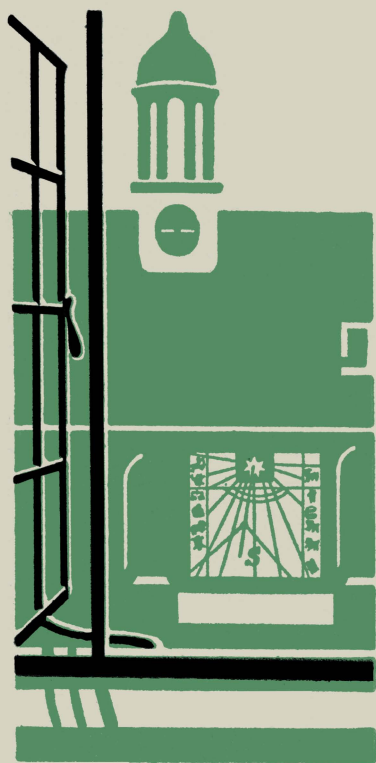

THE DIAL



LENT TERM 1940

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THE DIAL

No. 94.

LENT TERM 1940.

EDITORIAL

GENTLEMEN, here is your *Dial*.

It is not, you will observe, a political *Dial*, an international *Dial*, or an escapist *Dial*, but an amorphous *Dial*, a *Dial* which caters for all interests without a definite single policy. For the days of the one-man *Dial* are over, The Editor is no more. The spacious days of peace made it possible for one Editor to produce the *Dial*, to write fifteen articles over one pseudonym, and to wrest the other few he needed from unwilling contributors; but gone are the days when he could spend a week correcting proofs and gone too are the days when the Committee's function was to meet once a term, drink coffee, and compliment the Editor on his work.

The Committee, you see, is now a working committee. Where one man worked before, ten now slave. This committee business is sometimes rather wearying and sometimes highly diverting, but it never fails to be interesting. Imagine the Committee at work; in one corner of the room two men are busy typing out articles, in another, two are editing, blue pencils in hand; at

a table in the middle of the room the Sports Editor and his assistant are rewriting club notices, and the rest of the Committee is counting words and putting contributions in order; the room is pervaded with an atmosphere of feverish energy, of drive, of silent efficiency.

This scene does credit to your imagination, but has little connection with fact. A more accurate picture of the working of the Committee would show something like this :

Scene : A room in the old court. Time, 8.15. (The meeting started at 8.00). Two characters are discovered, one a Typical Cambridge Undergraduate, sitting at the table, typing with one finger. The second, also a T.C.U., is sitting reading contributions. After a few minutes other T.C.U's appear in ones and twos, and the meeting begins. The characters talk to each other (in loud voices, because there's an awful row going on) of the War, the Weather and other Important Topics. Meanwhile two members announce their decision to Go To Press on March 5th, a decision which affects the company very little, possibly because they haven't heard. But after a time, by dint of much shushing and shouts of "Quiet", comparative silence is obtained, (which is rather a pity, because it stops a fascinating discussion on the philosophical significance of the Siegfried Line), and consideration of articles then begins : several opinions are expressed, several people read articles they should have read before, and an article or two is rejected, much to the chagrin

of the men who had solicited them with difficulty and will have to return them to the contributors. This massive piece of work accomplished, the Committee relaxes a little and conversation becomes as noisy as ever.

This description, like committee meetings, could be continued almost *ad infinitum*, but you are probably rather tired of the Committee. So are we.

But—here is your *Dial*.

J. M. McN.

FLOREAT DOMUS

WE regret to record the first death on active service of a Queens' man—that of D. G. J. Maynard (B.A. 1936) in a flying accident in January. We also record with regret the deaths of Sir Reginald Gresham Clive Paterson, K.B.E., C.B., a former fellow, of the Rev. John Thomas (1884), and of D. W. E. Rogers (1912). Sir Reginald had been Director of Finance at the War Office and from 1934 to 1936 was Deputy Under-Secretary of State for War.

Sir Reader W. Bullard, K.C.M.G., C.I.E. (matriculated 1906) has been appointed H.M. Minister Plenipotentiary in Teheran. From Stockholm comes news that Mr and Mrs Tennant would on second thoughts prefer a war-time Cambridge to the peace and quiet (*sic*) of the Baltic. Mr Tennant is sending over to the College Library the weekly issues of "Nyheter fran Storbritannien" (News from Great Britain), for the publication of which in Sweden he is responsible. Mr Laffan was over in Cambridge

three weeks ago, snatching a few days leave from his work for the Institute of International Affairs. He seems to have seeped himself fully in the atmosphere of Eastern Europe—he was wearing an overcoat fully worthy of any Radziwill, and introduced a Habsburg prince into Hall.

J. A. Ross (1936), now a captain in the Army Service Corps, was married in February. Vickers (1938), also in the R.A.S.C., was married when home on leave before Christmas. Noakes (1937), O'Reilly (1938) and Goodrich (1938) have also been married recently.

B. M. Kisch (1938) has returned from South Africa and is trying to enlist in the R.A.F., in which Osborn and Gaze are already serving. J. P. B. Keith (1938) had been in France with the R.E's for three months before Christmas but is now attending a special course on how to run railways. Preston and Horsfall have gone to France. Bagott has a commission in the S.L.I. in which Bell is training for a commission. Pitt and Bathurst have just passed out with commissions in the Artillery. Eyre is an R.A. militiaman and Kennett is being produced as an infantry officer.

In the Navy Rowland (1939) has a commission and de Winton is training as an executive sub-lieutenant. W. H. G. Browne is training for the Fleet Air Arm.

A. G. Hort (1937), curate of the University Church, Oxford, was ordained priest in January. Shone (1938) and Nicholls (1938) have been admitted deacons. A. L. Armitage (1936)—known to lawyers—has proceeded to his M.A. Kirkpatrick had a very nasty black-out accident in December but has made a good recovery. Keelan (1939) has been acting in repertory in Felixstowe before joining Annett (1939) in the R.A.M.C. Rivers-More (1939) is teaching in the north. Bickle (1939) and Lester (1939) are in government factories.

REGINALIA

PROFESSOR COOK has just published his third and last volume of *Zeus*. In his preface he refers to it as 'the work of half-a-life-time' and we heartily congratulate him on its completion.

* * * *

We sincerely congratulate Gerald Kenyon on captaining the University Hockey XI this year, also P. R. Gibson on playing in the team which drew with Oxford, and J. C. Gibson on playing full-back for the Cambridge XV which beat Oxford this term.

* * * *

D. V. A. S. Amarasekara, a fresher from Ceylon, has been holding this term a one-man exhibition of paintings in Heffer's Art Gallery, which well repaid a visit.

* * * *

A. R. B. Fuller, Esq. (B.A. 1928) has made a present to the College of a silver spoon and a pair of silver wafer candlesticks.

* * * *

Colin Thompson, Esq., University Lecturer in Forestry has presented the College with fruit trees for the Fellows' garden.

* * * *

P. L. Browne, Esq., of Cambridge, has presented the College with an American red oak tree.

NAVAL BLOCKADE

SINCE the days of Alfred, and later, of the Cinque Ports, England has relied on a naval force to keep her from invasion, to protect her trade and to act as transports for her armies to the battle-fields of the Continent. But it was not until the Napoleonic wars that it was realised that the principle of siege of a fortress, namely the severing of all contacts with the outside world, could be effectively applied to a whole country or continent, especially by sea. As a result the world beheld the spectacle of a small island blockading a continent, and the continent trying to starve out the island. It is true that in the American Revolution blockade had been used, but here it was against a semi-wild civilisation, dependent only on itself for its needs, and so blockade was not effective in starving the country.

England blockaded the Continent by squadrons of slow-sailing ships, lying off the ports and bases of the enemy, to hold the enemy navies in check, and by privateers which cruised the high seas to destroy such enemy commerce that had escaped the blockade.

Obviously this new weapon had unlimited possibilities, and it was speedily seen that laws of blockade would have to be drawn up to define the position of neutral countries, contraband of war, etc. The right of search at sea was a very sore point, and the British habit of stopping neutral vessels on the high seas and seizing all cargoes intended for the enemy brought about the indecisive war of 1812 with America.

As will be seen, new laws were constantly being laid down as conditions changed, and the belligerent countries in any war of naval importance interpreted these rules

as best suited them : so it boiled down to the fact that the country with the most powerful navy at liberty for an attack made the laws. This is strikingly illustrated in the case of America. While America was a neutral she upheld the rights of neutrals with an almost religious fervour, but in her own Civil War she threw overboard many of the tenets she had clung to and followed England's previous example, interpreting the laws as suited her, while England took up the abandoned role of protector of the neutrals.

The invention of steamships was thought to have knocked blockading out in the 19th century, as fast boats could steam at will from some rendezvous a few hundred miles away from the blockaded harbour and, not being dependent on the wind, elude the blockading squadron, which would be forced to keep steam up the whole time and so need frequent re-coaling.

But the outbreak of the American Civil War proved this wrong, as the North declared and maintained successfully a blockade against the South for the whole war. Just previous to this certain important principles of blockade had been established. The first was that right of search was admitted, and the second, upheld by America, was that the flag covered the cargo, so that belligerent cargoes were untouchable if exported in neutral vessels. The most important of all was that a blockade, to be legal, must be effective, which meant that to blockade a country or port legally, a sufficient blockading squadron must always be there to prevent the blockaded navy from taking the sea.

But in the Civil War, as already mentioned, America threw over several accepted tenets, and laid down several others to suit herself. Firstly, she no longer admitted that the flag covered the cargo, and seized all con-

traband, whatever the nationality of the carrying vessel. Secondly, England ran a large but illegal blockade-running business with the South, using fast steam-boats based on Bermuda, Havana and the Bahamas. America attempted to blockade these runners in their bases, but the British navy scotched this. America then propounded the doctrine of continuous voyage, whereby a contraband cargo may be seized while going between two neutral countries, if it could be proved that it was to be transferred directly to the blockaded country. But this was not fully used, due to the aggressive attitude of the British navy.

The law of blockade remained fixed for half a century, as no blockade of a whole country was attempted until 1914—1918. Here again, great friction sprang up between this country and America, over blockade principles. England, with her huge navy, overran the rights of many neutrals, and established a contraband control for the whole mercantile marine moving in the seas of which she was mistress. Full use was made of the doctrine of continuous voyage, but no efforts were made to shut up neutral runners in their own ports. Germany introduced a new element into blockade when she used the submarine. Arguing that it was impossible for a submarine, with its small crew of experts, to make a prize in the normal way with a prize-crew, she began to sink captured boats. That this argument is not always true was illustrated by the French submarine which captured and brought to port a German merchantman in the present War. The real reason was that Germany was determined to blockade England, but not being master of the seas, could only do so by sinking captures on the spot. Finally, submarines did not even examine neutral ships for contraband, but sank all commerce at sight.

This might have become a principle of blockade, for all the principles merely spring from usage; but the Allies would not resort to this form of warfare, being masters of the surface of the seas, and so this principle remained recognised by Germany alone. In this War the same conditions have sprung up again, but Germany has added the new aids of attack by aeroplane and magnetic mine. Their methods, however, are much the same as those of the submarine.

Friction has sprung up with America, and the two-facedness of blockade law is amply illustrated by the incident over the search of U.S. mails to neutral countries for money to buy food for Germans indirectly. The threatened storm over this was stilled by the discovery by a British journalist that the U.S. had adopted the same postal control over the supposedly independent Cuba in the last War.

Finally, a new usage may arise from this war. British warships violated neutral waters to take British prisoners off a German Fleet auxiliary, when neutral warships refused to do so. That this is not in compliance with blockade law, whatever the faults of the neutral and the German warships, there can be little doubt. Whether the idea that the circumstances justified the intervention can be successfully pleaded, remains to be seen. It is doubtful whether such a defence would be successful before an international tribunal, but then it is also doubtful whether the police, here represented by the neutral, would not have arrested the first law-breaker, the auxiliary, and so averted the whole incident.

D. B. W.

POEM

AGAINST incontinence you make a gold ring
And swing bells in hideous triumph.
Against unwished for wishes you flash shadows
Favourite bodies by cellophane curtains.

Is there a cure for unrecognised longings
But the one Wilde proposed?
Has philosophy managed to refute
Blake's lasting attack on timidity?

Your white heaven has no new believers
And red hell is no worse than this black one.
Is there any hope for men in texts
Outside the circle of his animism?

You tried to grow lilies on the ground
Where only red roses grow
And your new fangled cabbages
Will propagate now no better.

STEPHEN COATES

MODERN MUSIC

IN an attempt to sound the current of opinion in this college on the subject of Modern Music, the present writer essayed a minor form of mass-observation amongst the more interested members, and succeeded in eliciting one major fact; namely, that only a mere fraction of the music-loving public can claim more than a passing interest in modern music. And though this is to be deplored, it is hardly surprising. The number of contemporary works broadcast and played at concerts is negligible; indeed, it is hard to see how the modern composer manages to keep alive at all.

Gratifying and significant though the general recognition of Sibelius undoubtedly is, only by gramophone or in Festival does the enthusiast get a chance of hearing the later works that constitute his chief claim to greatness. This is perhaps untrue of the other countries, particularly of America, where the singular lack of inspired composers, occasioned, no doubt, by the barely nascent national consciousness, fosters a more cosmopolitan range of appreciation. And yet no one can say the British pamper their own composers. Here, in the strongest period British music has yet known, the same want of perspicacity and discretion in musical showmanship is woefully manifest. The culpability lies equally with timid, reticent conductors and a puritanical public. A show of fearless resolve on the one side and a more catholic outlook on the other would put an end to such folly.

There is much dross in the music of to-day, but it is more than counter-balanced by the gold. Experiment is bound to entail a degree of failure. But for the weakness of "Lulu" and of most of Webern's works

we are compensated by the poignancy of "Wozzeck", the elegiac beauty of Berg's violin concerto and the stark passion of the Gurrelieder. Against the ineffective and cacophonous "piano capriccio" of Stravinsky we may set the barbaric splendour of "Le Sacre Du Printemps", and the whimsical "Soldier's Tale". The dross is there, sure enough, and probably in greater quantities than ever before, but it is merely proportionate to the diversity and daring of modern creative work.

To expatiate on the splendours of Sibelius in the present article would be an unnecessary, not to say invidious task, as such authorities as Cecil Gray, Constant Lambert and Donald Tovey have between them said the last word on the subject, but the writer is convinced that Sibelius's music possesses in full that durability only to be found otherwise in the "three B's". Suffice it to say that in the recent ballot eighty per cent. voted Sibelius the greatest contemporary composer, the remaining twenty per cent. according Rachmaninoff and Ravel that distinction. The percentage of approbation in respect to other schools may be appended without much comment:

	Ap- proved. per cent.	Dis- approved. per cent.	No Opinion. per cent.
Stravinsky and the Percussionists	60	20	20
Schönberg and the Atonalists	20	60	20
The Impressionists	80	20	—
The Modern British School	60	30	10
Microtonalists (e.g. Alois Haba)	—	40	60

The Atonalists were proclaimed "sterile", "effete" and "lunatic"; the British school "rhythmically poor", "generally insipid" and "dissonant"; and impressionism "inconsistent" and "out of place in the medium of music".

Such generalisation is bound to lead to the exclusion of several major or minor figures; the minor may be dismissed as scarcely worthy of detailed attention—they are Milhaud, Casella, Kodály, Honegger, Myaskovsky, Shostakovitch and several other French and Russian composers. The work of each is characterised by a certain degree of individuality, but not of a lasting calibre. Rachmaninoff and Strauss may be relegated to the preceding era: but there still remain Bloch, Hindemith, Prokofiev, Malipiero and Szymanovski.

Each of these artists merits several chapters, but a brief summary may be given of the various facets of their art.

Bloch is a Jewish nationalist, but most of his music is eclectic with a mere tinge of racial sentiment; Prokofiev is always fresh, stimulating and original—his music has the purity and composure of a summer breeze; Malipiero is a little stark, but only in the sense that Vaughan Williams' F Minor Symphony is stark; he writes music worthy of the old Italian Tradition; Szymanovski is too versatile a composer to label, but in general his music is lyrical, oriental and Neo-Romantic in flavour; Hindemith will not appeal to every mind—he is probably the most intellectual composer that ever lived, but he fails to combine intellectuality and melodic or harmonic charm, with the result that he fails signally where Bach succeeded.

As to future tendencies—I must again refer to the public's verdicts. Some foresee more experimenting, with an eventual return to the Classical Tradition; others claim that experiments are at an end and that complete atonality will prevail. One suggestion had it that chamber music would evolve from Stravinsky and orchestral music from the Impressionists. Myself, I

hesitate to pronounce, but I would suggest that all modern artistic tendencies duly considered, the future of music is not so black as some would seem to think unless, as has been claimed, the war brings in its chain complete stagnation in all branches of art and culture.

K. BUTTEMER

FEDERAL UNION

WHEN the Great War came, twenty-five years ago, it was quickly interpreted by President Wilson as fundamentally a contest between democratic and anti-democratic principles of government. His famous phrase, a war to make the world safe for democracy was heard in every land and was almost universally accepted as both the explanation and the justification of that stupendous struggle. The contradictory and unhappy result is now so obvious as to need no comment. The passions and ambitions which were set loose by that great war are operating again. In fact the war of 1914—1918, with all its terrible sacrifices, was pretty futile.

What is the lesson to be learned from all this? Surely it is now the clear demonstration of more than a thousand years of nation-building that the doctrine of national sovereignty is both unsound and dangerous. This doctrine means, first, that each national government is responsible for making laws for the welfare of its own people, without consideration of the effect these laws may have on the people of another nation; secondly, each national government has the right of deciding what are the vital interests of its own people without consideration of the vital interests of other nations; and thirdly, that each national government has the duty of securing and protecting these vital interests. Therefore

national sovereignty leads to imperialism to secure vital interests; trade restrictions to protect vested interests; armaments and war to protect vital and vested interests or to obtain economic and strategic advantages which have become vital owing to changed circumstances; and the organisation of the state for military purposes and therefore the restriction of individual liberty.

The League of Nations was utterly inadequate to do away with this menace, for, to be effective, it depended on the goodwill of those selfish sovereign states of which it was comprised. Under a Federal Union, however, national sovereignty would no longer exist, for the federal government would control the foreign policy of the Union and the pooled fighting forces of every state within that union. Thus there would no longer be national armies and no national government would have the power to challenge the federal government's authority. The federal government would also control such other matters as were defined in the constitution to be of common concern to every nation within the union—for example trade and currency restrictions and colonial administration.

The immediate objective of Federal Union is to achieve sufficient support to obtain from the government a statement of peace proposals aimed at the creation of a federal union of free peoples at the end of the war which enemy and neutral peoples are invited to join. Such a statement of aims would answer those who believe we are fighting to end present aggression but who question how further aggression is to be prevented and who demand that this war shall end in permanent peace. Abroad it would encourage the growth of opposition in enemy countries, especially in Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland. These oppressed peoples would

know that they could have justice, equality and freedom in return for the end of dictatorship and hostilities; it might therefore paralyse enemy armies and so shorten the war by years, saving millions of lives. It would also convince neutrals of the integrity of our purpose and might inspire them to propose a union.

Federal Unionists believe that there can be no permanent peace until power politics and competitive nationalism are destroyed for ever. To Socialists who believe that Federal Union is a capitalist ramp, I would say that Socialism and social progress is impossible while power politics remain because each state is obliged to organise on a militarist basis. A group of socialist states would find it as difficult to settle their conflicting interests peacefully while they remained independent as a group of capitalists states.

A. G. M. GREENLAND

DESCENDS PLUS BAS ENCOR . . .

(From the French of Charles Guérin)

LOWER even than Dante go down into the darkness, for the poet with the wreath of laurel leads you down into the depths of a soul which is for ever alone.

There is nothing, neither the songs of heaven nor the voices of the earth, to break the horror of these places without echo, picture of a pride's stubborn silence.

Hurry—a known tomb wind breathes its sour air on your face, quickening the flame of the torches lifted up by your hands.

Stop and listen—here is a past sin working out its penance: this gulf which flings a dead man's cry, the same always, to you impassive witnesses, is the abyss where a barren love is gnawing its fingers.

G. H. GOOD

UNE JEUNE FILLE PARLE

(From the French of Jean Moréas)

The fennel plants spoke to me, saying :
You may with him as you will,
For he is mad with love of you ;
Be ready against his return.
—The fennel plants can only flatter.
God have mercy on my soul.

The daisies spoke to me, saying :
Why did you plight your troth ?
His heart is hardened as a mercenary.
—You speak too late, daisies.
God have mercy on my soul.

The sage-leaves spoke to me, saying :
Another's arms have cradled him to sleep.
—Sage-leaves, sad sage-leaves,
I would twine you all about my head.
God have mercy on my soul.

G. H. GOOD

SECRET WEAPONS

MUCH propaganda and counter-propaganda is being spread on the subject of the alleged "secret weapon" possessed by Germany: and while, so far, it has not materialised, there is still the possibility that it may not be entirely an empty boast. There were surprises on both sides in the last war, and since then technical development has not been idle.

There are many rumours of mysterious "death-rays" that either kill pilots or stop aeroplane engines. These may fairly safely be disregarded; for unless some really startling discoveries have been made in a very short time—which is highly improbable—no ray is known capable of killing immediately at a distance of more than six feet, and that entails apparatus weighing many tons.

The question of bacteriological warfare is worth closer attention. It would not be impossible to spread disease in an enemy country, and such a procedure has the advantage that it does not need a large army (and a heavy casualty list) to carry out the offensive. There are, however, two main objections. The warfare, after its initial phase of surprise, could be easily countered by inoculation and the necessary hygienic precautions, and it would be very hard to prevent infection from crossing the lines with prisoners-of-war. Large-scale inoculation of one's own troops against a specific disease could not escape detection, and the element of surprise would be lost. For these reasons the Germans are likely to refrain from such tactics while they have any hope of victory: they might however employ them as a last resort and the possibility should by no means be discounted.

Very much theoretical and practical scientific investigation has been expended recently on the so-called

“Uranium bomb”, and it is known to command the highest interest in Germany. The basic theory is very simple: it lies in the fact that, quite contrary to the old laws of chemistry, not only is it possible to change one element into another, but you may find that, in so doing, some of the mass you started with has been completely annihilated with the accompanying liberation of a large amount of energy. A simple experiment may make this easier to understand; you might start with, say, one pound of an element and break each atom of it into two to make two new lighter elements. If you then weighed the two new elements you had made, you would find that their total weight would be perhaps only fifteen and three-quarter ounces. This, no doubt, would be surprising, but not so surprising as the accompanying explosion; for the missing quarter of an ounce would make itself felt in the form of energy, in this case enough energy to blow a thirty-thousand ton battleship about four hundred miles! A similar experiment can be done (on a much smaller scale!) with uranium, but so far no-one has been able to make the process work on a large enough scale to form a satisfactory explosion. This does not mean that they never will, and the possibility cannot be overlooked. Incidentally, while there is much uranium in Russia, there is still more in the British Empire.

It is, then, unwarrantable optimism to dismiss all idea of a potential German secret weapon. But at the same time one may take comfort from the fact that no weapon yet devised has failed to produce some form of defence, while, if it must come to such frightfulness, there are two who can play at any game.

B. S.

A USE FOR THE ARMY

THE object of this article is to deal with two points on the war, one grand strategical, about the Siegfried line, and the other tactical, about weapons.

Germany has fought three recent wars, in 1866, 1870 and 1914, in the course of which her territory has hardly been touched; from 1813 till the present day German soil has not suffered at the hands of a victorious army. The occupation of the Rhineland in 1918 followed, not preceded, the collapse of the army and nation : however much we may know about the defeat of the German army, the German people believe that their army was not defeated. We are fighting against the German people and it is what they believe that will affect their moral collapse; if what they believe is untrue, we must open their eyes to the truth, realising which, they will accept the hopelessness of further resistance.

A defeat of the German army, followed by the invasion of Germany, the dictation of armistice terms on German soil, and a lenient peace, will do more to keep Germany quiet than anything else. At the present moment we appear to be waiting for Germany to collapse under economic pressure, after which the Allied armies will hold victory parades in Paris and London. The Germans will not be deceived; they will know that their Western Wall has preserved them from a taste of what Poland has suffered, and they will believe, with reason, that it will do so again.

To convince the German people that force, applied directly, has defeated them and can do so again, the breaking of the Siegfried Line followed by the crossing of the Rhine, two victories of the first magnitude, should be sufficient. If the German will survives these disasters,

then the invasion of Germany must be carried further, until the sight of defeated armies hurrying eastwards through the towns brings home to the people what is happening. The Allied armies will follow up in good order, merely destroying Nazi offices and some public buildings, and supplying good food, to make the Germans realise what might have happened.

Can Germany be invaded from any other direction? We could not attempt such an invasion unless Germany had already invaded a neutral country; this means that our counter-offensive meets a German army outside Germany. In rear of this army lie the Carpathian mountains, across the south of Poland and Slovakia almost to Vienna, the valley of the Danube, defensible by a small proportion of the German army, and then the Alps; behind these are the mountains bordering Bohemia. Thus to invade Germany we would have to defeat part of the Germany army and then cross one or two well-defended mountain ranges, a feat as difficult as the breaking of the Siegfried Line.

Invasion of Germany from the east is unlikely; from the south it is improbable and almost impossible: so the Siegfried Line remains. We must shatter that, shatter the German will to fight, and then impose a lenient peace. "The true object of war is a more perfect peace."

But surely such an attack will entail a prodigious squandering of blood? Certainly, if we oppose men covered with cloth to men behind several feet of concrete and steel. The Allied generals realise this, and we must modify our tactics and weapons if we are to succeed.

The enemy defences consist of pill-boxes and other armoured posts, supplemented by lines of trenches. If we try to knock out the enemy in the trenches without dealing with the pill-boxes, the latter will be able to

defeat the attack easily. But if we can knock out the enemy pill-boxes, an attack upon a trench system is much simpler and has been successful. Our long-range weapons—artillery—are not much use against pill-boxes, for we cannot guarantee hits.

Consider the short-range weapons used by troops on the battlefield, i.e. infantry and tanks. At present, they are mostly machine-guns, rifles and bombs—useless against pill-boxes, although all right against men in trenches which are not completely armoured. Instead we must use the anti-tank gun, firing small-calibre armour-piercing shells, which can knock out pill-boxes, or immobile tanks; these guns will be too heavy to be carried by infantry, and anyway a bunch of men carrying one would make a fine target.

I suggest that the anti-tank gun is mounted in a small one-man tankette, invulnerable to small arms fire. Such a tank can be mass-produced for the cost of a single soldier, and the shells it fires can penetrate concrete and steel. There are many problems to be overcome; there are enemy anti-tank guns, but these will have to pick out targets from large numbers of tankettes and smoke will blind them, for every shell must be aimed. There are concrete teeth, to rip up the tracks of tanks, and these may be destroyed by the anti-tank gun shells. There are moats, but these may be bridged by bridging tanks, under cover of smoke. But these problems must be worked out by experts and there is no space to do more than mention them.

But if we do not attack, or if attacks fail, then as Liddell Hart says, "The next war must either be more mobile than the last, which attained in its middle period the nadir of immobility, or it will cease to be war and become a mere state of impotent exasperation."

MORE ANON.

BLOCKADE EFFECTS

GENERALLY speaking the Government's declaration of "preparations for a three year war" was accepted by the people without great surprise. It is difficult to decide whether the prospect of three years of war has really penetrated into people's minds, but it is considerably more difficult to determine the reasons for the Government's optimism.

Excluding the chances of a military victory—and wishful thinking only helps to pass away the time—there seems very little prospect economically of blockade having much effect for a very long time. Even at the most optimistic estimate there is no reason to suppose that on the present basis of warfare anything but a weary deadlock can ensue. For, counting Germany's economic bloc, from whom she can hope to obtain much the same amount of produce as she did in peace time, to include Belgium, Holland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Russia and all the Balkan states save Turkey, Germany will lack no essential commodity. Even under conditions of large scale warfare it would be some time before her shortage of home produced petrol began to take effect.

The figures are enlightening. First food: Germany produces all the potatoes she needs, she produces or can obtain from contiguous states ninety per cent. of her consumption of cereals and eighty per cent. of her meat. Of her other foods and drinks only thirty per cent. can be stopped, and these are mostly beverages which may cause discomfort but not sufficient hardship to cause revolution. The fact that Germans are strictly rationed already proves nothing. Germany is making her preparations for a five year war. There will be some

shortage, but rigid economy now can keep it above the standard endured in most of our Colonial Empire.

The position with regard to clothing is more serious for seventy-five per cent. of German imports of raw cotton and wool will be cut off. Rationing has already been enforced and according to *The Times* a pair of pyjamas represent a three months clothes ration. But German stocks are probably fairly extensive and the more important clothing can be made to last, so there is no reason to suppose a failure of the German military machine on this account.

Of her actual war materials Germany is short of the non-ferrous ores, but Russia can supply manganese, and there are untapped reserves in the Balkans of some lead, copper, zinc, bauxite, nickel and chrome, while German chemists are turning out new and more adaptable alloys of metals of which she has ample supplies. Her rubber imports will be stopped, but economical usage and the improving 'buna' substitute should ease this difficulty. A quarter of her consumption of iron ore, pig-iron, and scrap can be stopped, but Germany has more than sufficient reserves of lower grade ores.

The problem of oil is, of course, the most vital, but even in this there seems to be little reason for optimism on the part of the Allies. German peace time consumption is about five million metric tons. Her consumption in a major war would be anything between ten and twenty million tons, but her present consumption may be as low as two million tons. She has at least five million tons in storage and this is probably being increased for she produces one million tons from coal and can import nearly five million tons of the seven million tons produced in the Balkans, quite apart from the two million tons she used to import of the Russian production of thirty

million tons. All these figures are vague and hypothetical but leave no grounds for hope unless Winston can provoke Lord Haw-Haw into a big offensive. Germany after her still recent victory over Poland can afford to sit quiet and propagand against Allied aggression, assured of the relative support of her people.

The effect of the blockade then, which falls directly on the people of Germany, despite the special pleading of *The Times*, will be in the direction of eliminating luxuries, cutting down on clothing, reducing sea transport so much that the railways are overworked and Berlin housewives are short of coal. But above all it will mean a scarcity of labour. For oil from coal, buna production, artificial silk and other textiles and the manufacture of plastics all need a considerable amount of labour. Germany was already fully employed before the war, the war against Poland caused an acute shortage of labour and despite a considerable demobilisation the shortage has been such as to lead to highly successful strikes. A larger scale war would intensify this shortage in the spring when agricultural labour will be needed—although Polish and Czech labour will be exploited; but such an extension of the war is not necessarily forthcoming.

A closing of the 'back-door' entrances to Germany might intensify the shortages, but political difficulties would probably arise from such action. The pre-emptive buying up of goods from Balkan states is more likely to be successful and a resumption of the 'temptation' policy of pushing up the price of those goods which Germany wants would be useful if a German invasion of the Balkans were not feasible. Certainly the future interest of the war lies in the Balkans as much as in Finland.

One final and vital problem : How is Germany going

to pay for her imports? In 1914 Germany had considerable foreign assets and her currency was in as high esteem as sterling. To-day she has few assets and her mark is worth little abroad. She must pay chiefly by her exports, hence the Allies blockade on them. But less than a quarter of these can be completely stopped for most go to neighbouring states; to a large extent they are bulky goods such as coal and chemicals with which it would be very, but not prohibitively, expensive for the Allies to compete. Sea transport is cheap and the provision of free coal to the Balkan states would be an interesting experiment in modern warfare. Nothing less drastic can greatly shorten the war.

W. D.

POEM

How can it be some songs are set to music
When things we sing about go to a different rhythm?

Where can we catch that bright star bursting
And the spinning into darkness when the light is gone?

Where is the chord that sounds the wide channels
Where lips drink deep from illimitable sources?

What chord, what word, what rhythm or structure
What colour caught on the finest palette
Can catch again the touch of fingers
Or the song and wild shout of the echoing loins?

STEPHEN COATES

CEYLON, A CENTRE OF MODERN BUDDHISM

THE most important thing about Ceylon, and one that is not generally known—certainly not so well known as its reputation for tea—is that it is perhaps the very heart and centre of our Buddhism to-day. While in India, the country of its birth, Buddhism was gradually swamped by the older Hindu religion, in Ceylon, separated from the mainland, it found a home and flourishes to this day. Buddhism, early in its history, divided into two branches, the mystical “Great Vehicle” that reigns to-day in Tibet, and the simpler, more authentic, “Little Vehicle”, that centres in Ceylon: the Buddhists of Ceylon owe no allegiance to the Great Lama. For twenty-three centuries this form of Buddhism has been the religion of Ceylon—that is, from the time of the Punic Wars; and the island abounds in relics sacred to the Buddhist which attracts thousands of pilgrims every year from all parts of the world. Chief among the relics are a Footprint, a Tree, and a Tooth.

In the heart of the island there rises to some eight thousand feet a conical peak—Adam’s Peak, on the summit of which, embedded in the rock, is a footprint. Ceylon possesses a unique chronicle, the Mahawansa, a detailed record of its history right down from the fifth century B.C., and this relates that Buddha visited Ceylon during his lifetime, and, foreseeing that the island would be the home of his religion, left his footprint on the Peak. It is curious that the footprint is claimed by several religions; the Hindus claim it as Shiva’s; the Mohammedans believe that it is Adam’s, hence the name Adam’s Peak. They also believe that Ceylon itself was

the Garden of Eden—not without reason, for it is extremely fertile, perhaps the greenest spot in Asia. The footprint is the object of a yearly pilgrimage by Hindus and Buddhists alike, but it is not only pilgrims who make the climb, for the sunrise from Adam's Peak is far-famed. As the sun rises the Peak casts a curious shadow *in the mist*, a shadow that seems to float in mid-air. It is one of the few places in the world where the phenomenon can be seen, and by the superstitious it is thought to be a miracle.

The second relic is a Tree. Buddhism first came to Ceylon in the third century B.C. In 264 B.C., the very year that Rome entered on its vicious struggle with Carthage, there began to rule in India the gentle Emperor Asoka, one of the most inspiring figures in all history—the only example of a king who won a great victory and was then so appalled at the cost of that victory in human life and suffering that he laid down his arms and devoted the rest of his life to the peace and happiness of his people. He was a pious Buddhist and sent Buddhist missions to all parts of the world, and Ceylon was held in such high esteem at that time that he sent there his own son Mahinda, who succeeded in converting the entire island. Asoka was greatly pleased with the success of the mission and sent to Ceylon the southern branch of the very Bo-tree under which Buddha had attained his Buddhahood. The Mahawansa gives an elaborate description of the miracles that attended his journey.

“The branch had miraculously severed itself from the parent tree at Gaya, and transformed itself into a golden vase that Asoka had made ready to receive it. When the Bo-tree arrived in Ceylon, King Tissa with a great multitude of his people went down to the sea-shore to

meet them. Tissa himself, with sixteen other persons of the noblest families, waded neck deep into the sea, and carried the golden vase containing the tree ashore on their heads. It was then placed in a beautiful pavilion and on the tenth day it was taken towards the royal city, the road being sprinkled with white sand and made gay with flowers and flags. The procession reached the Mahamigha park in the evening when the shadows were beginning to lengthen. Tissa and his sixteen noble helpers reverently set the golden vase down on the earth, and the tree rose from the ground high into the air and floated there, spreading glorious rays of six colours all over the island. Then, as the sun set, it descended to the earth again, and its roots, spreading over the sides of the golden vase, struck firmly into the ground. Then, after the people had worshipped it again, it was covered by a dense cloud, together with rain and cold mists, and so remained for seven days. At the end of that time the cloud rolled away and the tree was visible again and began to put forth shoots, which were planted in different holy places of the island." Be all that as it may, the tree still remains. The parent tree has perished, but this yet survives, the oldest historical tree in the world, 2,300 years old.

And perhaps most precious is the third relic, a tooth of the Buddha himself. An Indian princess rescued it from a Hindu invasion and fled with it to Ceylon, hiding it in her hair. That was in the fourth century A.D., the century of Constantine, and since that time it has been regarded as one of the most precious possessions of the island. It is preserved to-day in the famous Temple of the Tooth in Kandy, the hill capital. It is enclosed in several caskets in the innermost of which it is supported on a golden lotus flower. Every year, for

seven nights, it is taken round the city in a gorgeous "perahera" or pageant. It is a grand affair, the Kandy perahera-dancers, acrobats, musicians, Singhalese chieftains in resplendent costumes, devout pilgrims raising the pious cry of "Sadhu"—"peace", some seventy elephants, richly caparisoned and marching three abreast, chief among them the Temple Elephant, bearing in a howdah the sacred relic.

It was in the sixteenth century that the first Europeans came to Ceylon; Portuguese, driven ashore by accident in a gale; and strange reports reached the Singhalese king of a race of fair men who wore clothes of iron, ate stones and drank blood—for bread and wine were new to the island. The Portuguese came for cinnamon. They also made a vigorous attempt to conquer the island and convert it to Catholicism, which they preached with fire and sword, strange apostles of a message of love and gentleness. With the Dutch came Protestantism and Christianity gradually gained ground. But Ceylon had suddenly become self-conscious and to-day is in a phase of vigorous national and Buddhistic revival. Perhaps a day will come when the conflict between religions will cease, when people will realise that while there is such a thing as religion, there can be no such thing as separate religions, when they will have the wisdom to cease wrangling over theology, about which no one can lay down the law, and will devote themselves rather to ordering their daily lives on the one great religious principle of Universal Love.

D. V. A. S. AMARASEKARA.

“FOR THE DURATION?”

IT was evacuation, rather than the actual declaration of hostilities, which made most people in this country conscious of the outbreak of war. The tremendous social upheaval affected almost everyone, from the frightened slum child torn from its home to the upper-class family shocked from its complacency by the sight of a human being living in such squalor; from the town child who had never seen a cow to the country people who found that town children weren't necessarily wicked. All classes were affected, and inevitably there were great difficulties and many breakdowns. From the welter of angry foster mothers, miserable children, returning mothers and weary teachers it did not seem likely that any good results, apart from the actual dispersal of the children, could be produced by evacuation. Some good effects have in fact been shown, though education has suffered very badly. But it is only after six months of war that any major development has occurred—and even that is only being half-heartedly encouraged—the introduction of school camps.

The first school camp, at Reading, has just been opened. The buildings are of the temporary holiday-camp type, but are built to suit the school's requirements: there is, in addition to the classrooms and dormitories, ample accommodation for common-rooms, gymnasium and so on. The organization of the school is simple; apart from the teachers there are a kitchen staff and a small household staff which will be reduced once the school has settled down. The pupils will look after themselves almost entirely, repairing their own clothes, cleaning out their rooms, organizing their own entertainments, and doing a considerable amount of

gardening in their spare time. The teachers have virtually complete responsibility for and control over the boys, but the extra work is compensated for by a higher proportion of teachers to pupils than is normal. This school, for instance, has twelve teachers to two hundred boys, whereas the normal senior elementary school has about thirty pupils to each teacher.

The last war brought about a big increase in the quality and extent of secondary education. It may well be that this war will produce an equivalent development in the no less important field of senior elementary education. These schools fulfil their immediate purpose admirably, they disperse the children with the minimum of disturbance and the least possible interference with their education. But they have a much greater significance than that, a significance suggested by the nickname given them by the press—"government boarding-schools." Their use will not end with the war, for they can be utilized with great value in the last stages of elementary education, in the period covered by the modern school. The tendency in the last few years has been for the modern school to develop rapidly and away from other branches of elementary education, into a successful compromise between secondary and elementary schools. The institution of the government boarding schools must be linked up with that of development, so that the last years of compulsory education may be made as valuable as possible.

The schools are in general, better for the education of the child at that age than day-schools, with their home-influence, could be. Whatever one's views may be on the value of giving the entire education away from home, it is fairly certain that these last two years, about the age of fourteen, could very profitably be spent away from

that influence. In the first place this can be justified purely on grounds of health. Few elementary school-children live at home in healthier surroundings than these schools, set in the heart of the country, can offer, and the vast majority live in such miserable conditions that nothing short of a complete change of environment can make education worth-while. Then, too, the use of boarding schools at that age can be justified on educational grounds. To take children away from their homes at that very formative age, so that, though they do not lose the influence of their home, they do develop an independence of spirit, seems well worth while. It will be possible for the child to develop his own interests much more satisfactorily in such surroundings than it would be in a home, where other people's interests are continually conflicting.

As an educational experiment the schools should prove very valuable. Their chief disadvantage at the moment compared with the normal modern school is a lack of the school equipment, science laboratories, woodwork rooms and so on. But they can show compensating qualities, and can even, in a limited way, claim superiority to public schools. The buildings are better suited to the demands of the school than is the case in most public schools, the education is wider—how many public schools regard gardening as a serious practical subject? there is more emphasis on the boys' self reliance, and they have the supreme advantage that there is no need for them to be monasteries—the school organization lends itself to co-education. The wider use of the schools should lead to a great improvement in the type of child produced by modern schools.

The social effects of their use may be considerable. There is the likelihood of an increased understanding

between town and country, and possibly a slight check on the drift from the country to the towns, though that depends mainly on rather different causes. It may also have a healthy effect in leading a reaction against the tendency to over-estimate the value of a secondary education, when it is at last appreciated that, given the same material, a modern school can produce a man suited to his job as well as any secondary school can.

So far the position of education authorities in relation to these camps is disappointing. Only a few have been built in the first six months of the war, and there has been no great competition among the authorities to obtain use of them. Yet the possibilities of the schools are very great, and it would be a pity if this magnificent opportunity were allowed to pass unheeded. There are signs that teachers appreciate their value. It is to be hoped that they will act in time.

J. M. McN.

LIMERICK

THERE was a young man of Hertfordshire
Who started to study at St Bartholomew's Hospital,
 Since when, so I hear,
 He has changed his career
And is now an M.A.

It is suggested that the Civil Tribunal, having satisfied itself of the Conscientiousness of Objectors to War Service, should hand them over to a new Holy Office.

INQUISITOR DICIT :

MY child, I stand here as the voice of the normal man. It is my task to state the philosophy, conscious or sub-conscious, expressed or not, of the man in the street. It is my hope to convince you of the error of your thought and to persuade you to turn from this course of spiritual suicide.

In life our object must be to obtain the fullest spiritual development of which we are capable. Our spirit is our mental synthesis. Our emotions must be bound together and inspired by a philosophy of life which, under constant self-criticism and as our knowledge and experience grows, is ever increasing its scope. Only by a useful life can spiritual happiness be won. Ours is a common civilisation: the minds of each one of us are its life blood. Their first responsibility must always be to work to preserve it and develop it to ever greater heights.

The game of life has no rules. The individual must work out for himself how he, with his particular abilities, can best achieve this great end. Ethical codes may guide but they must never become absolute standards. The end must always condition the means. Many on the path of spiritual progress by trying short cuts find themselves in blind alleys and so fail to achieve all of which they are capable. It is fatal to make a religion of one particular ideal and to hope that thus the ultimate end will be achieved. All heresies are but the over-emphasis of one particular brand of catholic truth. Frank self-criticism must show the lack of compre-

hensiveness. The intellectually sincere among those who thus err come to appreciate the failure of their philosophies and their spiritual happiness is undermined in consequence. Those who bluster on in their narrow philosophies fail to hold and even to attract the imagination of the ordinary man. As prophets and leaders of men they are rejected. Eventually they realise the fatuity of their lives and die broken in heart and dead in spirit.

My son, it is from this end that we would preserve you. Your heresy consists in your belief that violence in human relations is always wrong and that it is never justifiable to kill a man. Your stress on the value of human life and your implied deprecation of martyrdom are commendable. But think: can it not be that there are men whose minds are so corrupted that they are altogether condemned as incapable of spiritual development? Are not such men so often warping the minds of men whose wills are weaker than theirs and by oppression and even extermination rooting out many finer spirits whose influence could only be for good? Can it not be that for the good of mankind, and even of themselves, these spiritless men should be forcibly removed from such positions of influence? In the interests of those whom they are oppressing are we not even justified, if there is no way of incarcerating them peacefully in asylums, in killing these men? To accept such a tyranny and stand by while the spiritual progress of civilisation is obliterated is a policy of hopelessness. Ultimately it may even lead to our own spiritual collapse: we may be dragged into the tyrant's net ourselves or, indirectly, through mere inaction, atrophy may come upon us. The Mahatma Gandhi teaches that the use of force corrupts a man; but even he uses economic force. Is it possible

to draw the line between indirect force which is good and direct force which is bad? Surely to stand aside in the present issue and refuse to have anything to do with Central Europe merely serves to justify their claim to a share in our economic advantages.

My child, if you had worked out, as a supplement to your pacifism, a constructive alternative to the policy of war, your contribution to our civilisation would have been valuable. But you have no plan. You acknowledge the economic claims of Central Europe on the west; you appreciate the psychological disturbances within the German mind; you realise the degree of the barbaric cruelties being perpetrated in Poland: yet you are content with a negative pacifism with no ideal plan for the cure of our present discontents—or, if you have, no constructive policy by which to achieve it.

Admit your error and renounce your heresy. Repenting and turning aside from this error you will be accepted back into the universal fold, your own spirit once more assimilated into the blood-stream of our common civilisation. Should you prove recalcitrant you will be returned impenitent to the world at large for punishment. Your teaching will be rejected. Ridicule will turn to pity; but your complete failure will ultimately reveal to you the catholic truth. Nevertheless, your soul will meanwhile have been broken and your spirit, denied even the self-content of introversion, will have slowly rotted away into fatuity.

Jan. 1940.

M. G. M. S.

POEM

THIS obsessed imagination drowns
With thoughts of double-beds and
Smart liaisons in the cheap hotels
The longer thoughts of earlier wishes.

The wider dream remains
As the river with banks
In which no boat floats
And under which we sink

And the sky dies with the world
The current growing stronger
And always the under-world
Has new rocks and deep pools.

But here for water—sheets
And the air remains
Black smiles hide the banks
And create simpler feelings.

STEPHEN COATES

THE FETTERED MIND

THIS is the era of specialisation, of concentration on particular subjects, of the expert—and consequently of the one-track mind. Knowledge has so increased that it has become almost impossible to study more than one branch of it. When we consider, too, the commercialisation of learning and the necessity of practical achievements we need hardly wonder at the dangerous restriction which has begun to have such a disastrous effect on philosophical, political and religious thought. Even at school we find how impossible it is, because of the examination ogre, to study art and science together. A choice must be made at an early age, when we are hardly fit to decide. Here then is the beginning of our mental lopsidedness; our incapacity to think broadly and comprehensively—progressively. We divide soon into camps according to our personal mental experiences. The worst fruit of these “cliques de l’esprit” is the one-track mind. Monomanias, such as Marxism, which, founded on what Kant called an “Idee” eliminates all motives of man’s behaviour save one—the economic; “fundamentalist” Christianity, which is founded on a too rigorous and uncritical adherence to the letter of Scripture, political Chauvinism, which results from over-absorption in the otherwise healthy love of our own country—these are the three deepest grooves into which man’s mind has settled, for, it seems, a long time to come. How unheeded was Matthew Arnold’s earnest plea for Hellenism, for the free play of the mind in all subjects! He asked us to stop “Hebraising” or concentrating on moral behaviour, and turn our minds to culture. We have indeed ceased to Hebraise, but alas! we have only

just begun to use our minds freely. The world is behaving immorally—and it is not thinking freely. Men are binding themselves to stultifying dogmas which distort all their conclusions.

Consider the so-called “dialectic of history”—that pure theoretical fantasy which cannot be proved. It leads its apostles to the cruellest judgements on the dead and the living. He who lifts a voice to oppose the very militant supporters of orthodox Communism very soon finds himself labelled with an aggressive formula taken from the writings of Saint Vladimir. By this he should recognise the exact social condition which determines his particular kind of objection, which prevents him from supporting the idea of a “class war”, which makes him a “reactionary” (appalling use of a relative term!) and therefore a fit target when the red dawn breaks. How naïve the doctrine is!—if, indeed it deserves so august a name. Surely if one person’s scruples are determined by his class then the same “law” is applicable to those who accuse him of those scruples—or do they stand outside time and space? No, Marxists! Thought belongs to an abstract world. Strictly speaking there is no such thing as “practical thought”. Open your “encyclopaedia internationalis”, if you mistrust the more national variety, at the names of all those who have guided thought down the ages. Read of the classlessness of thought, the commonwealth of art and beauty. Think of Winckelmann, the son of a cobbler who influenced a whole nation’s aesthetics and philosophy for over half a century, and who determined the most dominant feature of the greatest literary Patrician of all times, Goethe;—Goethe the last of the great men to develop his mind universally—the poet who conceived of a “Weltliteratur”, a unity of nations in the arts of

peace, by way of those very arts. Then repeat that all our thought is rooted in our social position !

Marxism has been treated in some detail chiefly because it is the most clamorous of all the creeds of to-day. The others offer much opportunity for profitable and pertinent analyses. We must emphasise this need for a recreation of detached and tolerant thinking. Above all we must lose the desire for proselytising; our faiths must grow in secret until they are mature enough to offer themselves as examples of our ideals. "Car il ne faut point essayer de ramener les autres à nos opinions. C'est une trop grande entreprise."

M. G. FIELD

SOCIETIES AND CLUBS

ST MARGARET SOCIETY

A CONCERT of English Choral and Orchestral Music was held in the Chapel at the end of last term. The orchestral works performed were: Elgar's Serenade for Strings, "Capriol Suite" by Peter Warlock, and an Elegy and Sarabande for String Orchestra by Stephen Wilkinson. The Choral works consisted of three unaccompanied Motets: "In Exitu Israel" by Samuel Wesley, "This have I done for my true love" by Gustav Holst, and W. K. Stanton's setting of "The Spacious Firmament on High". Our warmest thanks are due to Mr A. Royalton-Kisch, of Clare, our Conductor, and to our Soprano soloist, Miss Ena Mitchell.

The holding of informal concerts on Sunday evenings has been continued this term. Up to date of going to press three have been held, all in the Old Chapel, where a grand piano has been temporarily placed for the use of

the Society. They have each consisted partly of items by members of the College, and partly of gramophone records, and have, all things considered, been well attended.

J. C. HUNTER, *Hon. Sec.*

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

OWING to the very severe weather we were unable to start rugby until late in February, when we met Clare in the "coppers" after only one week's training.

To everyone's surprise, we beat Clare 4—3. Wright dropped a goal early in the game and afterwards the whole team defended so magnificently that Clare only replied with a penalty goal. In the next round, we met Trinity Hall, another team with many "big names". But again the whole team played well—except for a slack period at the beginning of the second half—and we were victorious by 13—8. Wilkes, Wright and Nicholl (J.) scored tries and Wright dropped a goal.

After two hard rounds, we received no opposition from Fitzwilliam House in the third round. We won 40—6, and so passed into the semi-final, where we meet Trinity, who surprisingly knocked out St John's. We have a very good chance of reaching the final and of winning the Cup.

The following have played in the "coppers":—
G. Nicholl; J. E. C. Nicholl, A. G. S. Wilkes, J. J. A. McLaren, G. R. Singh; G. T. Wright, G. P. S. Mellor; C. D. Thompson, R. D. Vasey, J. M. Henry, M. A. P. Wood, D. R. Barnard, J. A. H. Nicholson, G. W. L. Street, L. F. Jones and J. S. Rolands.

The above have been awarded 1st XV colours.

J. H. Gibson was taken ill after the 'Varsity match and his place has been filled admirably by G. Nicholl at very short notice.

L. FLEMING JONES, *Hon. Sec.*

Q. C. H. C.

THERE have been few matches owing to the bad weather. With the same side which won the League last term we have reached the finals of the "coppers", beating Caius—Magdalene, Trinity and Jesus and have a chance of winning that.

Congratulations to G. B. Kenyon and P. R. Gibson on representing the University against Oxford, and to J. E. H. Orr-Ewing and M. W. Kempe on being elected to the Wanderers Club.

The team is : K. S. Dimmer; T. N. Humphrey, S. N. Mukarji; J. E. H. Orr-Ewing, P. R. Gibson, J. A. Wedgewood; M. W. Kempe, A. D. Ware, G. B. Kenyon, W. H. R. Jones and F. J. G. Marley.

P. R. GIBSON, *Hon. Sec.*

Q. C. B. C.

It took rather longer than usual for the crews to settle down this term, partly because of ice and floods, more particularly because of the three-day rule, which has kept the standard of all rowing rather lower. De Winton's resignation on being called up made changes necessary in the order, which was not completely settled until late in the term. Despite this, and the ravages of 'flu, the boat has come on well in the last few weeks. At the beginning coaching was done mainly by Churchill from the boat, but we were lucky in getting West, the Captain of Jesus, to coach us later in the term: he concentrated largely on bladework, and managed to give much more power to the beginnings. P. R. Richardson took us over for the last fortnight and worked for better work as a crew, especially at the finish, and he brought the crew to the races in a reasonably optimistic mood.

The second boat has suffered rather badly from the first boat's need for substitutes and from illness of its own members. It lacks cohesion, but has considerable power, and should race well.

J. M. McNAIR, *Hon. Sec.*

Q. C. A. C.

OWING to the weather Athletics were restricted to the last four weeks of term. During that time we had one match against St John's, which we lost narrowly; and also several of our members took part in the University Handicaps and Sports. G. T. Wright is to be congratulated on being chosen to represent Cambridge in the Quarter-mile against Oxford.

Full colours were awarded to: G. T. Wright and D. A. Creaton. Half-colours to: R. E. Adeney, R. F. Hawkes, J. E. C. Nicholl, P. T. Powell and G. F. Roberts.

A. B. WARE, *Hon. Sec.*

Q. C. S. R. C.

MANY played enthusiastically this term due mainly to the ladder which includes fifty players. Though not high the standard is improving with an increasing number of players from which to draw two teams. In the Cuppers we were unfortunate to be beaten in the first round by one of the favourites—Trinity Hall.

F. J. G. MARLEY, *Hon. Sec.*

Q. C. FIVES C.

ALTHOUGH the team itself comprises the only players in the College the game has been played with great keenness and energy and with deserving success in the league. Thanks largely to Creaton's good length left-hand shots Creaton and Marley only had one defeat. The second pair, Isaacs and Barker, have played well but would do better to concentrate on keeping the ball lower.

F. J. G. MARLEY, *Hon. Sec.*

Q. C. RIFLE C.

OWING to the closing of the Auckland Road Range, shooting was disorganised at the beginning of term, but later use was made of the Leys School Range on the usual days at 7.30 p.m., and 2.30 p.m. on Saturday.

P. C. REDGMENT, *Hon. Sec.*

STOP PRESS

The Rugger Club defeated Trinity 19—6 in the semi-final.

March Eights : The first boat went up two places in the three days racing, bumping Corpus Christi and Christ's. The second boat—upset by illness—lost three places.

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