

# THE EAGLE

*A Magazine*

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*St John's College*



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VOLUME LII, Nos. 227 & 228

PRINTED AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS  
FOR SUBSCRIBERS ONLY

MCMXLIII

## CONTENTS

	PAGE
Portugal and the War . . . . .	109
Poem . . . . .	120
Crete, 1941 . . . . .	121
Ghost Hunting at Borley Rectory . . . . .	121
Young England—A Cambridge Movement . . . . .	125
Poem . . . . .	128
An Incident . . . . .	129
Johniana . . . . .	130
Book Reviews . . . . .	130
College Chronicle:	
L.M.B.C. . . . .	136
Rugby Football . . . . .	142
Association Football . . . . .	145
The Hockey Club . . . . .	149
The Lawn Tennis Club . . . . .	151
Eton Fives Club . . . . .	152
The Athletic Club . . . . .	152
The Squash Club . . . . .	153
The Musical Society . . . . .	155
The Adams Society . . . . .	157
The Classical Society . . . . .	159
The Theological Society . . . . .	161
The Natural Science Club . . . . .	162
The Law Society . . . . .	164
The Chess Club . . . . .	165
The Medical Society . . . . .	167
The College Savings Group . . . . .	168
College Notes . . . . .	169
Obituary:	
Sir Joseph Larmor . . . . .	186
Terrot Reaveley Glover . . . . .	191
Francis Henry Colson . . . . .	197
Herbert Leonard Offley Garrett . . . . .	200
Frank James Allen . . . . .	201
Roll of Honour . . . . .	209
The Library . . . . .	212
College Awards . . . . .	212
Portraits:	
<i>Sir Joseph Larmor</i> . . . . .	<i>facing p.</i> 186
<i>Terrot Reaveley Glover</i> . . . . .	" 191

The annual Subscription is 4s. Life Subscription £5. Five years' Subscription £1. The present double number contains matter covering the period from the Lent Term 1941 to the Easter Term 1943. Its price is fixed at 4s.

Subscribers are requested to leave their addresses at the College Office, and to give notice of any change. They are also requested to give notice if they do not wish to continue to subscribe.

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The Editors will welcome assistance in making the Chronicle as complete a record as possible of the careers of the College.

### WAR SERVICE

The Editors would also be glad to receive notice of any military or technical war appointments held by past or present members of the College, with the date of the appointment, in order that a complete record may be made.

Notices should be sent to Mr G. W. Rawlinson at the College Office.

# THE EAGLE

VOL. LII

June 1943

Nos. 227 & 228



## PORTUGAL AND THE WAR

By GILBERT H. PHELPS

(*This article was received early in 1943*)

WHEN you are actually living there you are inclined to laugh at the romantic colourings with which the journalists decorate their articles on Portugal. In their brief visits—spent mostly in the best hotels in Estoril or in the Casino, or in the York Bar at Lisbon—they can indeed learn only a small part of the truth. In retrospect, however, one feels that some at least of the melodrama was justified, and that life in neutral Portugal in war-time is almost as *Picture Post* or *The Daily Mirror* would lead us to believe.

If in the midst of war you are suddenly whisked away on a cold, dark September morning, with the sirens wailing, and if at the close of the same day you stand in the Rossio—Lisbon's central square—with lights streaming from cafés and restaurants, and neon lights blazing—and notably the advertisements for the German Bayer products—then you will have experienced as abrupt a transition as can be imagined.

And if after two hectic years you suddenly return to England, to find it substantially much the same, your impressions of Portugal are necessarily chaotic. To register one's experience in a series of disconnected impressions will perhaps give the truest possible picture of Portugal in the Second World War.

The vivid sunshine and the sharply contrasted shadows; the precipitous cobbled streets, the yellow and strawberry colourings of the old houses, and the sudden vistas over the broad Tagus, give to Lisbon an appearance of unreality as if one was looking at a gaudy picture post-card. The brightly lighted streets and shops somehow reinforce this impression. It is as if 'the lights of Europe' had in

actual fact gone out one by one, leaving Portugal forgotten on the far western edge of a darkened Europe.

The sense of unreality is further heightened by the close and uneasy proximity of new and old. It is difficult to decide whether Portugal is really being 'modernized' by the war, or whether she is patiently waiting for the strange cosmopolitan irruption to subside, leaving her to her old, traditional way of life.

Spain is a country of sudden enough contrasts. But Madrid or Barcelona have been sufficiently 'Europeanized' to be considered great modern cities. Lisbon, in spite of its smart shops, and its fine Avenida da Liberdade stretching from the Rossio to the foot of the huge, ornate statue in memory of the Marques de Pombal, somehow still remains 'old-fashioned', wearing its twentieth-century mannerisms with an awkward air.

Modern cars may stream at break-neck speed up and down the Avenida, but in the side streets peasants sit perched on heavily-laden donkeys; the fish-wives clatter up and down the narrow passageways, with their wooden slippers clicking on the cobbles, carrying their long, flat baskets on their heads. Or the poultry-women cry their wares while the live hens cluck noisily in the curious portable hen-coops carried on their heads. It might be a scene from eighteenth-century London.

Even in the Avenida you meet peasants and farmers from the provinces in their long woollen hats of green and red like old-fashioned night-caps; and fat, prosperous farmers from the district across the Tagus—the Alemtejo as it is called—in their traditional stiff black broad-brimmed hats (often replaced now by ridiculous little black trilbys) and the curious long great-coat, with its wide skirt, numerous capes and fur collar.

Ten years ago no respectable woman would appear in the streets of Lisbon unchaperoned. Even now no self-respecting Portuguese woman will appear, even in the company of her family, in any of the large cafés. A bare head was until recently the hall-mark of the prostitute. When the ultra-smart refugees from Paris and the Riviera began to crowd into Lisbon after the fall of France, the Portuguese were profoundly shocked.

The Portuguese men are great talkers, and good-humouredly admit it. The pavement along the side of the Rossio where the main cafés are to be found is humorously called the 'passeio dos politicos'—'politicians' walk'.

In the cafés they discuss everything from the war to poetry. And there is a thriving, earnest intelligentsia in Portugal, with a disinterested enthusiasm which might teach much to our own blasé intellectuals. The rewards of art are minute, but young poets and

novelists, actors and painters throng the Chave d'Ouro or the Café Portugalia, with their glasses of black coffee in front of them, their black trilby hats perched on their heads, leaning over the little marble-topped tables arguing as if their lives depended on it.

But the intelligentsia of Portugal, even the anti-clerical section of it, seem less 'modern' in their outlook than the intelligentsia of the central European countries for example, equally backward economically though these may be. In Lisbon I met a group of Yugo-Slav students on their way home after a year in England (they arrived, incidentally just before the German invasion of their country). We met like fellow-explorers in a strange land. Somehow we spoke the 'same language', and conversation was much easier.

In some districts of Lisbon it is almost impossible to sleep. The trams shriek and clatter up and down the narrow streets, taxis blare continuously, and in parks and on roof tops the citizens sit until the small hours of the morning listening to the 'fados'—the queer, wailing love songs derived directly from Brazil in the middle of the last century, but probably with very distant Portuguese traditional origins. These fados are quite short, and scores of them are sung one after the other; as the last wailing note dies away the audience clap excitedly and a new number begins immediately.

You are particularly unfortunate if you live near the market in Lisbon. The peasants arrive with their bullock-carts from midnight until dawn, queuing up outside the market gates in order to get a good position when the day's business begins. If you pass the market at these times you have to take care not to trip up over the bullocks, unharnessed from their shafts, and placidly dozing, or their owners curled up in their blankets on the pavements whatever the weather—snatching a few hours' sleep before the market gates open. Carts continue to arrive all night, and the noise from these primitive waggons as they lumber over the cobble-stones is deafening. If Lisbon is old-fashioned, it is certainly not quiet.

As you move away from Lisbon and Oporto, the twentieth century is rapidly left behind. Coimbra, the seat of the ancient university, and the third largest town in Portugal, is a quiet backwater of a place. Many Portuguese teachers can remember in their student days riding to and from the university on donkeys across an almost trackless countryside to keep their terms. There are fairly good roads now and a railway linking Lisbon with Coimbra and Oporto. Estoril, the seaside resort with its Casino and fine hotels catering chiefly for the refugee and 'diplomatic' population, is linked to Lisbon by an electric line and a new motor road which runs along the Costa do Sol—Coast of the Sun—as far as Cascais, a charming little fishing village. The railway, interestingly enough, was part of German

reparations to Portugal after the Great War. The motor-road is the contribution of the Salazar regime, inspired by similar achievements in Italy.

But the fringe of twentieth-century sophistication is surprisingly narrow. At São Pedro de Sintra, for example, only about twelve miles from Lisbon, I attended a fair which was as antique in atmosphere as it could well be. Hardly a single factory-made article was to be bought, but there was a fine selection of hand-made pots, pans and baskets.

The fisher folk take one back to a very distant past. Unlike the typical Portuguese Latin type, they are tall, fair-haired and blue-eyed, and in spite of their abject poverty, accentuated by the war, a very fine race of men. It is said that their origins are Phoenician. Their boats are of curious design, with long curved prow, and an eye painted on the hull.

The sense of a primitive ancient Portugal underlying the modernization effected by the sudden refugee influx and the totalitarian ambitions of the Salazar regime, came home to me most forcibly on one hot July afternoon. I was sitting alone on a boulder, gasping with the heat, near the summit of a fairly considerable hill not far from the Lines of Torres Vedras. The countryside was extraordinarily desolate; the heavy, but brilliant heat, the unflinching bright blue of the sky, and the sage-green foliage were completely different from the colourings of an English landscape. Cézanne, indeed, might have found many congenial subjects in the Portuguese countryside in summer.

Suddenly there was a curious tumbling sound of innumerable bells. The wild music went up and down, up and down with a bewildering variety of cadence. A minute before the stillness had been absolute, and the effect of this sudden music, like the bubbling of a mountain stream, was for the moment quite uncanny. I had to strain my eyes to distinguish the little goats as they scrambled in and out of the shrubs and rocks. I had seen little goat bells at the fair in São Pedro de Sintra. They were rough cast but extraordinarily pure in tone. English people sometimes bought them, and polished them up for the tea-table.

I peered more closely at the side of the hill trying to pick out the goat-herd, but at first I could not see him. The hill-side was covered with boulders and dusty stunted green shrubs, and the sun seemed to be pouring directly on to it; but at last I saw the goat-herd moving across the hill-side very, very slowly, moving with infinite patience across a tiny band of shadow, with his tall staff, wide-brimmed black hat, and his colourful blanket wrapped closely round his shoulders to give him added protection from the sun. The effect

would not have been much different if I had seen Pan himself. There was something extraordinarily primitive about the whole scene as the dark-skinned goat-herd moved slowly and secretly across the face of the hill, twisting up and down as he instinctively followed the narrow band of shade like a wily snake.

\* \* \* \* \*

Portugal's New Order is in marked contrast to this antique atmosphere. The aims of the Salazar regime have been to revive in the imagination of the people, by every advertising device, the ancient glories of Portugal; to restore the Catholic Church to its ancient power and prestige, and at the same time to modernize and industrialize the country.

Public buildings and monuments recall the glories of the past. In remote villages you suddenly come across the handiwork of the New Order—perhaps a vast white statue to some national medieval hero; sculpted in coat of mail with broad features, huge limbs and hands and splayed feet, in a style distinctly reminiscent of modern German and Italian sculpture.

The great 'Exhibition of the Portuguese World', finely designed and executed, which was held in 1940 at the riverside suburb of Belem, was an expression of the government's ambitions and achievements. Along one side of the site ran the great cathedral of Jeronimo, impressive in its lavish semi-Moorish magnificence, and dominating the whole Exhibition. Many of the buildings were dedicated to the feats of the Portuguese heroes, and frescoes and sculptures depicting the capture of Lisbon from the Moors in the twelfth century, or adventures of the sixteenth-century explorers, lavishly decorated the great plaster pavilions. Facing out across the broad Tagus was a huge rectangular mass of stone, and struggling up its flanks a long column of Portuguese heroes and explorers, pressing one upon the other. . . .

The government in its attempts to create a resurgence of nationalism encourages pride of Empire, and at the same time is attempting to exploit its untapped resources, particularly in Angola. The Ministry of Colonies conducts a vigorous propaganda campaign in many languages. One of their publications is a map of Europe upon which is imposed the Portuguese Empire. The areas, if one excludes Russia, are about equal. It is perhaps not usually realized that, now that the Dutch Empire has been overrun by the Japanese, and the French Empire 'split', Portugal can boast the second largest Empire in the world.

The fostering of cordial relations with Brazil has been one of the main concerns of the Salazar government, and one of the largest

buildings at the Exhibition was devoted to Luso-Brazilian relationships. Brazil's entry into the war on the side of the Allies will have caused acute embarrassment to the pro-Axis elements in the Portuguese government.

Axis propaganda has undoubtedly made considerable headway in the last decade. The Nazis have expended as much care and patience on their propaganda campaign in Portugal as on those in Latin America. They boast that they can occupy the country by telephone. . . .

The Portuguese national vice is vanity, and the Germans have made subtle use of this weakness. Diplomatic, commercial, or academic deputations and missions have been received in Germany with the most flattering attention. This courtesy, calculated though it may be, has been in marked contrast to our own casual methods. I have talked to Portuguese officials who speak of their reception in England with much bitterness.

A notable feature of German methods is the utilization of commercial products in the services of propaganda. Bayer's, for example, have practically a monopoly of drugs and chemical goods, and doctors, dentists, laboratories, etc., find themselves plied with expensive advertisement gifts.

German and Italian Institutes were set up in Portugal and the cultural propaganda was cleverly conducted. The British Council opened Institutes in Portugal, but in spite of much excellent work Britain's cultural prestige is not high. The Portuguese intelligentsia is inclined to the opinion that the British are a race of commercially-minded imperialists, who, by some strange accident, produced a Shakespeare. In intellectual matters the prestige of the French, in spite of France's military debacle, is still undimmed.

Italy, it is interesting to note, is universally despised, and jokes against the Italians at war form one of the major recreations of the café frequenters. This contempt may be due to the fact that the Portuguese resent the assumption that the Italians are the foremost Latin race of Europe, and perhaps, because they are jealous of Italy's Empire.

In contrast with the efficiency of German methods, British propaganda in Portugal, as elsewhere, has been singularly inept. The most lurid accusations of *The Daily Mirror* on this score are unfortunately only too well founded.

It would be tedious to recount all the instances, some of them truly shocking, of diplomatic blundering in Portugal. Examples, of a milder variety, are to be found in the use of press photographs. Around the Rossio, and in other central points in Lisbon, and in the provinces, shop windows have been secured by the various belligerent powers for the exhibition of propaganda photographs.

The German windows are invariably filled with simple but effective action photographs, giving an impression of inexhaustible might and of a procession of victories. The British photographs show us a corner of Hyde Park, or the Royal princesses among the daffodils at Sandringham, pictures which seem designed rather to cheer the English traveller suffering from home-sickness than to impress upon a neutral country England's power and will to win. Lack of imagination can be as disastrous a failing in war as in peace, and in the field of propaganda we have indeed shown little tact or insight.

Axis agents are quick to exploit any real or imagined threat to Portugal's sovereign rights or commercial interests. For example, an anti-British strike in the sardine-packing industry was obviously engineered by Axis agents. Portugal has no tin-plating industry of her own, and is entirely dependent on British imports. Urgent demands on shipping space have naturally made deliveries erratic, and one particularly long delay was translated by Axis intrigue into deliberate policy. The entry of Allied troops into Portuguese Timor was, for Portugal and for the foreign residents, an event of supreme importance. Axis propaganda made full capital of the incident, and the attempts of the British press attaché's office to explain the situation were feeble and badly organized.

A special meeting of the Portuguese Assembly was called, at which Salazar was to make a momentous pronouncement on this sudden encroachment, by an ostensibly friendly power, on Portuguese territorial rights. An armed guard was placed over British embassy and consulate buildings. A mob demonstrated outside the assembly and the hot-heads talked of a declaration of war.

But much of the feeling was probably deliberately manufactured in the interests of national pride. Salazar, as President of the Council, and 'head of the state', made a clever and cautious speech which, while deploring the Allied action, made no embarrassing political comments. Popular excitement soon died down. It is doubtful if the man in the street felt very profound resentment. I was refused a 'fare' by one Lisbon taxi-driver because of my nationality and was told that 'you English are just as bad as the Germans'. But others (and the taxi-drivers are a very important and representative section of the Lisbon working classes) treated the whole incident as a huge joke, and many even expressed the hope that the Allies would continue to act with the same realism in future.

For in spite of the efforts of the Axis there is little real danger as far as the people are concerned of a break in the ancient alliance between Portugal and England. The Salazar government maintains Portugal's perilous neutrality with great dexterity. Certain members of the government are undoubtedly pro-Axis, but apart from the

long-standing traditions of Anglo-Portuguese friendship there are probably certain understandings of an economic and strategic nature between Portugal and the Allies.

While, however, the fundamental friendship between England and Portugal is in little danger of serious rupture, the political situation in Portugal must set the British government some delicate problems, though perhaps the recent extensive practice obtained in North Africa may set a precedent.

For the system of government in Portugal is undoubtedly a veiled Fascism. There is no opposition party; the press is severely censored, and Salazar is virtually dictator, and officially referred to as the Head of the State (Chefe do Estado). General Carmona, the President of the Republic, is no more than a popular and amiable figure-head.

There is an interesting grouping of the Fascist countries in which Portugal plays a prominent part. Italy is very unpopular with the Portuguese. But Portugal, Spain and Vichy France (at any rate before the German occupation) may be considered as forming a little bloc of their own. It may be recalled that Vichy spokesmen, including Pétain himself, have spoken with great admiration of Salazar's government, even going as far as to declare that Portugal served as a 'model' for the 'new' France. There is a Youth Movement in Portugal, carefully modelled on Fascist lines. There again close collaboration with the French is noticeable, and leaders of the Youth Movements of France and Portugal are frequently in friendly consultation.

Spain, as an old national enemy, still arouses a certain amount of distrust. But a common devotion to the Roman Catholic Church unites the two countries. There has indeed been a deliberate revival of the power of the Church, since Salazar came into power. The return of the Jesuits caused much discontent. One morning a placard was found at the foot of the statue to Pombal, who expelled the Jesuits in the early eighteenth century, reading 'Come down, O Marquis! the Jesuits are back again!' The Portuguese Legion served under Franco during the Spanish Civil War, and messages of solidarity and sympathy have been sent to Spain's Blue Division on the Russian front, although excuses were found to avoid actual participation.

It is doubtful, however, if Fascist doctrines have as yet taken a very firm hold on Portuguese youth. The 'Mocidade Portuguesa' is primarily a sports movement. I spent a holiday under canvas as a guest of the Lisbon branch of the 'Mocidade Portuguesa', and was treated with extraordinary kindness and consideration. I met a few cases of really serious Fascist indoctrination. But without exception these were unbalanced adolescents, hysterically sensitive about

national honour, and, under the tutelage of German propaganda, violently anti-English. But these cases were rare. The majority were friendly towards England and the Allied cause. The Portuguese disposition is naturally kindly and hospitable, and the Fascist poison has as yet affected only a small part of the nation.

The most dangerous anti-English elements are the wealthy financiers and landowners, who, while professing affection for Englishmen as individuals, quite frankly state that they consider that a victory of the Allied nations would mean democratic revolution in Portugal and a subsequent threat to their fortunes. I recall in particular a very wealthy, openly anti-English society doctor, who counted many members of the English colony among his friends and patients. . . .

I also attended a camp-fire at an Army Officers' training camp and was welcomed with that unfailing courtesy which is the most charming feature of the Portuguese character. Important elements of the Portuguese army are anti-Fascist pro-Allied, and anti-Salazar; arrests of anti-Salazar officers and men are by no means infrequent. Troublesome units are shipped off to remote parts of the Empire.

British policy in Portugal, therefore, finds itself faced with many delicate problems. To the working classes, most of the students and intelligentsia, pro-English sentiment is inevitably bound to anti-Salazar convictions. Protestations of the democratic and anti-Fascist ideals of the Allied nations are accepted at their face value. But British policy in the Iberian peninsula is to keep the situation as stable as possible. Open encouragement of friendly and democratic elements in Spain and Portugal would undoubtedly lead to revolutions against the existing governments and the probable sequel of Axis intervention, if indeed commitments elsewhere would allow either Italy or Germany to intervene effectively.

\* \* \* \* \*

Life in a neutral country in war time has many Gilbertian situations. Englishmen, Germans and Italians find themselves seated at the same table or rub shoulders at the headquarters of the International Police. At the university of Coimbra a common lobby is shared by the English and German lecturers, and their less private mails can be seen jumbled together on the same table. 'Incidents' however are rare, although British seamen have been known to break the windows of the German 'taverno' which, provocatively, is situated exactly opposite the British Consulate.

On Sundays some of us would serve beer, eggs and bacon at the British Seamen's Institute. Sometimes social arrangements had to be made at short notice for the reception of survivors from some

torpedoed ship. In the early days of the war British seamen were very shabbily treated by the Consulate officials, but a full-time Seamen's Union representative is now employed in Lisbon to protect their interests.

Occasionally a British bomber makes a forced landing in Portugal. The crews have to be provided with civilian clothes immediately in order to avoid any embarrassing demonstrations on the part of the populace. The exploits of the Royal Air Force have captured the popular imagination and R.A.F. emblems sold so well that the police had to intervene in the interests of strict neutrality. Injured airmen are cared for in the somewhat archaic British Hospital; the others are interned at a special camp. They appear, however, to 'escape' with startling ease. No doubt Axis airmen find it equally easy to evade the vigilance of their guards, but the advantage is all ours as Portugal is well away from Axis operational areas.

\* \* \* \* \*

Portugal is our oldest ally, and the long-standing friendship is founded upon something more permanent than politics. For the Englishman Portugal has a special attraction. The war has filled Portugal with a clamour of intrigue and rumour, but in spite of the chaotic impressions which crowd upon the visitor to-day, few who have passed through Portugal during the war have escaped its charm.

There is something peculiarly satisfying about the Portuguese atmosphere. 'Paciencia', 'não faz mal' (it doesn't matter) are the most popular expressions in the Portuguese vocabulary. They bear witness to a calm, a good-humoured fatalism which is in refreshing, if at times exasperating, contrast to the anxious atmosphere of twentieth-century life.

The ancient glory of Portugal can hardly be revived in modern conditions. But the spirit that sent the Portuguese explorers to the far ends of the earth is still to be found among the fishermen who every year set out for the Newfoundland fisheries. Their smacks are ridiculously tiny for such a voyage, and the undertaking calls for the highest qualities of seamanship. It is interesting to recall that the Elizabethan sailors found the Portuguese ships by far the most formidable of Philip II's Armada.

The Portuguese bull-fight is a good index to the national character. It has much of the colour and glamour of the Spanish contest. It demands a high degree of skill and courage, and is by no means an emasculation of the true bull-fight as the Spanish critics declare. But the Portuguese character lacks the fierce impetuous pride of the Spanish; though if it has less fire, it has more good nature.

The bull-fight is not, of course, a sport, in the English sense of the term, but it is certainly not a mere sadistic debauch as many English critics have suggested. It is a vivid drama that appeals to the deep-rooted instincts of the Iberian peoples, and as such is richly satisfying to their imaginations and emotions. It is a ritual even more than it is a sport, and its origins no doubt lie in the ancient Mithraic worship. Audience and performers are united in a common intensity of mood, and at a Spanish fight, when in the dusk of the afternoon the last bull is killed and a sudden hush descends upon the spectators, the atmosphere is that of ancient Greek tragedy.

In Portugal, however, the bull is not killed, and the emphasis is thrown rather on the footwork, the skill of man and horse, and on the colour and grace of the spectacle. The 'cavalheiro' occupies the position held in Spain by the 'toreador'.

The comic element is allowed full play, in a way that shocks the devotee of the Spanish bull-fight. For example, the 'fourcados', who attempt to subdue the bull with their bare hands and by their weight of numbers, and who are frequently hurled aside like ninepins, are in reality highly specialized clowns.

The very nature of a contest in which the bull receives no injury apart from the superficial neck and shoulder wounds made by the darts, of necessity introduces a comic element. For at the end of each contest, in order to make ready for the next fight, a herd of incredibly mangy cows, each dangling a heavy bell at her neck, is driven into the ring, and then driven out again, with the bull, so recently a terrible bellowing monster of frustrated rage, trotting docilely away in the midst.

In these knockabout elements there is something reminiscent of the comic relief in Elizabethan tragedy, and indeed while the stern dignity of the Spanish contest might be compared to Greek Tragedy, the varied, semi-farcical Portuguese variant might be likened to Elizabethan tragi-comedy. No better illustration could be found of the similarities and contrasts in taste and character of the two Iberian peoples.

\* \* \* \* \*

But it would not be altogether fair to the Portuguese to contrast their mildness of character with the fierce Spanish bravery. 'Fetch me more Portuguese', Wellington demanded, and he is said to have thought highly of the Portuguese peasants as infantrymen. The people have great qualities of patient endurance. The numerous revolutions between the end of the Great War and the Salazar revolution show how often they are prepared to suffer for their ideals and beliefs. After the war the Iberian peninsula will bristle with all



sorts of political difficulties, and in their final solution there is no doubt that the Portuguese people will play an important part. The Portuguese will always look to England with affection, and it is to be hoped that whatever political parties may be in power in the two countries, the future will see no weakening of the ancient ties of friendship between England and Portugal.

G. H. P.

### POEM

THEY say trees cannot speak  
yet I have heard,  
rapt in the silence of a summer wood  
with leaf-pressed stupor thick with sticky scent,  
their voices rolling on in sweet content.  
As in a dream they spoke  
of things long past,  
of endless circles and of passive weight,  
white-faced winds, soft sleep and silken sun,  
of ancient earth, seared sea, and fearful fate.  
I stood and listened, rooted still as they.  
I heard the hushing whisper of their sway,  
and saw their silver boles melt far away.

Their leaves were down,  
their twigs sharp-lined in cold;  
once more I heard the voices of those trees  
still seeping out old tones of aching care,  
their jagged outlines cutting in the air.  
They told what they had seen  
but could not mend,  
expressed their feelings just as humans could.  
I felt the stifled silence of that wood.  
I saw their voices, heard, and understood.

A. H. W. C.

### CRETE, 1941

I die,  
In my heart an English song—  
I hear the tramp of tired feet  
It is the sound of our retreat.  
The cry,  
Loud, clear and long,  
Of that last bayonet charge—  
Of world import not large,  
To me  
Was payment for my life.  
It showed me England's will  
To fight it out until  
We free  
The continent from strife  
And once more men have liberty  
To choose their proper destiny.

J. W. L.

### GHOST HUNTING AT BORLEY RECTORY

BORLEY Rectory, near Sudbury, Suffolk, is a building with a remarkable history and a remarkable reputation. It was built in 1863 on the site of a fourteenth-century monastery and upon the remains of two earlier buildings. Those living in the house have been disturbed at various times, and in varying degrees, by those phenomena which are usually described (or perhaps dismissed) as 'hauntings'. The events which occurred were a source of some annoyance to five successive families, and each in turn left the Rectory, the house eventually standing empty. Then, in 1937, Mr Harry Price, the investigator of psychic phenomena, rented the Rectory for a year, and brought together a corps of observers specially chosen for their 'intelligence, ability, culture, and independence of thought'. These observers kept up a fairly continuous watch in the Rectory and during a period of a year 'about 95%' of them have reported some phenomenon which they consider to be of paranormal origin.

The various strange events which are supposed to have occurred in the Rectory are described in a book by Mr Price entitled *The Most Haunted House in England*. They form a rather curious combination

of the sort of phenomena usually associated with (as one might term them) 'ordinary' ghosts, with those produced by a rather more special sort of ghost called a 'Poltergeist'. The traditional ghostly coach driven by headless men is said to pass down the road outside the house with a clatter of phantasmal hoofs; a spectral nun strolls through the gardens, and various dark figures and monstrosities are to be seen inside the Rectory. Somewhat oddly these visible appearances usually come quite silently; while on the other hand footsteps are often heard in the building unaccompanied by anything visible to the eye. There are mysterious phenomena which are alleged to occur, and they include the appearance of writing on the walls in indelible pencil, the disappearance and reappearance of objects, some invisible presence which causes dogs to go mad, the transformation of wine into ink when it is poured into a glass, strange knockings apparently proceeding from beings not without a modicum of intelligence, luminous patches of seemingly unnatural light, and many other occurrences of the same sort. All these manifestations have one thing in common, they are in entire disagreement with our ordinary conceptions of what is naturally possible and impossible, and consequently they are difficult to credit despite the considerable accumulation of evidence in favour of them. This evidence has been well analysed in an article by Sir Ernest Jelf in the *Law Times* for August 1941, and he concluded that the haunting is legally proved. He further remarks that he is 'at a loss to understand what cross-examination could possibly shake the evidence'.

It was at first thought that the ghosts had come to a fiery end in 1939, for at midnight on 27 February Borley Rectory caught fire under somewhat mysterious circumstances, and was reduced to a charred ruin. But those who chanced to visit the ruin at night time had strange and often frightening experiences; so that it seemed at first that the fire might have imparted a renewed vitality to the strange inhabitants of the Rectory. Observing this, and thinking that personal experiences would be more impressive than ever so many books, a number of us from St John's have spent the night in the ruins at various times. It is perhaps of interest to describe some of our experiences.

During the Easter Vacation of 1939 I visited for the first time the remains of Borley Rectory with two friends. We stayed one night and nothing unusual whatsoever occurred; rather disappointed, we ourselves produced a 'phenomenon' by ringing a large bell the cord of which was about ten feet from the ground and very difficult to reach. When later on we read in the papers that one hundred and one apparitions had been seen at the Rectory during the three months immediately following the fire, we wondered whether perhaps three

of these at least could be explained away. My next visit to the Rectory was on 31 October 1941 (All Hallows E'en), accompanied by I. P. Williams from St John's. This visit was of somewhat greater interest than the previous one. The first strange event we observed was a rise in temperature of six degrees Fahrenheit just before midnight (B.S.T.). This took only three minutes and the temperature then fell again. Some time later I observed a luminous patch suddenly appear on the wall for a second or so. At midnight (G.M.T.) we noted a rise in temperature of two degrees followed again by a fall. The house remained astonishingly silent for a long time, until we were suddenly frightened out of a rather drowsy state by hearing three or four heavy, slow and very distinct footsteps just immediately behind the wall against which we were leaning. With some trepidation we looked at the door expecting that some monstrosity might appear. But the noises ceased, so we proceeded to investigate immediately, and on looking at the region from which the noises appeared to have come I saw quite clearly a dark shape move from the moonlight into the shadows. But when we illuminated the whole patch of shadow with a red light nothing unusual could be seen.

The next visit by Johnians was on 20 December 1941. In collaboration with E. N. J. Angelbeck I tried an experiment in knocking. We asked one of the supposed ghosts, called 'Harry Bull', to answer our questions by giving one knock for 'yes', two knocks for 'no', and three for 'I don't know'. We then gave for his benefit a few specimen knocks, striking the wall with an electric torch. Five minutes later we heard eighteen distinct and very regular knocks, which were rather similar to our specimen knocks. These eighteen knocks were divided into three groups of six knocks each; and each group of six was further divided into three groups of two knocks each. So apparently Harry Bull, if it could have been he, replied 'no' to us nine times. We asked more questions but did not obtain any further knocks at all; and in fact the rest of the night was quite uneventful. This time the temperature at midnight remained very steady. My next visit to the Rectory was on the third anniversary of the fire, with J. P. Grantham of Trinity. We repeated the knocking experiment, giving three regular knocks this time and repeating them twice; but with no code, as we hoped to test the imitative powers of any beings which might be about. In fact some response was obtained and we clearly heard three distinct knocks ten minutes later. A few minutes after this, Grantham saw a light, luminous patch, extremely similar to the one which I had seen on a previous occasion, and which I had not mentioned to him. Some minutes later peculiar and loud rumblings were heard twice from upstairs as if a grand piano was being moved about. But noises such as these

are unsatisfying as they may possibly have a normal explanation, even though the Rectory is usually so remarkably silent. We therefore tried an experiment hoping to get something more definite. Since the ghosts were supposed to have written on the walls we wondered whether we could get writing to appear on pieces of clean paper. To see whether we could do this we distributed numerous pieces of paper and numerous pencils round about—the papers all being in positions which we imagined from previous experiences would be convenient for the ghosts to write on them; that is, on the walls about four and a half feet from the ground. Only one of the pencils was indelible. When we collected all the papers some hours later they were quite blank, and they were put in an envelope separate from the pencils. Since nothing had occurred for some time we made uncomplimentary remarks accusing the ghosts of letting us frighten them away—this assertion produced what appeared an immediate denial in the form of a number of footsteps. But to return to the papers: when we looked at them again the next day we perceived with some astonishment vague, and to us apparently meaningless, markings on two of them. These appeared to be in indelible pencil. We were forced to conclude that there was some probability of the markings having appeared in a paranormal way, since we could not see how we ourselves could have made them accidentally.

Most haunted houses have, by tradition, one particular night of the year when there is supposed to be special activity. Borley Rectory is no exception, and in this case the special night is 28 July. On this date in 1942, therefore, four Johnians duly appeared on the scene—the party comprised J. B. Armstrong, M. E. E. White, myself and I. P. Williams. We passed a quite uneventful night. However, on the next visit, J. C. Brown and J. E. Lankester of St John's and R. A. Brown of University College, Oxford, the observers present, heard a record number of footsteps which they concluded were of paranormal origin. A measured and steady tread was heard for about ten minutes, together with sounds suggesting that something was being dragged across the floor in the room immediately above that in which the observers were listening. Unfortunately a certain door had been nailed up and the observers were unable to reach the room and to verify that no ordinary person could have been there. I think it rather improbable that anyone could walk about in this particular room with a measured tread, for on examining it with E. N. J. Angelbeck on 22 December 1942 we noticed the floor to be thickly covered with broken glass, tiles, bricks and so on. We also repeated the knocking experiments on this night but with no result. Another entirely uneventful night was spent in the Rectory by O. B. Howl and W. McC. Aitken on 19 January 1943.

Three interesting but inconclusive noises were heard when a party of members of the College Natural Science Club visited Borley on 12 March 1943. Those present on this occasion were G. J. Bell, G. H. Booth, B. A. Holden, F. S. Marshall, J. F. Millard, J. H. Waton and myself. While two of us were making a preliminary survey of the ruins the rest of us twice heard clearly a sound from the road as of an impatient horse pawing the ground, although we could see nothing. We therefore agreed that it must have been a phenomenon. None of those who heard this knew the story of the coach and the phantasmal hoofs. Noises as if persons were moving about were heard twice, once in the garden and once in the house, and did not appear to be produced by any ordinary person.

On the whole we must, I think, conclude that the evidence in favour of ghostly activity is not strong if we consider these results alone. It seems possible, although perhaps not very probable, that nearly all the noises could have been produced by normal means. The chief exception to this is the experience of J. C. Brown, Lankester and R. A. Brown which is unfortunately indecisive. The most difficult thing to explain away is the marking of the two pieces of paper, but opponents of the supernaturalist theory might ascribe them to some experimental error. On the other hand, if the experiences of the Johnians are taken together with the whole of the previous evidence, the agreement is sufficiently striking to make one think that there are perhaps some grounds for ascribing some of the rather curious events described above to 'ghostly' activities. I for my part would prefer, at the present stage, to refrain from drawing any definite conclusion.

A. J. B. ROBERTSON

## YOUNG ENGLAND A CAMBRIDGE MOVEMENT

IT was in the late thirties of the last century that a group of Cambridge friends, led by George Smythe (1818–57) of St John's, John Manners (1818–1906) of Trinity and Baillie Cochrane (1816–90) of Trinity, began to conceive the ideas of the Young England Movement. Although in broad perspective Cambridge did little more than provide an early meeting place for members of the group, it was the Courts of St John's and Trinity and the sombre walls of the Union debating hall that witnessed the birth and

development of this curious attempt to find a solution for the shady side of early nineteenth-century England. For the previous decade the Union had been largely dominated by devotees of Benthamite utilitarianism, but now, when Thomas B. Macaulay (1800–59) had forsaken Trinity for the broader yet more tempestuous field of politics, the new philosophy became noticeable in its debates.

The Young England Movement was but one of many theories designed to liquidate the havoc which the Industrial Revolution had wrought upon English society. Particularly in the northern and midland counties new industrial towns were growing up, incredibly squalid, dirty and busy. In great manufacturing centres like Manchester, Leeds and Birmingham, tens of thousands of English working folk were living in cellar and slum dwellings. An almost unprecedented gap was growing up between the rich and the poor, employers and employed. The interests of capital and labour were becoming less reconcilable, and the leaven of social revolution was at work among the English people.

This dangerously unsatisfactory state of affairs the Young Englanders hoped to solve. They disapproved equally of the radicalism of William Cobbett or Francis Place, the socialism of Thomas Spence, the die-hard conservatism of Lord Eldon or Viscount Sidmouth. Some of their ideas were borrowed from *The Broad Stone of Honour* written in 1822 by Kenelm Henry Digby (1800–80), a graduate of Trinity College, Cambridge; others were deeply coloured by the opinions of William Wordsworth (also a St John's man). The centre of their political theory was a resurrected aristocracy, purified and strengthened. They looked back with regret to the days of 'Merrie England' when all classes lived in 'harmonious interdependence'. (Manners once declared that nothing but monastic institutions could Christianize Manchester.) They were particularly hostile to the new middle-class bourgeoisie of merchants and manufacturers—parasitic entrepreneurs living upon the toil of the people. Smythe and his friends sought to revive the chivalrous spirit of the seventeenth-century cavaliers, and had a marked leaning towards romantic Jacobitism. They maintained that revolution in England could be avoided only by a coalition between workers and aristocracy against the manufacturers. A strong monarchy was an essential tenet of their political creed, following the teaching of Bolingbroke and Sir William Wyndham. The practical value of religion was also stressed; for the movement was deeply influenced by the contemporary religious agitation at Oxford, led by John Henry Newman. Both Smythe and Manners knew Frederick William Faber (1814–63), a product of the Oxford Movement and Fellow of University College. The philosophy of the Young Englanders was thus based

upon the trinity of Church, Monarchy and aristocracy ruling justly and impartially over a submissive people. It attempted to draw from the past remedies to deal with present evils in the hope of a better England in the future, and there is at least an element of truth in Marx's description of its character as 'half lamentation, half lampoon; half echo of the past, half menace of the future; at times by its witty and incisive criticism, striking the bourgeoisie to the very heart's core'.

The Young England Movement would hardly deserve so much attention were it not for the fact that for three years (1842–5) it was supported by Benjamin Disraeli (1804–81). Although he deplored what he called the 'Venetian Oligarchy' of great Whig families which had controlled the country's destiny between 1688 and 1832, Disraeli emphasized the importance of a dutiful aristocracy and an influential monarchy. The hero of his novel *Coningsby* (1844) bears a close resemblance to Smythe. Like both Smythe and Manners, Disraeli was acutely alive to the distress in industrial England. In 1844—when the Young England Movement reached the zenith of its influence—he toured the north of England and embodied his observations in *Sybil* (1845). Despite his keen sympathy for human suffering, however, Disraeli's connexion with the Movement was rather tenuous. He had not been nurtured in Cambridge traditions, at 40 he could not afford to wait patiently for a ministerial post, and he did not wish his political creed to be hampered by a narrow clique of young men. In 1845 the Young England group broke up on the question of an increased grant to the Roman Catholic College at Maynooth, County Kildare, Ireland. Disraeli opposed it, Manners supported it, Smythe was neutral. The following year (1846) Smythe ('the political chameleon') joined Peel in the repeal of the Corn Laws, while Manners remained with Disraeli to organize a new protectionist Tory party.

It is easy to laugh with Thackeray at the Young England Movement—its unpractical idealism, abstract theorizing, and political impotence. Neither Smythe, nor Manners, nor Cochrane was really able to throw off the hampering cloak of noble birth and social prestige. Although they did in fact make tours of observation through industrial England, it was not easy for them to visualize the gaunt figure of starvation, the horrifying picture of death. They sympathized with working class grievances, but only in a rather patronizing manner from the heights of the aristocratic balcony. Their revival of medieval tournaments, pageantry and etiquette, at a time when systematic study of medieval conditions was in its infancy, fell not far short of absurdity (e.g. the tournament held at Eglinton in the summer of 1839, at which Louis Napoleon was present).

On the other hand, a movement which laid emphasis upon the responsibilities of wealth when the Government was insisting upon its rights, and which urged upon unwilling ecclesiastics the view that the poor had a right to live this life as well as the next, is too significant to be overlooked. It was actually too unusual, too premature, to spread widely among the ruling classes—at a meeting held in Manchester in October 1844 under Disraeli's presidency, Smythe admitted that 'his political watch was always five minutes too fast'—but despite this it had some influence on politics. Although the Young Englanders disliked Ashley's morbid evangelicalism they supported the agitation for the Ten Hour Bill, in opposition to the Manchester School of thought led by Richard Cobden and John Bright. In 1843 Manners published a pamphlet entitled *A Plea for National Holidays*, and some of his recommendations were adopted by the Bank Holiday Acts later in the century. The ideals of the Young Englanders, though largely unrealized, will live in the annals of our history as an honest attempt on the part of the aristocracy to answer the passionate appeal of the working classes, and to enunciate a new constructive Toryism in keeping with the needs of the age. If George Smythe did fail in his endeavours, he was what Lord Lyttelton (Gladstone's brother-in-law) called 'a splendid failure'.

E. L. H. GLASGOW

## POEM

Snow on the ground,  
birds in the trees,  
everything found,  
—I'll none of these.

Well, what do I want?  
Oh; I think only this:  
a drawing by Pont,  
which to me's perfect bliss.

J. C. D.

## AN INCIDENT

WE often say it is a wonder there are not more fires in College, considering the age and the method of construction of our buildings, yet, nevertheless, it comes as an exciting surprise when a fire actually does break out. Towards evening on Saturday, 13 February 1943, a smell of wood smoke began to pervade the ill-fated south-west corner of the Third Court (ill-fated because it has been the scene of at least two previous fires), and it became evident that the cause was no mere log fire in a grate. A search by local inhabitants revealed that the source of the smell was the gyp room of a set on the first floor of E Staircase—E 4 to be exact. Members of the Fire Squad and others assembled, as if drawn by some powerful chemotactic force, and got a couple of stirrup-pumps into action. A few minutes' work cleared away most of the smoke and revealed that someone had left the gas ring in the gyp room alight and that its heat had fired the wooden window-sill on which it was standing. The fire had spread to a stud partition and to the woodwork under a corner of the floor of the President's room above.

There followed a peculiarly delightful hour and a half of destruction—pulling down the wall-board and plaster in the gyp room, tearing up the President's floor with a pickaxe—in order to get at the smouldering timbers, and then the joy of squirting a stirrup-pump hose at them and of hearing them sizzle.

When it was all over, the President gave us tea, and we called the N.F.S. to inspect and make sure the fire really was out. A Company Officer and a fireman, obviously a little surprised at being asked to pass verdict upon an extinguished fire, came and expressed themselves pleased with our work, and it must be admitted that it was a neat job, with very little damage caused and a minimum of water used. Our one regret was that the fire did not justify the use of the fire engine and the big canvas hoses. We started the engine and unrolled the hoses 'just in case', and could not help feeling a little twinge of disappointment when we had to roll them up again dry.

And now, in the words of the song, 'There is nothing but the smell left hanging on the wall!'

## JOHNIANA

I. *Eastern Daily Press* (Norwich), 26 May 1943:

...in the House of Commons yesterday...Mr Hannah (C., Bilston) said that the famous Long Gallery in St John's College, Cambridge, could be destroyed under our law because the distance between the floor and the moulded ceiling was not sufficient. A far better arrangement was needed to preserve ancient buildings.

II. I was head of the Upper Sixth last term. I shall be head of the Upper Sixth all this year. I shall get a scholarship at Balliol, and that tiresome ass Wilton, who will be lucky if he gets a scholarship at St John's, Cambridge, and probably won't manage more than Emmanuel, Wilton is to be Captain over my head.

*The East Wind of Love*, by Compton Mackenzie, pp. 635-6.

## BOOK REVIEWS

*The United States. An Historical Sketch*, by E. A. BENIANS. Cambridge University Press, 1943. Pp. 110. 3s. 6d. net.

There is much to be said for seeking an introduction to the history of a given country in a book written by a sympathetic outside observer who has seen enough of the land and people to gain some idea of the physical lay-out and spiritual atmosphere. Such an observer often grasps the significance of features in the social and political landscape which residents do not see because they are so used to looking at them; standing outside the national frontiers, he may be able to see better than a member of the community the bearing of the national history on the histories of other peoples; at the least, he will have little temptation to indulge in either the tribal glorification to which home-born enthusiasts are prone, or in the denigration which acid-minded nationals seem to regard as the highest expression of civic virtue.

Halévy's *History of the English People* is an outstanding modern example of a national history written by a foreigner; the Master's sketch of the history of the United States is a less ambitious but none the less admirable exercise of the same kind. The Master is well qualified to have undertaken it, for he knows the facts, he has visited the United States more than once, and he is assuredly sympathetic.

His book, an expansion of lectures delivered at Cambridge in 1942, is a short one of little more than a hundred pages, which is another way of saying that it is a book of the kind that is hardest of all to write well. An essay of a score or so of pages is not difficult, given something to write about and an adequate command of language, for detail is neither possible nor expected. At the other extreme, a book of several hundred pages gives its author a sense of ease and freedom; there is room in it to expatiate, to follow up side issues, even (be it whispered) to hedge. But a book of some 40,000 words constitutes a severe test of the writer's skill if it is neither to dissolve into verbal gas nor solidify into factual stodge. It calls for considerable detail; it demands a sustained effort to keep it going, and yet limitations of space insist that each sentence, almost each word, be weighed and measured to see if there is room for it. The Master has overcome all these difficulties. His book is a unity, clear and alive, and, by reason of its very brevity, gets the essential history of the United States across in a way that a longer book might well have failed to do.

Considering the part the United States is playing, and is like to play, in our world, common sense demands that this history should be got across to us. Courtesy reinforces the dictates of prudence, for citizens of the United States have long treated us better in this respect than we have treated them. Masses of them have learned something at school of the history of the islands to which they owe their language, their common law, and so many of their political ideas and institutions. True, to us, many of them seem to get that history wrong in places, and nearly all of them to have even vaguer ideas of the story and character of the British Empire than we ourselves have; which is disturbing, because as Artemus Ward, the Mr Dooley of Civil War days, perspicaciously observed, it is not the things we don't know that cause trouble, but 'the things we know that ain't so'. Of course, it may be argued that we have chosen the safer course by electing to know next to nothing of American history; but now we can surely see that it is neither right nor fitting that the gulf of years that yawns between the day when George Washington disappeared over the western horizon taking thirteen colonies with him and the moment when Woodrow Wilson emerged bearing his Fourteen Points, should be dotted simply here and there with isolated facts, such that at some unspecified date Americans were endowed with a sacrosanct Constitution, that for reasons unknown H.M.S. *Shannon* fought the *Chesapeake*, that one, Monroe, gave his name to a Doctrine, that Abraham Lincoln, having freed the slaves, made a speech and was assassinated, and that Theodore Roosevelt, smiling broadly, wielded a Big Stick what time Sir Thomas Lipton was failing repeatedly to win the America Cup.

To do us justice, we are trying to make up for past neglect. The newly founded Chair of American History and Institutions at Cambridge is one proof of this; the Master's short history of the United States is another.

And what a full and exciting story that history makes. The Master divides it into five chapters, one for each republican generation. Between the achievement of independence in 1783 and the end of the unhappy war of 1812 the first generation drafted the constitution, launched the first large-scale republican federation in history, evolved the two-party system which has persisted ever since, ensured by the purchase of Louisiana that their successors should indeed become the 'continental nation' of Chatham's boast, and—sure sign of nationhood—adopted a protective tariff. The second generation carried on with redoubled speed the settlement of the West which had already been in progress while the battle-smoke hung over Yorktown. That is the story of one of mankind's great colonizing undertakings; long before the Civil War of 1861 the framework of the Republic had been extended across the plains and mountains to the far Pacific coast. And as she thus moved westward the United States resolutely refused to look back at the Old World from which she had sprung. Rather did she ostentatiously thank God that Americans were not as other men, or even as these Europeans.

Revolving thus upon her own axis, the United States became to the European, and especially to the British, world what the planet Neptune had been to the solar system before its discovery—a powerful body whose movements affected the rest, but whose exact position, dimensions and quality were unknown. There came a time when the American 'Neptune' almost dispersed itself in fragments. The third generation had to fight the War of Secession and then face the problems of Reconstruction. The story of the 'War of the States' is a great one, with all the terror and sense of inevitability of a Greek tragedy; but the story of the Reconstruction of the defeated South by Northern doctrinaires and hard-faced business men is a pitiful record of victory ill-used. The North indeed saved the Union and, almost by the way, freed the slaves during the war; during the peace it ruined the South so that it did not recover even partially for a quarter of a century, set an enduring scar on the Southern soul, and after all left the fate of the Negroes in the hands of the defeated Confederates.

Outside the borders of the shattered South, abounding prosperity came to those Americans who grew to maturity during the second half of the nineteenth century. Immigrants filled up the wide central plains and wiped out the frontier, and the United States became a great industrialized community run upon the most extreme *laissez-*

*faire* lines. Then, from about 1895 onwards, this Brave New World began erratically to make contact with the Old. First it swung eastward and drew into its orbit political fragments as far distant as the Philippines. Then, in 1917, it collided with Europe with disastrous results for the latter, but almost immediately swung away further than ever into transatlantic space. It could not long remain there. Gradually it spun ever closer to Europe on the one hand and Asia on the other, till at last it crashed into both simultaneously. This time the collision bids fair to result in fusion.

What then does the United States stand for in this world, which men like Wendell Willkie insist is irremediably one world? At the moment, of course, as her President puts it, she stands for force to 'cleanse the world of ancient evils, ancient ills': but, in the longer view, the Master sees her, as Lincoln saw her, giving liberty, not only to her own people, 'but hope to all the world, for all future time'. It is the prayer of the world that American citizens of the sixth republican generation may rise to the height of their great tradition.

E. A. W.

*Cambridge Retrospect.* By T. R. GLOVER. Cambridge University Press, 1943. Pp. 145. 6s. net.

'So much to do, and so little time to do it in', were nearly the last words which the present reviewer heard from T. R. Glover. Happily he was given time for this *Cambridge Retrospect* and perhaps for more. It appeared soon enough for him to see it before he died. The first thing that strikes the reader from the preface onwards is that it is a very human book. It is all about persons, their ways and plentiful oddities, and the things they said and occasionally did. The style, quite unforced, is admirably suited to the matter, vivid, vivacious, conversational in its unaffected felicity, *simplex munditiis*, varying from pleasant garrulousness to a terse gravity, all in English undefiled by technical clichés.

The author had the art of making even hurried narrative a peopled scene, and the opening sketch of the past of the University does produce the impression of the continuous long-lived society into which he entered in the eighties of last century. Then begins the series of portraits, first seniors of college and university, next his contemporaries, and they all move and speak, lecture, teach, write and talk as they did in life. Manners, gestures, eccentricities, repartees, talents, characters seem more photographed than painfully recorded; they are like Dutch pictures in their life and veracity. They have the limitation of pictures too. The man is there and characteristic in pose and action: what were his thoughts and how

they acted on his temperament and doings is less often shown. It is a glittering surface, not as a rule controversial divination of the inner man that the author intended to give and that he gave. While full justice is done to the loyalty to the College that they showed, one misses a reference to the overriding sense of duty which seemed to control the actions, irrespective of emotional impulse, of men of the 'transition', such as Tanner and Sikes, to mention no others. It was quite compatible with a benevolent temper. Duty held then the pride of place which leadership has in these days. Perhaps one of the more suggestive portraits in this sense is that of Liveing. He never (if a reminiscence may be added) commented on the deserts of the Discharged Prisoners, whom it was the duty of one of his Societies to assist. He did not seem to believe in the hearty meal and hortatory farewell, but he saw that they had decent clothes—especially serviceable boots—the needful tools of their occupation, and somewhere to go to and start again. Most of them, he said, had been led by their emotions. There was real hope for them. The swindler was rarely reformable, but he was given his full chance, with charitable patience, like the rest.

As might be expected, the comments on lectures and teaching could not be bettered. The description of what lectures should and should not be in manner and method goes to the root of the matter. Perhaps because T. R. G. himself excelled in it, one quality of the first-rate lecturer, impressive delivery in tone, pause and emphasis, is not mentioned. That was one of the charms of Gwatkin's lectures—eccentricity was made captivating—and its lack hampered a famous author, to whom allusion is made in the *Retrospect*. Tanner had the art of reading a lecture so that it seemed extempore.

T. R. G. does not disguise that some of the changes in University life and organization have been unpalatable to him and that he viewed some of the results with some fears for the future. This is a natural elderly attitude and perhaps ought to be a little discounted, but he speaks of real things, and there is shrewd sense and penetration in his criticisms, if somewhat embittered by the just regrets and fears of the *laudator temporis acti*. Indeed, the passing of our time with its characteristic virtues and even defects is a foretaste and enlargement of our own dissolution. And there was a value to lose. A distant future may do justice to the perishing Victorian age, as Gibbon did to the Antonine. Its miseries were shared by other times: its felicity and worth were its own.

When it deals with the undergraduate, however, the *Retrospect* is happier and optimistic. A natural, intimate sympathy united T. R. G. with the young, in age and in spirit, whether senior, contemporary, or junior. His graphic pages display the bustling, variegated scene

of College life, its rooms, inmates, and bedders, its dinners, deans, and eights, its walks and talks, its examinations and diversions, its pranks and poems, its mutual education, its May races of irrecoverable charm, its May week with its guests (not 'blunting the fine point of seldom pleasure'). The glorified past is called up with infectious gusto. But this review must close with a regret. Why did not T. R. G. give us the full text of *Our Own Obituarist*, and, above all, why did he not reprint in this Johnian book the incomparably best of College Boating Songs, not to be imitated or surpassed, *Mater regum Margareta*?

C. W. P. O.

*The Hortons of Leicestershire*. By L. G. H. HORTON-SMITH. Offprint from the *Trans. Leicestershire Archaeol. Soc.* 1943. 2s. 6d.

The tracing of the pedigrees of *Familiae Minorum Gentium* is not the least interesting part of the study of genealogy. It shows the movement and personal history of a population, its origins, employments, whence, where, and how it spread, the peopling of towns, the source and rise and experiences of governing, notable, or merely well-to-do families, etc. If only we could coordinate and classify its multitudinous detail, some of the secret springs of social, economic and even political history would emerge. But this task awaits a superman with a super-team to help him. Meantime every sound genealogical work sheds a tiny light. Mr Horton-Smith here traces the medieval history of the small freeholders, come from Horton, Northants., and settled in Knaptoft and Mowsley, Leics., who produced a branch of Hortons, burgesses of Leicester (bailiff in 1507), from whom he is descended. It is all very typical. A strict pedigree from father to son is not fully made out, but connexions of land, occupation and the like make the continuity of the family reasonably sure.

C. W. P. O.



## COLLEGE CHRONICLE

### LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB

LENT TERM, 1941

*President:* THE MASTER. *Senior Treasurer:* DR PALMER. *First Boat Captain:* R. M. DOHOO. *Second Boat Captain:* R. F. JACKSON. *Hon. Secretary:* H. G. MATHER. *Hon. Junior Treasurer:* K. J. LE COUTEUR.

THIS term, Dr Palmer kindly consented to take over the position of Senior Treasurer on the retirement of Professor Walker.

Owing to several members having given up rowing, only two boats could be put on the river this term. Unfortunately Roy Meldrum was not in Cambridge to coach the first boat, but R. J. Edwards of Pembroke took over and brought much success to the Club.

On the first night of the races, the first VIII started 7th, and, quickly gaining on 1st and 3rd Trinity I, was about to bump them, when it was involved in a congestion of bumps at Ditton and had to re-row the same evening. Unluckily there was no one on the bank to take them over this time and, although they overlapped for some distance, they failed to make a bump. On the second night Trinity hit the bank at First Post Corner and were caught before they could get going again. On the third night the first VIII bumped Jesus II without any difficulty before First Post Corner, thus finishing 5th on the river.

The second VIII rowed very pluckily in the races, chasing Peterhouse I for two nights and on both occasions reducing the distance between them to less than a length. On the last night they were themselves caught by Downing I in the Gut.

The first VIII entered for the Reading Head of the River race, which was held a week after the Lents. Rowing in clinker, they beat Jesus I, in shell, by 2 sec. to row head in a time of 14 min. 22 sec. for the  $3\frac{1}{2}$  mile course. This was the first success outside Cambridge the Club has had for some time.

The crews were as follows:

<i>First Boat</i>	<i>Second Boat</i>
<i>Bow</i> P. F. Holt	<i>Bow</i> N. J. Smith
2 H. G. Mather	2 T. Peters
3 K. R. Bywaters	3 G. De Boer
4 J. G. Benstead	4 C. C. F. Laidlaw
5 K. J. Le Couteur	5 M. A. Glover
6 P. S. Davis	6 L. Marsh
7 R. M. Dohoo	7 P. J. Draper
<i>Str.</i> R. F. Jackson	<i>Str.</i> D. G. Turnbull
<i>Cox</i> E. C. Thompson	<i>Cox</i> J. C. Morgan

EASTER TERM, 1941

Several old members returned to rowing this term, and with the addition of some new recruits we managed to get three VIIIs on the river.

The first VIII, after an unsteady start, settled down much better towards the end of term and produced some fast practice times.

In the races, starting 4th, the first boat retained their position, chasing Trinity Hall I each night. On the second night by the Plough, we were within  $\frac{3}{4}$  length of Hall, who were themselves only a length from Clare when they bumped Jesus at Ditton. By the Railway Bridge we were  $\frac{1}{4}$  length down on Hall but failed to bump them. On the third night when we were again up on Hall, they bumped Jesus at Grassy and we rowed over.

The second VIII, starting 9th in the second division, were rather a rough crew, and, on the second night, were unfortunately bumped in the Plough by Downing I. They improved greatly on the last night but could not bump Downing back again.

The third VIII, although held up at First Post Corner on the first night, rowed with great spirit and over-bumped Jesus IV just after Ditton. On the second night they were overlapped by Trinity Hall III at Grassy, but pulled away very well and bumped Queens' II at the Glass-Houses. On the last night they bumped Pembroke IV after only fifteen strokes, so finishing 3rd in the third division. As they had made five bumps, the Captain awarded this crew their oars.

The crews were as follows:

<i>First Boat</i>	<i>Second Boat</i>
<i>Bow</i> P. F. Holt	<i>Bow</i> J. Hodge
2 R. F. Jackson	2 T. Peters
3 D. E. Roberts	3 J. D. B. Williams
4 J. G. Benstead	4 C. C. F. Laidlaw
5 K. J. Le Couteur	5 G. De Boer
6 H. G. Mather	6 J. M. Addey
7 R. M. Dohoo	7 K. R. Bywaters
<i>Str.</i> J. F. L. Bowes	<i>Str.</i> D. G. Turnbull
<i>Cox</i> E. C. Thompson	<i>Cox</i> J. C. Morgan

<i>Third Boat</i>
<i>Bow</i> E. H. Masters
2 A. R. Curtis
3 R. D. Webster
4 P. Malone
5 G. A. H. Cooksley
6 B. W. Pay
7 N. J. Smith
<i>Str.</i> W. A. Magowan
<i>Cox</i> M. W. Sewell

The Pearson and Wright Sculls were won by R. M. Dohoo, who beat P. F. Holt in the final. The Andrews and Maples Sculls were won easily by P. O. Malone.

At the end of this term, Frank Foister retired, having served the Club as boatman for fifty-two years.

#### MICHAELMAS TERM, 1941

*President:* THE MASTER. *Senior Treasurer:* DR PALMER. *First Boat Captain:* H. G. MATHER. *Second Boat Captain:* J. G. BENSTEAD. *Hon. Secretary:* D. G. TURNBULL. *Hon. Junior Treasurer:* P. S. DAVIS.

#### December VIIIs 1941

Although we started this term with only nine old members, no coxes and no dons to coach us, we recruited enough Freshmen to be able to put four boats in for the races.

As last year, in place of the peace-time Fairbairn Cup Race, a time-race was held over the Little Bridge to Morley's Holt course. The first VIII rowed a good course and finished 3rd, being beaten by Jesus I and Pembroke I. The second VIII finished 19th, being beaten by only two other second boats. The third VIII rowed well and finished 9th in the second division, and the fourth was 18th.

#### LENT TERM, 1942

The first VIII this term, although weakened by loss of three of last term's crew, and the intermittent loss of others in University Trials, proved itself fast in the races. On the first night, starting 5th, they bumped Clare I at Ditton. On the second, thanks to some very good corners, they caught Trinity Hall I at the Railings. On the third night they were going up on Pembroke I round Ditton, when Jesus I, rowing head, broke a slide and were bumped by Pembroke at the Railings.

The second VIII were baulked in the races by one of the crew falling ill on the day before the races, and another after the first day. On the first night, starting 6th in the second division, they rowed over. On the second they bumped Downing I by the Guns, due to them dropping their bung. On the last night they were within 6 feet of Peterhouse I at Grassy when they were bumped back again by Downing.

The third VIII started 8th in the third division and, due to a crab, were almost bumped on First Post Corner on the first night, but they got going again so quickly that the other boat missed them and

rammed the bank, and our crew rowed over. On the second night they bumped Jesus IV before First Post Corner and, on the third, Downing II in the Gut.

The crews were:

<i>First Boat</i>		<i>Second Boat</i>	
<i>Bow</i>	J. B. Armstrong	<i>Bow</i>	P. G. Treharne
2	D. M. Lang	2	B. W. Pay
3	J. F. Millard	3	R. C. Petersen [J. F. Wright]
4	J. G. Benstead	4	J. P. H. Allon
5	P. S. Davis	5	S. Margolis [I. J. McCarter]
6	I. K. H. Douglas	6	A. F. Crick
7	G. A. H. Cooksley	7	N. J. Smith
<i>Str.</i>	J. G. Kilner	<i>Str.</i>	W. M. Chant
<i>Cox</i>	P. M. Webster	<i>Cox</i>	J. N. Dixon

#### *Third Boat*

<i>Bow</i>	G. S. James
2	J. H. Andrews
3	J. F. Wright [G. W. Woodward]
4	R. D. Foden
5	D. Coburn
6	D. R. Aitchison
7	D. H. Ward
<i>Str.</i>	N. S. Wide
<i>Cox</i>	J. V. Corney

The Andrews and Maples Sculls were keenly contested, and were won by R. C. Petersen, who beat J. G. Kilner in the final.

H. G. Mather stroked 'B' Trial until it was disbanded, and J. G. Benstead rowed in it until a few outings from the end of term.

#### EASTER TERM, 1942

*President:* THE MASTER. *Senior Treasurer:* DR PALMER. *First Boat Captain:* H. G. MATHER. *Second Boat Captain:* J. G. BENSTEAD. *Hon. Secretary:* P. S. DAVIS. *Hon. Junior Treasurer:* D. G. TURNBULL.

The first VIII showed promise to begin with, but unfortunately had a bad patch during the windy weather in the middle of the term, and had not properly got together again for the races. Starting 4th, the crew rowed over for the first two nights; on the last night, when within a length of Jesus I, they were caught by Pembroke I near the Railings.

The other crews had a successful term, and through great keenness and good coaching all went up. The second VIII rowed over the first two nights, and bumped Pembroke II in the Plough on the last night, thus finishing 9th in the second division.

The third VIII, starting 3rd in the third division, bumped R.A.F. I on the first night and Pembroke III on the second, thus becoming sandwich boat. They rowed over bottom of the second division on the second night and top of the third on the last night and then bumped L.S.E. I, thus finishing 16th in the second division.

The fourth VIII were a fast crew but were rather unfortunate in their placing, as there were three bumps in front of them on the first night. On the second, after a re-row, they caught London Hospital II in the Gut, and on the last night rowed over after getting within  $\frac{1}{4}$  length of Christ's II.

The crews were:

<i>First Boat</i>		<i>Second Boat</i>	
<i>Bow</i>	G. A. H. Cooksley	<i>Bow</i>	S. Margolis
2	D. M. Lang	2	A. F. Crick
3	J. F. Millard	3	D. Coburn
4	J. G. Benstead	4	J. P. H. Allon
5	P. S. Davis	5	N. J. Smith
6	I. K. H. Douglas	6	D. G. Turnbull
7	J. G. Kilner	7	J. B. Armstrong
<i>Str.</i>	H. G. Mather	<i>Str.</i>	W. A. Magowan
<i>Cox</i>	P. M. Webster	<i>Cox</i>	J. V. Corney

<i>Third Boat</i>		<i>Fourth Boat</i>	
<i>Bow</i>	P. G. Treharne	<i>Bow</i>	P. L. Rushton
2	R. D. Pepler	2	J. Bullard
3	J. P. Stewardson	3	A. Gill
4	A. D. Jackson	4	J. R. Gillespie
5	J. F. Wright	5	J. E. Lankester
6	R. D. Foden	6	G. S. James
7	D. H. Ward	7	G. W. Woodward
<i>Str.</i>	P. B. Goodall	<i>Str.</i>	J. H. Andrews
<i>Cox</i>	J. N. Dixon	<i>Cox</i>	P. H. Bright

#### MICHAELMAS TERM, 1942

*President:* THE MASTER. *Senior Treasurer:* DR PALMER. *First Boat Captain:* P. S. DAVIS. *Second Boat Captain:* I. K. H. DOUGLAS. *Hon. Secretary:* J. F. MILLARD. *Junior Hon. Treasurer:* G. A. H. COOKSLEY.

Although the Club started the year with a large membership, it was only possible to enter three VIIIs for the races, since the C.U.B.C. decided to hold the December VIIIs a fortnight earlier than usual. The Club was very fortunate in having Professor Walker back to coach the first VIII, and thanks to his hard work and enthusiasm the crew were quite successful. The first VIII, with a nucleus of five of last year's First May Colours, improved considerably towards the end of training: they did not strike the top of their form in the race itself but managed to come in third, 12 sec. behind 1st and 3rd

Trinity, the winners. The second VIII was picked early and was fortunate in that no changes were necessary throughout the term. They improved steadily and put up a very creditable performance in the race, being placed 12th, beaten by only two other second boats and beating eleven first boats. The third VIII was made up of men who had not rowed before, and suffered from the loss of many outings, owing to sickness and difficulties with S.T.C. parades and labs. In the race they rowed very pluckily, finishing 30th, and being beaten by only two other third boats.

Crock pots were awarded to the second VIII.

#### LENT TERM, 1943

In the Lent term sickness or bad conditions are usually expected to hamper training. This time it was an agreeable surprise to have good conditions and a minimum of illness throughout the term, so that it was possible to fix the crews early and keep them together in practice.

The first VIII had rather a scrappy row on the first night but managed to catch Jesus at Ditton. On the second night they had settled down, and after a very fine chase bumped Pembroke at the Glass-houses and went Head. On the third night, although faced with the grim prospect of having to row over, they rowed steadily and were never threatened from behind. This is the first time since 1920 that the Club has managed to go Head of the Lents.

The second VIII was again a good one this term and made short work of anyone that got in their way. On the first night they bumped Downing I in the Plough, on the second King's I in the Gut, and on the last night Trinity Hall in the Plough. The third VIII was rather inexperienced and had bad luck in the races. On the first night they were bumped by Peterhouse II when within a canvas of R.A.F. II. On the second night they very nearly bumped Peterhouse II back: they overlapped in the Plough but Peterhouse II made their bump first and the third VIII rowed over. On the last night they again rowed over.

The crews were as follows:

<i>First Boat</i>		<i>Second Boat</i>	
<i>Bow</i>	D. Coburn	<i>Bow</i>	C. W. Laing
2	J. E. MacIver	2	R. A. Jarman
3	C. G. Davis	3	P. G. Wade
4	T. C. Sanders	4	R. R. Gilchrist
5	P. S. Davis	5	R. C. Petersen
6	D. M. Lang	6	A. F. Crick
7	J. F. Millard	7	A. Gill
<i>Str.</i>	J. G. Kilner	<i>Str.</i>	D. B. J. Wardle
<i>Cox</i>	J. K. Hall	<i>Cox</i>	G. A. Dirac

*Third Boat*

*Bow* L. H. P. James  
 2 J. A. Bennett  
 3 P. E. Weir-Rhodes  
 4 A. K. Khanna  
 5 D. N. Byrne  
 6 M. G. Davis  
 7 B. R. R. Potter  
*Str.* G. Binns  
*Cox* P. B. S. Ashbrooke

I. K. H. Douglas is to be congratulated on stroking the University Crew against Oxford at Radley, and H. G. Mather on gaining his place in the Goldie Crew.

## RUGBY FOOTBALL

LENT TERM, 1941

*President:* PROFESSOR WINFIELD. *Captain:* H. M. WILMERSDOERFFER.  
*Hon. Secretaries:* D. G. BRATHERTON and R. G. SCHARDT.

THE return of H. M. Wilmersdoerffer, last year's Secretary, augured well for the future, and his keenness and drive did a great deal towards winning the Cup.

The weather behaved quite well for the Lent Term, and only two matches were cancelled.

We were very lucky in that most of the XV were free every afternoon, so that turn-outs were very well attended and proved very valuable.

From the scores it looked as though the first three rounds of the Cuppers were easy matches, but this was not the case as they were all keenly contested right up to the final whistle. The scores were *v.* Christ's 24-0; *v.* Peterhouse 24-0; *v.* Caius 21-0.

For the final we had two reserves in the three-quarters, as Smith had injured his arm just before the Cuppers, and Middleton was hit in the eye in the semi-final. Our success in the final was mainly due to the terrific pace at which we started off. David Bratherton by a fine run-through got a try within 30 sec. of the start, and this was followed almost immediately by another try, so we were 10 points up in 3 minutes, as both of these tries were converted. After this the game was fairly even and the final score was 18-8.

The success of the team was mainly due to the excellent team spirit to which Riccy Schardt contributed much. We were more than a team—we were one happy family.

MICHAELMAS AND LENT TERMS, 1941-42

*President:* PROFESSOR WINFIELD. *Captain:* P. R. L. BENNETT.  
*Hon. Secretary:* v. S. LOWDEN.

The season opened with somewhat gloomy prospects as only two of last year's Colours had come back to College; and it seemed as if the Rugger activities would suffer as a result of increasing Corps duties, etc. But on the contrary the College was not only able to fulfil a heavy fixture-list, but also performed creditably both in League and Friendly matches.

Credit for this was due mainly to two factors—the high standard of Freshman ability, and the unflagging enthusiasm and coordinating powers of this season's Captain, Roger Bennett. The Freshers' Trial included ten Johnians, as did the Final Trial a little later. This was a fair reflection of the material at hand, and a few 2nd XV Colours of last season went to complete a team, which, under Bennett's dashing leadership, was essentially a team, always solid, and on occasion unstoppable.

All the League matches were won in the Michaelmas Term, while the 'A' XV and 2nd XV games were won and lost in alternate fashion. Noteworthy was the keen spirit which prevailed among the lesser lights, and indeed several first class players were unable to find a place in the regular team.

The fixtures in the Lent Term were all cancelled on account of endless snow and frost, and the 'Cuppers' were played off with very little time to spare. In the latter event St John's made their exit in the semi-final, where they were beaten 11-8 by a determined and strong Trinity Hall XV. This, after previous victories by 44-0 and 52-0, was disappointing, and the lethargic display could not be wholly excused on such grounds as lack of training opportunity, and the loss of A. K. Pimlott through injury. However, the concession of the Cup was not an inglorious one, and there was no cause for real regret.

Whittington is to be congratulated on playing for the 'Varsity in both matches against Oxford; and Baldwin and Campbell in the second match (the latter especially as he only came up in the Lent Term).

In the forwards no one was really outstanding as the standard was so high, though Marriott and Sears could always be relied on for the little extra at the right time.

Smith and Pimlott formed a perfect combination in the three-quarters, and they had everybody, even their own team at times, completely bewildered by their variety of movements.

In fact, the season could most properly be regarded as one offering all-round satisfaction. Professor Winfield again gave the Club his unstinting support, and he and Mr Stevenson proved shining stalwarts of the successful Annual Dinner.

MICHAELMAS AND LENT TERMS, 1942—43.

*President:* PROFESSOR WINFIELD. *Captain:* G. W. SEARS.  
*Joint Hon. Secretaries:* J. B. MARRIOTT, M. E. E. WHITE.

The Club has this season been very fortunate in having a large number of players, and it has often been possible to raise two teams on the same day. Although a certain amount of talent was evident from the first, the team failed to work together properly during the Michaelmas Term, and this to a large extent explains our indifferent performance in the League. The matches we lost, however, were all close games, and towards the end of term the numerous Freshmen in the side were beginning to show more team-work in their play. It was possible to arrange a fair number of 2nd and A XV matches, but there were many disappointments when our opponents had to scratch at the last minute. Referees were always difficult to obtain, and we are grateful to those who gave their time for this rather thankless job.

We should like to offer our congratulations to John Marriott on playing consistently well for the 'Varsity throughout the season.

During the Lent Term we were exceptionally fortunate in having no games scratched on account of weather. The Cuppers team by no means selected itself, and the first part of the term was almost entirely devoted to experimental combinations. The backs were soon sorted out, and although their passing was a weakness, their strong running and really sound defensive play eventually proved more than a match for the opposition we encountered in the Cuppers. Douglas Morton and John MacLeod were always prominent in attack, and the former added many points by good place-kicking. At full-back Malcolm White was very rarely at fault, and his fielding and combination with the three-quarters were both excellent.

A considerable amount of difficulty was experienced in settling the positions in the scrum. The pack finally decided upon was at times a bit scrappy, but proved a very hard-working combination. Against Clare and Pembroke they played together very well in the loose, and combined effectively with the three-quarters.

All the Cuppers matches were fast open games, though the match against Jesus was in places scrappy. In the first round Trinity Hall were very unlucky in having a number of injuries, in particular in losing their captain during the first half. The final score in this game

was 26-5. In the second round against Clare, the team played perhaps its best game. The score 17-6 gives very little indication of the closeness of the game. In the semi-final we managed to hold a lead of 8-5 against Jesus. In the final once again, the score 31-3 gives no indication of the run of the play. The high score was due mainly to our breaking away once or twice during the game and catching the Pembroke defence on the wrong foot. It was a thoroughly enjoyable and very open game.

Our ultimate success was due not so much to the excellence of our rigger as to the combination and spirit with which the team played. The team for the Cuppers was as follows:

*Full-back:* M. E. E. White.

*Three-quarters:* W. R. Slater, R. F. McGhee, W. D. Morton, J. W. MacLeod.

*Half-backs:* C. A. Forster, A. A. McInnes.

*Forwards: Front row:* D. B. Vaughan, C. Attwood, E. J. Denton.

*Second row:* C. G. Alexander, P. D. Atkinson.

*Back row:* J. B. Marriott, G. W. Sears, N. F. Davies.

## ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

### LENT TERM, 1941

*President:* PROFESSOR BOYS SMITH. *Captain:* C. PLUMPTON.  
*Hon. Secretary:* R. E. ROBINSON.

HAVING carried off the League Championship in the Michaelmas Term, and with the now experienced Freshmen to back it up, the team was confident of a good run in the Cuppers. Although bad weather suspended arrangements for two weeks at the beginning of the term, and training was difficult, the first Cupper against Clare and Caius was easily won by 10 goals to 1. The second round, however *v.* L.S.E., was a sterner game, but the strength of the side eventually told and we won 4-1.

This left us to play St Catharine's in the semi-final, and the full side turned out for the great game. Things were going well for St John's and we were 2-0 up, when, just after half-time, R. G. Woodwork, our rock-like centre-half, was carried off with an injured knee. This necessitated reorganisation, and grimly holding on to the lead we scored again, but when K. J. Radford was injured the strain was too much for the nine men, and St Catharine's drew up to 3-2. The score was still at this point three minutes from the end when an unfortunately given penalty allowed our opponents to draw level, making extra time inevitable. Ten minutes each way was decided upon, and

things looked black when St Catharine's scored again, but with a magnificent effort A. H. Bullock equalised just before the end of extra time. Once again extra time was played, and in the first period of five minutes D. A. Foxall put in the goal that carried us through to the final.

The final was played the next day against Peterhouse and Pembroke, and it was a much depleted side that took the field, without R. G. Woodwark, K. J. Radford and I. D. P. Wootton, and with several of the players nursing injuries sustained the previous day. There was no score at half-time, but soon after the interval Peterhouse and Pembroke went ahead, but we recovered and scored two goals in quick succession to win the match and the Cup. In this game the weakened side rose to the occasion, and special mention of individual players would be a slight to others, although the much-discussed drive with which I. A. Ratiu scored the winning goal was perhaps the high-light of the game.

Finally, the Club congratulates R. E. Robinson, D. A. Foxall and R. G. Woodwark on having played against Oxford, and A. R. L. Perry, J. Fairhurst, W. L. Oughton, K. J. Radford, I. A. Ratiu, I. D. P. Wootton, H. C. Middleton, and J. P. Symon on their 1st XI Colours.

#### MICHAELMAS TERM, 1941

*President:* PROFESSOR BOYS SMITH. *Captain:* D. G. DAVIDSON.

*Hon. Secretary:* K. J. RADFORD.

With only four old Colours in residence, we were lucky to have some keen Freshmen to help make up the team. The term started with some enjoyable friendlies, the first League game *v.* Selwyn being won 6-0; but a week later we were hard pressed to put a team into the field for a League match against Queens', and it resulted in a disappointing draw 4-4. In the fortnight that came between this match and the fixture *v.* St Catharine's, our nearest rivals for the League Championship, intensive preparations for the game were made, with the result that we never looked back after a snap goal by D. G. Davidson in the first minute and we were admitted worthy victors by 5-2. The spirit that the team produced in this match carried us through matches with King's (4-2) and Jesus (9-1), and in the final of the League we beat L.S.E. 3-2, thus winning the Championship for the third year in succession. Finally, we must congratulate J. R. Whitefield on having played against Oxford and R. J. Bertin on his 1st XI Colours.

#### LENT TERM, 1942

*President:* PROFESSOR BOYS SMITH. *Captain:* D. G. DAVIDSON.

*Hon. Secretary:* K. J. RADFORD.

There was one addition to the side that was so successful last term in P. H. Blanchard, a dour right back, but he had little chance to show his skill, as snow and ice made Soccer impossible until the last two weeks of term. Allowing for this the team was in good training when, after a bye in the first round of the Cuppers, we beat Clare 4-0 in the second round, playing with snow still quite deep on the ground. In the semi-final, we avenged the defeat of the Rugby Club in their semi-final by beating Trinity and Trinity Hall 1-0, in a match in which defences were outstanding. Indeed, special mention should be made of the solidarity of our defence under all strain, which was all the more creditable as it was with one exception composed of Freshmen, among whom F. A. Peet was always entangling himself with some opponent, and J. R. Whitefield played the double rôle of defender and attacker. P. H. Blanchard was always good for a comeback, H. H. Steele carried on his steady play even after the hardest knocks, and G. M. Woodwark, the brother of last year's centre half, was safe in goal, while K. J. Radford, the only second year man in the defence, was congratulated at the Annual Dinner of the Club on 'his coolness in saving the situation when all seemed lost'.

The final of the Cuppers was played the next day against Emmanuel and Downing, and we scored 5 goals against none in an easy victory, in which our forwards were always on top of the opposing defence. D. G. Davidson, who is to be congratulated on playing against Oxford, did more work than anyone else on the field, and I. A. Ratiu, our bustling, goal-scoring centre forward, netted twice. W. L. Oughton on the right wing gave the 'Varsity Captain opposing something to think about, and H. C. Middleton in the inside position was always to the fore, while R. J. Bertin at outside left was dangerous with his cross-drives.

In conclusion, the Club is to be congratulated for having completed the double two years in succession; also K. J. Radford and F. A. Peet who were elected Falcons, and J. R. Whitefield, F. A. Peet, H. H. Steele, P. H. Blanchard, and G. M. Woodwark all deserve recognition.

## MICHAELMAS TERM, 1942 AND LENT TERM, 1943

*President:* PROFESSOR BOYS SMITH. *Captain:* J. R. WHITEFIELD.

*Hon. Secretary:* G. M. WOODWARK.

With only two old Colours in residence at the beginning of term we had to look to Freshmen to form the bulk of the side. Once again we were fortunate, the Freshmen rose to the occasion, and we soon formed a good XI, only to have it depleted for the League matches by the absence of three members playing for the 'Varsity. These were the Captain, J. R. Whitefield, and two Freshmen, C. F. Elms and F. R. Finch, who formed the brilliant 'Varsity right wing. G. Tidy and J. E. MacIver were also missing from the team at times, as they played regularly for the Falcons. The remainder of the regular team, G. M. Woodwark and D. L. Livesey, with the Freshmen, A. J. Woodford, D. L. Rigby, P. S. Barker, R. H. Farrar, M. Watts and B. J. Moffat, put up a great fight in the League matches but, with the depletion, were not strong enough to win enough matches to be top of the League.

We came up for the Lent Term with good hopes for the Cuppers. In the first round we met Caius and Downing on a week-day with a slightly depleted side, and only held them to a draw 4-4 after playing extra time, but in the replay on Caius ground the following week we left the issue in no doubt by winning 5-0.

In the next round we were fortunate in having a walk-over as Queen Mary College were unable to raise a team to play before the date stipulated, and thus we met Trinity Hall and Jesus in the semi-final. Here the team played together very well and we won decisively 4-1. The final was played after the Oxford Match on the 'Varsity football ground on Thursday, 11 March, our opponents being King's, Clare and Magdalene. We lost the toss and had to kick into the wind for the first half. We found this difficult going and could make very little headway, but just before the interval F. R. Finch netted for us after their goalkeeper had failed to clear. In the second half, after a further goal by C. F. Elms, we increased our pressure and kept the ball in their half so that we scored five more goals to one of theirs. Thus we were victorious 7-1, the scorers being Finch 3, MacIver 2, Elms 1, and Whitefield 1.

Finally, the Club is pleased to congratulate J. R. Whitefield, C. F. Elms and F. R. Finch for playing for the 'Varsity twice against Oxford, Tidy and MacIver for playing for the Falcons, and Tidy, Elms, Finch, MacIver, Livesey, Woodford, Rigby, Farrar and Barker on being awarded full Colours.

## HOCKEY CLUB

LENT TERM, 1941

*President:* THE PRESIDENT. *Captain:* J. G. DUDLEY.

*Hon. Secretary:* J. R. MORGAN.

MANY enjoyable matches were played this term, and only a few had to be cancelled because of adverse weather conditions. The team were most unfortunate in the Cuppers. We were most surprised at only being in the first round. Instead of the Annual Dinner a sherry party was held in the Secretary's rooms. The President also gave a sherry party during the Easter Term.

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1941

*President:* THE PRESIDENT. *Captain:* D. L. RAFFLE.

*Hon. Secretary:* A. C. ORCHARD.

Although the weather has been kind to us this term, there were not as many matches as there might have been, due to difficulties in getting eleven people on to the field. However, many games were played, matches against local R.A.F. teams being among the most enjoyable.

There were no 2nd XI matches and no League for the 1st XI; but the games that were played showed them to be a good side, and it was a rare thing for them to lose a game.

Congratulations go to D. L. Raffle on playing in the Seniors' Trial, and to R. G. Pentney and G. W. Sears on a Freshers' Trial.

LENT TERM, 1942

*President:* THE PRESIDENT. *Captain:* D. L. RAFFLE.

*Hon. Secretary:* A. C. ORCHARD.

Snow and ice took possession of the field this term, and only two matches were played. There were no Cuppers. At the end of term we had our Annual Dinner, at which many fine speeches were made. All speakers were unanimous in their thanks to Mr Sadler for producing a fine meal under such adverse conditions.

Our centre forward, R. G. Pentney, is to be heartily congratulated on his Blue.

The following 1st XI Colours were awarded: R. G. Pentney, A. C. Orchard, I. P. Williams, D. E. Brown.

## MICHAELMAS TERM, 1942

*President:* THE PRESIDENT. *Captain:* D. E. BROWN.  
*Hon. Secretary:* D. H. FIELD.

The weather was very kind to us this term and we managed to get a considerable number of games. Due to the number of R.A.F. Cadets who played for us regularly throughout the term, we were one of the few colleges which did not have to combine.

After a somewhat shaky start with a rather young and inexperienced team we managed to produce a very reasonable hockey side. The defence was extremely sound, but the forwards seemed unable to put the ball in the net when they got as far as the circle. We were very lucky in training a new goalkeeper, G. H. Robinson, who turned out to be a great success.

In the League we did very well to win, only losing one match, drawing one and winning eight.

1st XI Colours have been awarded to: D. H. Field; 2nd XI stockings have been awarded to: G. H. Robinson, J. Prestt, A. J. S. Goodram, P. H. Vincent.

## LENT TERM, 1943

*President:* THE PRESIDENT. *Captain:* D. E. BROWN.  
*Hon. Secretary:* D. H. FIELD.

The weather was extraordinarily good for nearly the whole term, and consequently very few matches had to be cancelled. We had the same team as the previous term and were quite confident in getting some way in the Cuppers, having won the League. However, in the first round, against King's and Queen Mary College, we were definitely very shaky: it was a very unsatisfactory match as only seven of our opponents turned up, and ten of our men, owing to Home Guard manœuvres. We eventually won 3-2 after half an hour of overtime; however, we imported three 'rugger' men into the team for the subsequent replay and managed to dispose of our opponents 1-0.

We beat Jesus 5-1 in the 2nd round, but had more difficulty with Pembroke in the semi-finals. Having drawn with them twice, 0-0 and 1-1, after playing overtime both times, we eventually beat them 1-0. We were definitely the superior team and we deserved to beat them in the second game, but, owing to the inability of our forwards to put the ball in the net, we only succeeded in getting a draw.

We met Christ's and Clare in the final and were beaten 5-1. They were by far the best team we had met up to date, and their forwards

were very fast and wasted no time in making full use of their opportunities: we were, however, saved a number of goals by the skilful way in which D. E. Brown put their whole forward line offside on occasions.

It was a great pity we could not bring the Cuppers off, as we had won the Soccer and the Rugger, but we may console ourselves with the fact that it took two Colleges to get us down. We did achieve something however, as it was the first time we had been in the final for eight years.

The Annual Dinner was held on 11 March, at which various people excelled themselves at speech making. We were also very pleased to welcome among our guests Professor Walker, of the L.M.B.C., and Mr W. S. Griffiths, the University Hockey Captain.

1st XI Colours awarded to: G. H. Robinson, A. J. S. Goodram, P. H. Vincent, J. Prestt, J. H. Redding.

2nd XI Stockings awarded to: J. H. Redding, W. McC. Aitken, J. M. Paton, H. A. Wright, R. Turner, J. L. Seale.

## LAWN TENNIS

## EASTER TERM, 1942

*President:* THE MASTER. *Captain:* I. A. RATIU.  
*Hon. Secretary:* J. F. MILLS.

AFTER an unbeaten season in 1941, the tennis six returned once again to the First League. In that season, the team consisted of E. T. Crisp (Capt.), R. G. Woodwark (Hon. Sec.), I. A. Ratiu, J. P. Myers, J. F. Mills, and D. B. Wilson, assisted on one occasion by D. C. Argyle.

Colours were awarded to I. A. Ratiu, J. P. Myers, J. F. Mills, and D. B. Wilson.

This year we had hopes of rising to the top of the First League, but lost narrowly to Trinity with a weakened team, and later rather more decisively to Trinity Hall. The usual wartime difficulties, such as S.T.C. and Air Squadron parades, made the choice of a regular team impossible, and much was lost by unsteadiness in match play due to lack of practice.

Colours were awarded to P. F. Smith and G. M. Woodwark.

The second team finished the season with an unbeaten record, and became top of League Four.

*First VI:* I. A. Ratiu, P. F. Smith; J. F. Mills, G. M. Woodwark; D. B. Wilson, J. V. Owen, and A. C. Brierley.



## ETON FIVES

1941-1942

THIS Club has only functioned to give members a game, so no competitive matches have been played. In the many friendly games against other Colleges, the College was for the most part successful.

O. B. Howl has been appointed next year's secretary.

## THE ATHLETIC CLUB

ATHLETICS in the University have, on the whole, fallen upon more evil days than the team sports; the College club has been no exception to this and our records are really the chronicle of the petty triumphs and defeats of a club struggling for existence.

1940-1

*President:* E. R. NORTH. *Secretary:* C. E. MALLOCH.

*Vice-President:* SIR HENRY HOWARD.

The only inter-College match held this season, the Cross-Country race, was won by our team.

In University meetings E. R. North won the High Hurdles and represented the University against Oxford; G. H. Seale won the Three Miles and represented the University against Oxford; N. K. Harris won the Freshmen's Mile.

1941-2

*President:* I. D. P. WOOTTON (in the absence of C. E. MALLOCH).

*Secretary:* N. K. HARRIS. *Vice-President:* SIR HENRY HOWARD.

The Club started the season with a membership of fourteen, but (partly owing to the alternation of ice and water on the track throughout the Lent Term) finished with only four.

In *combined inter-College matches* (St John's, Trinity, Christ's) our group was placed second. St John's members of the team were:

100 yds.: J. D. Glen.

Hurdles: W. R. Slater.

440 yds.: E. J. Petherick, O. B. Howl, W. R. Slater.

880 yds.: E. J. Petherick, R. W. H. Boyns.

One Mile: R. W. H. Boyns, N. A. Spurdens.

High Jump: I. D. P. Wootton, J. D. Glen, J. F. Millard.

Weight: G. W. Sears, J. F. Millard, J. D. Brayshaw.

Discus: G. W. Sears, J. W. Thomasson.

Long Jump: E. J. Petherick.

*University Sports:*

R. W. H. Boyns won the Half Mile and Mile.

G. W. Sears won the Weight and Discus.

*Freshmen v. Seniors:*

G. W. Sears won the Weight and Discus.

N. K. Harris ran 2nd in the Mile.

*Inter-'Varsity Match:*

G. W. Sears tied 1st in Putting the Weight—40 ft.

G. W. Sears placed 2nd in Throwing the Discus—105 ft. 2 in.

R. W. H. Boyns placed 3rd in Throwing the Javelin—134 ft. 7 in.

R. W. H. Boyns placed 3rd in Half Mile.

*Oxford and Cambridge v. A.A.A.:*

G. W. Sears put the Weight and threw the Discus.

R. W. H. Boyns ran Half Mile in Relay Race.

J. R. Gillespie (R.A.F. Cadet) ran 120 yds. High Hurdles—third place.

*Colours:*

Half Colours were awarded to N. K. Harris.

Full Colours were awarded to G. W. Sears and R. W. H. Boyns.

## THE SQUASH CLUB

LENT AND EASTER TERMS, 1941

*Captain:* J. T. BROCKBANK. *Hon. Secretary:* R. C. FENTON.

THE Squash Club had a fairly successful year raising itself from 6th to 3rd in the First League. We lost to Trinity both away and at home with 0-5 and 2-3. Trinity Hall managed to beat us 3-2 on their ground, but we made up for this at home with 3-2. We won the rest of our matches, finishing up with a final score of 49 out of 70 points. In the Inter-Collegiate Knock-Out Competition, we unfortunately lost the cup to Trinity in the finals with the score of 2 games to 3.

We were represented in the 'Varsity team by L. Bruce-Lockhart.

MICHAELMAS AND LENT TERMS, 1941-42

*Captain:* H. C. MIDDLETON (Michaelmas Term); O. B. HOWL (Lent Term). *Hon. Secretary:* J. W. DA CUNHA.

In contrast to the previous two years the Squash Club has not been very successful. We were unfortunate in having no old members of the first and second teams of 1940-1 left, and no outstanding talent appeared to take their places, so that there was a tendency amongst the team to avoid the positions of Nos. 1 and 2. A direct result of

this was that though we lost most of our matches none of them were complete collapses—our best success of the year occurring when we beat Emmanuel 5-0. We ended up with a total of 28 out of 70 points in the First League, and there is a reasonable chance we may still remain in it next year. It is regretted that the Club had not sufficient strength to run a second team, but it is sincerely hoped that this will be remedied next term.

The number of Squash players in the College warranted the addition of a third ladder to the two already existing, but there was not sufficient enthusiasm to make it a success. Players who had challenged and beaten their opponents were either too polite or too bashful to report their results.

*The First Team:* O. B. Howl, H. C. Middleton, A. P. Dorward, J. L. Stewartson, P. F. Smith. (Others who played were: J. Dain, J. Mills, J. W. da Cunha, I. C. Stuart.)

#### MICHAELMAS AND LENT TERMS, 1942-43

*Captain:* O. B. HOWL. *Hon. Secretary:* G. P. PINDAR (Michaelmas Term, 1942); B. P. POTHECARY (Lent Term, 1943).

The Squash Club have had a successful two terms' play. At the beginning of the Michaelmas Term we had only one old Colour, O. B. Howl, but succeeded in producing a team which was placed 2nd in the League for the term. We had good games against Trinity Hall and Emmanuel, both won 3-2, but just lost to Queens' 2-3. Trinity, our greatest rivals, beat us 1-4. P. S. Barker, a Freshman, proved to be good enough for the 'Varsity and was awarded his Colours after a successful game *v.* United Services, who up till then had not lost a single game in any of their matches.

Our 2nd team had varied success owing to continued changes in the team.

In General the 1st V were P. S. Barker, O. B. Howl, K. J. Sansom, J. S. Hollings, G. P. Pindar.

The Lent Term was even more successful: we won all our matches in the First League, beating Caius, Clare, Queens' and St Catharine's, all by 5-0; Emmanuel and Pembroke by 4-1; and to crown all, Trinity by 3-2. Unfortunately in the Cuppers we were knocked out in the 2nd round by Peterhouse. This was mainly due to the fact that this year only teams of three were played in Cuppers. With five strings we had every chance, as our success in the League was due to the fact that after Barker the other four were all practically of one standard. Sansom, at no. 5, had an unbeaten record and everyone else had a consistent run of successes.

The final team was: P. S. Barker, O. B. Howl, B. M. W. Trapnell, B. P. Potheary, K. J. Sansom.

## THE MUSICAL SOCIETY

1940-41

*President:* THE PRESIDENT. *Senior Treasurer:* MR NEWMAN. *Musical Director:* MR R. K. ORR. *Librarian:* DR HOLLICK. *Junior Treasurers:* P. H. STARNES, J. R. WILLIAMS. *Hon. Secretary:* J. A. CROOK.

### *Programme of the May Concert, Wednesday, 4 June 1941*

1. Part Songs  
The Turtle Dove  
The Dark-eyed Sailor *arr. Vaughan Williams*  
The Springtime of the Year

CHORUS OF THE MUSICAL SOCIETY AND MEMBERS OF GIRTON COLLEGE  
*Solo Baritone:* A. C. ARTHUR *Conductor:* MR ORR

2. Trio for Clarinet, 'Cello and Piano in B flat (Op. 11) *Beethoven*  
MRS ELIZABETH GRATY, J. A. CROOK, MR NEWMAN
3. Three Songs *Robert Johnson, Henry Lawes*

G. S. WILLS

#### INTERVAL

4. Songs  
Bright Cap *E. J. Moeran*  
Cupid's Garden  
A Seaman's Life *Suffolk Folk-Tunes*  
J. R. WILLIAMS

5. Pianoforte Solos  
Polka *Lennox Berkeley*  
Paean *Arnold Bax*

A. F. RATTENBURY

6. Part Songs  
The Countryman's Life *Gordon Jacob*  
The Spring of the Year *Peter Warlock*  
Folly's Song *Gordon Jacob*

CHORUS OF THE MUSICAL SOCIETY AND MEMBERS OF GIRTON COLLEGE  
*Conductor:* MR ORR

1941-42

*President:* THE PRESIDENT. *Senior Treasurer:* MR NEWMAN. *Musical Director:* DR H. H. HOWELLS. *Librarian:* DR HOLLICK. *Junior Treasurer:* P. H. STARNES. *Hon. Secretary:* J. R. WILLIAMS.

The Society suffered a very great blow at the beginning of the year by the entry of Mr Orr into the R.A.F. However, this blow was compensated for by the appointment of Dr Howells, of the Royal College of Music, as Organist of the Chapel and Musical Director of the Society. Despite the disadvantages arising from war conditions the Society has maintained its usual high standard in Smoking Concerts, of which three were given in both the Michaelmas and Lent Terms.

*Programme of the Combination Room Concert,  
Friday, 28 November 1941*

- |   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| 1. String Orchestra                                 | Three-part Fantasia, no. 2<br>Fantasia upon one note   | <i>Gibbons<br/>Purcell</i>                             |
| 2. Piano Solos                                      | Hughes' Ballet<br>My Lord Goodrich's Dreame<br>Boult's Rattle<br>Patrick's Pavane<br>Walton's Toy<br>DR HOWELLS        | <i>Howells</i>   |
| 3. Second Movement from Concerto for two Violins    | MRS E. BACH MISS EVELYN HIND   | <i>J. S. Bach</i>                                      |
| 4. Madrigals  | Dainty fine Bird<br>Matrona mia Cara<br>I follow, lo, the footing<br>Diaphenia like the Daffadowndilly                 | <i>Gibbons<br/>O. Lassus<br/>Morley<br/>Pilkington</i> |
| MEMBERS OF THE CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY MUSICAL SOCIETY |  |  |
| 5. Piano Solo                                       | Theme and Variations<br>N. A. SPURDENS   | <i>Glazounov</i>                                       |
| 6. Songs  | Loveliest of trees<br>When I was one and twenty<br>Look not in my eyes<br>The lads in their hundreds<br>J. R. WILLIAMS | <i>Butterworth</i>                                     |
| 7. Piano Duet                                       | Two Norwegian Dances<br>MR NEWMAN and DR HOWELLS   | <i>Grieg</i>   |

The Lent Term was distinguished by three very welcome recitals—a Violin Recital by Miss Winifred Roberts, accompanied by Dr Howells, a recital of Two-Piano Music by the Misses Joan and Valerie Trimble, and a piano recital by Mr Robert Marchant. Dr Thalben-Ball was going to give an Organ recital, but this had to be cancelled owing to the misbehaviour of the Organ, on the day previous to the recital.

In the Easter Term, the May Concert was held in the Combination Room on Monday, 8 June 1942. The programme included a performance of the 5th Brandenburg Concerto, Madrigals, and a Symphony in B flat by William Boyce. The activities of the Society were therefore considerable during the year, and the Society owes a great debt to Dr Howells for his friendly and untiring help.

## THE ADAMS SOCIETY

LENT AND EASTER TERMS, 1941

*President: G. WHITEHOUSE. Vice-President: K. J. LE COUTEUR. Hon. Secretary: A. W. GOLDIE. Hon. Treasurer: A. K. CHRISTIE.*

THREE meetings of the Society were held in the Lent Term and these were well attended, both by members and by visitors from other Societies.

At the first, on 30 January, L. S. Goddard, speaking on 'Non-Euclidean Geometries', mentioned several such geometries and dealt in some detail with the hyperbolic system of geometry.

On 13 February, at the next meeting, C. Plumpton spoke on 'Lunar Theory'. This was to a large extent a summary of various theories and their use in predicting the motion of the moon, and he finished by showing how the knowledge thus gained could be applied to the tides.

The final meeting was the Joint Meeting with the Trinity Mathematical Society, held on 27 February. Professor Hodge gave an interesting talk on 'Some Unexplored Fields in Geometry'.

In the Easter Term, on 24 April, Mr Besicovitch spoke on 'External Values' and propounded several problems, insoluble by normal methods, and solved some of them.

The Annual business meeting was held on 8 May, when the President gave a talk on the fundamental meaning of common numbers.

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1941

*President: B. D. BLACKWELL. Hon. Secretary: N. J. SMITH.  
Hon. Treasurer: J. DAIN.*

As the number of speakers and members available was decreasing owing to the war, it was decided to hold all the meetings of the Society for the rest of the war jointly with the Quintic Society. Four such meetings were held in the Michaelmas Term and were very well attended.

The first was held in Newnham on 21 October, when Professor Eddington gave a talk on 'The Constants of Nature', in which he showed that there were four pure numbers connected with the structure of the universe.

At the second meeting, held in St Catharine's on 4 November, Mr Pars gave a very interesting talk on 'The Principal Solid'. This was a reference system which obviated the necessity of assuming absolute rest without introducing the theory of relativity.

Dr Jeffreys addressed the Society at the third meeting, in Peterhouse, on 18 November. He spoke on 'The Generation of Waves', dealing particularly with organ pipes and the waves raised on water by wind.

The final meeting of the term was in College on 2 December, when a very large number of visitors came to see Mr Cunningham's film of his visit to America, and hear his running commentary on it.

#### LENT AND EASTER TERMS, 1942

*President:* B. D. BLACKWELL. *Vice-President:* N. J. SMITH. *Hon. Secretary:* D. W. G. WASS. *Hon. Treasurer:* J. DAIN.

Four meetings of the Society were held during the Lent Term, 1942 and proved to be very popular.

At the first meeting, on 19 January, the new Vice-President read a paper on the 'Differential Analyser', in which he showed how the machine could be used to solve differential equations.

The remaining three meetings of the term were held in conjunction with the Quintic Society, the first of them being a talk given by Dr Powell on 'Physics and the Theory of Numbers', on 10 February. The speaker explained the connection between physics and numbers, showing that in the former measurement could be taken of average values only, and from these values he derived an algebra of 'observables'.

The next meeting, on 24 January, was addressed by Professor Dirac on 'Negative Probabilities in Quantum Mechanics'. After explaining the essential differences between the quantum and classical theories, he showed that when the relativistic energy equation is introduced to the former, the existence of negative states of energy and of negative probabilities was established.

The last meeting of the term was held in Newnham on 10 March, when Miss Edmonds delivered a paper on 'Fourier Series'. Fourier series, the speaker said, had been studied in the first place on account of its use to the physicists, but it had soon attracted the attention of the pure mathematicians who used it extensively in varied branches of analysis.

In the Easter Term, on 30 April, the President read a paper on 'Line Complexes'. After a brief introduction on Plücker line coordinates, Mr Blackwell outlined the incidence relations of four- and five-dimensional geometry and showed the connection between the five-dimensional quadric and line complexes in three dimensions.

This paper was followed by the Annual Business Meeting when the Treasurer delivered his report.

#### MICHAELMAS TERM, 1942; LENT AND EASTER TERMS, 1943

This year the Society has been holding its meetings in conjunction with the Quintic Society.

A preliminary meeting was held at the beginning of the Michaelmas Term to introduce new members and to elect officials. The following were elected:

*President:* D. W. G. WASS; *Vice-President:* J. B. MARRIOTT; *Secretary:* J. D. SARGAN; *Treasurer:* H. WARD.

During the term four meetings were held, the speakers being Dr Study on 'The Interior of the Earth', Professor Hodge on 'Certain Plane Curves through Four Points', E. P. Hicks on 'Heaviside's Differential Operation', and J. B. Marriott on 'Magic Squares'. These meetings were held in College and the President took the chair.

The first meeting in the Lent Term was arranged by the Adams Society. Professor Littlewood spoke on 'Research Work and Study'. The rest of the term's programme was provided by the Quintic Society. Dr Maxwell spoke on 'Transformations', at Queen's College, and Miss Grimshaw spoke at Newnham on 'Plane Curves'.

The activities of the society have been somewhat restricted during wartime owing to the unavoidable shortage of mathematical dons, but the Society is being well sustained by the loyalty of its junior members.

#### THE CLASSICAL SOCIETY

##### LENT AND EASTER TERMS, 1940

*President:* R. D. WILLIAMS. *Secretary:* J. H. SWINGLER.  
*Treasurer:* D. CAMPBELL.

PAPERS read: 26 January 1940. Mr Griffith: *Koine Eirene*. 8 February 1940. The Provost of King's: 'The *Helen* of Euripides'.

1940-41

*President:* N. MOSS. *Secretary:* J. FERGUSON. *Treasurer:* J. A. CROOK.  
*Oldest Member:* R. D. WILLIAMS.

Papers read: 7 October. Mr Howland: 'Athletics in Homer'. 29 November. Miss Jolliffe: 'Gods of Soldiers and Civilians in Roman Britain'. 31 January. Mr Cudworth: 'Ancient Drama and Modern Opera'. 8 May. Mr Charlesworth: 'Curses'.

1941-42

*President:* P. H. STARNES. *Secretary:* L. P. PETTOELLO.  
*Treasurer:* G. A. H. COOKSLEY.

Papers read: 23 October. Mr Seltman: 'Greek Coins'. 6 November. Mr Cuttle: 'Socrates Lithourgos'. 20 November. Mr Tredennick: 'The *Vis comica* in the New Comedy'. 23 January. Mr Angus: 'Stoics and Epicureans; a plea for Epicurus'. 6 February. Mr Sandbach: 'Menander'. 25 February. Prof. Robertson: 'Lucian'. 10 March. The Provost of King's: 'The Importance of Greek Wisdom'. 30 April. Dr Minns: 'Ancient Writing Materials'.

*Report on Activities from the Easter Term, 1941 to  
the Easter Term, 1942*

In the Easter Term of 1941 the main attraction was a paper by Mr Charlesworth on 'Curses', in which he described some of the curious deities who were invoked by the ancients, and the strange rites used in invoking them. A Classical river picnic was also held after the examinations.

During the next three terms the Society considerably extended the field of its activities, and in its new enthusiasm successfully held twelve meetings, eight of which were honoured by speakers from the University. At the other meetings two Greek plays were read in the original, and two Shakespeare plays with a Classical subject; one of these was *Julius Caesar*.

Mr Seltman's talk on 'Greek Coins' and Dr Minns's paper on 'Ancient Writing Materials' were of particular interest, as they were illustrated by specimens and exhibits, which included many rare and valuable coins and manuscripts, otherwise practically inaccessible to individual curiosity. The papers by Mr Angus, Professor Robertson and the Provost of King's were also notable, as much for the brilliant personality and learning of the speakers as for the interesting subjects on which they talked. Indeed, at all the meetings an informal and stimulating atmosphere prevailed, which allowed the many topics which came up to be widely and profitably discussed. Moreover, the meetings were not so small as to be discouraging or insipid, nor too big to be genial and friendly. Finally, for the two most important meetings it was decided to extend the Society's welcome to anybody interested, and this decision met with success, thereby showing that the Society's purpose could be of general value, and that, in spite of all, its meetings were continuing and prospering.

1942-43

*President:* G. A. H. COOKSLEY. *Secretary:* H. CROSTHWAITE.  
*Treasurer:* D. E. BROWN.

Although the number of men actually reading Classics is regrettably small, the Society is still flourishing, and meetings have been held in either the President's or G. A. H. Cooksley's rooms. The Society read *Pygmalion* and *The Merchant of Venice* on 29 October and 19 November respectively, and Plato's *Laches* on 31 January. The President spoke on 'The Mediterranean' at the first meeting of the year, and on 12 November Professor Victor Murray gave an interesting talk entitled 'What's wrong with Education?'. On 11 February Miss Jolliffe spoke on 'Waters of Healing: cult and clinic in Gaul and Britain', and the following week Miss Toynbee gave a lantern lecture on 'Roman Medallions and a Happy New Year'. On 25 February Mr Cudworth gave a talk, illustrated by gramophone records on 'Ancient Drama and Modern Opera', and the term's activities ended with a paper on 'Ovid' by Mr Angus, which the reader illustrated by several of his own lively translations.

## THE THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

JANUARY 1941 TO JUNE 1941

*President:* PROFESSOR J. S. BOYS SMITH. *Hon. Secretary:* P. L. SPENCER.  
*Committee:* REV. A. T. WELFORD, M. A. BENIANS, P. H. STARNES.

Meetings: Monday, 27 January. Professor Ginsberg on 'The attitude to religion of Bergson and Freud: a comparison'. Monday, 24 February. J. W. Whitfield on 'The problem of Authority and its relation to Religious Conflicts'. Monday 10 March. J. A. Cardno on 'The Importance of Ritual'.

OCTOBER 1941 TO JUNE 1942

*President:* PROFESSOR J. S. BOYS SMITH. *Hon. Secretary:* P. H. STARNES.  
*Committee:* REV. A. T. WELFORD, M. A. BENIANS.

Meetings: In the Michaelmas Term there were no meetings owing to the fact that the Society had unavoidably been left at the end of the preceding academical year without a secretary, and in a rather unstable condition. In the Lent Term the Society became active again, and two meetings were held.

At the first of these, the Rev. A. T. Welford gave a paper on 'Some Preliminary Experiments in the Psychology of Prayer'. In this he described in detail two experiments on which he had been working, the first being designed to indicate the relationships between prayer, emotion and frustration, and the second for the investigation of the different types of prayer which various groups of people would use in given situations. At the second meeting M. A. Benians read a paper on 'The Interpretation of History'. He began by stressing the importance of learning lessons from the experiences of mankind, and then proceeded to describe the Christian view of history as the workshop where God works and where redemption becomes actual.

In the Easter Term only one meeting was held, at which the Rev. Professor Marsh spoke on 'The Place of the Old Testament in Christian Education'. He first showed that the Old Testament has a fair claim to find a place in any education, whether Christian or not. He then proceeded to give many reasons why the Old Testament is especially necessary to the Christian education, and finally a scheme which he would recommend to teachers of the Old Testament.

## THE NATURAL SCIENCE CLUB

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1941

*President:* I. A. D. LEWIS. *Hon. Secretary:* G. J. PITT. *Hon. Treasurer:* D. L. LIVESEY. *Committee:* I. D. P. WOOTTON, P. L. WILLMORE.

The first meeting was held on 6 November. A. J. B. Robertson delivered a paper on 'Spooks', which dealt with the scientific approach to psychical phenomena as exemplified in some recent investigations.

The second meeting on 25 November was held jointly with St John's College Medical Society. Dr Mitchell gave a paper on 'Radiotherapy of Cancer', illustrated by lantern slides.

The third meeting was held on 2 December, when the officers for Lent Term were elected.

Dr Henry then gave a paper on 'Science in the U.S.S.R.' This interesting topic was illustrated by lantern slides.

LENT TERM, 1942

*President:* G. J. PITT. *Hon. Secretary:* R. TURNER. *Hon. Treasurer:* C. P. WHITTINGHAM. *Committee:* I. D. P. WOOTTON, P. L. WILLMORE.

The term's meetings started on 21 January, when Dr Faulkner read a paper on 'The Chemistry of Plastics'.

The second meeting was held on 29 January. Mr Briggs read a paper on 'Energetics of Cell Metabolism'.

The third meeting was held on 11 February. C. P. Whittingham and R. Turner read papers on 'The Genetical Metabolism of Evolution' and "Palaeontological Evidence of Evolution" respectively.

At the last meeting, held on 4 March, the following officers were elected for Michaelmas Term, 1942:

*President:* R. TURNER. *Hon. Secretary:* J. H. WATON. *Hon. Treasurer:* E. FOSTER. *Committee:* G. J. PITT, D. MARSH.

Dr Bulman then read his paper, entitled 'Underground Water'.

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1942

*President:* R. TURNER. *Hon. Secretary:* J. H. WATON. *Hon. Treasurer:* E. FOSTER. *Committee:* D. L. LIVESEY, C. P. WHITTINGHAM.

The following meetings of the Club were held:

14 October: short introductory meeting to recruit freshmen.

21 October: Dr A. J. C. Wilson read a paper on 'Alloys'.

4 November: Dr H. Carmichael read a paper on 'Cosmic Rays'. The lecture was illustrated with slides.

18 November: Mr Wordie showed his films of the Baffin Land Expedition of 1937.

1 December: Mr C. P. Whittingham read a paper on 'Some Physico-Chemical aspects of Chromosomes'.

A short Business Meeting was held, at which the following officers were elected for the Lent Term: *President:* J. H. WATON. *Hon. Secretary:* E. FOSTER. *Hon. Treasurer:* D. HARDY. *Committee:* R. TURNER, J. R. WHITEFIELD.

LENT TERM, 1943

*President:* J. H. WATON. *Hon. Secretary:* E. FOSTER. *Hon. Treasurer:* D. HARDY. *Committee:* R. TURNER, J. R. WHITEFIELD.

During the term, six interesting papers were read—two by graduate members of the Club, two by undergraduate members of the Club, and two by Fellows of the College.

The meetings held were:

20 January. Mr K. J. Pascoe: 'Plastic Phenomena in Metal Crystals'. Mr Pascoe dealt with twinning, gliding and kinking in single metal crystals. Very fascinating demonstrations on single cadmium crystals were shown.

3 February. Mr A. J. B. Robertson: 'The Study of Ghosts'. A thorough and critical account of psychic phenomena.

17 February. Mr R. Turner: 'The Origin and Occurrence of Petroleum'. Mr J. H. Waton: 'Some Aspects of Protoplasm'. The first paper was a comprehensive account of the possible chemical and geological origin of petroleum; demonstrations of protozoa were given with the second paper.

24 February. Dr Craik: 'Some Applications of Physics to Biology'.

10 March. Dr J. F. Danielli: 'The Localisation of Enzymes in Cells'. Dr Craik dealt mainly with the use of the cathode ray oscillograph in physiology, and interesting demonstrations were shown. Dr Danielli's paper was an account of the work done during the last decade on this very recent subject. It is significant that both the speakers stressed the need for the co-operation of physicists and physical chemists with biologists.

## THE LAW SOCIETY

1941-42

*President:* J. D. GWYN. *Hon. Vice-Presidents:* PROFESSOR WINFIELD, MR BAILEY, MR R. S. M. JACKSON, DR GLANVILLE WILLIAMS, DR D. SEABORNE DAVIES. *Hon. Secretary:* A. J. D. HASWELL. *Hon. Treasurer:* J. W. DA CUNHA.

THERE were quite a number of functions this year, in spite of the war conditions. These were not all attended as well as one could have wished, but this is understandable since nearly three-quarters of the members of the Society were Freshmen, and the various subjects discussed were for the most part outside their curriculum.

Two moots were held this year, both on Tort, and in both judgment was given for St John's. The first against Caius Law Society was on a case of Negligence and pleaded before a Bench consisting of Prof. P. H. Winfield, Mr R. P. F. Roberts and Mr J. D. Gwyn. Counsel were Mr Haswell and Mr da Cunha of St John's, and Mr Adams and Mr Jones of Caius. The second was against Trinity Hall Law Society, and pleaded before Mr R. P. F. Roberts, Mr Greenfield and Mr Burr, the subject being a case on Dangerous Structures. Counsel

in this case were Mr Haswell and Mr Gwyn of St John's, and Mr Dias and Mr Simmonds of Trinity Hall. In the latter case Mr Roberts dissented from the judgment of the Court.

Four papers were read to the Society. We are very grateful to Dr K. Lipstein for giving us such a learned and interesting one on 'Roman Law, Ancient, Mediaeval and Modern', into which he put so much of his valuable time; and also to the President of the Society for his learned paper on 'Piracy', in which he related some interesting anecdotes of famous pirates—most of them his own fellow-countrymen (and women). Prof. P. H. Winfield also gave us an interesting and amusing talk on the Cambridge Law School, as it was when he was a student here. There was also a meeting with the University of London Law Society, when Dr Glanville Williams read a paper on Regulation 18 B, and this was followed by a lengthy discussion.

There was a debate on the subject of Justices of the Peace, with the University of London Law Society as our hosts. This was, sad to say, with the exception of the opening speeches, a complete failure. Not a word was said after the House was thrown open, and St John's won the debate on the strength of the speeches of Mr Elgood and Mr Thorpe which were good, Mr Thorpe in particular speaking at very great length.

The last function of the year was a party given by the Society at which Professor Winfield, Dr Glanville Williams, Dr K. Lipstein, Dr T. Ellis Lewis, Mr Dias, Mr Alexander of Trinity Hall, and Mr Jones of Caius were guests. The Society is very grateful for the generous contributions of liquid refreshments which helped considerably to make the party a success.

## THE CHESS CLUB

1941-42

*President:* PROFESSOR DIRAC. *Vice-President:* J. D. GWYN. *Hon. Secretary:* G. L. WALLACH. *Hon. Treasurer:* J. H. BAGLEY.

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1941

THE Club had to be reorganised completely in the beginning of the term because all members who were up last year had gone down except one.

Owing to this, and since other colleges often cancelled fixtures at the last minute, we had only a few games during the term.

We lost against Jesus by  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to  $4\frac{1}{2}$ , won against Christ's by 4 to 2, and drew against Trinity. All these games were friendly ones, i.e. not games for the Cupper.

LENT TERM, 1942

We played at least one game per week. There were only a few good players amongst members in spite of our number. Members could spare very little time for chess owing to their various national duties, and we had therefore to cancel the St John's College Chess Club Tournament this year, and also the game against the members of the College High Table, which was usually held at the end of the term.

On the whole we were not as successful as in former years. We lost in friendly matches against King's, Sidney Sussex, Clare and Emmanuel.

Our First Cupper Team was not quite up to standard. However, we preserved the Cambridge tradition and beat Queen Mary College easily in the first round. We were only just beaten by Christ's in the second round.

Our Second Cupper Team had to play against the First Team of Emmanuel in the first round, and therefore had no chance at all. However, they put up a good show and were only just beaten, 2 to 3.

*First Team:* (1) E. Foster, (2) H. C. Garner, (3) T. Paterson, (4) G. L. Wallach, (5) H. Crosthwaite.

*Second Team:* (1) H. A. Rydings, (2) E. J. Petherick, (3) M. Sheehan, (4) H. M. James, (5) K. A. Gillett.

1942-43

*President:* PROFESSOR DIRAC. *Vice-President:* G. L. WALLACH. *Hon. Secretary:* E. FOSTER. *Hon. Treasurer:* R. M. WILLCOCK.

The Club has had a fairly successful season, in spite of the present difficulty in organising teams and arranging matches.

In the Michaelmas Term of 1942, friendly matches were played as follows:

27 October	v. Trinity	Lost 2-6
3 November	v. Christ's	Lost 2-4
10 November	v. Jesus	Won 4-1
19 November	v. Clare	Won 4-1

This year, instead of the 'Cuppers' being won as a knock-out competition, a League was organised by the University Chess Club and First Team matches played were:

25 November 1942	v. Queen Mary College	Lost $\frac{1}{2}$ -4 $\frac{1}{2}$
21 January 1943	v. Jesus	Won 3-1
26 January 1943	v. Christ's	Lost 1-4
12 February 1943	v. Downing	Won 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$
18 February 1943	v. Emmanuel	Drawn 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 $\frac{1}{2}$

## THE MEDICAL SOCIETY

1941-42

*Undergraduate Vice-President:* H. G. MATHER. *Hon. Secretary:*  
A. R. C. BUTSON. *Treasurer:* D. G. DAVIDSON.

THE Society commenced the year vigorously in the Long Vacation.

Dr Rushton, of the Physiological Department, gave a talk on some of his recent researches on electrical stimulation of nerves.

Dr Craddock, of the Anatomy Department, talked next to the Society on 'Clinical Applications in Wartime'.

T. C. Beard, last year's Vice-President, read a paper on a subject of which he had made a speciality—'Histology and a New Method of Approach'.

Undoubtedly the two *pièces de résistance* of the year of the Society were two excursions during the Long Vacation Term. The first was to the University Farm—Animal Research Station. We were shown experiments on animals of the effects of diet and hormones on growth, stock, size and fertility. The results and the experimental apparatus used was also demonstrated to us. We were given the opportunity of seeing how such experiments can be conducted on animals much larger than the long-suffering guinea-pig.

The other excursion was a visit by the Society to the Papworth Institution for Consumptives. The principle of the rehabilitation to light industries of partially cured consumptives was explained to us, and we were able to see the immense advantages and success of such a system of preventative medicine. During the visit to the Pathological and Biochemical Laboratories some interesting work was shown to us.

In the Michaelmas Term Dr Myers gave a lantern lecture on 'Mediaeval Poisons and Poisoners'. Two papers on cancer were read, one by Mrs Schoenberg—of the Strangeways Laboratory—on 'Experimental Cancer Production', and one by Dr Mitchell—on the 'Effect and Mode of Action of X-rays in the Treatment of Cancer'.

In the Lent Term a very useful talk to the future practising doctor was given by Dr F. R. Parsons, who used to be the Cambridge Police Surgeon, on 'Forensic Medicine'. Dr MacCurdy, of the Psychology Department, gave an interesting paper to the Society on 'Habituation to Danger', in which he explained that it was due to the establishment of conditioned reflexes. An interesting discussion on psychological subjects followed.

No meetings of the Society were held during the Easter Term.



1942-43

*Undergraduate Vice-President:* I. S. LONGMUIR. *Hon. Secretary:* M. K. TOWERS (for the Michaelmas Term, 1942); J. L. MOFFATT (for the Lent Term, 1943). *Hon. Treasurer:* P. H. BRIGHT. *Committee Members:* H. G. MATHER, J. V. OWEN, A. F. CRICK, J. H. ANGEL.

Seven papers were given to the Society by various members of the Medical School Teaching Staff during the Michaelmas Term, and four during the Lent Term. At a meeting during the Long Vacation Term Dr Myers showed two films, one on 'Malaria and its cure' and the other on 'Syphilis'.

Two informal meetings have been held. Dr Baldwin, of the Biochemistry Department, was the Society's guest at the first, and Dr Davies of the Anatomy School, at the second.

At the end of November a party was held in the Old Music Room, and, thanks to the excellent organisation of Messrs M. K. Towers and J. V. Owen, was a great success.

Under the leadership of the Vice-President, I. S. Longmuir, the Society can look back upon a most successful year.

### ST JOHNS' COLLEGE SAVINGS GROUP

It was decided, during the course of the Long Vacation Term, 1942, to form a College Savings Group.

With the help of the Dean, a number of men were interested, and gathered together to form a committee. Plans were then laid for starting the Group immediately the Michaelmas Term began. The following promised to become collectors: W. McC. Aitken, E. N. J. Angelbeck, D. S. Craig, E. Foster, D. L. Livesey, R. Turner and J. H. Watson.

J. H. Watson was elected Hon. Group Secretary, with R. Turner as assistant. The Dean's offer to act as Senior Treasurer was gratefully accepted. The Group came into existence and received its affiliation to the National Savings Committee before the end of July.

When Michaelmas Term began, canvassing by the collectors went ahead immediately. As a result, between 40 and 50 members were obtained, and these were distributed among the collectors. Great difficulty was experienced in the case of men residing out of College. No satisfactory plan for incorporating them could be found, so with regret we had to decide to leave them out.

During the course of the year a number of changes were made among the collectors. W. McC. Aitken's services were rendered unnecessary when the men living out of College were left out. Also D. S. Craig, and later E. N. J. Angelbeck, were replaced by F. C. Lindars and D. B. Snushall respectively.

The weekly money total showed a very gradual decline through the course of the year, averaging £3 to £4. During the Cambridge Wings for Victory week in May, however, a total of over £8 was realised.

The total money collected between October 1942 and 1943 was £80. 2s. In all, 37 units of 15s. certificates were purchased by the Group for its members.

For the coming academic year, 1943-4, the new Hon. Group Secretary will be D. B. Snushall.

The retiring Hon. Secretary desires to express his gratitude to all those who have made possible the successful running of this Savings Group.

### COLLEGE NOTES

[The Editors apologise for the belated appearance of many of the following items. It seems desirable, however, to place them on record in *The Eagle*.]

Elected into Fellowships:

May 1942: JAMES FREDERIC DANIELLI (Ph.D. 1942).

May 1943: JOHN CURRIE GUNN (B.A. 1939). KENNETH SCOTT (B.A. 1939).

Elected into Honorary Fellowships:

February 1942: WILLIAM WHITEMAN CARLTON TOPLEY (B.A. 1907), M.A., M.D., F.R.S., Secretary of the Agricultural Research Council.

March 1943: The Rt Hon. Sir PERCY JAMES GRIGG (B.A. 1912), P.C., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., M.P., Secretary of State for War.

Dr JOSEPH STANLEY MITCHELL (B.A. 1931), formerly Fellow, has been re-elected into a Fellowship.

*New Year Honours, 1941*

K.C.B. (Civil Division): EDWARD VICTOR APPLETON (B.A. 1914), F.R.S., formerly Fellow, Secretary of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

Knight Bachelor: MANOHAR LAL (B.A. 1902), Finance Minister of His Excellency the Governor of the Punjab.

C.I.E.: RAO BAHADUR RANCHOBHAI BHAIBABHAI PATEL (B.A. 1902), Protonotary and Senior Master, High Court of Judicature, Bombay.

C.B. (Civil Division): SIDNEY HILL PHILLIPS (B.A. 1903), Principal Assistant Secretary, Admiralty. JOHN JOSEPH WILLS (B.A. 1899), C.B.E., Principal Assistant Secretary, Board of Trade.

C.B.E.: REGINALD THOMAS GEORGE FRENCH (B.A. 1903), Secretary, Electricity Commission.

O.B.E. (Civil Division): ALAN CHARLES TROTT (B.A. 1921), Oriental Secretary at His Majesty's Legation at Tehran. KHAGENDRA NATH MAJUMDAR (B.A. 1903), Secretary (retired), Bengal Legislative Council.

*Birthday Honours, 1941*

K.C.S.I.: ANDREW GOURLAY CLOW (B.A. 1912), Indian Civil Service, Member of the Governor-General's Executive Council.

C.B.E.: FREDERIC CHARLES BARTLETT (B.A. 1915), Fellow, Member, Flying Personnel Research Committee. JAMES ALISON GLOVER (B.A. 1897), lately Senior Medical Officer, Board of Education.

*New Year Honours, 1942*

Knight Bachelor: RAGHUNATH PURUSHOTTAM PARANJPYE (B.A. 1899), formerly Fellow, lately Vice-Chancellor, Lucknow University.

C.B.: ERNEST GOLD (B.A. 1903), formerly Fellow, Deputy Director, Meteorological Office.

*New Year Honours, 1943*

K.B.E.: ALEXANDER FRASER RUSSELL (B.A. 1900), Chief Justice, Southern Rhodesia.

Knight Bachelor: HERBERT FRANCIS DUNKLEY (B.A. 1908), Judge, High Court of Judicature, Rangoon, and Legal Adviser to the Governor of Burma.

*Birthday Honours, 1943*

K.B.E.: BERNARD WILLIAM GILBERT (B.A. 1913), Under Secretary, Treasury.

In July 1940, Mr M. P. CHARLESWORTH (B.A. 1920), President of the College, and Dr Z. N. Brooke (B.A. 1905), Fellow of Caius, were elected Fellows of the British Academy.

Mr T. G. ROOM (B.A. 1923), formerly Fellow, Professor of Mathematics in the University of Sydney, was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in March 1941, and Mr W. M. H. GREAVES (B.A. 1919), formerly Fellow, Astronomer Royal for Scotland, in March 1943.

The Hughes Medal of the Royal Society for 1941 was awarded to Mr N. F. MOTT (B.A. 1927), F.R.S., Melville Wills Professor of Theoretical Physics in the University of Bristol.

A Royal Medal was awarded in 1942 to Dr W. W. C. TOPLEY (B.A. 1907), F.R.S., for his work on experimental epidemiology and immunology.

The De Morgan Medal of the London Mathematical Society for 1941 was awarded to Mr L. J. MORDELL (B.A. 1910), Fielden Professor of Pure Mathematics in the University of Manchester.

The Raymond Horton-Smith Prize of the University of Cambridge, for the year 1939-1940, was awarded to Dr O. A. TROWELL (B.A. 1929), formerly Fellow, lecturer in human physiology in the University of Edinburgh.

The Alexander Prize of the Royal Historical Society for 1940 has been awarded to Mr R. SOMERVILLE (B.A. 1929), for an essay on 'The Duchy of Lancaster Council and Court of Duchy Chamber'.

Mr P. J. G. ROSE (B.A. 1901), Permanent Assistant Under Secretary of State for Scotland, was in January 1942 appointed King's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer in Scotland.

Sir ANDREW GOURLAY CLOW (B.A. 1912), K.C.S.I., was appointed Governor of Assam in 1942.

Professor P. H. WINFIELD (B.A. 1899), Fellow, has been elected a member of the Athenaeum under Rule II of the club.

The MASTER is chairman of the committee appointed by Government to advise on the general plan of the official history of the war, and to provide a link between persons working on the history of the war and the historical profession.

Sir EDWARD APPLETON (B.A. 1914), formerly Fellow, and Dr W. W. C. TOPLEY (B.A. 1907), Honorary Fellow, are members of the Colonial Research Committee.

Mr G. E. BLACKMAN (B.A. 1925), of the department of Botany, Imperial College of Science and Technology, is secretary of the Biology War Committee.

Mr F. H. PHILPOT (B.A. 1918) was appointed Headmaster of Stockport Grammar School in October 1941.

Mr T. J. JEHU (B.A. 1898) is retiring (1943) from the Regius Professorship of Geology and Mineralogy in the University of Edinburgh, which he has held since 1914.

The Seatonian Prize of the University of Cambridge for 1942, for an English Poem, has been awarded to Mr F. S. H. KENDON (B.A. 1921); his poem, 'The Flawless Stone', has been published by the Cambridge University Press.

Mr F. S. BARTON (B.A. 1919) is Chief of the Radio Division, British Air Commission, Washington, U.S.A.

Mr G. WHEELER (B.A. 1931) has been appointed an assistant secretary to the Board of Customs and Excise.

Colonel FRANK HORLINGTON, R.A. (B.A. 1917), has been appointed a Deputy Lieutenant for the County of Warwick.

On 19 May 1943, Mr F. W. TAYLOR (B.A. 1935) was called to the bar by the Middle Temple, and Mr H. B. SHIVDASANI (B.A. 1914) by Gray's Inn.

Dr W. W. C. TOPLEY (B.A. 1907), Honorary Fellow, has been appointed an honorary physician to the King.

Mr B. BROADBENT (B.A. 1920) has been appointed deputy medical officer of health for Tottenham.

The diploma of Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons has been conferred on Mr J. P. REIDY (B.A. 1929), on Mr A. W. STEWART (B.A. 1934), and on Mr E. W. O. ADKINS (B.A. 1934).

Mr G. S. GRAVESON (B.A. 1936) and Mr D. S. CADMAN (B.A. 1938) have been admitted Members of the Royal College of Physicians.

Licences to practise have been conferred on Mr E. W. HYDE (B.A. 1937), Middlesex Hospital, Mr V. R. ARULANANDOM (B.A. 1936), St Bartholomew's Hospital, Mr E. C. GLOVER (B.A. 1938), Middlesex Hospital, Mr J. A. HENDERSON (B.A. 1937), Westminster Hospital, and Mr J. M. STANSFELD (B.A. 1938), St Bartholomew's Hospital. [This list is not complete.]

The Master and Fellows have made the following presentations to College livings:

The Rev. J. T. POOLE (B.A. 1903) to the rectory of North with South Lopham, Norfolk (1940).

The Rev. J. H. A. SCUTT (B.A. 1913) to the rectory of Ufford with Bainton, Northamptonshire (1940).

The Rev. J. D. THOMAS (B.A. 1899) to the rectory of Barrow, Suffolk (1940).

The Rev. W. H. DEW (B.A. 1924) to the vicarage of Barrow-on-Soar, Leicestershire (December 1940).

The Rev. J. H. A. HART (B.A. 1898), formerly Fellow, to the rectory of Brandesburton, Yorkshire (January 1941).

The Rev. W. L. SHEPHERD (B.A. 1909) to the vicarage of Holme-on-Spalding Moor, Yorkshire (May 1941).

The Rev. H. C. SANDALL (B.A. 1902) to the vicarage of Great with Little Hormead, Hertfordshire (March 1943).

The Rev. W. T. RICKETT, to the rectory of Marwood, Devonshire (June, 1943), vacant by the retirement of the Rev. C. M. B. Skene (B.A. 1906).

The vacant rectory of Meppershall, Bedfordshire, lapsed to the Bishop of St Albans, who in January 1943 presented the Rev. MARTIN PIERCE, B.A. Leeds.

The following ecclesiastical appointments have been announced:

The Rev. Canon F. G. GIVEN-WILSON (B.A. 1892), vicar of Dedham, Essex, to be chaplain to the Bishop of Colchester.

The Rev. A. E. R. KNOPP (B.A. 1933), curate of Prittlewell, Essex, to be rector of Nevendon, Essex.

The Rev. A. B. JOHNSTON (B.A. 1906), vicar of St Matthew, Cambridge, to be rector of Welney, Cambridgeshire.

The Rev. W. BYRON-SCOTT (B.A. 1908), chaplain of Ripon Training College, to be vicar of Masham, Yorkshire.

The Rev. Canon A. KERSHAW (B.A. 1903), rector of Stand, Manchester, to be rural dean of Radcliffe and Prestwich.

The Rev. C. P. WAY (B.A. 1892), rector of Denham, Buckinghamshire, to be a prebendary emeritus of Lichfield Cathedral.

The Ven. C. H. RITCHIE (B.A. 1910), archdeacon of Northumberland, to be rural dean of Newcastle.

The Rev. F. S. LEWIS (B.A. 1926), vicar of St Mark, Walworth, to be vicar of St Margaret, Putney.

The Rev. E. J. TOASE (B.A. 1911), rector of Benwick, Cambridge-shire, to be rector of Ashill, Norfolk.

The Rev. F. H. MONCRIEFF (B.A. 1927), curate of St Augustine, Kilburn, to be curate-in-charge of St Salvador's Mission, Edinburgh.

The Rev. J. C. McCORMICK (B.A. 1929), vicar of Monton, Lancashire, to be vicar of Holy Trinity, Southport.

The Rev. A. W. BUTTERWORTH (B.A. 1923), vicar of St Paul, Chatham, to be vicar of St James, Croydon.

The Rev. R. E. T. BELL (B.A. 1905), vicar of St John, Reading, to be rural dean of Reading.

The Rev. A. R. INGRAM (B.A. 1899), rector of Marston Morteyne, Bedfordshire, to be rural dean of Fleete.

The Rev. Prebendary T. A. MOXON (B.A. 1899), headmaster of Denstone College, to be rector of Blymhill, Shropshire.

The Rev. V. C. MORTON (B.A. 1909), vicar of St Peter, South Wimbledon, to be rector of St Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe, London.

The Rev. S. NOWELL-ROSTRON (B.A. 1905), vicar of St James, Paddington, to be vicar of St Stephen, Lansdown, Bath.

The Rev. G. M. GUINNESS (B.A. 1923), curate-in-charge of Bishop Hannington Memorial Church, Hove, to be vicar of St John, Tunbridge Wells.

The Rev. W. H. JUDD (B.A. 1889), vicar of Wigtoft, Lincolnshire, to be a non-residentiary canon in Lincoln Cathedral.

The Rev. F. W. ARGYLE (B.A. 1903), rector of Sevenoaks, to be rural dean of Sevenoaks.

The Rev. H. A. KING (B.A. 1892), rector of Holt, Norfolk, to be an honorary canon of Norwich Cathedral.

The Rev. F. C. OAKLEY (B.A. 1911), rector of Necton, Norfolk, to be an honorary canon of Norwich Cathedral.

The Rev. A. GEAKE (B.A. 1907), rector of Dengie, Essex, to be rector of Burston with Shimpling, Norfolk.

The Rev. H. I. NOAKES (B.A. 1928), precentor of Chelmsford Cathedral, to be vicar of St Andrew, Leytonstone.

The Rev. R. H. S. GOBBITT (B.A. 1920), vicar of St Martin, Knowle, Bristol, to be rector of St Leonard, Wallingford, Oxfordshire.

The Rev. G. N. NICKLIN (B.A. 1911), curate of Farnborough, Hampshire, to be vicar of Beaulieu, Hampshire.

The Rev. J. D. MANN (B.A. 1922), vicar of St Paul, Goodmayes, Essex, to be vicar of St Alban, Westcliff-on-Sea.

The Rev. J. M. SWIFT (B.A. 1908), vicar of Garston, to be secretary of the Liverpool Diocesan Press and Publicity Board, and to be a canon diocesan of Liverpool Cathedral.

The following members of the College have been ordained:

D. C. ARGYLE (B.A. 1939), deacon 8 June 1941, priest 31 May 1942, by the Bishop of Derby.

F. P. B. ASHE (B.A. 1937), deacon 22 September 1940, by the Bishop of Southwark.

C. H. BUTLER (B.A. 1935), deacon 29 September 1940, priest 21 September 1941, by the Bishop of Winchester.

G. G. CARNELL (B.A. 1940), deacon 31 May 1942, by the Bishop of Peterborough.

W. O. CHADWICK (B.A. 1939), deacon 22 September 1940, priest 21 September 1941, by the Bishop of Wakefield.

J. D. CHALLIS (B.A. 1938), deacon 29 September 1940, priest 8 June 1941, by the Bishop of Southwell.

M. P. CHARLESWORTH (B.A. 1920), priest, 22 December 1940, by the Bishop of Ely.

C. E. DUNANT (B.A. 1934), deacon 29 September 1940, priest 21 September 1941, by the Bishop of London.

T. C. LEDGARD (B.A. 1938), priest 22 December 1940, by the Bishop of Durham.

A. L. MANNING (B.A. 1938), priest 8 June 1941, by the Bishop of Chester.

P. D. MAY (B.A. 1934), priest 22 September 1940, by the Bishop of Birmingham.

G. A. POTTER (B.A. 1940), deacon 21 December 1941, priest 20 December 1942, by the Bishop of Winchester.

J. R. G. RAGG (B.A. 1938), priest 22 September 1940, by the Bishop of St Albans.

L. H. ROPER (B.A. 1939), deacon October 1941, by the Bishop of Willesden, priest 20 December 1942, by the Bishop of London.

P. J. ROSS (B.A. 1940), deacon 21 September 1941, priest 27 September 1942, by the Bishop of London.

E. W. SCOTT (B.A. 1938), priest 20 April 1941, by the Bishop of Buckingham, under a commission from the Bishop of Oxford.

B. H. G. WORMALD (B.A. 1934), deacon 29 September 1940, by the Bishop of Chichester, by letters dimissory from the Bishop of Ely.

Mr W. A. WHITEHOUSE (B.A. 1936) was ordained to the ministry 31 August 1940 at Providence Congregational Church, Elland, Yorkshire.

#### MARRIAGES

DEREK SCOTT ALLAN (B.A. 1939), second lieutenant, to ROSEMARY ELIZABETH ANN TAYLOR, sergeant, W.A.A.F.—on 3 December 1940, at Peterborough Parish Church.

JOHN FRANCIS ALLEN (B.A. 1933), elder son of the Rev. Francis Williams Allen (B.A. 1903), rector of Culworth, Northamptonshire, to NANCY WARD, daughter of A. M. Ward, of Maulden House, Clevedon—on 7 August 1940, at All Saints, Clevedon.

JOHN ARUNDEL BARNES (B.A. 1939), sub-lieutenant, R.N.V.R., elder son of Thomas Daniel Barnes, of 86 Weston Road, Gloucester, to HELEN FRANCES BASTABLE, elder daughter of Charles Bastable, of Knight's Bridge House, Newbury—on 16 December 1942, at Kingsclere.

JOHN HOLLAND BARTON (B.A. 1937), lieutenant, R.A.S.C., only son of the late Samuel Barton, of Sutton St Edmund, Cambridgeshire, to LINDA BISHOP, daughter of W. H. Bishop, of Orchard Villa, Deeping St Nicholas—on 8 February 1941, at Deeping St Nicholas.

VERNON HERBERT BLACKMAN (B.A. 1895), F.R.S., formerly Fellow, to THÉRÈSE ELIZABETH PANISSET, elder daughter of the late S. G. S. Panisset, of Sutton, Surrey—on 29 December 1941, at Kingston-on-Thames.

ALAN JOHN BOWER (B.A. 1941), lieutenant, R.A., elder son of Arthur Robert Bower, of Cartersland, Shawford, Hampshire, to FLORENCE MARY BRYDON, V.A.D., elder daughter of Dr R. S. Brydon, of Edengrove, Aberfeldy—on 12 January 1943, at St Andrew's Church, Aberfeldy.

JOHN SANDWITH BOYS SMITH (B.A. 1922), Fellow, Ely Professor of Divinity, elder son of the late Rev. Edward Percy Boys Smith (B.A. 1884), to GWENDOLEN SARA WYNN, only daughter of W. J. Wynn, of Debden, Guildown, Guildford, and niece of the Bishop of Ely—on 7 April 1942, in Ely Cathedral.

DAVID JOHN BRADLEY (Matric. 1938) to ELISABETH BANCROFT McLANE, daughter of John Roy McLane—on 26 April 1941, at Manchester, New Hampshire, U.S.A.

FELIX JOHN BUTLER (B.A. 1928), third son of William Edward Butler, of 25 Downshire Square, Reading, to NORA ALICE LAING, daughter of the late Sutton Laing—on 21 August 1942, at All Saints', Reading.

DONALD SPENCER CADMAN (B.A. 1938), M.B., son of Thomas Cadman, to MARY SYLVIA HAWKINS, daughter of W. J. Hawkins—on 7 February 1942, at Wellington, Shropshire.

JOHN CALDWELL (Ph.D. 1931), of University College, Exeter, son of Peter Caldwell, of Ayr, to CHRISTINE NATALIE HAYES, second daughter of J. H. Hayes, of Gerrards Cross and South Harting—on 14 August 1941, at Exeter Cathedral.

DONALD MACAULAY CARMICHAEL (Matric. 1937), lieutenant, R.N.V.R., second son of the Rev. Dugald Carmichael, The Manse of Reay, Caithness, to ESTHER VERNON JONES, W.R.N.S., daughter of Vernon Stanley Vernon Jones, President of Magdalene College, Cambridge, of 70 Storey's Way, Cambridge—on 20 February 1942, in Cambridge.

HUMPHREY JOHN CASE (B.A. 1940), pilot officer, R.A.F., younger son of the late George Reginald Case, of Park Hill, Frome, Somerset, to MARGARET ADELIA EATON, only child of Arthur Eaton, of Suffolk, Virginia, U.S.A.—on 18 February 1943, at the Church of St James the Apostle, Montreal.

DENIS LOWTHER LOVELL CLARKE (B.A. 1938) to DIANA GODFREY—on 6 January 1941, at St Peter's, Cambridge.

PATRICK FISHER CLAXTON (B.A. 1936), major, R.A.S.C., only son of Engineer Rear-Admiral Ernest William Claxton, of Lee-on-Solent, Hampshire, to JÓNA GUNNARSDÓTTIR, of Reykjavik, Iceland—on 29 November 1941, at Reykjavik.

DENIS MACKROW CLEARY (B.A. 1930) to BARBARA WYKEHAM-GEORGE, only daughter of the late Philip Hereford Wykeham-George—on 25 February 1941, at St Mary's, Cadogan Gardens.

ANTHONY ESKRIGG COOKE (B.A. 1928) to JEANIE PAULINE DURLER—on 19 April 1941, at Luton.

BERNARD WILLIAM HARRISON COULSON (B.A. 1933), youngest son of Lewis John Coulson, of Ventus, City Way, Rochester, to MURIEL GERTRUDE PRYOR, elder daughter of William Pryor, of 2 Dunford Road, Bristol—on 1 January 1943, at All Saints', West Lavington.

WALTER FLEMING COUTTS (Matric. 1935), Colonial Administrative Service, second son of Dr John William Coutts, of Melrose, to JANET ELIZABETH JAMIESON, second daughter of the late A. C. Jamieson, of Redlynch, Salisbury—on 16 May 1942, at the Cathedral of the Highlands, Nairobi.

JOHN COWAN (B.A. 1938), Seaforth Highlanders, son of Andrew Wallace Cowan, of Rutherford, West Linton, Peebleshire, to PATRICIA BEVINGTON, stepdaughter of Major C. W. Cripps, D.S.O., 3 Library Mansions, W. 12—on 28 February 1942, at St John's Church, W. 14.

MICHAEL ROY COWPER (B.A. 1937), younger son of Alfred Edward Cowper, of Chalfont St Giles, Buckinghamshire, to JOYCE DENTON, younger daughter of M. E. Denton, of Petts Wood, Kent—on 15 March 1941, at St Nicholas, Chislehurst, Kent.

CYRIL HUMPHREY CRIPPS (B.A. 1937), only son of C. T. Cripps, of The Lawn, Roade, Northampton, to DOROTHEA CASSON COOK, only daughter of R. P. Cook, of Norvic, Headlands, Kettering—on 27 June 1942, at St Andrew's, Cransley, Northamptonshire.

JOHN CLEMENS CROTHERS (B.A. 1930), third son of the late Hamilton Crothers, of Batley, Yorkshire, to JANET ELIZABETH MILLAR, younger daughter of the late Dr Ramsay Millar, of Darton Hall, near Barnsley—on 1 September 1942, at Royston Parish Church.

BERNARD CYRIL CROUCH (B.A. 1929) to MARY JEAN CHAPMAN, of Tunbridge Wells—on 7 September 1940, at St Michael's Church, Gidea Park.

MICHAEL THEODORE DYOTT DARWALL, second lieutenant, R.E., only son of the late Rev. Dyott Whateley Darwall, vicar of Walton, Cheshire, to JOAN CHENNELL DIGGLE, only daughter of J. Macrae Diggle, of Duesden, Biddenden—on 28 December 1940, at All Saints', Biddenden, Kent.

ILLYD DAVID (B.A. 1920), LL.D. Dublin, to EIRA COLE MORGAN, senior commander, A.T.S.—on 28 April 1943, at St James' Church, Swansea.

JAMES MACKIE DONALD (B.A. 1939), second lieutenant, younger son of David Angus Donald, of Glengarry, Kilmacolm, to JEAN VALLENTINE MOIR SCOTT, third daughter of the late W. Moir Scott, of Bracknowe, Dundee—on 17 February 1941, at Ryehill Church, Dundee.

KEITH WALTON DOWELL (B.A. 1939), lieutenant, R.A., eldest son of Albert Walton Dowell, of Golders End, West Heath Avenue, N.W. 11, to AUDREY MAY LESTER, younger daughter of E. J. G. Lester, of 26 National Avenue, Hull—on 17 July 1941, in Pontefract.

BERNARD CHARLES DOUGLAS EASTICK (Matric. 1935), captain, The Royal Berkshire Regiment, only son of Frederick Charles Eastick, (B.A. 1911), of Old Lodge, Maidenhead, to MYRA HALL, younger daughter of Albert J. Hall, of The Fishery, Maidenhead—on 13 December 1941, at St Michael's, Bray.

RICHARD LUMSDEN FORBES (B.A. 1938), major, Royal Engineers, to MIRIAM JOYCE LUSCOMBE—on 1 August 1942, at Andover.

IAN RICHARDSON FRASER (B.A. 1940), of 27 Rylett Road, London, to VERA CONSTANCE LOWCOCK, of 31 Wickham Road, Beckenham—on 27 August 1942, at Glossop, Derbyshire.

EDWARD BRODIE FRENCH (B.A. 1934), M.R.C.P., youngest son of Ronald Edgar French, M.D., to BARBARA YVONNE TAYLOR, younger daughter of Archibald L. Taylor, of Clifton—on 17 December 1940, at St Mary's Church, Burgh Heath.

LESLIE EDWIN GODFREY-JONES (Matric. 1932, as Jones), son of James Henry Jones, of Harrow, to ELFRIDA MAY BERRY MARRIOTT, daughter of the Rev. Edward Augustin Marriott, vicar of St Peter, Harrow—on 10 September 1940, at St Peter's, Harrow.

JERRY GRANGER-TAYLOR (B.A. 1940), younger son of Godfrey Midgley Chassereau Taylor, of Kensington, to BARBARA BRUNSKILL REID, only daughter of David Brunskill Reid, of Hampstead—on 26 September 1940, at Colchester.

THOMAS GREGORY SMITH (B.A. 1930), clerk in Holy Orders, son of Gregory Smith, of Worthing, to IRENE COPELAND, younger daughter of W. F. M. Copeland, of Southampton—on 4 February 1942, at Ibuye, Belgian Congo.

CHARLES ALEXANDER LEONARD GUISE (M.A. by incorporation, 1932), Colonial Administrative Service, to PHYLLIS MARY VAUGHAN CROOM-JOHNSON—on 1 April 1942, at Reading.

RHODES HAMBRIDGE (B.A. 1940), only son of Frank Hambridge, of Sydney, New South Wales, to PATRICIA MARION BAKER, younger daughter of Allen Baker, of Easton-on-the-Hill, Lincolnshire—on 27 June 1940.

JOHN BERKELEY HARINGTON (Matric. 1940), The West Yorkshire Regiment, only son of Major Frederick John Harington, D.S.O., of Fleet, Hampshire, to ELSPY MURDOCH KENNEDY, daughter of A. M. Kennedy, of Seapoint, Cape Town—on 29 October 1942, at Rawalpindi, India.

ALFRED WILLMOTT BALFOUR HATTON-ELLIS (B.A. 1923), only son of Joseph Alfred Hatton-Ellis, of Eastbourne, to BRIDGET FAITH MARY HENRY, daughter of the Rev. S. Henry, of Handsworth—on 7 November 1942, at St Mary's Church, Torquay.

ROBERT GEOFFREY HEALEY (B.A. 1936), captain, Royal Artillery, younger son of John William Healey, of Moorcroft, Hopwood, Heywood, Lancashire, to BARBARA HOWARD HARDMAN, only daughter of W. H. Hardman, of Belvedere, Hopwood, Heywood—on 2 January 1941, at St Luke's, Heywood.

RICHARD OSWALD HIBBERT (B.A. 1936), Indian Civil Service, twin son of Brigadier Oswald Yates Hibbert, D.S.O., to ELIZABETH GILBERTE INNES BECKETT, younger daughter of Mr Justice R. B. Beckett, I.C.S.—on 14 December 1942, in Lahore Cathedral.

CECIL RAYMOND SIDNEY INCE (B.A. 1938), son of S. J. Ince, of St John's, Rettendon Common, Chelmsford, to ELIZABETH BOYD McMURRICH, daughter of P. E. McMurrich, Woodlands, Beacon Hill, Purfleet, Essex—on 12 September 1942, at the Baptist Church, Purfleet.

WALTER HENRY JENKS (Matric. 1923), younger son of Walter Jenks, formerly of Abbey Lodge, N.W. 8, to SYBIL MITCHELL, younger daughter of the late W. H. Mitchell and Mrs J. Waterer, of The Knowle, Reigate—on 4 July 1940, at St John the Baptist, Purbrook, Hampshire.

JOHN BEDFORD JESTY (B.A. 1941), of Doddings, Bere Regis, Dorset, to PAULINE DOD, late of Jersey, Channel Islands—on 17 October 1942, at St Mary's, Winterbourne, Whitchurch.

JOHN COWLEY BRITTON KIMBER (B.A. 1931), pilot officer, R.A.F., son of the late John Kimber, of Bexhill, to ELIZABETH OSBORN AMERY, elder daughter of Major G. D. Amery, M.C., R.A., of Oxford—on 1 August 1940, at Wolvercote.

RICHARD DONALD KINGDON (Matric. 1936), only son of Sir Donald Kingdon (B.A. 1905), to LESLIE EVE DONNELL, only daughter of the late E. D. Donnell—on 26 February 1941, at Stanmore Church.

JAMES MICHAEL PERCY KIRKNESS (B.A. 1932), paymaster lieutenant, R.N.R., son of the late Dr William Ronald Kirkness, of Grayshott, to M. E. M. KNOCKER, daughter of J. C. Knocker, of Southborough, Kent—on 17 January 1942, at St Thomas's Church, Southborough.

JOHN WINGRAVE LANDELLS (B.A. 1933), captain, R.A.M.C., son of the late William Landells, of Edinburgh, to NORAH NEVILLE SMITH, daughter of the late E. Neville Smith, of Kew Gardens—on 3 December 1942.

THOMAS CAMPBELL LAWSON (B.A. 1935), North Staffordshire Regiment, to ELSA MAY URIE, of 17 Winton Drive, Glasgow—on 20 March 1941, at Glasgow.

EOIN VONDÉ MACKAY (B.A. 1939), son of Edward Mackay, of Greenock, to ANGELA MARGARET STEBBINGS, daughter of C. G. Stebbings, of Aylesbury—on 7 February 1942, at St Mary's, Aylesbury.

JOHN NEWBY MASON (B.A. 1932), second lieutenant, Royal Artillery, only son of Daniel Johnston Mason, of Allanfield, Workington, to DOROTHY MARGARET WIGHT, younger daughter of H. D. Wight, of Newlands, The Mount, Leatherhead—on 15 June 1940, at St John's Church, Workington, Cumberland.

WILLIAM NAWTON MAW (B.A. 1891), C.I.E., Indian Civil Service, retired, to ELIZABETH MABEL BOURNE, widow of John Gilbert Bourne, Indian Civil Service, of Shepherd's Cot, Chesterfield, Kent—on 24 May 1942, at Swalecliffe Parish Church.

EDWARD BONNYCASTLE MAYNE (B.A. 1923), eldest son of Arthur John Mayne, formerly of the Channel Islands, to ANNE LOVEDAY FAYLE, youngest daughter of the late Alfred Fayle, of Merlin, Clonmel, Ireland—on 15 June 1940, at Stellenbosch, Cape Town.

WILLIAM PATRICK STEWART MELVILLE (Matric. 1937), lance corporal, only son of the late Alexander Melville, of Tighnambarr, Taynuilt, to RUTH DEWAR, twin daughter of the late Alexander H. Dewar, of 24 De Vere Gardens, London—on 21 September 1940, at St Columba's Church, Elgin.

EDWARD MILLER (B.A. 1937), Fellow, to FANNY ZARA SALINGAR, daughter of S. Salingar, of Wallasey, Cheshire—on 14 June 1941, at Bala, Merionethshire.

JAMES MALCOLM MILNE (B.A. 1937), only son of James Logie Milne, of Datchet, to SELMA PAMPLIN, only daughter of Alan Pamplin, of Mappowder—on 2 January 1943, at the Parish Church, Mappowder, Dorset.

PHILIP EDWARD MONTAGNON (B.A. 1939), of Chislehurst, to BARBARA ELIZABETH HUTTON SHUTTLEWORTH, of Northwood—on 22 August 1942, at Holy Trinity Church, Northwood.

REGINALD MARK MOORE (B.A. 1905), of Mundens, Malmesbury, to IRENE TIDY, widow of Nevile Edwards Tidy—on 6 January 1942, at the Abbey Church, Malmesbury.

RONALD ORMISTON MURRAY (B.A. 1935), captain, R.A.M.C., youngest son of the late John Murray, of Hillpark, Craigmore, Bute, to SUZETTE GAUVAIN, only child of Sir Henry John Gauvain (B.A. 1902), of Alton, Hampshire—on 20 July 1940, at Chelsea Old Church.

GEOFFREY JOHN MYERS (B.A. 1938), younger son of Norman Toller Myers, F.R.I.B.A., of Cambridge, to KATHLEEN MARGARET CHEALE, elder daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. Cheale, of Tunbridge Wells—on 6 February 1943, at King Charles the Martyr, Tunbridge Wells.

HUBERT CLIVE NEST (B.A. 1922), of Marlborough College, to MARJORIE MABEL STREATFIELD-JAMES, daughter of the late Charles Streatfield-James, Indian Telegraphs—in 1941, at St Stephen's Church, Cheltenham.

JOHN ALEXANDER ORME (B.A. 1926), captain, son of the late Edward Banks Orme, to SHEILA JOAN FURNISS, daughter of the late John W. Harvie—on 5 June 1943, in London.

JAMES WILLIAM PARKES (M.A. by incorporation from Oxford, 1936), D.Phil. Oxford, clerk in Holy Orders, to DOROTHY EMILY WICKINGS, daughter of Frank Iden Wickings, of Hildenborough—on 8 August 1942, at Hildenborough.

CHARLES PLOWRIGHT PETCH (B.A. 1931), M.B., M.R.C.P., son of Tom Petch, of Sundial Cottage, North Wootton, King's Lynn, to MARGARET STIRLING, eldest daughter of Mr Stirling, of Kenilworth, Ascot—on 20 September 1940, at St Stephen's, Rochester Row.

ROY DAVID PRICE-SMITH (B.A. 1939), only son of Roy Thomas Price-Smith, of Beckenham, Kent, to BARBARA BEER, only child of R. G. Beer, of Lustleigh, Devon—on 10 April 1943, at St George's Church, Beckenham.

JOHN KENNETH REGINALD PRIDEAUX (B.A. 1938), elder son of the late William Reginald Bray Prideaux, of The Prairie, Baldock, Hertfordshire, to MARY OGILVY JACKSON, eldest daughter of G. Ogilvy Jackson, of Mayles, Cobham, Surrey—on 29 August 1940, at the Parish Church, Stoke d'Abernon.

JOHN RICHARD GROVES RAGG (B.A. 1938), clerk in Holy Orders, eldest son of the Very Reverend Harry Richard Ragg (B.A. 1911), Dean of Calgary, Alberta, to GWENDOLYN WENTWORTH SMITH, elder daughter of E. Wentworth Smith, of Coulsdon, Surrey—on 6 December 1941, at St Aldate's Church, Oxford.

THOMAS SUTCLIFFE RINGROSE (B.A. 1940), second lieutenant, Royal Engineers, to ANNE FIRTH JEAUVONS, of Barnt Green, Birmingham—on 5 September 1942, at The Lickey.

CHARLES GRANVILLE ROB (B.A. 1934), M.Chir., F.R.C.S., elder son of the late Joseph William Rob (B.A. 1898), of Weybridge, to MARY BEAZLEY, elder daughter of Cecil Beazley, of Peveril, Green Lane, Northwood—on 23 July 1941, at Christ Church, Down Street, Piccadilly.

JOHN VERNON ROB (B.A. 1937), Scots Guards, younger son of the late Joseph William Rob (B.A. 1898), of Oatlands Park, Weybridge, to BRIDGET ANNE ELIZABETH FREEMAN, daughter of Air Chief Marshall Sir Wilfrid Freeman, of Murtle, Aberdeenshire—on 8 August 1942, at All Saints', Knightsbridge.

ROY SABINE RUSSELL-SMITH (B.A. 1941), only son of the late Hugh Francis Russell-Smith (B.A. 1909) and of Mrs H. F. Russell-Smith, of 91 Townshend Court, N.W. 8, to DOROTHY BLANCHARD, younger daughter of Mr Blanchard, of Southampton—on 1 March 1941, at St Bartholomew-the-Less, London.

HOWARD WESTCOTT SABIN (B.A. 1938), lieutenant, R.N.V.R., to JOAN EUNICE NOBLE—on 12 December 1942, at St Bene't's, Cambridge.

PETER SANGER-DAVIES (B.A. 1937), second son of the Rev. Hugh Joseph Turner Sanger-Davies, vicar of Chaceley, Gloucestershire, to ESMÉE PANKHURST, daughter of H. B. Pankhurst, of Little Acton, Wittersham, Kent—on 9 May 1943, at Cranwell Parish Church.

WILLIAM WALTERS SARGANT (B.A. 1928), M.B., son of Norman Thomas Carr Sargant, of Bryanston, The Bank, Highgate, to PEGGY GLEN, only daughter of Major Glen, of Highfield, The Ridgeway, Sutton, Surrey—on 10 August 1940, at the Savoy Chapel.

JAMES ANSTRUTHER SMITH (B.A. 1938), M.B., to ELIZABETH ANN SOMERVILLE WEST—on 24 April 1943, at Quainton, Buckinghamshire.

ANTHONY JOHN HOWSIN SPAFFORD (Matric. 1934), son of Brigadier Percy Lionel Spafford, to JEAN VENABLES, twin daughter of the Rev. Edward Malcolm Venables, of Harrow School—on 15 July 1942, at St Mary's Church, Harrow-on-the-Hill.

JOHN BERNARD STANTON (B.A. 1939), M.B., B.Chir., only son of B. M. Stanton, of London, to JEAN BUCHANAN CARTER, youngest daughter of J. G. Carter, of Gayton, Cheshire—on 11 July 1942, at Heswall Parish Church.

THOMAS ANTHONY STUART STEPHENS (Matric. 1930), younger son of Peter Stuart Stephens, of Merstham, to ROSEMARY WEBBE, only daughter of Sir Harold Webbe, C.B.E., M.P., of Merstham—on 7 January 1941, in Westminster Abbey.



CLAUDE MABERLY STEVENSON (B.Chir. 1905), M.D., of Cambridge, to JOHANNA DUKE, widow of William Holden Duke, Fellow of Jesus College—on 2 January 1941, at Holy Trinity Church, Cambridge.

PETER DUGUID HEATH STOCK (Matric. 1930), captain, The Durham Light Infantry, eldest son of Cyril Joseph Heath Stock, of Cleasby, Darlington, to ELIZABETH SUZANNE McCORQUODALE, of 46 Nevern Square, S.W. 5, second daughter of the late Archibald McCorquodale—on 3 September 1940, at Brompton Parish Church.

PHILIP ARTHUR JOSEPH STURGE (B.A. 1939), sub-lieutenant, R.N.V.R., son of the late Philip Maximilian Sturge, of Moseley, to ANNE FOXELL, daughter of Dr Humphrey Foxell, of Edgbaston—on 30 December 1942, at St George's, Edgbaston.

ROBERT VINCENT SYMONDS (B.A. 1937), youngest son of Noel Parry Symonds (B.A. 1886), of 48 De Parys Avenue, Bedford, to LYDIA BURRIDGE, widow of Captain G. Y. Burrige, R.A.O.C., and youngest daughter of J. E. Longfield, of Kilcoleman, Co. Cork—on 4 April 1943, at St Peter's, Bedford.

FRANK THISTLETHWAITE (B.A. 1938) to JANE HOSFORD, daughter of Harry Lindley Hosford—on 11 August 1940, at Lyme, Connecticut, U.S.A.

ROBERT PERCY TONG (B.A. 1935), major, The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment, only son of Percy Tong, of Rochester, to CONSTANCE SNAPE, younger daughter of the late J. R. Snape, of Wolverhampton—on 23 August 1941, at St Margaret's, Oxford.

JOHN EDGEWORTH DAVID TOUCHE (B.A. 1935), of 11 Blackford Road, Edinburgh, to JOAN BERYL WATERHOUSE, daughter of Gilbert Waterhouse (B.A. 1910), of 9 Brocco Bank, Sheffield—on 26 September 1942, at St Saviour's Church, London, S.W.

THOMAS DUNDAS TOWERS (B.A. 1938), son of Walter Towers, of Cathcart, Glasgow, to DOROTHY JOAN ROBERTS BOWERS, daughter of M. R. R. Bowers, of Marshall Road, Cambridge—on 24 October 1940, at St John the Evangelist, Cambridge.

JOHN REGINALD TREVALDWYN (B.A. 1935), son of the Rev. Reginald Francis Holiocke Trevaldwyne, vicar of Marldon, Devon, to MEHALA MARY WHALLEY WICKHAM, daughter of the late Edmund Hugh Whalley Wickham, of Kenya—on 1 October 1940, at St George's, Edington.

DONALD REGINALD STUART TURNER (B.A. 1938), sub-lieutenant, R.N.V.R., younger son of Percy Stuart Turner, of Redcourt, Pyrford, Surrey, to PHYLLIS JUNE OHLSON, only daughter of Arthur Ohlson, of Johannesburg—on 5 September 1940, at the Savoy Chapel.

JOHN STEWART FERRA WATSON (B.A. 1934), major, R.A.M.C., to ROSEMARY UNDERHILL—on 18 November 1940, at St Mary-the-Virgin, Hambleton, Henley-on-Thames.

DAVID HENRY WELCH (Matric. 1935), Colonial Agricultural Service, Nigeria, to BETTY MAY LANG, of Drumassie, Crossford by Carlisle—on 22 May 1941.

ARTHUR RALPH KINGSLEY WESTON (B.A. 1936), major, Royal Engineers, to MARGARET KITCHING—on 18 May 1942, at York.

AMHERST BARROW WHATMAN (B.A. 1935), major, Royal Signals, to CATHERINE MORRISON, W.R.N.S.—on 9 April 1942, at the Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of Mercy and St Joseph, Lymington, Hampshire.

BERTRAM REGINALD WHITEHOUSE (B.A. 1913), R.A.F.V.R., late Malayan Civil Service, only son of the late Percy James Whitehouse, of Birmingham, to ETHEL MORRIS, late Malayan Medical Service, eldest daughter of H. N. Morris, of Manchester and Broxbourne, Hertfordshire—on 8 August 1942, at the Camden Road New Church, London.

DUNCAN WHITTAKER (B.A. 1929), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., to ERICA WEBB—on 12 July 1940, at Addington Church, Surrey.

ALASTAIR NORMAN WORDEN (B.A. 1942), son of Dr Charles Norman Worden, of East Barnet, Hertfordshire, to AGNES MARSHALL MURRAY, daughter of J. B. Murray, of Shawlands, Glasgow—on 18 July 1942, at St Bene't's, Cambridge.

DONALD ERNEST WILSON WORMELL (B.A. 1930), formerly Fellow, Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, younger son of Thomas Wilson Wormell, of 19 Chesterton Hall Crescent, Cambridge, to DAPHNE WALLACE, eldest daughter of the late J. N. Wallace, of Calgary, Canada, and Dublin—on 12 December 1941, at St Anne's Church, Dublin.

KENNETH GIBSON YOUNG (B.A. 1935), Writer to the Signet, captain, Royal Artillery, younger son of the late Thomas Edwin Young, W.S., of Auchterarder, Perthshire, to KATHLEEN VERONICA LANDERS, younger daughter of John Landers, of Brigg, Lincolnshire—on 19 November 1941, in Edinburgh.

## OBITUARY\*

## SIR JOSEPH LARMOR

SIR JOSEPH LARMOR, Sc.D., F.R.S., Lucasian Professor of Mathematics from 1903 to 1932, died at Hollywood, Co. Down, on 19 May 1942. In him the College has lost one of its most distinguished members.

Larmor was born at Magheragal, Co. Antrim, on 11 July 1857. From the Royal Belfast Educational Institution he went on to Queen's College, Belfast. After graduating there he came on to St John's, where he was elected a Minor Scholar in the examination of April 1876. He became a Foundation Scholar in 1878. He took the Mathematical Tripos in 1880 and was Senior Wrangler and First Smith's Prizeman, J. J. Thomson being Second Wrangler. The two were destined in the next twenty years to complement one another in building up the electromagnetic theory of matter.

In 1880 Larmor was elected a Fellow of the College, and in the same year went back to Ireland as Professor of Natural Philosophy in Queen's College, Galway. He returned to St John's in 1885 on his appointment to a College Lectureship. During the tenure of this office he made his most important contributions to scientific theory. They were contained in three memoirs published in the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society (1894-6-7), of which he was elected a Fellow in 1892. His main conclusions were submitted as an Essay for which he was awarded the Adams Prize (founded in memory of John Couch Adams, the discoverer of Neptune, another distinguished member of the College). The essay was published in 1900, under the title: *Aether and Matter: a development of the dynamical relations of the aether to material systems on the basis of the Atomic Constitution of Matter, including a discussion of the influence of the motion of the earth on optical phenomena*. Of this book, Sir Horace Lamb, speaking as president of Section A of the British Association in Cambridge in 1904, said that it would be better described by the title: 'Aether and No Matter', for in it the conception of matter adopted and developed is that of an aggregate of freely mobile centres of intrinsic strain in the aether which slip through it only as recognisable forms as a knot may slip along a piece of string.

\* We are indebted to the Editors of *The Cambridge Review* and the *Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society* for permission to reprint matter that was first published in their columns. EDITORS.



SIR JOSEPH LARMOR

In 1903 the Lucasian Professorship of Mathematics became vacant by the death of Sir George Gabriel Stokes, and it was natural that Larmor should become his successor and so one of the long line of successors to Sir Isaac Newton. This Chair he held until his retirement in 1932.

After the publication of *Aether and Matter* Larmor showed his wide interest and his shrewd judgment in the counsels of the College, University and nation. He was for many years a member of the College Council. Here he was often critical, but he never failed to see when an important point of principle was in danger of being overlooked. Though radical in his natural philosophy he was conservative in temperament, questioning modern trends, even in such matters as the installation of baths in the College. 'We have done without them for 400 years, why begin now?' he once said in a College meeting. Yet once the innovation was made he was a regular user of the baths. Morning by morning in a macintosh and cap, in which he was never seen at other times, he found his way over the bridge to the New Court Baths.

From 1901 to 1912 he was Secretary of the Royal Society, received the honour of knighthood in 1909, and the Copley Medal of the Royal Society in 1921. From 1912 to 1922 he represented the University in Parliament as a Unionist. In 1914-16 he was President of the London Mathematical Society, receiving the de Morgan Medal in 1914.

Owing to ill-health he left Cambridge after his retirement and lived in his native country.

In the history of physical science Larmor stands as one who as much as any other helped to break down the attempt to explain all natural phenomena in terms of the laws of mechanics as laid down by Newton and developed during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Stokes, Kelvin and others tried to develop a model aether which was in effect some kind of matter and from that model to explain the phenomena of electromagnetism and light. But Larmor saw clearly that this aether would be so different from any other kind of matter as no longer to deserve the name. At first he is much attracted by the kind of medium suggested by his fellow-countryman, MacCullagh, in which the energy depends not on the compression or distortion of the medium, but on the rotational displacement of its parts. In the end he frankly admits that it must be pictured not at all as some strange kind of solid, liquid or gas, but as something so distinct that we have no analogy by which we may describe it. In fact one cannot browse in his work for long without feeling that it is the elaboration of a purely mathematical structure, and that all that is left either of matter or aether is a scheme of differential equations, and a certain type of solution of them.

But this is precisely where he is paving the way for the revolution in thinking in which Einstein played such an important part. In fact *Aether and Matter* is the direct forerunner of the Principle of Relativity proposed by Einstein in 1905. This principle as then stated, the so-called Special Principle of Relativity, rounds off and completes Larmor's work at an important point. The realisation of the ambiguity in the measurements of space and time, together with the resolution of atoms into the more universal electrons, set scientists in a new path, freed from the fixed concepts of the mechanical theory. The new freedom of thinking led to a great new outburst of experimental knowledge. On the new theories designed to explain this Larmor looked with questioning, as if doubtful of that which he had helped to bring to birth.

Larmor was always looking for the general principles behind phenomena. The laws of thermodynamics and the Principle of Least Action were the two things to which he seemed always to turn. The general trend of the universe he felt must always be such as to make some quantity tend to a minimum whether it be action or available energy. This interested him much more than spinning webs of thought out of the mind. He had not too much sympathy for the pure mathematician, the geometer or the analyst. Minute attention to logic and playing with geometrical constructions just for the joy of it were not his way. He looked round on the objective world and took his pleasure in speculating on its ways of working. But even here he was not always willing to give patient attention to details, and so at times failed to be convincing. The same generality of view characterised his lectures. To the critical student they appeared slow and rambling and not getting far; but to those who were prepared to follow through they were full of stimulus, sometimes by their incompleteness provoking the mind to wrestling and questioning. His outlook was very far from that of the famous nineteenth-century coaches for the Mathematical Tripos, masters of manipulation and method, solvers of special and artificial problems. In these he showed no interest, and as his powers of production faded he turned more and more to matters of wide national and cultural interest. He leaves behind with those who knew him the remembrance of one of the greater men of Cambridge, somewhat remote, impatient of unreality, independent in judgment, doubtful of what a new age would bring.

His collected works are published, under his own editing, with valuable notes and comments from his later thinking, in two large volumes (Camb. Univ. Press, 1929). He contributed largely also to scientific literature by completing the editing of the works of Sir George Gabriel Stokes and Lord Kelvin. He received many honours in recognition of his great services to science, including honorary

degrees of D.Sc. from London, Oxford and Dublin, LL.D. from Glasgow, Aberdeen, Birmingham and St Andrews, and D.C.L. from Durham.

The following extracts from his will tell something of the kindness of heart to which many can bear witness: 'I bequeath to the Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge the sum of two thousand pounds to be devoted by them to providing medical and surgical assistance and sick nursing to junior members of the University according to their discretion.

'I bequeath two hundred and fifty pounds to the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge for the time being in trust to be invested at his discretion for the benefit of the University and College Servants' Association or other cognate institution.'

E. C.

Larmor's chief work, *Aether and Matter*, was published in 1900, and incorporated much of three mammoth papers in the *Philosophical Transactions*. It may be said to have marked the end of the various mechanical models of the ether that crowded nineteenth-century physics. Larmor's model had a gyroscopic stability and enabled him to explain why light can show only transverse waves without longitudinal ones. It could be imitated by a model containing a sufficient number of gyrostats: it is not very clear from his writings whether he wanted it to be. The essential point was that he was able to assign a form to the energy that would give the right differential equations. He continually insisted on the necessity of reducing everything to the Principle of Least Action, which is out of fashion these days. But the principle has the great recommendation that when a form has once been chosen for the energy it is possible to see at a glance what is relevant; all irrelevant quantities automatically cancel. He made the outstanding discovery that a certain linear transformation of the co-ordinates and time leaves Maxwell's equations unaltered to the second order of small quantities, the transformation being that completed by Lorentz and shown to be exact. Larmor's contribution covers the whole of the experimental facts within the experimental uncertainty, and if verifiable prediction is a consideration in the assignment of proper names the transformation might well be called the Larmor-Lorentz transformation. From this result the theory of relativity sprang. Larmor was also the principal creator of classical electron theory—the electron was predicted long before Thomson observed it. In particular he gave the classical theory of the Zeeman effect.

Not many of his papers are directly astronomical or geophysical. He gave the general form of the correction of the period of the Eulerian nutation for the elasticity of the Earth, a further correction

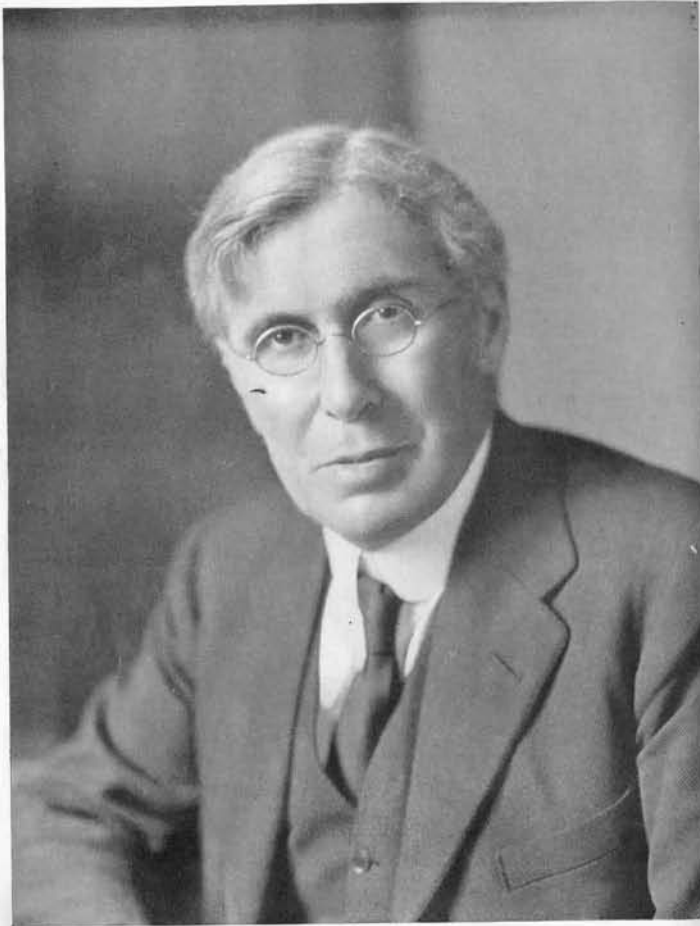
for the fluidity of the ocean, and the equations for the effects of changes of the products of inertia on the axis of instantaneous rotation. In two papers with Col. E. H. Hills (later Grove-Hills) he adopted the standpoint that the correct treatment of the problem of the variation of latitude is to use the observed displacements to calculate the changes of the direction of the axis of maximum moment of inertia with respect to the Earth's surface. In other words, instead of separating out the annual component directly from the observations by harmonic analysis, they treated all disturbances together, whether regular or irregular, by numerical differentiation of the observed displacements. The corresponding free vibration has a period of 14 months, and consequently a disturbing couple produces a much larger displacement if its period is a year than a couple of equal amplitude with a shorter period. Their treatment was equivalent to estimating the couples from the displacements, and therefore the annual terms were much less conspicuous in their results than in the original data, being comparable in magnitude with the irregular variations lasting a few months. The chief value of their work is that it showed the importance of this background of irregular variation, which is still not understood.

Larmor also offered two suggestions about the Kimura term in the variation of latitude, one that it is due to the annual melting of polar ice, the other that it is due to local refraction over the dome of the telescope.

One rather long paper, with N. Yamaga, deals with the analysis of sunspot frequencies, and maintains that a regular periodicity of 11.1 years dominated the whole record of 160 years except for a discrepant interval from 1776 to 1798. One fundamental paper showed that electric conductivity in the upper atmosphere would not account for the transmission of electric waves around the Earth, and appealed to the oscillations of free ions instead. These could produce much more reflexion with less damping.

His papers are difficult to read on account of diffuseness and prolixity of style. The same applied to his lectures, which suffered badly by comparison with those of Bromwich on similar subjects; though it is probable that Bromwich himself had been greatly inspired by Larmor, he was a far better expositor of Larmor's ideas than Larmor was. In conversation and at a committee he could be quite clear—sometimes all too clear. He dearly loved an argument, and never forgot that he came from Northern Ireland. Of his handwriting it can only be said that few people could deal with it better than the compositor who rendered 'it would be' as '*t cosec C*'.

He always maintained an interest in public affairs, resembling in this his greatest predecessor. He represented Cambridge University



TERROT REAVELEY GLOVER

in Parliament from 1911 to 1922, and afterwards was a frequent correspondent to *The Times*. The present writer remembers vividly his plaintive query over the Food and Drugs Act about whether there was any scientific evidence that boric acid did anybody any harm.

He was secretary of the electors to the Isaac Newton Studentship for a long period, and in that capacity his indirect influence on astronomy was much greater than appeared through his personal contributions. He was always helpful to the young research worker, in spite of his underlying belief that real science came to an end with Lord Kelvin.

H. J.

## TERROT REAVELEY GLOVER

(Born 23 July 1869. Died 26 May 1943.)

'Glover is dead', wrote a friend to me the other day; 'It is hard to imagine so vital a spirit and so familiar a figure no longer in Cambridge courts.' Vitality, that is certainly what comes into the mind when one thinks of T. R. G.—a large and invigorating aliveness. The outline of his life can be given simply and shortly. He was born on 23 July 1869, at Bristol, that gateway looking out upon the Western seas: small wonder that one of his great loves was for the seafaring Greeks, for travellers and story-tellers, such as Herodotus, for those brave men, whether Greek or English or Scottish, who went forth to colonize unfamiliar lands. His father, Dr Richard Glover, was for many years Baptist minister at Bristol, and 'something of a saint' (that cautious English way of expressing admiration for a godly man). His schooldays were spent at Bristol Grammar School, from which he won an Entrance Scholarship to St John's College; there he was taught by some great Classical scholars, whom he celebrates in his last book, *Cambridge Retrospect*. He carried off many prizes (the Browne Medal in 1890 and 1891, and the Porson Prize in 1891), First Classes in the Classical Tripos, and won the first Chancellor's Medal for Classics in 1892. In that year he was elected a Fellow of the College, and though he relinquished that on becoming (in 1896) Professor of Latin in Queen's University at Kingston, Canada, he was re-elected to a Fellowship on joining the teaching staff at St John's in 1901, and remained a Fellow until his death in 1943. Those five years in Canada left an indelible impression upon him; he saw and appreciated the British Empire in working, history being made under his eyes. To Canada he returned often, in visits and the renewal of contacts with friends, more often still in conversation and

lectures and writing; indeed one of his latest books (in collaboration with his friend D. D. Calvin), *A Corner of Empire*, was about that much-loved country.

Throughout his life he had something of the lively curiosity, something too of the restlessness, of the Greeks, whom he so admired. Greece, Roumania, Italy, India, Canada, the United States—he had travelled in all those countries, much further afield than falls to the lot of the average Classical don. But we are more concerned with his life in Cambridge, for his business over a period of forty years (as Classical Lecturer of the College, and University Lecturer in Ancient History) was the teaching of the literature and thought and history of Greece and Rome. He never disguised his belief that the study of the Classics was the best education possible, and was always ready to indulge in friendly banter with exponents of Engineering or of what he termed 'the Modern and Muddled Languages Tripos'. To go to him for supervision was sometimes awe-inspiring, and nearly always enjoyable; even though your composition might not be particularly good, something you said would touch him off, and at once there would be such a spate of information as made you realize that you were in the presence of a scholar, and of a widely-read and much-travelled man, who had an eye for everything. 'I shall never forget', writes a famous scholar, 'the effect of *Pericles to Philip* on me... or the impression created by Glover's lectures on the Peloponnesian War—and the way in which he let me prowling round among his books in his college rooms.' He did not necessarily fill you with facts; he had the greatest contempt for what he called 'spoon-feeding'; but with his pupils, by question and answer, by continual discourse (with frequent digressions), half bullying, half cajoling, he did his great work of education. Sometimes a casual encounter in the street would mean that your arm would be seized, and you would be compelled to go with him at least as far as David's, or to his house in Glisson Road, with its family of what he called 'large and rampageous children'.

For nearly twenty years he held the honourable and exacting post of Public Orator, a task over which he took endless pains; and there were days when it was injudicious to interrupt him. But on the appointed day in the Senate House his audience would relish the pungent phrases, the graceful compliments, delivered in that curiously strong and penetrating voice. The picture of a former much-loved Provost of King's 'dum redit laetus et fumifer', the motto for Sir Frederick Gowland Hopkins, 'dat vitam vitaminando', the epigram about the herring, 'harenga quidem tota nostra est', who that heard them will ever forget them or their effect? Or his confession of stupefaction when, travelling in the United States, he passed in a train through a station bearing his own name, and realized that

Glover lay 100 miles South of St Louis between Arcadia and Chloride? Or the noble panegyric upon Cambridge which he pronounced in June 1930, when welcoming the new Chancellor? He could boast, too, that during his term of office he had presented for honorary degrees, among a crowd of notabilities, several Dominion statesmen, four English Prime Ministers, two English sovereigns, four Emperors, and one god (the present Emperor of Japan).

On two occasions he occupied the responsible office of Proctor, the second coming in the difficult days after the last war, when hopes and spirits ran high, and disciplinary officers were often presented with difficult problems by the Pavement Club, or the Co-optimists, or other undergraduate bodies whose object was to make life brighter. Here, while he could be firm and unbending in the administration of University regulations (and woe betide the undergraduate who appeared wearing an ordinary hat, instead of a square, with his gown!), he also showed a large good humour and tact. One night, after a Bump Supper, a crowd of revellers was standing at the very gates of the College, and the Proctor's eagle eye observed that one member of the crew had no gown. 'This is too easy', protested the victim, 'Give me a decent start.' Solemnly Proctor and undergraduate together paced out one hundred yards, the agreed figure of 'a decent start', and at once the victim was off like an arrow from a bow, with the bulldog panting after him. 'Run, Johnny, run!' came the cry from his companions, and down Jesus Lane he sped, to reach his college safe and with his six-and-eightpence intact.

To the world outside Cambridge he was known as letter-writer, as speaker, and preacher, but perhaps best of all as author. To choose among the numerous books he wrote would be a difficult task, but perhaps one may mention here the *Virgil*, the *Jesus of History* (published in 1917), his short history of *The Ancient World*, and his translation into Latin verse of Stevenson's *Child's Garden of Verses*, for they serve to illustrate the extraordinarily wide range of his versatile genius. In his *Virgil*, 'the best single book on the poet that we possess' (as one eminent scholar pronounced), are gathered together all his love for the poet, for his poetry and his humanity, all his sensitive appreciation of words and situations, all his sudden flashes of insight. In the *Jesus of History* he at once excited some readers and shocked others by bringing out (as Seeley had done two generations before) the human personality of our Lord, in all its vividness and reality; the book had a wide sale, and passed through many editions; my own copy (I remember) was purchased in Cairo at the end of the last war. His *Ancient World* remains the best short introduction for those who wish to learn about what happened in the classical Mediterranean world, and why it is still of importance

nowadays to know about it. His translations of Stevenson, lively and charming, are full of felicitous touches, and show mastery in an art that has few practitioners now.

In letter-writing he had the most happy knack of putting on paper his immediate reactions to a topic. In the spring of 1932 *The Times* had printed an article upon the Crocodile and Crocodile Tears. On Wednesday, 24 February, readers found upon the centre page the following comment.

*Hard Luck on the Crocodile*

Sir,

Suffer a word for the crocodile, sadly maligned, I think, in your article to-day. I am not a crocodile myself: one of my colleagues in this University is a crocodile—he was admitted to the tribe long ago in Torres Straits. I am wholly disinterested.

You accuse the crocodile of indifference to her offspring. But the father crocodile is far from indifferent. Turn up Aelian's *Natural History*, ix, 9, and you will find that he watches his children as they creep from the egg. If the newly hatched infant does not instantly try to catch something, be it only a fly, he kills the new arrival as bastard. If, however, the newcomer at once snaps at something he is a true crocodile, a chip of the old block, and counts at once as one of the tribe. This shows, I feel, a real sense of moral responsibility. Please rectify your injustice.

Yours faithfully,

T. R. GLOVER

On other occasions, too, he appeared in the columns of *The Times*, and those who care to turn up the issue for Thursday 15 November 1934, will discover a patriotic inquiry. Having read somewhere that at one time Oxford and Cambridge men were distinguishable 'by their respective methods of arriving at the interior of an egg', Glover asked anxiously for information from the Editor so as to guide his hand aright; 'tell me, if you can, how not to open an egg like an Oxford man'. *The Times*, perhaps typically, headed this letter 'The Oxford Egg'.

His private letters to his friends were equally 'Gloverian', as witness the following, addressed to one of his travelling companions at the end of a voyage from Montreal (which was sent to the Master by Mr S. K. Ratcliffe):

'The late T. R. Glover was not perhaps known to many of our readers. Outside the English Cambridge and the American continent he was rarely to be seen, but in both of these he was a familiar figure, and in the latter he was esteemed. He was a regular contributor to the *Daily News* before it became the up-to-date organ of opinion that

modern Liberalism requires. The fundamentalists oddly enough counted him their enemy, and by apt misquotation made him more interesting than he really was. Of Highland origin, as he liked to think, he turned naturally to Canada, and his favourite travelling companion was Mr S. K. Ratcliffe, to whom he was very dear. Indeed, his last journey was made with Mr Ratcliffe, who recalls with melancholy satisfaction his friend's enthusiasm for the Firth of Clyde, which, through a cold in the head passing into the brain, carried him off on Tuesday of Easter Week at a ripe old age.'

His circle of friends was large, including men of all sorts and shades of opinion. He could sometimes offend and be offended, for he was human; but he was the most placable of men, and a laugh would often settle a dispute. For there was a vitality and richness about him that attracted and cemented friendship. He had often entertained others; perhaps one little ceremony that pleased him as much as anything was a small dinner to which he was invited, shortly after his retirement, by some of his friends. I have the menu beside me as I write, and the signatures of the company; they include F. E. Adcock, our Master, J. F. Cameron, (Sir) J. H. Clapham, A. B. Cook, G. G. Coulton, Bernard Manning, C. E. Raven and S. C. Roberts. The menu itself it would be kinder perhaps not to reproduce in these days of rationing.

Orator, writer, lecturer, interpreter of the ancient to the modern world, preacher—here was a packed and crowded life! But of all the elements in that life the most important was his religion; he gloried in the name of Christian; he was proud of being a Baptist, proud to be elected to the high position of President of the Baptist Union. As an undergraduate he had to defend both himself and his faith; he remained always a 'bonny fighter', conscious of Covenanting blood in his veins, ready both to give and receive hard knocks in argument and dispute. Yet though there might be occasional misunderstandings, a saving sense of humour and of humility prevented him from ever nursing grudges. That humility and that sense of humour he owed to his religion, and to a deep and understanding humanity; for to him Jesus Christ was the centre of history. 'Where through a nebulous philosophy men have minimised Jesus, or where, through some weakness of the human mind, they have sought the aid of others and relegated Jesus Christ to a more distant, even if a higher sphere—where, in short, Christ is not the living centre of everything, the value of the Church has declined, its life has waned. That, to my own mind, is the most striking and outstanding fact in history.' Both religious and scholarly circles are the poorer for his loss, and both will long remember his life and his works.

M. P. C.



We reproduce here, by the kind permission of Mr D. D. Calvin, a notice which he contributed to *The Queen's Review* in August 1943.

A few years ago, when 'T. R.' had been staying with me in Toronto, Norman Macdonnell telephoned, hoping to see him once more. I had to say, with regret, that he had left and was sailing that very day for England. 'What? Again!' was the reply. 'What's he always running to England for? Why doesn't he stay at home?'

A quip, if you like, but it goes much deeper than a mere quip. Glover's time at Queen's was only five years as against fifty spent at Cambridge, yet in those five years he became in a curiously real way a Canadian and a Queen's man. The sweep of the country and the vigorous climate delighted him; Lake Ontario—'The Lake'—was almost an idol. Again and again in his writings he has acknowledged the debt he owed his colleagues at Queen's; again and again he has recalled his 'second Alma Mater', set 'in a scene which Nature and History make a wonder and a delight with vast waters and heroic memories'.

Yes. As time went on Glover belonged to an increasingly wide constituency in Canada, and his rooms in 'Second Court' at St John's College were ever open to Canadians—especially Queen's folk—who sought his advice and help. But, though it is fitting that he should be remembered at Queen's as one of the most loyal and devoted friends this University has ever had, that is only one side of the man.

He was a very distinguished classical scholar, from a 'double first' in the Classical Tripos at Cambridge, 1891 and 1892 (with a Chancellor's medal), to the presidency of the Classical Association in 1937. His distinction is amply attested by his long years as Public Orator at Cambridge, by the honorary degrees conferred upon him, and by the attempts made to lure him away to other universities. His writings on the classics and on ancient history hold a sure place.

Glover was one of the great lay-preachers of Britain, and it was perhaps as preacher that he was best known in Canada in recent years. He had a gift of simplicity in preaching, and in writing upon New Testament subjects, which enabled him to speak to ordinary people without a trace of superiority.

But it was neither as scholar nor preacher, one feels, that his greatest power was shown. He was above all a teacher, from whose lips his students learned that the classics are a living literature. Latin, to him, was not a 'dead' language; he once found himself seated at dinner beside a French Roman Catholic bishop, whose English was no better than his own French—they 'got on famously with Latin'.

Thinking of Glover's versatility, it is probably fair to say that his

death will sadden men in more walks of life than is commonly true in our world of specialists. For he could so present a subject that hearers and readers of vastly different capacity and education were alike made to feel that something rare and worth-while was being set before them. We have lost a great man, a man who believed passionately in Christianity and in humanistic studies, a man whose words, spoken and written, have been sown far and wide throughout the English-speaking world—and not in vain.

The following letter was addressed to the Editors of *The Eagle* from the late Harris Rackham, of Christ's College.

Sir,

*T. R. Glover*

An extract from a private letter may be worth placing in your next issue:

'Very many thanks for sending me Glover's last book, *Cambridge Retrospect*. I was very sad when I heard that he had died. He was certainly the greatest of all those who taught me, whether at school or at Cambridge, and the one whom I loved and honoured most. . . . In spite of his stature he had a wonderful way of making himself the personal friend of all his pupils, even the most junior.'

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

DOMINAE MARGARITAE ALUMNUS

### FRANCIS HENRY COLSON

FRANCIS HENRY COLSON, formerly Fellow of St John's, who died at his home in Cambridge on 11 June 1943, was a son of Canon Charles Colson and was born at Great Horstead, Hertfordshire, 24 April 1857. His father, also at one time a Fellow of the College, was the founder of the Hughes Exhibition in Ecclesiastical History at St John's in memory of Henry Hunter Hughes. It is interesting to note that father and son between them spanned 125 years.

Francis Colson was educated at Haileybury College and came into residence with a Somerset (Open) Exhibition in 1876. He was elected a Scholar at the end of his second year, was highly distinguished in the examination for the Chancellor's Classical Medals and graduated as fourth Classic in 1880. The following year he was elected a Fellow and, after teaching at Clifton and Bradford, became Headmaster of Plymouth College in 1889, a post which he held for

twenty years. In 1882 he married Maud, daughter of the Very Reverend Principal Tulloch, of St Andrews, who died, after a long illness, in 1940.

Of his work and influence on his pupils, Sir Alexander Maxwell, an old boy of Plymouth College, writes: 'Mr Colson will be remembered not only for his valuable contribution to scholarship, but also as a teacher who exercised a profound influence on his pupils. His erudition was never dry; it was full of sap and gusto and often found such homely and humorous expression that even schoolboys could appreciate its fine flavour. Perhaps Mr Colson's outstanding power lay in the penetrating honesty of his thinking. His fierce scorn of shams and his contempt for all woolly statements made a lasting impression on all his pupils. Whatever subject he taught became an instrument for developing in the student a capacity to detect sophistry. To learn Latin or Greek grammar accurately and to construe an ancient author intelligently were first steps towards recognising inaccuracies, half-truths, exaggerations, confusions of thought and the deceptive power of words in contemporary speakers and writers. "Some people", he said in the course of a Scripture lesson, "think it blasphemous to make sense of the Bible, but that is a mistake"; and his imperious insistence that his pupils should "make sense" of everything they read was an unforgettable lesson. With this acutely critical faculty there were combined a natural goodness and a reverence for whatsoever things are lovely. His Sunday evening addresses, which in language of extreme simplicity—with no hint of rhetoric and no trace of the didactic—conveyed to his boyish audience the beauty of holiness, will not be forgotten by many who feel for their old Headmaster deep respect, gratitude and affection.'

After his retirement from his headmastership, Colson returned to Cambridge, where he passed the remainder of his life, residing at 23 Grange Road. Always an active man, he continued in his retirement both his classical studies and his interest in educational matters. He served on the Cambridgeshire Education Committee from 1919 to 1939 and was for many years a Governor of the Perse School, and in this period of his life his more important classical works were produced. He always followed with a keen interest the affairs of his college, to which he was deeply attached. In politics he was a strong Liberal, though he took no active part. An interesting and energetic talker, he preserved his powers of mind to the end. His opinions and his attachments were strong, but he was not without a sense of humour and a fondness for an anecdote, and with memories of old Cambridge days and people he enlivened many a talk with old friends. He gave a true service to learning and upheld its highest standards.

E. A. B.

Of Mr Colson's contribution to Classical Studies, Professor Anderson writes:

In his earlier years Colson produced some unpretentious but very helpful schoolbooks. On returning to Cambridge he set his hand to larger tasks. Important papers in the *Classical Review*, the *Classical Quarterly* and the *Journal of Theological Studies* showed clearly that Quintilian and Philo had long been claiming his attention. In 1924 his edition of the First Book of Quintilian removed a standing reproach from classical scholarship. Hitherto no adequate commentary on this extremely important Book had existed. Colson's edition has admirably supplied this long-felt want. His notes, learned but never diffuse, bear the stamp of rigorous scholarship, sound judgment and honest thinking. His invaluable illustrative matter, the result of many years' concentrated reading, has done once for all what had never been successfully attempted before. The introduction is full of good things, including salutary corrections of some current opinions which go beyond the evidence. The sections on the influence of Quintilian in later ages are more learned and more thorough than any previous treatment of the subject. Altogether, this edition makes a contribution of the highest importance to the study and the understanding of Quintilian.

Between the edition of Quintilian and Colson's other great work, a little book entitled *The Week* formed a pleasant interlude. The evolution of the familiar seven-day cycle, with its quaint names for the individual days, makes a pretty problem. Colson's entertaining book is intended especially for the general reader, but in its own way it is no less scholarly than his more ambitious works.

Soon after this came the most formidable task of all, the Loeb Philo. Another ex-Fellow of St John's, Canon G. H. Whitaker, had undertaken to collaborate in this work. He died in May, 1930, while Vol. III was in preparation, leaving behind him some materials for the next two volumes. Colson, already advanced in years, took the whole burden upon his own shoulders, and the succeeding volumes came out with a regularity quite wonderful when one considers the immense labour of all kinds which they entailed. At the time of his death he had completed the tenth and last volume except for the index. It would ill befitt one who is no authority on Philo to assess this great achievement; one can only say that it has been enthusiastically acclaimed by the best judges and that even a non-specialist cannot fail to be struck by the varied learning shown in the introductions and notes, the happy handling of textual problems, and the triumphant skill with which formidable linguistic difficulties are surmounted.

It is all too easy to underestimate the amount of thought and patient research which work like Colson's requires. He preferred hard

and unspectacular fields where the labourers had been comparatively few and where much remained to be done. He never spared himself, and he enjoyed it all. He was truly a singlehearted scholar, and a very modest one.

W. B. A.

Professor A. D. Nock writes: It is given to few scholars to leave such a monument of selfless, unpretentious scholarship as the text and translation of Philo which F. H. Colson began with his friend G. H. Whitaker and carried on unaided. Philo is an author whom many people have to use from time to time and few read connectedly. He is very difficult as well as very important. Colson's translation and short notes represent a superb piece of interpretation which shirks none of the difficulties, and his version has an elegance which is surprising. By nature almost unduly modest, he nevertheless advances not a few emendations all of which are good and some of which, if made on a more commonly read author, would have evoked widespread admiration. Colson's college and university and country have reason to be proud of his Philo, and his other work has deserved and won high praise; for instance, Martin P. Nilsson, the greatest living authority on time reckoning, reviewed *The Week* in flattering terms.

A. D. N.

### HERBERT LEONARD OFFLEY GARRETT

HERBERT LEONARD OFFLEY GARRETT died in Cambridge on 6 December 1941. He was born at 5 Park Side, Cambridge on 16 June 1881, son of the well-known Dr G. M. Garrett, organist of St John's College and of the University. He was educated at Charterhouse (1894-9) and at St John's College, where he joined as a sizar in 1899 and graduated in 1902. Another link with St John's was the marriage of his sister to E. E. Sikes, Fellow, Tutor, and later President of the College. He passed into the Colonial Educational Service and was posted to Queen's College, Hong Kong, from 1904-12, then transferred to India. He was professor of history at the Government College, Lahore, where, after an interlude on military duty in 1917, he became Vice-Principal in 1919, and Principal in 1927, succeeding A. S. Hemmy, another Johnian (B.A. 1896). He retired in 1936 with the C.I.E. and was elected Esquire Bedell of Cambridge University that autumn, a ceremonial post for which he was eminently suited by physique, training and temperament; a year later he also obtained the newly created appointment of Supervisor of Probationers for the Indian Civil Service. In 1922 he married Sibyl, daughter of the late H. H. Young of Normanton, and had two daughters.

Garrett was a man of all-round ability. He was a successful and popular head of a college of a thousand students, Commanding Officer of the University Training Corps, a Syndic of the Punjab University and Keeper of the Government Records. All this must have entailed a constant and heavy strain but outside the academic sphere he also played a full part in the life of the Punjab capital. He was Chairman of the Punjab Club for a number of years, a prominent Freemason who attained Grand Lodge rank and a member of the Cathedral Vestry and Diocesan Finance Committee. He had won cups for running at Hong Kong and so it was therefore fitting that in 1923 he should become the first President of the Punjab Olympic Association, a team which included several players from the Government College, Lahore, and which won for India the hockey event at the Olympic Games of 1936. He wrote numerous articles on historical subjects, produced a new edition of Cunningham's *History of the Sikhs*, and also of C. Grey's *European Adventurers of Northern India*, in which his share can be identified by his vigorous and effective style. The results of his research in the Punjab Government Record Room are embodied in a valuable series of monographs: an outstanding contribution from his own pen is the account of the trial of Bahadur Shah, the last Mughal emperor.

R. B. W.

### FRANK JAMES ALLEN

DR FRANK JAMES ALLEN (B.A. 1879) died at Letchworth 28 December 1942, aged 88. The following 'Outline of my life' was found among his papers:

'I was born on 17 April 1854, the eldest child of Mr and Mrs James Allen, of Park House, Shepton Mallet. From a very early age I had a passion for every kind of natural science, including science as applied in music, architecture, painting and philology. I intended to follow music as a profession, and at Taunton School I prepared myself for this by studying harmony and musical composition, also the German, and Italian languages. As an alternative profession I considered architecture, and interested myself in the mechanics of building. But my parents would not hear of music and I doubted my ability in architecture. Ultimately I accepted medicine on account of the scope which it offered for the application of science. After a preliminary course at the Royal College of Chemistry (now the Royal College of Science), I went up to St John's College, Cambridge, and later to St George's Hospital. At Cambridge I took a first class in the Natural Sciences Tripos with physiology as principal subject, and obtained the qualifications M.R.C.S. in 1882, L.R.C.P. in 1883,

M.B. in 1885 and M.D. in 1895. It was not long before I realised that the general result of medical treatment is to lower the standard of human health by defeating the elimination of the unfit, and this deprived me of the joy that a medical man should have in his work.

'I was intensely attracted by physiology, especially in its biochemical aspect. I returned to the Physiological Laboratory at Cambridge in 1885 for research, and in 1887 I was appointed Professor of Physiology at Mason College, Birmingham, which chair I held until 1899. Afterwards I spent most of my life in Cambridge, and for 17 years, until 1930, I was secretary of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society.

'All through my life I have continued the earnest study of music and architecture, but in a life busy with other affairs I have not thought it wise to attempt any large musical composition. My endeavour had been to produce ideal settings of the best lyrics in our language. Only a few of my songs have been published: the best of them are in a book *Dainty Ditties, or Nursery Rhymes with New Tunes* (Novello). Some of my hymn tunes are in use in churches.

'I have published many papers on architectural subjects, especially in the Proceedings of the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Societies, and the Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society.

'I have also produced a monograph on *The Great Church Towers of England*, published by the Cambridge University Press, 1932.

'I have given much attention to the application of photography in the study of nature and art; and whatever success I have achieved in this way, I owe to my previous training in drawing from nature, and in chemistry and optics.'

By his will, Dr Allen left to the College £100 to be applied 'preferably in promoting the study of the fine arts, music, architecture, sculpture, painting or literature, but not in founding a prize unless no better use can be found for the legacy'. He also left to the College his musical compositions, published and unpublished, with the message: 'I hope that St John's College will allow a place, a small but not dishonourable one, in its Library for this small collection, as a relic of a former devoted alumnus.'

SIR GEORGE WILLIAM AGNEW, Bart. (B.A. 1874), of the firm of artdealers, printsellers and publishers, of Manchester and Old Bond Street, died 19 December 1941 at Thurston Grange, Bury St Edmunds, aged 89.

SIR JAMES ALLEN, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. (B.A. 1878), High Commissioner for New Zealand in London from 1920 to 1926, died 28 July 1942, aged 87. He had been a member of the Legislative

Council of New Zealand since 1927, and he had served as Minister of Defence, Minister of Finance and Education, and Minister of External Affairs and Finance.

EDMUND JOHN AUSTIN (B.A. 1886), rector of Ashted, Surrey, since 1928, died at Bournemouth 8 August 1942, aged 80.

GERARD GIBSON BAILY (LL.B. 1895), solicitor, died at Derby 23 February 1942, aged 67.

ABU BAKAR BIN TAMIN (B.A. 1942), Queen's Scholar from the Federated Malay States, died at Ringwood 11 December 1942, aged 22.

JOHN BAMBER (B.A. 1890), rector of St Mary, Radcliffe, Lancashire, from 1918 to 1936, died 27 March 1942, aged 74.

HAROLD STEVENS BASDEN (*Matric.* 1884), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., late of Brooke, Norfolk, died at Taunton 20 August 1942, aged 76.

KINGSLEY DARWIN BATES (B.A. 1922) died in India 16 June 1942, aged 41.

LAWRENCE AMBROSE BODY (B.A. 1895), classical lecturer at St Chad's College, Durham, from 1907 to 1939, died at Falmouth 20 January 1943, aged 69.

LESLIE HAROLD BOWEN (B.A. 1938) died 23 October 1942 at the West Suffolk General Hospital, Bury St Edmunds, from injuries received in a motor-car accident, aged 25.

GEORGE BURNSIDE BUCHANAN (B.A. 1890), M.B., C.M. Glasgow, died 12 February 1943 at St Albans, aged 74.

JAMES HARTLEY BUTTERWORTH (B.A. 1886), barrister at law, died 1 January 1943 at Kendal, aged 77.

HILDRED BERTRAM CARLILL (formerly CARLYLL) (B.A. 1903), late Senior physician at the Westminster Hospital, specialist in nervous diseases, died at Tavistock 16 April 1942, aged 60.

HENRY THOMAS JOHN COGGIN (B.A. 1876), clerk in Holy Orders, headmaster of Woodlands Preparatory School, Folkestone, from 1898 to 1907, died at Folkestone 1 February 1942, aged 90.

SIR JEREMIAH COLMAN, Bart. (B.A. 1882), chairman of J. and J. Colman, Limited, mustard manufacturers, died at Gatton Park, Surrey, 16 January 1942, aged 82. He was President of the Johnian Society in 1926, and contributed towards the cost of the College Squash Racquets Courts.

CHARLES PAGE CORY (B.A. 1882), Archdeacon of Rangoon from 1907 to 1917, died 7 November 1942, aged 81.

JAMES HAROLD EDWARD CREES (B.A. 1904), headmaster of the Cathedral School, Hereford, from 1919 to 1940, died 29 December 1941 at Much Birch, Hereford, aged 59.

JOHN WILLIAM CROOKES (*Matric.* 1875) died 6 February 1942, aged 86. He was formerly in the Army, but was ordained in 1885 and held various cures in Kent, retiring from the vicarage of Allington in 1923.

JOHN PEDROSO D'ALBUQUERQUE (B.A. 1889), late Director of Science and Agriculture, Barbados, died 20 December 1941 at Ilfracombe, aged 75.

JOHN GUY DOLLMAN (B.A. 1908), of the British Museum (Natural History), an authority on big game animals, died 21 March 1942, aged 55.

SIR PATRICK JAMES FAGAN (B.A. 1887), K.C.I.E., C.S.I., retired Indian Civil Servant, died 26 June 1942 at a Hampstead nursing home, aged 76.

ARCHIBALD WALTER FAWKES (B.A. 1877), K.C., formerly a Judge of the Supreme Court of South Africa, died 19 December 1941 at Englefield Green, Surrey, aged 86.

ARTHUR MOTTRAM COX FIELD (*Matric.* 1891), poultry farmer, died 8 November 1942, aged 70.

SIR ALFRED WILLIAM FLUX (B.A. 1887), statistician and economist, died in Denmark, where he had made his home, 16 July 1942, aged 75. He was bracketed Senior Wrangler in 1887 and was a Fellow of the College from 1889 to 1895. He became Stanley Jeavons Professor of Political Economy at Owens College, Manchester, in 1898, and William Dow Professor at McGill University, Montreal, in 1901; here he remained until 1908. From 1918 to 1932 he was assistant secretary to the Statistics Department of the Board of Trade.

ARTHUR LINZEE GILES (B.A. 1892), vicar of Malvern from 1913 to 1924, died 13 July 1942 at Exmouth, aged 77.

JAMES JOHN GILLESPIE (B.A. 1892), chairman of Moss Empires, died 20 January 1942 at Morpeth, Northumberland, aged 69. He was President of the Johnian Society in 1937.

HERBERT GODWIN (B.A. 1888), rector of Norton-in-Hales, Shropshire, from 1897 to 1904, died at Cranleigh, Surrey, 27 June 1942, aged 79.

ERNEST LAKE LE FLEMING FREELAND GORST (B.A. 1893), vicar of Bickley, Cheshire, from 1899 to 1935, canon emeritus of Chester Cathedral, died 25 January 1942 at Christleton, Cheshire, aged 70.

ALFRED GRIFFITHS (B.A. 1878), vicar of Northmoor, Oxfordshire, from 1915 to 1924, died at Southsea 24 May 1942, aged 89.

PERCY BARNES HAIGH (B.A. 1900), retired Indian Civil Servant, died at Bracknell, Berkshire, 26 February 1942, aged 63.

HENRY ARTHUR HALL (B.A. 1884), vicar of Holy Trinity, Eltham, since 1907, died at the Vicarage 12 February 1942, aged 79.

JOHN RUSSELL AYSOGHE HOCKIN (B.A. 1928) died 20 August 1942 at Little Treglyn, St Minver, Cornwall, aged 40.

JOHN CHRISTOPHER IRVING (B.A. 1910), journalist, died at Lincoln 25 November 1941, aged 53.

JAMES KINTON JACQUES (B.A. 1887), perpetual curate of Carlton on Trent from 1908 to 1937, died at St Annes-on-Sea, Lancashire, 2 December 1942, aged 77.

ERNEST WILLIAM JOHNSON (B.A. 1904), formerly mathematical master at the Central High School, Manchester, died in May 1943, aged 61.

HENRY THOMAS KEMP (B.A. 1880), K.C., Recorder of Hull from 1917 to 1928, Bencher of the Middle Temple, died at Tunbridge Wells 12 January 1943, aged 90.

JOHN VERNON THOMAS LANDER (B.A. 1878), solicitor, sometime coroner for the South Bradford and Brimstree Shifnal District of Shropshire, died at Wellington, Shropshire, 22 December 1942, aged 87.

JAMES LEIGHTON (B.A. 1880), rector of Linton-in-Craven with Hebden, Yorkshire, from 1911 to 1927, died 13 August 1942, aged 85.

STANLEY PERRY LODGE (B.A. 1939) was killed in a flying accident 20 July 1940.

JOHN FRANCIS LOMAX (B.A. 1884), who had retired from the Nigerian Government Service, died 13 February 1942 at Kingston-on-Thames, aged 79.

AARON LEWIS MANBY (B.A. 1880), vicar of Startforth, Yorkshire, from 1904 to 1923, died 28 January 1942, aged 86.

GILBERT DENNIS HEBER MARDON (B.A. 1933), late a private in the Black Watch, died 18 June 1942, aged 32.

FRANCIS ALLEYNE MARR (*Matric.* 1913), son of Professor J. E. Marr, geologist to the Burmah Oil Company since 1919, was lost at sea on his way back to England, through enemy action, November 1942, aged 50.

ERNEST WILLIAM GURNEY MASTERMAN (*Matric.* 1898), medical missionary in Palestine until 1914, and again after his retirement from the charge of St Giles Hospital, Camberwell in 1934, died in Jerusalem in April 1943, aged 76.

SIR THOMAS HUDSON MIDDLETON (M.A. 1902), K.C.I.E., K.B.E., C.B., F.R.S., chairman of the Agricultural Research Council from 1938, died at Twickenham 14 May 1943, aged 79. He became a member of the College on his election in 1902 to the Drapers Professorship of Agriculture in the University of Cambridge.

WILLIAM LOMBARD MURPHY (B.A. 1899), formerly in practice as a specialist in throat and nose surgery at Merrion Square, Dublin, but since his father's death chairman of the Independent Newspapers, Limited, of Dublin, died at Dartry, Dublin, 9 January 1943, aged 66.

JAMES OSBORNE (B.A. 1877), rector of Holton-le-Beckering, Lincolnshire, since 1891, died in hospital at Lincoln, after an accident, 30 September 1942, aged 89.

JOHN JOSEPH BEAUCHAMP PALMER (B.A. 1888), formerly principal of Cambridge Nicholson Institution, Kottayam, Travancore, from 1891 to 1919, archdeacon of Kottayam from 1906 to 1921, and vicar of Mudford, Somerset, since 1921, died 16 February 1942, aged 76.

FRANK WHITLEY PARKER (B.A. 1887), rector of Twyford with Guist, Norfolk, since 1907, died at the vicarage, Guist, 1 April 1942, aged 79.

JOHN HENRY PAYNE (B.A. 1881), solicitor, died 24 January 1942 at his home, Victoria Park, Manchester, aged 83.

THOMAS HENRY GIBBONS PEARSON (*Matric.* 1871) died at Bedford 5 April 1942, aged 88.

WILLIAM RICHMOND PHILLIPS (B.A. 1884), clerk in Holy Orders, for 33 years headmaster of South Lodge Preparatory School, Lowestoft, died at Bath 18 November 1942, aged 82.

ALFRED HENRY RICHARDSON (B.A. 1907), F.R.C.S., of Harley Street, died in London 20 August 1942, aged 58.

ARTHUR HERBERT WENTWORTH RIDSDALE (B.A. 1890), vicar of Ampfield, Romsey, Hampshire, since 1937, died 21 March 1942, aged 74.

HAROLD WARLOW ROBERTS (B.A. 1929), in business with the firm of Messrs Joseph Heap and Sons, Limited, flour and rice millers, Liverpool, died 27 March 1942, aged 34.

ANDREW JOHN ROBERTSON (B.A. 1890), rector of New Alresford, Hampshire, honorary canon of Winchester, died 3 January 1942 at Alresford Rectory, aged 76. He was St John's College Missioner and vicar of the Lady Margaret Church, Walworth, from 1899 to 1905, when he was presented by the College to the rectory of Freshwater, Isle of Wight. He left in 1917 to become vicar of Romsey, moving to New Alresford in 1925.

WILLIAM ARTHUR DOUGLAS RUDGE (B.A. 1899), science master at Rugby School from 1916 to 1930, died at Rugby 14 February 1942, aged 78. He had been a master at Plymouth College before coming up to St John's, and from 1907 to 1916 he was professor of physics at University College, Bloemfontein, South Africa.

ALGERNON CHARLES DUDLEY RYDER (B.A. 1870), rector of Maresfield, Sussex, from 1902 until shortly before his death, died 19 January 1943, aged 95.

SELWYN EDWARD SEARS (B.A. 1912), rector of Meppershall, Bedfordshire, died in Hitchin Hospital 22 May 1942, aged 52.

ANTHONY WILKINSON SEWART (B.A. 1880), rector of Brignall, Yorkshire, died at Barnard Castle 26 April 1943, aged 85.

WALTER HORTON SPRAGGE formerly SPRAGG (B.A. 1889), a master at the City of London School from 1891 to 1931, died 31 July 1942, aged 76.

HERBERT STUART (B.A. 1912), rector of St Fillan's Church, Comrie, Perthshire, died at the Rectory 30 January 1943, aged 53.

ARTHUR JAMES KAYSS THOMPSON (B.A. 1894), chaplain to the British communities in North Chile from 1936, formerly rector of the College living of Rampisham, was lost at sea 3 May 1943, when the ship in which he was returning to England was sunk by enemy action.

LAWRENCE BERKLEY TILLARD (B.A. 1909), barrister at law, died in London 12 February 1943, aged 54.

HUGH TINSLEY (*Matric.* 1888) died at Manor House, Bunbury, Cheshire, 28 April 1943, aged 74.

THOMAS WAITE (B.A. 1892), barrister at law, died at Warwick Lodge, Redhill, 17 September 1942, aged 73.

GEORGE ERNEST WARREN (*Matric.* 1890), D.S.O., late Major, The Border Regiment, died 4 May 1942, aged 71.

HERBERT ALBAN WILLIAMS (B.A. 1878), rector of Sheering, Essex, from 1900 to 1936, died at St Albans 15 February 1943, aged 88. He was the last survivor of the first Oxford and Cambridge Rugby Football match.

HAROLD TEMPLE WILLS (B.A. 1884), for 23 years London Missionary Society missionary in Travancore, died at Brixham 6 February 1942, aged 79.

GEOFFREY ERSKINE WOODMANSEY (B.A. 1913), rector of Walcot, Bath, and formerly vicar of St Mark, Barrow-in-Furness, was killed in an air raid 27 April 1942, aged 50.

FRANK FOISTER, L.M.B.C. boatman for 52 years, died at Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge, 21 May 1942, aged 68. The following appreciation appeared in *The Cambridge Daily News*:

To generations of rowing men, in the Lady Margaret Boat Club and on the whole Camside, 'Frank' was a familiar and beloved figure.

Beginning as a boy at Logan's boathouse, he looked after the red-oared crews there until the new boathouse below Victoria Bridge was completed 40 years ago, when he became definitely attached to the Lady Margaret Club. Here day by day he said 'Hold on to your oars, gentlemen, please', as he gently pushed the eights out into mid-stream.

His craftsmanship as a boat-builder and repairer was of a high order and many times he got the Club out of a difficulty by his ingenuity and skill. He was a skilful coach, too, especially to aspirants for the Colquhoun Sculls and to crews in the Town Regatta. For many years he could be relied upon to give a good start to the eights in the Lents and Mays.

His retirement after 50 years' service was a great loss to his club. His death will be mourned as that of one who was a real friend to rowing men and to rowing.

## ROLL OF HONOUR

This list is additional to that which appeared on p. 92 of Vol. LII, 1941 (nos. 225 and 226). The Editors are aware, however, that the Roll of Honour must be far from complete, and they will be very grateful for any information which will help towards the compilation, at a later date, of a complete College War List.

RAYMOND ALLSOP (B.A. 1938), second lieutenant, Royal Artillery, killed on active service, 26 March 1942.

JAMES ALISON BAKER (*Matric.* 1929), Colonial Agricultural Officer, Kedah, Armoured Unit, Kedah Defence Force, killed in action in Malaya.

JOHN REGINALD BERNARD BARRON (*Matric.* 1938), captain, Royal Engineers, killed in action, Bon Peninsula, May 1943.

BASIL RICHARD BRAY (B.A. 1935), surgeon-lieutenant, R.N.V.R., killed in action in H.M.S. *Greyhound*, off Crete, 22 May 1941.

PATRICK MILNE CARROLL (B.A. 1940), second lieutenant, Royal Armoured Corps (Yeomanry), killed in action 22 July 1942.

PAINTON SYDNEY COWEN (*Matric.* 1936), lieutenant, Royal Marines, killed on active service December 1942.

ALEXANDER OLDFIELD CROOKSHANK (*Matric.* 1940), second lieutenant, Maritime Regiment, Royal Artillery, killed in action at sea, August 1942.

PETER WALTER DURHAM (B.A. 1938), captain, Royal Tank Regiment, killed in action in the Middle East, November 1942.

NORMAN HOOLE FRANCE (B.A. 1926), professor of history, Hong-Kong University, Hong-Kong Volunteer Defence Force, killed in Hong-Kong.

PHILIP JAMES HALLIDAY (B.A. 1941), pilot officer, Royal Air Force, killed 25 December 1941.

JOHN CORBETT HARRIS (B.A. 1926), gunner, Royal Artillery, killed in action in the Middle East, 1942.

CHRISTOPHER HARTLEY HAYMAN (*Matric.* 1937), captain, 9th The Queen's Royal Lancers, Royal Armoured Corps, killed in action, April 1943.

ALASTAIR HOUGHTON BROWN (B.A. 1937), lieutenant, 10th Royal Hussars, killed in action in Libya, 25 January 1942.

PETER JOSEPH HUME (B.A. 1939), personnel officer, Friends' Ambulance Unit, lost at sea, December 1942.

EUSTACE HENRY LAWRENCE (B.A. 1935), captain, 1st Burma Rifles, killed in action in Burma, 1 May 1942.

EAMON FREDERICK WILLIAM McCARTAN-MOONEY (*Matric.* 1936), flight-lieutenant, Royal Air Force, killed in action, September 1942.

PHILIP EVERT McILVAINE MELLOR (B.A. 1925), M.C., captain, Army Air Corps, killed in action in North Africa, February 1943.

PETER NICHOLSON (B.A. 1936), lieutenant, 5th Northamptonshire Regiment, killed in action in Tunisia, January 1943.

FRANK KENNETH PLATT (*Matric.* 1940), lieutenant, Royal Artillery, killed in action in Tunisia, April 1943.

STANLEY PROUD (B.A. 1935), flight-lieutenant, R.A.F.V.R., lost at sea, while on meteorological work, 1942.

JOHN JAMES FRASER RUSSELL (B.A. 1930), captain, South African Medical Corps, killed in action in Libya, 2 December 1941.

JOHN LEWIS TETLEY (B.A. 1927), Government Laboratory, Hong-Kong, killed in Malaya.

ROGER DE WINTON KELSALL WINLAW (B.A. 1934), squadron-leader, Royal Air Force, killed on active service, October 1942.

PETER NORMAN WITNEY (B.A. 1934), captain, Royal Army Medical Corps, killed in Hong-Kong, December 1941.

JAMES OSBORN BARKER WRAITH (B.A. 1934), pilot officer, Royal Air Force, killed during operational flying duties, October 1942.

FRANK BURNET WRIGHT (B.A. 1939), pilot officer, Royal Air Force, killed in action 6 January 1941.

#### *Missing*

WILLIAM MICHAEL GWINNETT BOMPAS (*Matric.* 1939), lieutenant, Royal Artillery, reported wounded and missing in North Africa.

BERTRAM DUDLEY CARRIS (*Matric.* 1936), lieutenant, Scots Guards, reported wounded and missing in Libya, May 1942.

NOEL GORDON DAVIES (*Matric.* 1929), missing, believed killed, at sea, September 1942.

ARTHUR FRANCIS JOHN ENGLAND (*Matric.* 1925), captain, South Lancashire Regiment, acting major, Malay Regiment, reported missing at Singapore.

FREDERICK DONALD LIVINGSTONE MACINTYRE (B.A. 1927), pilot officer, Royal Air Force, reported missing in Java, April 1942.

#### *Prisoners of war*

THOMAS JIM BOWEN (B.A. 1939), M.C., captain, Worcestershire Regiment, prisoner in Italy.

JOHN ERIC BRADFORD (B.A. 1932), second lieutenant, Cambridgeshire Regiment, taken prisoner at Singapore.

FREDERICK RICHARD BROWN (*Matric.* 1929), lieutenant, R.A.S.C., prisoner in Italy.

IAN ALEXANDER DICHMONT (*Matric.* 1939), prisoner in Italy.

ERIC JOHN DIMOCK (B.A. 1929), rubber planter, interned in Malaya.

FRANCIS JOHN WANSFORD EARLE (B.A. 1938), prisoner in Italy.

JOHN DAVID EDGAR (B.A. 1937), captain, Royal Engineers, taken prisoner at Singapore.

GEORGE GIBSON (B.A. 1942), pilot officer, Royal Air Force, prisoner in Germany.

JOHN RANKINE GOODY (*Matric.* 1938), lieutenant, 1st Sherwood Foresters, prisoner in Italy.

REGINALD JOHN RATCLIFF HALL (B.A. 1939), prisoner in Italy.

LUIS SIGISMUND HIMELY (*Matric.* 1928), captain, Federated Malay States Volunteer Force, prisoner in Malaya.

ROBERT BARTLEY HODGETTS (B.A. 1941), sub-lieutenant, R.N.V.R., Fleet Air Arm, interned at Koulikoro, French Soudan.

RICHARD ARTHUR RADFORD (*Matric.* 1938), lieutenant, prisoner in Italy.

JOHN EDWARD STURT (B.A. 1932), second lieutenant, 1st Indian H.A.A. Regiment, taken prisoner at Singapore.

IAN PIERRE WATT (B.A. 1938), lieutenant, 5th Suffolk Regiment, prisoner in Malaya.



## THE LIBRARY

The Editors hope to print in the next number a list of donations and additions to the Library between March 1940 and June 1944.

## COLLEGE AWARDS

## CLOSE EXHIBITIONS AND SIZARSHIPS, 1942

*To Close Exhibitions:*

*Baker:* Morris, A. D., Durham School. *Dowman:* Owen, G., Pocklington School; Snushall, D. B., Pocklington School. *Lupton and Hebblethwaite:* Booth, N. D., Sedbergh School. *Munsteven:* Hinde, R. A., Oundle School. *Newcome:* Wilcox, G. W., King's School, Grantham. *Robins:* Scott, D. G., Sutton Valence School. *Somerset (March):* Goodwin, E. A., Cathedral School, Hereford; Wardle, D. B. J., Cathedral School, Hereford. *Somerset (Wootton Rivers):* Pepler, R. D., Marlborough Grammar School.

*To Sizarships:*

Broadbent, E., King Edward VI Grammar School, Nuneaton. Crosthwaite, H., Stamford School. Elms, C. F., King James I Grammar School, Bishop Auckland. Fairhurst, H., Hulme Grammar School, Oldham.

*To a Choral Studentship:* Watts, M., Ellesmere College, Salop.

## STUDENTSHIPS, 1942

*Hutchinson:* Ds Brough, J. *McMahon:* Ds Morgan, G. J.; Ds Wilmersdoerffer, H. M.

## SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS, 1942

*Elected to Scholarships:* Atkinson, P. D.; Gwyn, J. D.; Mather, H. G.; Richardson, W. T.; Shepperson, G. A.; Sprigg, R. K.; Thom, A. W.; Towers, M. K.; Whittingham, C. P.; Worthy, W. D.

*Elected to Exhibitions:* Booth, G. H.; Bramwell, H.; Gillett, K. A.; Heap, A.; Hollings, J. S.; James, G. S.; Newey, C. J.; Slater, W. R.

## PRIZES, 1942

## SPECIAL PRIZES

*Adams Memorial Prize:* Goldie, A. W.; Highly commended, Goody, R. M. *Essay Prizes:* (Second Year) Gwyn, J. D.; (First Year) Ellison, R. J. *Reading Prizes:* (1) Pinder, G. P.; (2) Ellison, R. J., Hansford, J. T. (*Aeq.*) *Hutton Prize:* Pybus, M. *Hawksley Burbury Prize:* Platt, F. K. *Hart Prize:* Shepperson, G. A. *Hockin Prize:* Bagley, J. H.

## PRIZES AWARDED ON UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

**MATHEMATICS**—*Preliminary:* Marriott, J. B.; Sargan, J. D., *Wright's Prize;* Wass, D. W. G., *Wright's Prize. Tripos Part I:* Durbin, J.; James, G. S.; Sturrock, P. A.; Swallow, J. C., *Wright's Prize. Tripos Part II:* Blackwell, B. D., *Hughes Prize;* Dain, J.; Garner, H. C.; Redfern, P., *Wright's Prize;* Smith, N. J.

**CLASSICS**—*Preliminary:* Elliott-Binns, M. F. E.; James, H. M.; Tetstall, R. G.; Weaver, D. B. *Tripos Part I:* Sprigg, R. K.

**NATURAL SCIENCES**—*Preliminary:* Booth, G. H., *Wright's Prize;* Millard, J. F.; Whitefield, J. R. *Tripos Part I:* Livesey, D. L., *Wright's Prize;* Mather, H. G.; Pitt, G. J.; Towers, M. K.; Turner, R., *Wright's Prize;* Whittingham, C. P., *Earle Prize.*

**LAW**—*Qualifying I:* Bramwell, H.; Thorp, P. D. *Tripos Part II:* Gwyn, J. D.

**HISTORY**—*Preliminary:* Pybus, M. *Tripos Part II:* Richardson, W. T.

**ORIENTAL LANGUAGES**—*Preliminary:* Lindars, F. C., *Wright's Prize. Tripos Part II:* Ds Brough, J., *Wright's Prize.*

**MODERN AND MEDIEVAL LANGUAGES**—*Preliminary I:* Gillett, K. A.; Godwin, W. H.; Newey, C. J. *Tripos Part I:* Hemmings, J.; Lang, D. M. *Preliminary II:* Littlewood, J., *Wright's Prize.*

**MECHANICAL SCIENCES**—*Preliminary (Second Year):* Aitken, W. McC., *Wright's Prize;* Atkinson, P. D., *Wright's Prize;* Heap, A.; Hollings, J. S.; Sears, G. W.; Slater, W. R.; Thom, A. W., *Wright's Prize;* Willcock, R. M., *Wright's Prize;* Worthy, W. D., *Wright's Prize. Tripos:* Bagley, J. H., *Hughes Prize.*

**ENGLISH**—*Tripos Part I:* Shepperson, G. A.

## STUDENTSHIPS, 1943

*Hutchinson:* Ds Brough, J. *McMahon:* Ds Gwyn, J. D.

## SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS, 1943

*Elected to Scholarships:* Davies, I. L.; Foster, E.; Henstock, R.; Hollings, J. S.; Hurrell, A.; James, G. S.; Kirby, F. N.; Low, E. D.; Raby, K. F.; Swallow, J. C.; Wallace, W. D.; Ward, D. H.; Whitefield, J. R.

*Elected to Exhibitions:* Bailey, D. E.; Corbett, G. E.; Durbin, J.; Joslin, D. M.; Khanna, A. K.; Mitchell, A. B.; Morton, W. D.; Snushall, D. B.; Squires, G. L.; Trapnell, B. M. W.

*Hoare Exhibition:* Bailey, D. E.

## PRIZES, 1943

## SPECIAL PRIZES

*Adams Memorial Prize:* Wass, D. W. G. *Henry Humphreys Prize:* Ds Robertson, A. J. B. *Reading Prizes:* Aitken, W. McC., Petersen, R. C., Sears, G. W. (*Aeq.*) *Hutton Prize:* Joslin, D. M. *Hawksley Burbury Prize:* Booth, N. B. *Hockin Prize:* Livesey, D. L.

## PRIZES AWARDED ON UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

MATHEMATICS—*Preliminary (First Year)*: Cox, D. R., *Wright's Prize*; Sawyer, D. B. *Preliminary (Second Year)*: Durbin, J.; James, G. S. *Tripes Part I*: Bailey, D. E. *Tripes Part II*: Henstock, R.; Marriott, J. B.; Sargan, J. D., *Earle Prize*; Ward, D. H.; Wass, D. W. G., *Wright's Prize*.

CLASSICS—*Preliminary*: Booth, N. B., *Wright's Prize*; Mayou, C. A.

NATURAL SCIENCES—*Preliminary Part I (First Year)*: Barraclough, P.; Batchelor, R.; Darmon, S. E.; Elms, C. F.; Johnson, D. S.; Sansom, H. W.; Squires, G. L., *Wright's Prize*; Trapnell, B. M. W., *Wright's Prize*; Westlake, E. K. *Preliminary Part I (Second Year)*: Angel, J. H.; Scott, J. D.; Sugden, D. B. *Preliminary Part II*: Swallow, J. C. *Tripes Part I*: Foster, E.; Whitefield, J. R. *Tripes Part II*: Livesey, D. L.; Whittingham, C. P., *Hughes Prize*.

LAW—*Qualifying I*: Corbett, G. E., *Wright's Prize*. *LL.B. Examination*: Ds Hayman, J. D. W., *Wright's Prize*.

HISTORY—*Preliminary*: Hutchings, R. F. D.; Joslin, D. M., *Wright's Prize*.

ORIENTAL LANGUAGES—*Tripes Part I*: Lindars, F. C., *Wright's Prize*.

MODERN and MEDIEVAL LANGUAGES—*Preliminary I*: Lord, M. H. J. *Tripes Part I*: Denman, G. R. *Preliminary II*: Lang, D. M., *Wright's Prize*.

MECHANICAL SCIENCES—*Preliminary (First Year)*: Seale, J. L.; Vaughan, D. B. *Preliminary (Second Year)*: Davies, I. L., *Wright's Prize*; Forster, C. A., *Wright's Prize*; Hurrell, A., *Wright's Prize*; Khanna, A. K.; Low, E. D., *Wright's Prize*; Mitchell, A. B.; Morton, W. D.; Raby, K. F., *Wright's Prize*; Snushall, D. B.; Wallace, W. D., *Wright's Prize*. *Tripes*: Aitken, W. McC., *Wright's Prize*; Atkinson, P. D., *Earle Prize*; Hollings, J. S., *Wright's Prize*; Kirby, F. N.; Sears, G. W.; Thom, A. W., *Wright's Prize*; Willcock, R. M., *Wright's Prize*; Worthy, W. D., *Wright's Prize*.

OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS,  
DECEMBER 1942*Major Scholarships:*

Major, D., Manchester Grammar School, for Mathematics (Baylis Scholarship). Sawyer, D. B., Manchester Grammar School, for Mathematics. Cockayne, A. H., Manchester Grammar School, for Mathematics (Townsend Scholarship). Haymann, W. K., Gordonstoun School, for Mathematics. Waddell, J. K., Aldenham School, for Classics. Manning, J. R., Latymer Upper School, for Natural Sciences. Gill, S., Worthing High School, for Natural Sciences. King, R. F., Northampton Town and County School, for Natural Sciences. Westlake, E. K., Leighton Park School, for Natural Sciences. Hair, P. E. H., Berwick Grammar School, for History.

*Minor Scholarships:*

Stringer, J., Wolverhampton Grammar School, for Mathematics. Hobbs, L. P., Solihull School, for Mathematics. Brown, K. D., Dulwich College for Classics. Shorrocks, D. M. M., Manchester Grammar

School, for Classics (Patchett Scholarship). Hemmings, R. F., Manchester Grammar School, for Natural Sciences. Campbell, C., Harrow School, for History. Sutcliffe, P. H., Stockport Grammar School, for History. Davies, D. E., Alsop High School, Liverpool, for Modern Languages. Bickerton, D., Calday Grange Grammar School, for English.

*Exhibitions:*

Tomlinson, R. C., Merchant Taylors' School, for Mathematics. Bottero, V. W. K., Sedbergh School, for Classics. Johnson, D. S., Mexborough Secondary School, for Natural Sciences. Fournier d'Albe, E. R., St Albans' School, for History. Parkin, C. W., Royal Grammar School, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, for History. Mountain, R. H., Manchester Grammar School, for Modern Languages. Thomson, D. E., University College School, for Modern Languages. Dawson, J. K. N., Herbert Strutt School, Belper, for English.

CLOSE EXHIBITIONS, SIZARSHIPS AND CHORAL  
STUDENTSHIPS, 1943*To Close Exhibitions:*

*Baker*: Cooper, E. A., Durham School. *Munsteven*: Batchelor, R. E., King's School, Peterborough; Stansbury, J. I., Oundle School. *Dowman*: Walker, A. D., Pocklington School. *Spalding and Symonds*: Gardiner, D. M., King Edward VI School, Bury St Edmunds.

*To a Sizarship*: Argyle, S. E., Marlborough College.*To a Choral Studentship*: Briggs, G. H., King's School, Rochester.