent results of hard work and careful planning; the painters and decorators deserve mention too. A young gentleman who entered most enthusiastically into the painting business was undoubtedly Boy Blue, who climbed up his rope with truly anthropoidal agility. We suggest that he take some lessons in India, for he disappointed everyone intensely by coming down again. Another gentleman had an interesting encounter with the forces of law and order, when, in a fit of exuberance, and a car, he tried to go forward in reverse gear at the traffic lights in Northumberland Street. Fantasy must have been his theme, for his experience of driving is a figment of the imagination. Mr. George Evans produced his usual top form of competition for the visiting bands, and helped build up the Arts Ball spirit in his outlandish garb. The funniest incident we heard was that of the reveller who accosted the Lord Mayor before the Fancy Dress competition, seized him by his chain of office, saying: "You'll never win anything in that outfit, you know."

★ ★ ★

We apologise for the slanderous typing error made in our last article. It should, of course, have read: "with indigestion's qualms held well in check by a tightened old school tie complex."

Bon Appetit,  
PEREGRINE.

"The Lord God of Israel saith . . . them that honour me I will honour, and they that despise me shall be lightly esteemed."

I SAMUEL, ch. 2; v. 30.

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(Cont. from preceding column)

A.: So I've heard. But you know, I hear tell that only about 20% of the English listen to the Third Programme. In America, it's the odd city the size of Newcastle that doesn't have its own symphony orchestra or opera and ballet association. Seriously though, of all the insipid generalisations I've heard about the U.S. that one is the most off beat.

Q.: But don't you sometimes deal in generalisations, Mr. Brodin?

A.: Sure, but I like to think they're imaginative.

Q.: Don't the English have imaginations, especially at King's?

A.: Righto! But somewhere in the tangle is the peculiar quality Oscar Wilde noted in this country, to wit: The English have the quality of being able to change wine into water.

Q.: I protest! That's not fair!

A.: Not cricket at all!

A.: Cuppa anybody?

S. BRODWIN.

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## MANAGEMENT SOCIETY

Due to the combined influences of the inclement weather and a cup-tie at St. James's Park, a somewhat depleted party of Management Society members paid a visit to the Newcastle upon Tyne telephone exchange on Wednesday afternoon, February 3rd.

The party was met by and split between two senior telephonist guides who soon proved that they knew all the answers during the course of the afternoon.

Recalling the impression of noisy confusion gained at the extremities of the Post Office octopus, it was a most pleasant surprise to find that the large air-conditioned room in which the switch-boards are situated was characterised only by a quiet hum of ordered activity. Apart from the restricted movements of the 300-400 telephonists, who sat at numbered positions in the switch-boards along the walls of the room, continually removing and inserting plugs into the vertical board before them, there was very little movement about the room itself.

The tour began at the "Incoming Suite" with an explanation of how connections are made between telephones where it is not possible to dial the numbers directly (it is Post Office policy to make all local calls obtainable by dialling, through the installation of automatic machinery) and the modus operandi of that perforated complexity, the switch-board, was demonstrated. It was clear that every effort had been made to maintain operational efficiency by reducing movement at the board itself to a minimum.

To this effect, for example, a two-way system of vacuum tubes has been installed by which the paper slips, on which the operator records details of subscribers' trunk calls, are whisked from each position on the board to a central sorting position. This system is of particular value in times of heavy traffic on long distance lines

when normal service has been reduced due to bad weather, since an operator may "book" a long distance call (the exact time delay before the call will come to the top of the queue is obtained by listening in to a relative of Tim the talking clock) a slip of paper placed into the vacuum tube and then forgotten about it. The slip will be sorted and fed back from the sorting desk when the call reaches the top of the queue and the line is clear. The operator rings the required number, then the caller and tells him "Your call to ... is through now, caller"—one of the standard expressions which the Post Office insists that all telephonists use.

The comfort of the girls is not neglected. Their chairs are sponge rubber cushioned, with adjustable back-supports and foot rests encircling the chair to prevent the restrictions of circulation caused by dangling legs.

Equally efficient were the systems of ascertaining routings and charges and answering directory enquiries and complaints. The 999 system, connected to a particular switch-board position from which direct lines to the city police have been laid, was demonstrated. The flashing red bulb and buzzing resulting from dialling 999 is enough to galvanise the most pre-occupied of telephonists into immediate action.

In this latter connection, it is difficult to understand the foundation of the occasional assertions of indolence (average speed of answer is five seconds), inefficiency and rudeness one hears, since there is one supervisor on hand to every five girls, whose job it is to check these very things.

Delightfully appropriate was the novel form of checking on and off machine which was based on the form of a telephone dial.

Despite the amenability of the conditions, the marriage rate is so high as to necessitate the existence of a permanent school of trainees, but then that is not really surprising!

The conclusions to be drawn from this visit are that the service is extremely efficiently organised. It is to be regretted that the same cannot be said of all the works visited by the society.

## The Port of Manchester

ON Thursday, the 4th February, the President, Mr. David Griffin, lectured to the Geographical Society on the Port of Manchester. His lecture was the second in the new scheme which has been started this year, in which student members of the department contribute towards their society programme, and one can only judge by the excellent reception given to this lecture as further proof of the success of this experiment.

Mr. Griffin first cautioned

people not to think of the port as applying only to that area within the city boundary, but defined the port essentially as the Manchester Ship Canal, which has a length of 35 miles, running from Eastham Locks to the terminal docks at Manchester. The first part of the lecture was devoted to a brief historical study of the city of Manchester and the factors which made for its growth were outlined; the site of the city, established in Roman times, at a point where several streams converge, making it a natural nodal centre, and its subsequent growth as an industrial centre. The growth and prosperity of the city was, however, hampered by absence of a suitable outlet for the goods produced, which led to a serious depression in the city towards the end of the

nineteenth century. At this time, Manchester business men decided on the scheme for making Manchester a port, and after many setbacks the canal was dug and opened on the 1st January, 1894, despite great opposition from the Liverpool Dock Board, merchants and business concerns.

A detailed study of the canal was then made, and it was shown how land along the banks of the canal, which had hitherto been of little importance or value, became valuable sites for industry of a wide variety. The nature of these industries are many and among the most important are oil refining, flour milling, iron and steel, newsprints, vegetable oils and soap. Manchester, it was seen, is the second oil port of the kingdom, with vast developments at Ellesmere Port and the creation of the giant new oil dock at Eastham, in addition to older established works at Manchester itself. The great trading estate at Trafford Park with its 200 factories was seen to be in part a creation of the canal. Manchester, standing in the centre of one of the most densely populated areas of the world, for within a radius of 75 miles dwells 17 million people, has greatly prospered through the opening of the canal, and last year the canal handled 11.8 million tons of shipping, thus making it the fourth port of the United Kingdom.

The lecture was followed by a sound and colour film which ran for half an hour and showed in detail many of the interesting points about which Mr. Griffin had spoken.

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## The Choice Before Africa

TWO important speakers came to the Union on consecutive Fridays during January; they were Solly Sachs and Joseph Murumbi.

Mr. E. S. Sachs was secretary of the Garment Workers' Union in the Transvaal until, in 1952, the Malan Government banned him from trade union work and from addressing public meetings. He was twice sentenced to prison for defying the oppressive new laws and has now left South Africa in order to carry on the struggle for a humane solution of the Union's problems. His book, "The Choice Before South Africa," was on sale at the meetings.

Less than three million English and Africans—speaking white people live among more than ten million Africans, Asiatics and "coloureds." Whereas racial enmity may be incidental to other countries in S. Africa "racial and economic antagonism is the occupation," said Mr. Sachs. One million coloured people are committed to jail each year. Police brutality is common; 268 people have been killed by police action since Dr. Malan took office.

Special laws governing them concern passes, travel permits and segregation from facilities available to whites.

## PLEASE NOTE

THE election of Rag President for 1954 and the Editor of the Students' Handbook and Diary will take place at a meeting of K.C.S.R.C. on Tuesday, 23rd February.

Both these offices are open to all students of King's College, and candidates need not necessarily be members of K.C.S.R.C.

Nominations will be received at the above meeting and candidates' names may be proposed only by K.C.S.R.C. members.

P. S. SAHNI,  
Secretary, K.C.S.R.C.

Answering questions, Mr. Sachs said that the Anglican and less openly the Catholic Churches deplored the oppressive policies. But the Dutch Reform Church actively preaches racial hatred (during the war they prayed for Hitler's victory).

In conclusion, he affirmed that Malan's policy has only served to unite all "non-Europeans" in the Union. When the Afrikaners throw out the way to rectify the situation will be to remove these oppressive laws, grant rights of work and organisation for collective bargaining, institute social services and an effective education system. Otherwise, after Malan, the Deluge.

Mr. Murumbi is the General Secretary of the Kenya Africa Union. Until June, 1952, he had nothing to do with politics, having lived abroad in India and Samoa. In that month he joined the K.A.U. because he felt the Africans should have some say in the government of his own country. Three months later the party was banned. Kenyatta and other leaders arrested. It was then that Joseph Murumbi, the new member, was elected Secretary-General. The reason for such rapid promotion was obvious to his audience. His enthusiasm for a just and peaceful settlement of problems in Kenya and the astute selection of illuminating materials from volumes of statistics would have made him an invaluable asset to any constructive government of his homeland.

"Mau Mau" is a "symptom" of oppression of the people, of refusal to face their economic needs, and of the indignities to which the African is subjected. It is also a red herring deflecting attention from the real problem, land hunger among the tribes. Meanwhile many thousand acres in the "White Highlands" lie uncultivated. Though himself de-

plored the existence of violence, he considered that the settlers had brought it upon themselves by exploitation and by leaving no other forms of expression open to Africans. The Kenyan Government follows only the short term interests of the settlers; this will produce a long term tragedy. The white men must change their attitude or, as elsewhere, get out. These meetings were part of a series of joint meetings held by the Labour Club, India Forum, the African Society and Soc. Soc.

## DRAM. SOC.

AFTER casting the "Merchants of Yonkers," Dramatic Society were informed that the amateur rights had been suspended, so yet another play would have to be chosen for the third production. The final choice is Molére's "Tartuffe" with the "Happy Journey to Trenton and Camden" by Thornton Wilder as curtain-raiser.

Two members of the Arena Theatre Company, Mr. David Scase and Mr. Brendon Barry, came on February 2nd to give us an informal talk on make-up. Members of the society, together with some from the G. and S. Society, had their questions answered; the subject of make-up was abandoned in favour of some more general aspects of the theatre. It is hoped they will, as they suggested, give us a make-up demonstration before they leave Newcastle.

Dramatic Society is taking a great interest in the Arena Theatre, and many of us will be sorry to see them go. Malcolm Ash was in charge of publicity and judging by the large audience, did a good job. When the company's electrician fell ill and had to be left behind in Birmingham, Ian Kenworthy took over competently the setting up and lighting of some of the plays. Members of the society have also proved indispensable as scene shifters and programme sellers for the Arena Theatre.

## GERMAN SOC. PRODUCES "SAPPHO"

THE King's College German Society has for some years past produced an annual play in German at the Gateshead Little Theatre and the Durant Hall. The plays have usually been of the sort to be found in the school syllabus, although last year an almost forgotten light comedy was chosen which

was greatly enjoyed by those who risked going to see it: in fact, several people who were at first very sceptical at the thought of the production of an unknown play were again eager that the society should "play safe" and put on one in the same vein this year. But it was felt that there was no more point in making a tradition of producing light comedies than one of sticking to the school syllabus, so this year the society has turned to tragedy in the grand style, which it is nevertheless hoped will be well received.

The play is "Sappho," by Grillpazer, the greatest Austrian dramatist, whose plays are little

known outside German-speaking countries. Unlike most German plays, his are not overloaded with theories and ideals, they appeal to the emotions rather than to the intellect and so are essentially dramatic.

The plot of "Sappho" tells the poetess-love for a young Greek, Phaon, who greatly admires her but cannot return her passion and falls in love with one of her slave girls. Sappho is racked by the tortures of jealousy, but after Phaon has abducted the slave girl and been recaptured, she manages to renounce him at the cost of her own life.

The play will be performed tonight and tomorrow at 7 p.m. in the R.V.I. canteen.



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## KING'S COURIER

Thursday, February 11th, 1954

### THE ALLENDALE RALLY

MANY cars of the K.C.M.C. Newcastle, Edinburgh University and Burnlodge Motor Clubs assembled in College Road on Saturday, January 23rd, to participate in the 200 mile event, The Allendale Rally. There were two non-starters—one being Dr. Peter Hutchinson, whose navigator withdrew at the thought of motorizing in the very open "special."

The team of three cars from Edinburgh were rather hot on arrival, and Dr. Ralfe showed low oil pressure. Later on he discovered that this had been the premonitory sign of bearing failure, and was forced to retire—a great pity after his long journey down. The hopes of the Newcastle Club were also lowered, when last year's winner, W. Heppell, had to retire—also because of low oil pressure.

After sundry deviations, cars reached a control in the wilds north of Rothbury, and then had to cross a Roman road to reach the other side of the hills. Many people missed the road, and made lengthy detours—only to meet disaster when they took another wrong turning, and found Neil Sommerville's M.G. stuck in the deep ford blocking their return to freedom. Tom Armstrong passed a line from his Sunbeam, but this failed to remove the obstacle, and over an hour passed before the car was extricated.

Meanwhile another group had become bogged on the wrong Roman road and had to be towed out by a lorry.

Due to these occurrences only six cars reached Arnold Warlock's Control near the snow line, and none of these were in time. Those still in the running proceeded down the North Tyne valley via Wark, and after reporting at Controls near Plankey and Ninebanks reached Allendale. The first car in was an hour overdue and the marshals were almost frozen to their posts.

When all who were coming had arrived it was found that Brian Welch and Raymond Paiton were tying for the lead. Several people had retired, including a Medical Ford Consul whose navigator had taken insufficient medication and became car sick.

Dinner, the Monte Carlo Rally apart, and then bed was the order of the night, and everyone blessed the central heating of the hotel after 130 miles of cold road. After a 9.0 a.m. breakfast, competing cars were refuelled, and then left the square in Allendale for a hill climb at Carlton. The weather was perfect, bright sunshine, with sharp, icy breeze. After being timed up the hill, the navigators proceeded to direct their crew on an eighty mile circular trip involving many Pennine ups and downs and

trips into Cumberland and Durham.

The route and road, however, were not particularly difficult, and few were penalised, though for some inexplicable reason Raymond Paiton was six minutes late at a Control—thus losing his leading position, and leaving Brian Welch unassailable.

The final Control was at the hill climb—where competition endeavoured to record the same time as for their first ascent. Ian Fletcher in his Ford powered M.G. was the only person to perform faultlessly—a very creditable effort. After lunch three tests were laid out, involving much rapid manoeuvring—forward, reverse and even sideways. Ian Fletcher again did well, but was no match for Jack Smith, in his powerful Jaguar S.S. 100, who thus won the Test Award.

Secretary of the meeting, Neil Kirk, rapidly marked out the results, which read as below:

Allendale Prog. by Dr. R. B. Welch; runner-up, R. J. Paiton; Best Opposite Class, Dr. C. M. Hutson; Navigators' Awards, Max de Redder, J. D. Gogie, Dr. T. Grierson; Team Award "Ecurie O" R. J. Paiton, J. N. Gibson, S. E. Bird; Test Award (Deneholme Cup), J. I. Smith.

It only remains to thank everyone who assisted in any way to make the rally such a good one.

### "FANTASTIC" SUCCESS

DESPITE the unpleasant weather on Friday, January 29th, 1,500 revellers turned up to enjoy the fun at the Arts Ball.

Although it was felt that the theme of "Fantasy" was too wide for ambitious costumes, the committee were agreeably surprised that only a small minority were clad in evening dress and that the standard of costumes were extremely high. A brilliant system of decoration incorporating all-covering spider's web and the "blasted oak" provided one of the best settings ever constructed for the Arts Ball. Tableaux were equally as good as the general decor, reflecting great credit on the architects, planners and fine artists responsible for their clever design and construction. The appearances of the Oozlam Google and the original Indian rope trick were two of the highlights provided by the stunt boys.

Mr. George Evans, as musical director, was suitably garbed for the occasion and Ken Collier and his New Orleans, Jazz men, added a particularly vivacious note to the proceedings. Carlos y sus Tranadares were equally successful and were partially responsible for the early "warming up" of festivities by playing a rousing conga.

The two guest bands of the evening, however, brought forth continuous applause on each appearance. Johnny Dankworth and his orchestra came along after their concert at the City Hall and his modern style of jazz was warmly appreciated. In the early part of the evening Ken Collier was about to begin his first number when he was interrupted by the second guest band, The Mad Hatters Military

Bank had arrived. To tumultuous applause the band circled the floor playing popular marches in inimitable style.

Festivities then moved smoothly on till twelve o'clock when the Fancy Dress Parade was led by the Military Band and with a scrutiny of the Lord Mayor and the Five Smith Brothers. Eventually prize-winners were selected—the most outstanding being Mr. Wood, of the Architects' Department, as Toulouse Lautrec, and Miss Bullock, of the Agriculture School as the "least dressed lady."

As soon as the judging was completed, the destruction of decoration took place and when order was restored, dancing continued until the early hours of the morning. It is estimated a profit of £180 has been made—£30 higher than any previous Arts Ball profit—which will go to the Infantile Paralysis Fellowship.

### KING'S £250,000 NOT FAR TO GO

THE appeal for £250,000 launched last year to raise funds for the establishment of two new chairs and for general purposes has met with tremendous success. Only £20,000 is now needed to reach the target. Two notable subscriptions have been received from the National Coal Board—£10,000—and from Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth and Co.—£1,500.

### U.S. GIFT

Dr. A. L. Latner has received a grant of £1,400 in connection with his research in Chemical Pathology from Messrs. Lederle of the United States.

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### TIT BITS

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#### OXFORD

Oxford review is to be televised for forty-five minutes on February 26th. Two girls and four men will appear in the show. The programme is to include items that have been successful in the past, but a new skit on TV, specially written for the show, will be included.

#### MANCHESTER. "FAMILIAR"

Thieves broke into Manchester University Union in January. They borrowed screwdrivers and forced open the doors to the Union shop, steward's office and also a box in the telephone kiosk. Police believe that thieves must have some contact with the Union, as their knowledge of the place must have been intimate.

#### ILLINOIS, U.S.A. "GETTING ROUND"

Women students of Southern Illinois University are sending invitations to their professors to have dinner with them, as they claim they want advice on the best methods of studying for examinations. There are four hundred girls at the university!

#### OXFORD "MORE FREEDOM"

Oxford women are being given more freedom now. They are being allowed to the beer cellar of University College. This college is one that brews its own beer. This is rather a change from 1935 when women were not allowed to attend mixed parties without a chaperone approved by the head of the college.

#### BACK TO SHIRK

Unconditional withdrawal of their strike by Lucknow students, followed by the appointment of a seven-man committee to suggest amendments to the constitution of their union, has paved the way for a reconciliation between teachers and taught. The students' assurance that they will remain peaceful should help in the restoration of normal conditions not only in Lucknow, but also in other U.P. colleges.

#### FLOOD RELIEF

Colleges in the flood-stricken East Godavari district of Andhra have been closed in order to enable students to participate in voluntary relief work. University examinations

have been postponed. A Godavari Flood Relief Fund has been started for students at Andhra University, and the Government has granted a remission of fees for three months for students who come from the affected area. University teachers have donated ten per cent of a month's salary for this general relief fund. Students themselves contributed about SF 2,000, besides collecting clothes and medicines. University medical units of Andhra University inoculated more than 136,000 persons, disinfected hundreds of wells, and treated a few thousand emergency cases under the most difficult conditions.

#### TECHNIVERSITY STRIKE

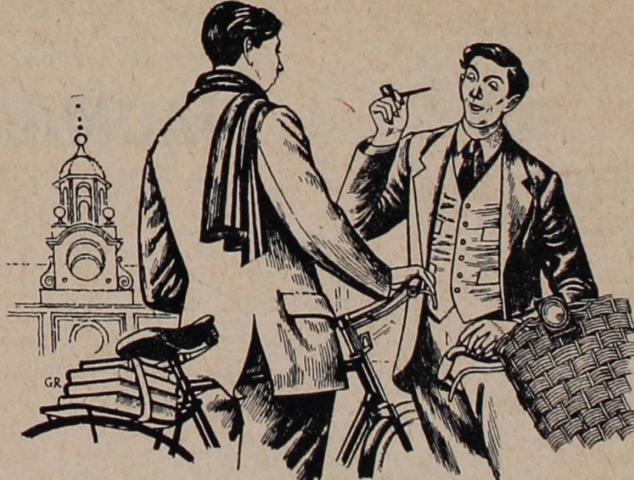
All students of the Technical University of Haifa plan to strike if the announced fee raise from 150 to 200 Israeli pounds comes into effect. The students were assured a year ago that there would be no rise in fees. The new claims are now being justified on the grounds that prices have risen and that a new student dining hall must be built. The students have announced their readiness to pay the additional 50 pounds if the construction of living quarters, especially for married students, is begun at once.

#### APPROACHES TO KNOWLEDGE

In order to interest students in general problems beyond the areas of their special subjects, the University of Porto has created a seminar in which sociological, psychological, literary, musical and political problems can be discussed.

#### PRAGUE STUDENTS TO REBEL

Students of the film faculty of the Academy of Arts in Prague will produce two medium-length feature films. The students themselves have written the film scripts and will direct them. "Janek the Rebel," the first of these, was completed at the end of November. Its theme is a peasant rebellion at the time of serfdom. The second film has a contemporary motive and is entitled "A Common Story." Professional actors co-operated with the young directors, cameramen and technical workers.



### "Have you a Faculty of Finance?"

"Don't ask me!" said the Freshman. "You should know more about the organization of this University than I do."

"I should have said faculty, not Faculty," went on the Third Year Man patiently. "The f is small, as in ffrench."

"Oh, I see," said the Freshman. "Well, all I can say is that the £ is small, very small, in my £ s d."

"If your income is, shall we say, slender, all the more reason for having financial guidance at your disposal," the Third Year Man explained.

"And where do you suggest I look for such guidance?" asked the Freshman.

"I'd strongly advise you to let Lloyds Bank look after your interests," answered the Third Year Man. "That was one of the first things I did when I came up in stat. pup."

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