

THE DIAL

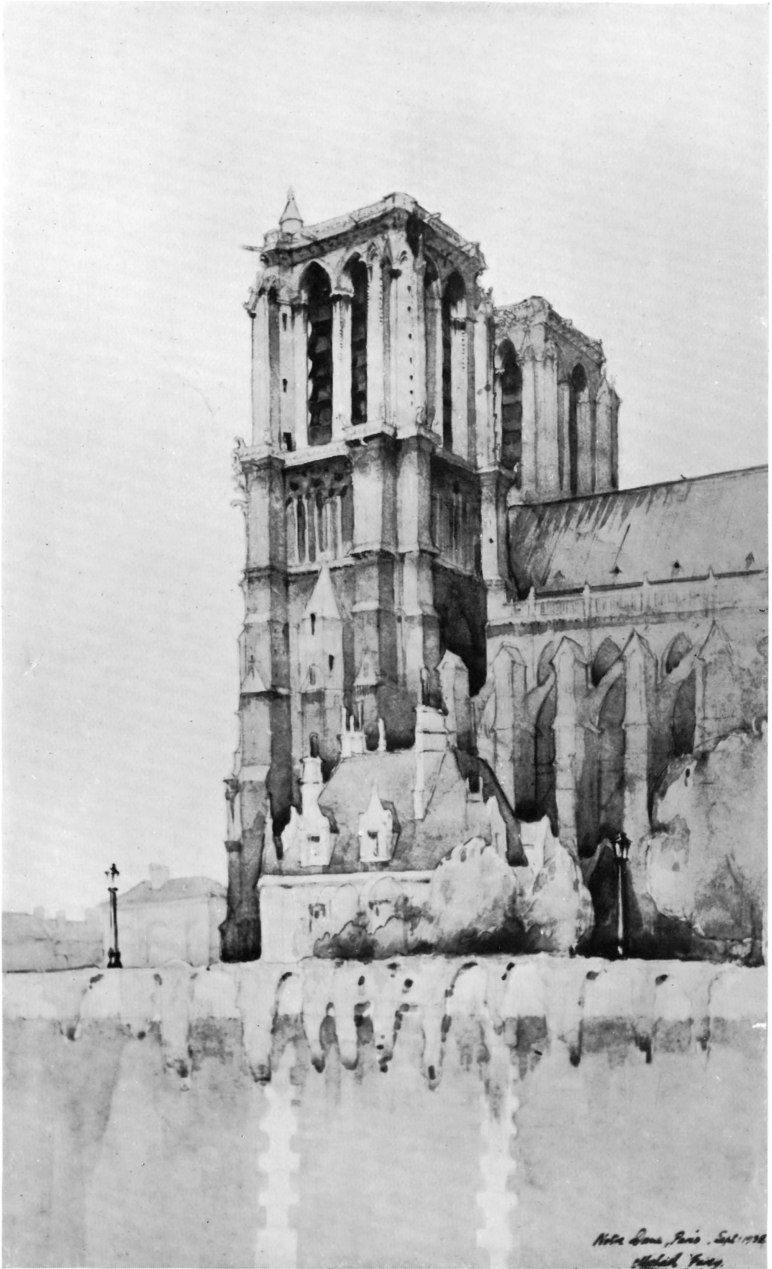
Lent Term 1938

THE DIAL

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Michael Farley

NOTRE DAME

THE DIAL

No. 88.

LENT TERM 1938.

EDITORIAL

EVERYONE knows that the Sub-Editor on a paper does all the work and now you know it too. For someone threw a fish at the Sub-Editor, he ducked, hit a chair and is now badly concussed. Anyway, that's his story. The long and short of it is that half the features we planned to entertain you with now won't see the light of day.

In an attempt to pay off the wine-bills of the Editorial Board we are imposing slashing economies. We've cut out half the features, all those funny articles saying we couldn't get any contributions [too true to be funny this time], and reduced not only the quantity and the size, but the quality of the photographic art also. What we couldn't deny ourselves was a slashing new cover. Anyway, hotfoot from these economies we decided to economise our time spent in writing our Editorial and get our old friend the Editor of the King's college magazine, *Basileon*—now out of a job—to write it instead. So, here goes.

Gentlemen—the Guest-Editor !

The Editor of "Basileon" has rather less right to contribute to the "Dial" than the Editor of "Razzle" has to write the "Times" first leader. The "Dial" comes out regularly and the Editor is usually asked out to breakfast with the Dean: "Basileon" comes out spasmodically and the Editor visits the Dean in quite a different capacity. The bonds between King's and Queens' are, however, obvious and manifold: both colleges occupy unrivalled sites on the banks of the same commodious river with equal facilities for bathing, boating, and climbing, and both have a Chapel, a hall, and at least one ugly block of college buildings: we are as unique in our Provost as you are in your President—we walk through Queens' on our way to Newnham, and Queens' has always shown its interest in our affairs, especially during the Madrigals. There are of course a few things in which Kings and Queens differ, but these you can easily think out for yourselves.

If you will allow me to trespass further on your valuable columns, as the Night Climber said to the Curator of the Fitzwilliam Museum, I should like to tell you the latest story—

["I can see the Printer coming." ED. of Dial.]

"it appears that a certain Kingsman"

[*Not in this magazine!* ED. of *Dial*.]

Knock, knock—“Ah how are you Mr Printer?

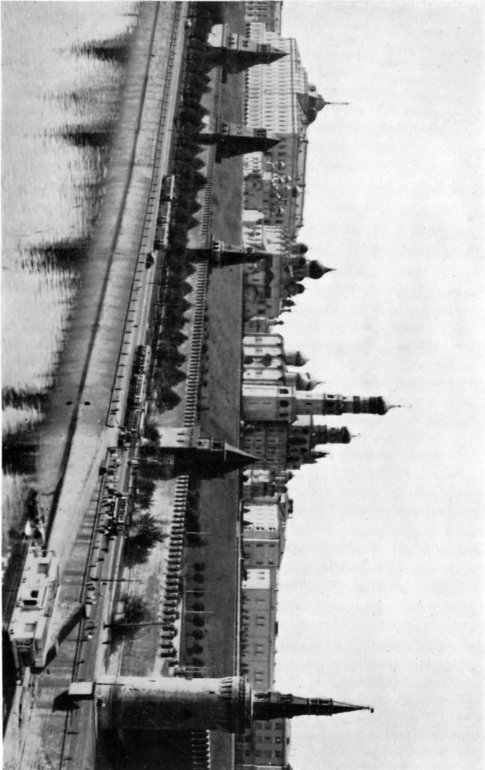
Come on, sir, you better hand that over. [Printer.]

It's nothing to do with me. [ED. of *Dial*, treacherously.] *The Editor of “Dial” and the Printer are approaching with clenched fists—excuse me folks, while I have a strange interlude—goodbye and thank you.*

Why, it wouldn't have been any worse if I'd done it myself—or lent the space to the *Varsity Weekly*.

SOVIET RUSSIA

TWENTY-TWO days under the Red Flag is hardly long enough to judge the social system of one-sixth of the world, but it is long enough to see whether some of the bitterest slanders or the blindest adulations are true. Walking about the streets of Leningrad or Moscow one is not struck by anything peculiarly different from England. There is less motor traffic although on such occasions as an air-display, there can be a first-class traffic-jam but on the other hand there are many more trams, all of which contain a living mass of standing people. I shall never forget one tram-ride, when we waited for a tram in front of the Kremlin. (The exact place can be seen in the photograph.) In front of us there was a crowd of people, also waiting for the tram. Soon the tram came clattering along, crammed full of people. The tram stopped, and a few people got out from each of the three front doors, while the waiting crowd resolved itself into three phalanxes and converged on the three back-doors, not pressing and shoving, but moving slowly forward. When only three people separated me from the door, a bell clanged; the tram started forward, and we had to run and jump. Inside, we were crushed together, swaying backwards and forwards with the jolting of the tram; it was warm but there was no smell. There was a row of seats by the windows, but the tram was obviously designed for standing. On the seats that I could see were sitting an old woman, dressed in a black peasant dress with a shawl, a small, but very self-possessed child, and a man in an almost black coat, trousers and cap. I wondered why he had not given up his seat to a woman, then I remembered that in the U.S.S.R. there is equality of the



THE KREMLIN

sexes, and therefore no need for a deference to the weaker sex. Suddenly the tall man in front of me put his hand over his shoulder ; there were two coins in it ; I stared at it blankly. The coins seemed to be meant for me, so I put up my hand and took them. Another hand shot across my shoulder and took the money. I did not know what was happening, and began to look round again. Suddenly the hand from behind me came over my shoulder ; in it was a ticket ; then I realised what was happening. The conductress stayed at the back of the tram, and relied on the honesty of the passengers. When the tram came to a standstill, we all swayed forward, and the centre line of the mass began to move forward. I was pushed nearer and nearer to the door, but just managed to get aside in time to stop being shoved out several stops too soon. After a long detour, to avoid disturbing Lenin as he lies in his resting place in the Red Square, we approached our destination, and so I began to push my way forward. People began to mutter " Foosball ! " I became more polite, and waited till, when the tram stopped, I was duly ejected on to the street.

The other popular method of travelling in Moscow is the Metro. This is very luxurious, and about twice as expensive as the trams. It is much quieter than the English underground ; all the stations are beautiful, each different ; even the coaches are in different colours ; and there are no advertisements ! There are always a lot of people walking about Russian streets, very like English crowds, except that there are neither well-dressed nor very badly-dressed people, which does not mean there is no variety ; there are many who still wear the Russian high-neck shirt, while others prefer the rather drab suits of the West European proletariat.

When one looks back on Moscow and tries to visualise typical street scenes, one does not see a vision of endless shop-windows, which is apt to be the countryman's impression of London, but instead one sees wide streets and large squares, ordinary houses, some of which may be shops, but they were not built in tsarist days for that purpose, and occasionally a large block of modern flats, standing up above everything else; this will be part of the plan to rebuild the whole of Moscow in eleven years, leaving only the historical buildings, but, I am afraid, the Kremlin is going to look very silly surrounded by vast white sky-scrapers. Around the outskirts of Moscow, there are many blocks of brick flats, already falling to pieces and easy targets for the critic; but it is only fair to remember that they are temporary buildings, thrown up to relieve the overcrowding in the city, and they will all be replaced within the next ten years. One can wander around the slums, and see the old wooden houses of the tsarist days, not yet gone, but already doomed. It is a popular fallacy to believe that one cannot see what one likes and would be allowed to see in England. I did hear of one case of a man, who was complaining because he had wandered into a large building and had found himself arrested by a GayPayOo man, but I find it hard to expect that one could wander into Whitehall without something happening. However he kept on saying the only Russian word he knew, which was the name of his hotel, and after a little discussion, he was taken there, and then followed apologies and explanations. Today they are more suspicious of foreigners, but, when one remembers the efficiency of the German espionage service, that most of the trials for sabotage of recent months have been in the border territories of the Ukraine, Siberia

and Leningrad, one is not surprised. Undoubtedly there is still a lot of inefficiency in Russia, but it is hard to carry through an Industrial Revolution in twenty years with a minimum of suffering (no child labour nor appalling factory conditions) without there being many muddles and the peasants finding it hard to adjust themselves so quickly to the more exact standard of a time-table. The commonest word in Russia is "Saychass", which is much worse than our "I wont be a moment!" But, in special cases, the Russians can be efficient; what we saw of their aeronautical research suggested that in most respects it was as good as ours, and in some respects better. In such a dynamic situation, it is not surprising that there should be some discontent and opposition, especially when this opposition can be focussed into one movement desiring a compromise with fascist states as the only escape from the aggressive intentions of Japan and Germany, while the undoubted economic success of the U.S.S.R. has forced this movement into underground channels.

Soviet Russia has been described as anything between heaven and hell. Too often people go there to see what they want to see; personally I went there with a bias in favour, but determined to clear myself of the charge of prejudice by being as fiercely critical as I could. Before going there, we had been given the address of a woman in Moscow, who would give us roubles at an illegal rate of exchange. She was an English woman, who had gone out there with her husband. He had since died, and she had failed to get her papers in time to get back to England before she became a Soviet citizen, with which she was very annoyed, and so not likely to paint a rosy picture. She

could not speak Russian very well, and she had not got a job, because she did not want one, and seemed to be quite happy living on the earnings of her daughter, which as far as I could find out were about the average for factories. One 'rest-day' we decided we would go out for a trip with them into the only beautiful country near Moscow, the Little Lenin Hills. It rained, but that did not deter us. We went down the Moscva on a little boat, and played draughts with a Red Army man. Then we got out, climbed up extremely muddy slope, walked through a village of wooden houses along probably the worst road I have ever seen in my life, with pot-holes full of water, so that when a car did come along, which happened once, it was as well to be fairly far from the road. At the other end of the village there was a station, so we took the train back to Moscow, and then went and had tea in their tall, rather dreary room. It seemed to us a very queer way of spending a holiday, but at least it gave us an opportunity of talking, where there could not, even to the most cynical mind, be the faintest suspicion of the OGPU listening behind doors. At that time the critical question in English eyes was the standard of living of the Russian. The general conclusion of our inquiries was that times had been hard, but that in May of 1935, as a result of the Second Five Year Plan, things had begun to improve rapidly, and they have continued to improve. I tried, in a very amateurish way, to value the purchasing power of the rouble, by asking the prices of various necessities of life and comparing them with those of England. Assuming the rouble to be equal to about 3d, the minimum wages in 1935 appeared to be just sufficient to allow one to live on the B.M.A. minimum scale for food (6/- a

week), without allowing much over for rent, clothing, heating, &c ; but one must take into consideration the absurdly cheap meals in factories and other organisations, the valuable boon of free medical service, and the very low rents, which I could not allow for in my calculations. The average wages in Moscow were about twice this amount. Calculations for the collective farms are much more difficult because a lot of wages are paid in kind, and the peasants grow quite a lot of food for their own consumption. Since then, the effects of the Second Five Year Plan, which was concerned mainly with using the productive plant created under the first Five Year Plan, has led to a steady rise in the standard of living.

The characteristic Russian entertainment is the Park of Culture and Rest, which, to the Englishman, seems to have neither culture nor rest ; but the Russians do not use the words in quite the same way as the English. By culture they mean anything which develops the mind or the body, and by rest anything which is not part of the serious business of life. In the large parks in Moscow there are lectures, demonstrations (usually scientific), folk- and modern (bourgeois!) dancing, singing, gymnastics, merry-go-rounds, roller-skating, ice-skating (in winter), cinemas, open-air theatres, and parachute-‘jumping’, from a tower on a string, which may soon be the national sport ; and all the paraphernalia of the fair, minus of course the fat man, the bearded woman or “ What the butler saw ”. The Russians themselves say they have no time for sex (which actually does not seem to be true, judging by the interest taken by the general public in discussing the abortion laws), but there are two possible explanations.

First, that the Russian women are not worth looking

at, but that may be purely a decadent bourgeois, Hollywood-inspired superiority complex of my own! Or, that their rational attitude in marriage, love and sex in general, has left few problems to excite their minds to a continual pre-occupation with the subject.

One cannot leave an article on Soviet Russia today without trying to make a few hints about the "democracy" of the elections, although, when I was there in August 1935, the new constitution was still on paper. I do not feel competent to do more than hint at the 'Russian character' which may provide some light on the problem. The big difference between the English and Russian understanding of politics and democracy is proportion. In England we view politics nationally, and keep a stern eye on those who betray their parliamentary mandate; but we tend to ignore the local unit; we follow our own specialised line, and, if somebody else in another part of the college, town or factory is inefficient or lazy, we make a few rude remarks, but do nothing; it is not our business. Whenever there is a General Election, we listen to speeches, perhaps do a little canvassing, think back to the last Budget and vote. But the Russian idea is quite different. I could not help feeling on the ship, in the bicycle factory, at the collective farm, in the crèche, among the Intourist guides themselves, that they were all extremely interested in the working of the whole of their part of the economic system, and not just their own job. If somebody thinks Comrade Stoker is not stoking as well as he might and the whole ship is going to fail to fulfill its plan, then they say so at the next meeting of the ship's crew, and Comrade Stoker has to defend himself. The Russians are not afraid of talking, especially in these small meetings, which are the basis of the

Soviet constitution, and here they will have a subject about which everybody knows approximately the same amount. Each of these Soviets elects a representative to the Soviet above, and so on up the hierarchy ; the whole business of electing (which is usually done without formal voting) being done by people who know the candidate personally and know a good deal about his work. The actual ballot at a general election, which the *Times* had said to be quite secret, is merely a plebiscite to make sure that the candidate chosen by the various organisations—Trades Unions, Soviets, co-operatives, Communist Party, &c—is agreeable to the mass of the electors. This different outlook of the Russian, which is the fundamental of the Soviet system, is perhaps the most valuable thing one can get out of even a short visit, if one looks out for it, because it is one of those intangible, but very real, things which cannot be faked.

D. MCK. WOOD.

“ YOU MAKE MY WHEEL GO ROUND ”

(With apologies to Ronald Frankau)

NOTHING could be dull
About your double-skinned teak hull
Your ribs and planks and seams are always sound
Your lines pass all inspection
And your shear plan is perfection
Your overhang's the best I've ever found
Your sails have got such power
You do umpteen knots an hour
You're never long wherever you are bound

And you've got sufficient freeboard
To be safe on any seaboard
And you make my wheel go round.

Your auxiliary is slicker
And always starts much quicker
Than any other I have ever found
Nothing could be sweller
Than your feathering propeller
In every good refinement you abound
Your combustion is made easy
For your plugs are never greasy
And your piston's got a strong and rapid sound
Your M.P.G's surprising
You don't need decarbonising
And you make my wheel go round.

You'll be sound still when you're eighty
With your keel so deep and weighty
You've got the sort of stiffness to astound
Your paint is so enduring
And your curves are so alluring
Each time I look at you I run aground
You move with such agility
And heave to with such facility
You'd weather any gale that could be found
Though my views may be eccentric
You've a perfect metacentric
And you make my wheel go round.

(“WINDBAG THE SAILOR”)



BUDAPEST—HITLER'S SECOND OBJECTIVE



CZECKO-SLOVAKIA—A TYPICAL SCENE

THE GERMAN MINORITY IN CZECKO-SLOVAKIA

RACIAL tension between Czecks and Germans is no new thing in Central Europe, for it has a history which goes back for many centuries and was particularly marked in Austria immediately before the War. So when the Czecks and the Slovaks joined together to form the Czecko-Slovak Republic in 1918 they did so primarily out of a desire for national liberation from the foreign rule of Austria and Hungary. But in separating Bohemia from Austria the Czecks brought with them a large minority of three million Austrian Germans into their new country with its 15 million inhabitants; and what appeared as national liberation to one people appeared in just the opposite light to the other. This fact was accentuated from the start by the policy of putting Czecks and Slovaks only into the key positions of the new state—a policy under which, for instance, 30,000 German railway workmen are said to have been sacked.

However a country in which nearly a third part of the inhabitants may be classed as national minorities, must make special provision for them. And Czecko-Slovakia has done this in a number of ways. The most important minority right is what may be described as cultural freedom. The important minorities such as the Germans and Hungarians, have their own press, their own schools and their own theatres, and, in the case of the Germans their own university. In addition there exist the safeguards against arbitrary action which are found in any democratic country. The German minority has always been proportionally represented in the Parlia-

ment at Prague, and since 1927 they have had some representatives in the government of the country. With these important rights it is certainly possible for Czecko-Slovak Republic to claim that it gives more freedom to the minorities than any of its neighbours.

Yet freedom may not always be enough, for man does not live on culture alone. And it is in respect of their economic rights that the Germans are able to make weighty claims against the treatment they receive in Czecko-Slovakia. Some of these grievances do not appear to be, in a direct way, the fault of the Czecks. It is hardly their fault that the German people live in the great industrial areas which formerly worked for all Austria-Hungary and which are now mainly dependant on the export trade; an export trade which slumped from 21 million crowns in 1929 to six million crowns in 1933. Nor is it the fault of the Czecks that Herr Hitler has gone in for a policy of autarky and so shut off one of their best foreign markets. In fact the developments in Germany are actually tending to make conditions worse for the Germans in Czecko-Slovakia; since more and more raw materials and timber are being brought from the non-German areas, while the share of the manufactures made by the German worker in Bohemia in the export trade to Germany is becoming a dwindling fraction of a dwindling total trade. So its dependence on foreign trade made Czecko-Slovakia in 1933 a country of high unemployment in which nearly half the total unemployed were German.

It is in the light of these facts that we must look at the German criticisms of the Czecko-Slovakian government. One of these criticisms is that the commercial policy of the government and in particular its deflationary financial policy in the slump period was not sufficiently

favourable to the export industries. In addition to this the Germans can certainly claim that they have not had a fair chance of employment in the railways and other state services ; while the predominance of the Czecks in all the public services lays the German minorities open to many forms of indirect persecution. For instance, it would be much easier for a Czeck factory owner to prefer to take on new workmen from Czeck schools than it would be for a German industrialist to give preference to young workers coming from German schools. This is the sort of thing which does occur in Czecko-Slovakia, which is so contrary to the spirit of fair treatment of minorities and which is just the sort of thing which enables Henlein's semi-fascist party to maintain its hold over the German minority.

For the moment it would appear that most of the Germans in Czecko-Slovakia have been won over to the support of Henlein's Sudeten Deutsche Partei. Yet the fundamentally anti-democratic and nationalist character of this party puts the Germans who support it in a peculiarly weak position when they appeal through it for fair treatment by the Czecks. It is not logical to ask for fair and equal treatment as a minority on the grounds of racial superiority, and at the same time to show sympathy for a movement like the Nazi Government which treats its own Jewish minority so badly. In these circumstances there must always be much sympathy with the Czecks when they say that the leading elements of the German minority are no longer working for their fair minority rights at all, but are working for aims that are fundamentally anti-Czeck and anti-democratic and are only making use of real and imaginary grievances in their demagogic appeals to racial sentiment. So the Czecks are afraid of putting

Germans into positions of trust in the state, when, at a time of crisis, they might prove to be the agents of Hitler.

Yet whatever may be our sympathy for the Czeck people we must not be blind to the fundamental fact in the situation; that the Czecks and Slovaks hold the state power in their hands and it is therefore up to their government, working with all the democratic elements of the German people, to produce a solution for the real grievances of this great minority. This has, however, to some extent been recognised; and in February 1937, there was an agreement between the Government and the democratic German leaders which recognised the principle of proportionalism in all matters of state. Under this agreement, the German schools, theatres and hospitals are to receive from the state, grants proportional to the numbers of the German minority, while the Germans are, in future, to be taken on proportionally in the services of the state. This is surely the best way to racial peace; but it is a pity that the Government did not also grant the German request that there should be a parliamentary commission with power to investigate and decide minority questions, particularly as there are likely to be difficulties in really making this February agreement an economic fact in the country. Yet none of our sympathies with the German minority should blind us to one fact about Czecko-Slovakia—viz., that Czecko-Slovakia alone of the countries of Eastern Europe is collaborating with elected representatives of her minorities with a view to remedying such grievances as exist. But with all its democratic ideals Czecko-Slovakia suffers from one fundamental weakness: that there is too great a preponderance of Czecks and Slovaks for its minorities to regard it as

a truly non-national state in which they are equal partners, while there are rather too few Czecks and Slovaks for the country to deserve the name of Czecko-Slovakia.

R. N. HAWARD.

WANDERLUST

Oh to be free, to be free,
Free to break these bonds of iron,
Free to roam the land, the sea ;
To move slowly, swiftly but ever to move,
Move on the racing tide, the foaming ocean
Under the grey sky of the north,
Or roam the sultry sand of the south.

Oh to be free, to be free
Free to loose these binding fetters
Free to see new lands, new seas,
To see strange folk, hear strange tongues,
Live a new life under another heaven,
Climbing the lofty naked crags,
Wandering in the echoing valleys

Oh to be free, to be free,
Free to escape these walls of stone,
Free to sail on a sapphire calm,
To toss on the grey-green billows,
Rest in the silence of a sombre farm,
Then on, up the brooding face of the gaunt rock
To wander, wander far into eternity.

P. N. S-S

THE SINO-JAP CONFLICT

THE Military might of Japan has finally been loosed on China. A full scale war involving millions of men is being fought throughout China's maritime provinces, and against the ultra-modern war engine of Japan the Chinese defenders pit their numerical strength.

In the eyes of the Japanese militarist China was becoming far too strong. The unity of China was a reality in 1936 and the great progress made in modernising China invoked the jealousy and fear of Japan. With a strong and united China Japan's plans for the future would be frustrated, the glories of world conquest as laid down in the Tanaka Memorial could never be realised if the first stepping stone in the plans refused to be stepped on. With anxious eyes therefore the Japanese military watched the enormous progress made in China under the leadership of Chiang Kai Shek and the Kuo Min Tang; they saw the spread of nationalism, and worst of all for them the improvement of China's armed forces.

Some excuse, however flimsy, had to be made before a major war could be embarked on, and while waiting for that excuse the Japanese pursued their normal policy of "special trading" in North China. This means the import of contraband, mostly drugs, under the protection of the Japanese army which intimidated the Chinese Custom officials. "Special trading" was an attempt to undermine the health of the people and to break down the finances of the northern provinces. Following closely Japan's actions since the Mukden incident of 1930, there can be no doubt about the evil intentions of her militarists. First of all Manchuria,

then Jehol, then several attempts on North China, and finally a brutal attack on China proper accompanied by bombing of civilians and such atrocities as had never been seen before. Many Europeans testify as to the horrors which have come with the Japanese invasion. There has been a deliberate attempt to wipe out the Chinese population in some of the occupied territory. Foreign observers in Nanking after its capture by the Japanese say that the soldiers were completely out of control, all females over the age of about twelve years were raped, and their men folk killed in attempting to defend them; almost every civilian who remained was killed, captured together with Chinese soldiers, and not only were they killed, but killed in the most brutal manner imaginable to man. Who can think of anything worse than the sinking of an entire fleet of fishing junks which were unarmed, and who can imagine what it is like to watch one's wife, mother, sister, or sweetheart raped and then being forced to dig one's own grave, kneel by it, and wait to be put into it?

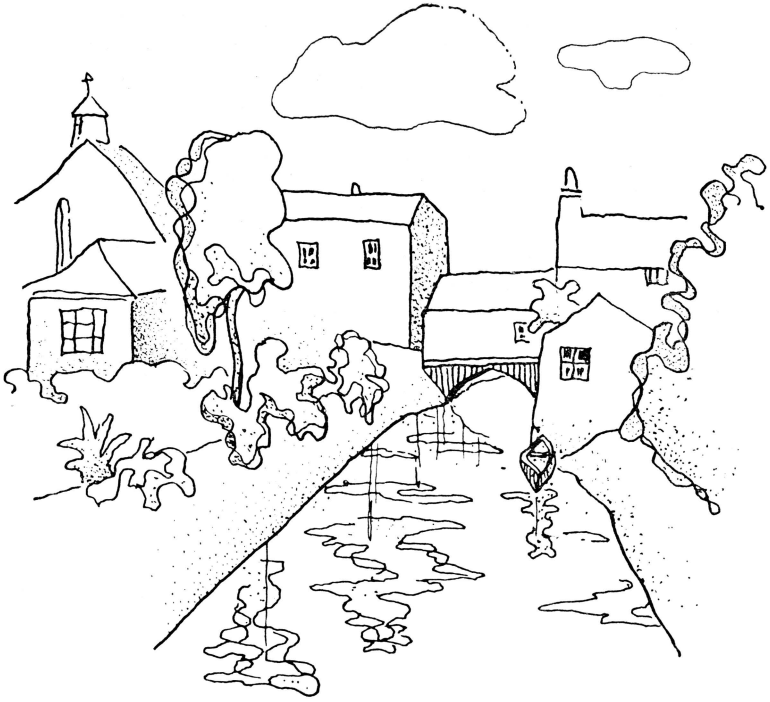
These atrocities are no doubt intended to impress upon the Chinese people the discomfort and uselessness of resisting Japan. Their effect has been the exact reverse, for Chinese people do not fear pain and death so long as pride and honour remain. The Japanese invasion has had the effect of unifying China more solidly and making the people the more determined to resist to the end. Chiang Kai Shek is relying on the whole hearted support of the people in order to ensure ultimate victory for China, and even if the support of the people was not whole hearted before the war started then Japanese invasion and brutality have made it so now.

Supporters of China must feel deeply concerned about the rapid advance of the Japanese army, but they need have no fear because a campaign of resistance and retreat is obviously China's best plan. The only place so far where the Chinese army has held fast was at Shanghai, where the world was shown a spectacle of an army greatly inferior in equipment holding up for months a most up-to-date army supported by a fleet of over forty warships. There will probably be another battle equally costly for the Japanese before they can take Suchow, on the Lunghai railway where Chiang Kai Shek is commanding the Chinese forces personally. A glance at the other fighting fronts shows the Japanese on the defensive in North Shansi and they have the entire 8th Route Army (formerly Communist) harrassing them behind their lines. Their advance along the Peking-Hankow Railway has been held up for months, at Wuhu and Hangchow in Central China they are also on the defensive, and the invasion of South China if made will be very costly, for the Cantonese are well armed and their spirit has been roused by Japanese air raids.

It is impossible to conceive that any Japanese soldier will ever set foot in many of China's provinces. The Capital has been moved to Chung-King 1,000 miles up the Yang-tse in the rich province of Szechuan, and Hankow the Headquarters is still hundreds of miles away from the Japanese positions. The Hong Kong-Hankow railway although bombed nearly 200 times in Japanese air raids is still running munitions to the troops on the northern front. Chiang Kai Shek has drawn up a plan of prolonged resistance to Japan using the provinces of Yunnan, Kwangsi, Hunan, Szechuan and Kweichow as a base for operations.

It would take more men than there are in Japan to garrison China effectively, and with the rise of nationalism and the determination of the Chinese people to resist to the last, it seems well nigh impossible that Japan can ever succeed in the colossal task which her military have set her. Provided that China can obtain supplies of war material from abroad there is little doubt that she will emerge victorious from the present conflict. Those supplies should never be denied China, for if the powers concerned cannot give actual aid, then at least they should allow China the means of defending herself.

L. H. CHEN.



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COUNTRY SCENE

ST BERNARD SOCIETY

THE ST BERNARD SOCIETY has had one meeting this term, at which a very successful concert was held. The Fitzpatrick Room was used for the first time in this way, an excellent stage was constructed, the lighting improved, and everything was well prepared except for a lack of curtains, but even this did not spoil a very pleasant evening. Just before the Concert the Officers were in despair, the conjuror had a birthday and could not attend, the Boy Scouts were not allowed to sing, the stout comedian was shy and one of the bagpipe players had influenza—events that seemed to spell failure; but, fortunately, the concert had a splendid start and never looked back. Instead of one pipe player, no less than four players enchanted the audience. It can truthfully be said that no other pipe players of the calibre or skill of Messrs Ramsey, Hart, Browne and McCullagh have ever before mounted a stage, their music was expressive and the audience was delightfully entertained. As well as playing in the quartet, Dr Ramsey played a few pieces solo on his bagpipe to everybody's pleasure. We were also fortunate in having Mr Derek Kidner of Christ's with us to play on the piano. His fame has quickly spread through Cambridge, and he is justly called the finest undergraduate pianist in residence, for he has broadcast half-a-dozen times to the Colonies. The measure of his success was marked by hearty applause and calls for an encore.

Three or four short sketches were performed, "Hitler and the Jew" being perhaps most appreciated, although "A Short Tragedy of Five Acts" and "The Turret" were both successful. These were performed by the Committee with the help of Messrs Cavell, Bell and

Churchill. The Hon. President amused the audience by introducing them to "Alphonse", a wayward flea who was suspected of sheltering in a friendly beard, but who was later found not guilty. Mr Johnston did a few of the acts from his vast repertoire; it can truly be said that merely to look at Mr Johnston ensures a smile, whether he takes the part of a shy school girl, a strict sergeant-major, an opera star or is just natural. He sang once with Mr Mack-Smith, while the latter sang more serious songs with Mr Wilkinson. These songs were delightfully rendered, and were most popular. Finally, Mr Buchanan made light music on the piano between each event; his was a thankless and difficult task, and yet it was splendidly executed.

The Secretary thanks all those who contributed in any way to the success of the evening, especially the Rev. H. St J. Hart, Drs A. D. Ramsey and G. P. McCullagh, and Mr A. D. Browne. Our hearty congratulations to the President of the Society who provided us with what proved to be a delightful entertainment.

R. D. SPEAR, *Hon. Sec.*

ST MARGARET SOCIETY

THE SOCIETY has only had one meeting this term, when members of the Oxford and Cambridge Music Club very kindly gave us a performance of French music. They included an early trio for flute and 'cello, two groups of songs which were delightfully sung, a group of piano pieces by Debussy and Ravel, and the Ravel Trio for violin, 'cello and piano. Owing to the last minute arrangements the audience was not very large, but we hope that in future more people will

be able to attend our meetings. It is also hoped that a recital of sacred music will be given in the Chapel just before the end of term.

P. N. S-S.

SCIENCE SOCIETY

THE SOCIETY has had four papers this term ; covering a wide field of scientific knowledge. At the first meeting, H. E. Bailey spoke about coal tar distillation, a comparatively modern industry, and a fine example of the extraction and use of valuable materials which were at one time regarded merely as waste products. A fortnight later, on February 3rd, J. P. Bull gave a talk on some approaches to Psychology, in which he helped us to a sane outlook on a science which is at present so much at the mercy of pseudo-scientists and others who wish to display their ignorance under the guise of knowledge.

Returning to more solid ground, D. C. Snow, on February 18th, described the development of photography, showing how the ingenuity and perseverance of many workers led up to the once famous slogan ' You press the trigger, we do the rest ' ; and explaining many of the more recent refinements, concluding with the processes of colour photography. At the final meeting of the term, W. V. Lewis, M.A. gave an excellent talk on the work of an expedition in Iceland, well illustrated with films and slides.

In conclusion, I should like to thank all those who have so willingly given their time and energy in preparing their papers for the Society, and also those who have given us the use of their rooms.

D. W. MILLINGTON, *Hon. Sec.*

Q. C. B. C.

<i>Captain of Boats</i>	...	P. C. KIRKPATRICK
<i>Hon. Sec.</i>	... ..	R. P. LESTER
<i>Committee</i>	... ..	J. G. NICHOLS
		M. A. P. WOOD

THE most notable feature this term has been the large number of freshmen in the club. This was fortunate as there was a serious lack of second and third year men. There were as a result of this, three freshmen in the first Lent Boat and a completely fresh second boat. Considering this, the results were not too discouraging, certainly being an improvement on last year's deplorable showing.

The first boat started practice two days before full term, but it was not until the end of the first fortnight that the final order was settled. As the University had two crews training throughout the term, it was very difficult to find suitable coaches—we were, however, fortunate in obtaining the services of Messrs J. J. Holden (Clare), and C. H. Thompson (Queens'), both of whom we thank for their help. The crew were slow in getting together and were much more able to row at a high rate than to row a true blade. Also hard work was inclined to be spasmodic, short bursts of rowing being satisfactory, but long rows tending to become dead. Just before the races the crew were more on their feet and working hard together but this improvement came too late greatly to effect results.

On the first night of the races the boat was bumped by Christ's I on Ditton Corner. The second night showed better form in that the crew rowed over, and were up on Christ's considerably on several occasions. The third night again produced a row over. On the last night Corpus, being very quick on the start, made a bump in the Gut.

The second boat being composed chiefly of light men, rowed a short fast stroke and were going very well by the time of the races. They held on to the unfortunate position of sandwich boat very well for the first two nights but on the third night First Trinity III proved too much for them, catching them in the Plough Reach. On the fourth night they again rowed over.

The third boat were late in getting together as a crew, and considering that, were going quite well; better than Queens' third boats of the last few years, but being in front of some rather fast rigger boats with more practice than they, were bumped on the first two nights by Trinity Hall V and Magdalene III, on the third night rowing over. The last night, they caused some excitement by being within a length and a half of over-bumping, when they were caught by Downing III at the Railings.

LENT CREWS

1ST BOAT		2ND BOAT	
	st. lbs.		st. lbs.
bow L. D. Blathwayt	10 0	bow A. S. Newill	10 9
2 D. Watson	11 2	2 J. Hamani	9 1
3 W. H. G. Browne	10 0	3 J. McC. McNair	10 9
4 E. T. Allen	11 13	4 R. C. Henderson	11 6
5 M. G. Mack Smith	13 2	5 J. B. C-Robinson	13 4
6 E. G. Goodrich	13 4	6 I. O'D. Preston	9 13
7 R. P. Lester	10 9	7 T. H. de Winton	10 7
str. J. A. Churchill	13 5	str. W. H. P. Bagott	10 9
cox P. A. Richardson	8 10	cox J. C. Leigh	9 3

3RD BOAT

	st. lbs.
bow J. N. Stephens	10 4
2 H. T. D. Holgate	12 0
3 G. Melamid	10 6
4 J. A. Buchanan	11 5
5 W. H. Petty	12 5
6 B. M. Kisch	13 13
7 J. C. Phillips	11 3
str. P. A. Deane	10 4
cox R. L. Bent	9 5

FAIRBAIRN UNIVERSITY SCULLS

R. P. Lester entered for this race, being the first Queens' entry for many years, but was defeated by A. White, Trinity Hall, in the first round.

BUSHE-FOX UNIVERSITY SCULLS

J. A. Churchill beat D. P. Bayley, Pembroke, in the first heat after a close race, but lost to H. Parker, Trinity Hall, on the second day.

PHILLIPS' SCULLS

These were held over a course from the Plough to the second blue post, in very bad conditions, on Feb. 28th. P. C. Kirkpatrick was the ultimate winner. The drawn results were as follows:

Mack Smith	}	Mack Smith	}	Kirkpatrick	}	Kirkpatrick
Allen	}		}			
Kirkpatrick	}	Kirkpatrick	}			
Lester	}		}			
		Churchill	}	Churchill		
		Wood	}			

JUNIOR SCULLS

These were held on the same days as the Phillips' Sculls over the length of the Long Reach. T. H. de Winton being the ultimate winner. The races were facilitated by the purchase of a second whiff by instalments by the members of the club. The results were as follows:

Buchanan	}	Buchanan	}	Preston	}	de Winton
Petty	}		}			
Henderson	}	Preston	}			
Preston	}		}			
Osman	}	Phillips	}	de Winton		
Phillips	}		}			
de Winton	}	de Winton	}			
McNair	}		}			

READING HEAD OF THE RIVER RACE

After the Lent Races it was decided to send two boats to Reading. As soon as Messrs Lester and Churchill were free from sculling, two provisional May Boats were mobilised and several long outings to Clayhithe accomplished. This is an excellent indication of the keenness of the club, as in the past, the first few weeks of the May term have been used in settling the two crews. It is hoped that this will be avoided and the crews will settle down together straight away next term. The Head of the River race at Reading will be rowed on March 12th.

	st. lbs.		st. lbs.
bow R. P. Lester	10 10	bow J. McC. McNair	10 9
2 E. G. Goodrich	13 2	2 J. O'D. Preston	10 0
3 M. A. P. Wood	12 6	3 T. H. de Winton	10 7
4 C. M. A. Bathurst	13 13	4 D. W. Watson	11 2
5 M. G. Mack Smith	13 2	5 W. H. G. Browne	10 2
6 P. C. Kirkpatrick	13 12	6 E. T. Allen	11 13
7 J. A. Churchill	13 5	7 L. D. Blathwayt	10 0
str. J. G. Nicholls	13 7	str. W. H. P. Bagott	10 1
cox P. A. Richardson	8 11	cox J. C. Leigh	9 3

UNIVERSITY ROWING

P. C. Kirkpatrick rowed in each of the two University crews at various times for the first six weeks of term, being awarded the Goldie Colours.

Q. C. R. U. F. C.

<i>Captain</i>	...	...	D. T. WHITAKER
<i>Acting-Captain</i>	...	...	C. J. D. HOOPER
<i>Hon. Secretary</i>	...	...	D. R. CARTER
<i>Acting-Committee</i>	...	...	D. W. F. CHARLTON

SOME most enjoyable and successful rugger has been had by all three teams though our stay in the coppers was all too "nasty brutish and short". We

were so busy thinking of what we were going to do to Clare, St. Catharine's and St. John's, that it was a shock to lose to Trinity Hall 3—5. We scored our try through R. A. Pitt after some good handling—an oasis in a desert of knocks on, bad, dropped and forward passes. Trinity Hall scored their goal from a kick ahead which bounced most irregularly. Thereafter we could do nothing right and the game ended in a scramble of extreme fury but with no further score.

We have unfortunately to say farewell to many of our best players. Donald Witaker has been unable to play but it has been encouraging to have him on the touch-line. Peter Ling has also been most unfortunate to be kept out by injury after doing so well last term. We shall miss Cyril Hooper's husky bass with which he has led the team so tirelessly and also Dougal Charlton whose scintillating runs have been such a joy. Our skilled hooker Phillip Noakes is another who is about to leave us, as also we fear is the now famous Queentax. Ian Reid's strawberry socks will no longer be in the thick of every scrum and no longer will Farnham St. John's tackling be a thing for us to wonder at. Dick Coombe's picturesque terminology will be, for us, a thing of the past and no more will we have the satisfaction of placing our penalties at Harold Clarke's most adequate feet.

We must also record our most sincere thanks to Dick Spear for his efficient Secretaryship of the 2nd and Queery XV's. Only twice has he failed to meet demand with supply.

Q. C. A. F. C.

<i>Captain</i>	...	E. S. WASHINGTON
<i>Hon. Secretary</i>	...	P. L. G. ROWLAND
<i>Committee</i>	...	G. W. W. MARKWICK

THE TERM'S programme was well carried out until just before division of term, when we met Peterhouse in the Preliminary round of the "Cuppers". In this match, despite the fact that the team was playing away from home on a small ground, did very well. In the first half the defence played very well, and although they were faced by a strong wind, not only kept the opposing forwards out, but fed their own forwards well, the result being that the team was leading by one goal to none at half time. When play was resumed, the team had a strong wind behind them and the result was never in doubt, although there were occasional dangerous breakaways by the opposing forwards. In the closing stages the team added four more goals, thus leaving the field victors by the decisive margin of five goals to none.

In the First Round, Queens' bad luck, which has fallen to her in the last few years, again made itself known. The team met Clare on our home ground. From the start the team never really settled down, and at half-time Clare were one goal up, the result of a sliced kick in the defence, leaving a close-range shot to beat the goal-keeper. In the second half, the team missed many chances of equalising, then the centre-forward was injured, and was only half fit for the rest of the game. Shortly afterwards Clare broke away and a misunderstanding between a defender and the goal-keeper resulted in another goal. Within a few minutes the team scored and it looked as if it might equalise

and force extra time. Then Washington was injured, and even with two forwards unfit, the team was unlucky not to force extra time if not to win, as when the whistle went they were the fresher team. Thus they were put out in the First Round by Clare by two goals to one.

For the remainder of the term the first team has been having a match a week.

The result of the matches this season are—

	P	W	L	D	GOALS	
					F	A
This term	8	5	2	2	22	14
The whole season	20	10	6	4	52	38

This season the second team has had a very varied existence, owing to the small number in the club, it has not always been possible to raise a team for all the matches. When the team has played, it has been very successful and there are some useful recruits for next season's first team, but the club is in need of a great number of members.

The club has retained its position in the First Division, we hope that this position will be improved next season.

Full Colours have been awarded this season to :—
W. E. A. Ofori Atta, C. R. Shaw, S. J. D. Dejana,
D. F. Kelsall and J. Dainty.

Half-colours to :—H. T. D. Holgate, J. C. Tyrell and
D. D. Kidson.

This season E. S. Washington was awarded his Blue.
A. R. Abraham and C. R. Shaw also played for the
University.

P. L. J. ROWLAND, *Hon. Sec.*

Q. C. A. C.

President ... A. B. HOUSTON
Hon. Sec. ... N. E. MITCHELL
Committee ... J. A. G. SIDFORD

EXCEPT for those keener members of the Club who have been training for handicaps and the University sports there has been little activity this term as we were knocked out by Jesus in the First Round. With most of our members still in residence we should, allowing for a moderate number of Freshmen, maintain our 1st Division status next season.

N. E. MITCHELL, *Hon. Sec.*

Q. C. ETON FIVES CLUB

THE ETON FIVES CLUB has had an average season, and now we have at least one or two first year men who can play for us. This has somewhat remedied the usual shortage of players, though the competitions for the major games rather sap our strength for the first half of the term.

The rejuvenated University Fives Club, with its reduced subscription, and the arrangement of games amongst players of the same standard, should prove a boon to those who are really keen to play and at the same time improve the standard of the inter-college games.

P. J. CARPENTER, *Hon. Sec.*

Q. C. S. R. C.

Captain ... C. C. WALKER
Hon. Sec. ... M. N. EVANS

WE have had a successful season, winning sixteen matches out of a total of twenty-two played. At present the final placing of the League is not certain, but we have a good chance of being moved into the Second Division next year. According to the result of a fixture of Jesus college, as yet unplayed, we shall finish either equal first with Jesus and Downing, or equal second with Downing. In either case a replay will be necessary.

We have also reached the third round of the Knock-out Competition, by beating Jesus college by four matches to one in the second round. King's are our next opponents.

We congratulate the following on gaining Colours. A. Tresfon, A. Peploe and B. A. Maynard.

The last-named has been elected Captain for next year, and A. Tresfon, Secretary.

M. N. EVANS, *Hon. Sec.*

Q. C. G. C.

Captain A. B. BAUMGARTEN
Hon. Sec. B. A. MAYNARD

AT last a College Golfing Society has been formed. It is now functioning satisfactorily and hopes run high for its success in the future. The Captain and M. N. Evans are unfortunately going down, but next year in G. E. Londt, B. A. Maynard and A. D. K. Peploe we have some promising material for an even more successful season. A. D. K. Peploe has been elected as Hon. Sec. for next year.

A. B. B.

Q. C. T. T. C.

Hon. Sec. ... M. B. FOLKER

THE measure of success has been unexpectedly gratifying this year. J. Aldercotte, who will only join this College next Michaelmas term, was allowed to play in the University competitions, and won the Singles Championship, F. D. M. Taylor reaching the semi-final. In the league matches we were unfortunate not to have our full team for the deciding match; yet there is one more match to be played which decides whether our team will finish first or second. J. Aldercotte, F. D. M. Taylor, A. B. Baumgarten and F. M. Kantawala were constant members of our team. Two of our players are likely to be included in the 'Varsity team for the match against Oxford.

A. B. B.

Q. C. SAILING

SAILING suffers from the disadvantage of being a college activity with no college club. Our sole source of college teams is the Cambridge University Cruising Club, which so many people join regardless of whether they have either the time or the inclination to sail. The college therefore cannot enforce activities. Even if it could it would not be satisfactory, for sailing, though it is a fine sport, contains too high a proportion of fine art, and thus requires genuine willingness and keenness. Last year there was a deficiency of these qualities, not so much in the first team, but most emphatically in the second. In the first round of the Inter-colleges races the first team won one race and lost another. We lost the deciding one, protested, but to

no effect. Nevertheless we could have done infinitely better with anything like adequate practice. The whole of the second team had to be substituted. We could only find two substitutes to take the place of the three members of the team, which would have given the opponents at least one race. Then we made the astonishing discovery that, even on a college race day, you can take a horse to the water, but you can't make him sail, resulting in a complete walkover for our opponents. This year, however, we have been extremely fortunate in finding six members (two teams) keen enough to practice regularly at their own expense in college interests.

In view of this it will not be surprising that our activities this year have been both interesting and successful. Of the six members of this year's college teams, five are this year's new members of the Cruising Club, four are freshmen and three have had no previous experience of dinghy sailing. At the beginning of the year all five of the new members were discomforted in varying degrees by the club's somewhat eccentric course, the ones with no previous experience coming off particularly badly. Now every one of them can sail a dinghy and race it on the club's course with reasonable efficiency. Having passed all preliminary difficulties, that efficiency should rapidly increase, if practice continues to be as regular as it has been in the past. The latter has progressed as follows :—

Our principal object last term was to get the teams well acquainted with the course. After some time spent in individual sailing, we raced informally against each other, but not much.

This term nearly everyone has raced either with the club or with other members of the teams at least once

a week, and in some cases much more often, and many valuable lessons have been learnt. In short, this year's total of about a hundred miles sailed and about fifteen hundred miles travelled to do it has been far from in vain, as the results will show.

In the first round of this year's races our first team was drawn against Clare's third, and our second against Magdalene's second. In the former, which was raced on Tuesday, March 1st, we won two out of the three races. In the second race there was a protest, but it was over-ruled, which gave us the event. Magdalene have had to scrap their second team, which has given our second a walk-over. So both our teams are now in the second round. A glance back will show how exactly in every detail this has reversed last year's results. And about time too.

This year's teams consist of:—

FIRST—G. Rawson, J. P. Whitehead and R. A. Pitt.

SECOND—J. B. Hooper, R. H. Wheeler and A. H. Foster-Smith.

GUY RAWSON.

CORRESPONDENCE

To the Editor of 'The Dial'

SIR,—We have been made to suffer unduly when reading our favourite newspaper "Esquire", by the lack of warmth to be found in the "Fitzpatrick Room". This lack we fail to understand as there are always coals in the grate but they are never lit to warm our bones. If we being supernatural can sense the chill, how much more can the men of the college, founded so graciously by us. This we cannot endure any longer and we trust that you will help us, in what we feel to be a noble effort.

We remain etc :

MARGARET D'ANJOU	} Fundatrices.
ELIZABETH WIDVILLE	

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