

THE EAGLE

A Magazine

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VOLUME LV, Nos. 240 & 241

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CONTENTS

	PAGE
The Master	I
Ernest Alfred Benians: Master 1933-52	4
13 February 1952	10
Cambridge in the last Half Century	11
The Commemoration Sermon	23
Three Poems: Allegory, Soliloquy, Harvest Home	27
Impressions of Greece: Summer, 1951	29
Poem: Sea Crossing	32
Poem: She	32
Poem: Butterfly	33
Pots Errant	33
"Resurrection" and "On ne badine pas avec l'amour"	34
"Epicene"	36
College Chronicle	39
College Notes	71
Obituary:	
Edward Earle Raven	82
George Udny Yule	89
Book Reviews	98
College Awards	102

Illustrations:

<i>The Master</i>	<i>Frontispiece</i>
<i>Ernest Alfred Benians</i>	<i>facing p. 4</i>
<i>Edward Earle Raven</i>	<i>" 82</i>
<i>George Udny Yule</i>	<i>" 89</i>

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All contributions for the next issue of the Magazine should be sent to The Editors, *The Eagle*, St John's College, by 1 December 1952. The Editors will welcome assistance in making the College Notes, and the Magazine generally, as complete a record as possible of the careers of members of the College. They will welcome books or articles dealing with the College and its members for review; and books published by members of the College for shorter notice.



THE MASTER

Photo: New York Times

THE EAGLE

VOL. LV

Nos. 240 & 241



THE MASTER

JAMES MANN WORDIE is sixty-three and a loyal Scot. His schooling was at Glasgow Academy: after taking a degree in Science at the University of Glasgow, he entered St John's College in 1910 and sat for Part II of the Natural Sciences Tripos in 1912, as an Advanced Student, being placed in Class I. The following year he was awarded the Harkness University Scholarship for Geology.

In 1914 he started, and nearly ended, his career as a Polar explorer by sailing with Sir Ernest Shackleton's *Endurance* Expedition to the Antarctic. Here he had both time and opportunity to begin his studies of sea-ice while the whole party lived for months on the floating pack-ice after their ship had been crushed. He was with the main party, which spent a number of weeks on a barren island under the shelter of an upturned boat while Shackleton was making his memorable boat journey to South Georgia for help. He returned to England in 1917 and served in the latter part of the War as an officer in the Royal Artillery.

In 1921 he was elected a Fellow of St John's, and was appointed a Tutor in 1923, becoming Senior Tutor in 1933, and also President of the College in 1950.

The frozen seas continued, however, to have a powerful lure for him. During a number of Long Vacations he organized and led a remarkable series of expeditions to the Arctic—Jan Mayen and East Greenland in 1921, 1923, 1926 and 1929; and North West Greenland, Ellesmere Island and Baffin Island in 1934 and 1937. By his work in training and encouraging successive generations of young men in Arctic exploration, and in many other ways, he has made notable contributions to this branch of knowledge, which

already in 1933 were recognized by the award of the Founder's Gold Medal of the Royal Geographical Society. He also has the Gold Medal of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society and is Commander of the Order of St Olave of Norway.

At the age of fifty-eight most men's adventuring days are over, but in 1947, at the request of the British Government, he revisited the Antarctic. He was based on the Falkland Islands, but found occasion to land at South Orkney, South Shetlands and Graham Land. For these and other services (he was head of an important Admiralty Intelligence Section during the second World War) he was awarded the C.B.E. in 1947. As an original member of the Colonial Office Discovery Committee and as Chairman for many years of the Scott Polar Research Institute in Cambridge, he has done much to stimulate work on the scientific aspects of Polar exploration.

Finally, in 1951, he added further lustre to an already distinguished career through being elected President of the Royal Geographical Society.

Our new Master is thus a man who is widely known and appreciated in the outside world, and who has earned for himself high distinction. He is indeed an outstanding example of that new type of Cambridge don who seems to have emerged since the War of 1914-18—men who, while retaining their positions in the academic life of their University, have somehow found time and energy to rise to eminence in quite other spheres of activity that lie far beyond even the extended limits of residence whose centre is the church of Great St Mary.

For twenty-nine years he has served as a Tutor of the College and for nineteen years as Senior Tutor. During this time he has seen the junior members of the College increase from about 440 in the inter-war period to over 650 during the early post-war years. To him belongs much of the credit both for the high all-round quality of the undergraduate population and for the fact that, despite this 50 per cent expansion in numbers, it has shown no tendency either to split up into cliques or to degenerate into a mere amorphous mass of students. He has continued and developed the policy, which has long prevailed at St John's, of drawing good men from as wide a range of schools of all types as possible. Indeed, his knowledge of schools and schoolmasters (both preparatory and secondary) is probably unrivalled in Cambridge.

Amongst other qualities, he is quick to size up a man, his judgment in this respect being rarely at fault, with the result that he has an exceptional gift for picking the best man for any particular post.

He also has shown a remarkable capacity for giving the right advice to a man who is at the outset of his career and whose whole

future may depend largely upon the decision. Generations of his pupils have had reason to bless him for his shrewd and far-sighted assessment of the relative advantages of this or that alternative course of action. It need hardly be emphasized that such a quality should rank high among the assets of the Master of a College.

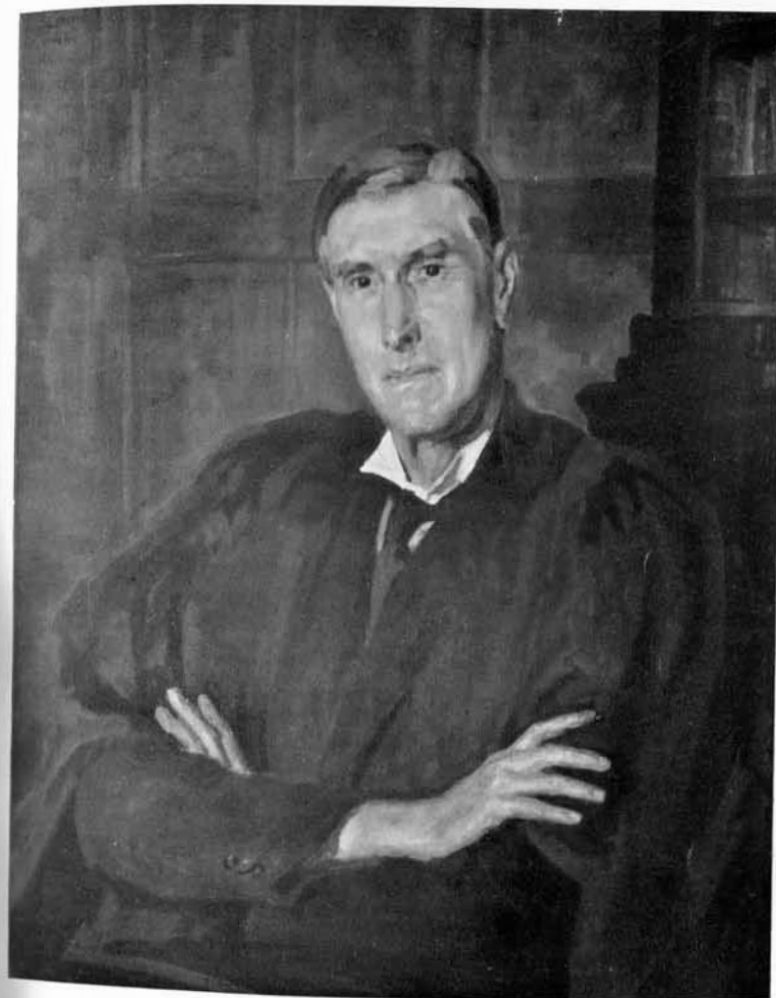
James Wordie has served his College faithfully and well for many years. His election to the Mastership is welcomed by all who know him both within and outside Cambridge. Under his wise and prescient guidance we may look forward with confidence, even in these troubled times, to dealing successfully with the many difficult problems which the future is likely to have in store for us. He carries with him in his high office our congratulations and best wishes.

ERNEST ALFRED BENIANS

MASTER 1933-52

ERNEST ALFRED BENIANS, Master, who died at the Master's Lodge on 13 February 1952, was born at Mount Villa, Curtisden Green, Goudhurst, Kent, on 23 October 1880, the second son of William Alfred Benians and Elizabeth Benians (formerly Ackland). The College Admission Register records him as educated for ten years at Bethany House School, Goudhurst, four years under his mother and six years under his father. Family memories, however, record that his mother taught him at a little infant school of her own at the door of Mount Villa, and that he entered Bethany House, of which his father was headmaster, at the age of seven, beginning some six years later to take a part in the teaching himself. In November 1898 he won a Minor Entrance Scholarship at the College in History with Classics, the first Entrance Scholarship awarded for History. He was admitted to the College on 2 August 1899 under Dr Sandys and came into residence the following October. In 1901 he was placed in the First Class in the Historical Tripos Part I and was elected to a Foundation Scholarship, which he held for three years. In the Historical Tripos Part II in 1902 he was again in the First Class and was one of the two Hughes Prizemen of that year. In the University he was honourably mentioned for the Member's Prize in 1901 (the year in which the prize was awarded to H. W. V. Temperley), elected a Lightfoot Scholar in 1903, Allen Scholar in 1905, and won the Adam Smith Prize in 1906. On 5 November 1906 he was elected into a Fellowship on a dissertation entitled "The Progress of Settlement in Canada". Already in the Lent Term 1905 he had begun to lecture on the economic and general history of the British Colonies and Dependencies under the Board of Economic Studies, and shortly afterwards he began to lecture also on the history of the United States—the two principal fields of his subsequent historical work. He was appointed to lecture in History in the College from Michaelmas 1910, an appointment he resigned the following January on his election to an A.K. Travelling Fellowship, which enabled him to spend more than a year travelling round the world.* On his return in 1912 he was appointed to the College Lectureship in History which he held until he became Master. In December 1912 the India Office appointed him Local Adviser to Indian Students in Cambridge.

* See *Report of Travels of E. A. Benians as A.K. Travelling Fellow: February 1911–May 1912*, University of London Press (1912), 86 pp.



From the Portrait by Henry Lamb

ERNEST ALFRED BENIANS

He was a member of the College Council continuously from 1914. He became a Tutor at Christmas 1918 and Senior Tutor in 1926. He was a University Lecturer in History under the new University Statutes from 1926. On 7 December 1933 he was elected the thirty-sixth Master of the College in succession to Sir R. F. Scott, and on 28 October 1950 the Governing Body prolonged his tenure of the Mastership for three years from 1 October 1951 (the end of the academical year in which he attained the age of seventy years). He was Vice-Chancellor during the two difficult years 1939-40 and 1940-41. Trinity College, Dublin, conferred upon him the Honorary Degree of D.Litt. in 1939 and elected him an Honorary Fellow in 1947.

This is the outward record of an association with and service to the College extending over more than half a century—as Scholar, as Fellow for twenty-seven years, as Tutor for fifteen years, as Master for eighteen years. But by itself it does not reveal the extent of the debt his College and its members, older and younger, owe to a great Tutor and a great Master. In all the work he accomplished for the College—and it was far more varied than any mere record can disclose—the debt of the College was first to Ernest Alfred Benians himself, to his great abilities, and above all to his character. He had friends, many and devoted, but never enemies. To work with him was to find one's own judgment surpassed, but never to feel that it was disrespected. He had an unusual understanding of men, full of humour, impartial, patient; and his keen observation had the sure foundation of a deep human sympathy and a wide humanity. His was always the long view, and this lent to his opinion, whether in matters of policy, public, academic, administrative, or in private counsel, an exceptional weight. From days before his election as Master he had come insensibly to be the counsellor of his College, and he was widely consulted in the University and beyond. To seek his opinion was to be greeted by the keen and kindly eyes and the sudden smile. He would listen first, making the inquiry, for the moment, the only matter in hand. More, or less, might be said; but, after a momentary pause, it was said without haste or hesitation. Some wider aspect of the question or some more far-reaching consideration would appear, and if the matter were personal the outcome would be a clearer view and a stronger self-reliance. This wisdom, already mature in earlier life, but growing deeper, yet ever remaining fresh, as years increased, was joined with an integrity so strong that it occurred to none ever to question it. In him the College had a counsellor judicial, far-seeing, intimate. Strong emotions and a strong will, not lightly disclosed to others, supplied an inward strength the greater for the self-control, which seemed

never to fail, under which they were held; and in all was a peculiar gentleness—a term which came spontaneously to the lips of all who spoke of him—which seemed to spring from some inner source of serenity that constantly sustained him.

His pupils had implicit confidence in him. Contacts might perhaps not be frequent, but he knew their needs and their capacities, and no one was overlooked. The timely suggestion or the word of advice, and an opportunity that might have been lost was taken. He was interested in them individually, and his judgment of character and ability, and especially of promise, was sure. He was acquainted with every side of College affairs, educational, administrative, personal; his advice was sought on them all, and upon them all was given with the same tact, insight, and fairness. A historian valuing the past, his faith was always in the future. Characteristic was his special interest in the younger members of the Society, the promising Scholar and the junior Fellow, and this interest was as keen at three score years and ten as it had been in early days.

Without seeking administration for its own sake, he had great administrative capacity and a grasp of detail. The desk was tidy, and papers were quickly found. However busy he might be, he seemed always to have time for the important task. But there was no apparatus of efficiency, and the means never acquired precedence over the end. "Certainly," wrote a member of the College after his death, "under the lead of the gentle scholar who, perhaps surprisingly, proved to be such a wonderful man of affairs, the College flourished abundantly." But the man of affairs did not supersede the scholar: they both remained, expressions of the same consistent person. In the chair, at meetings of the College Council or of some other body, the combination of grasp of affairs, understanding of men, and concern for the ultimate purpose was exhibited at its best. Discussion was never prematurely foreclosed, yet time was not wasted; expression of opinion was free and no one felt himself aggrieved, yet argument did not stray from the point. His interventions were not frequent and they were always quiet, but when they were made they were well-timed, and they were then decisive because they were convincing.

His work for the College was interrupted by two great wars, events in themselves peculiarly foreign to his temperament and convictions. But it was characteristic of him, and fortunate for the College, that some of his best work was done in the periods of revival that followed, when a forward view, new policies, and new men were demanded. His work as Tutor and as Master covered a period of great expansion and prosperity in the life of the College

and a period of notable internal harmony. Over most of this period his was the principal guiding hand. And his great services to his Society were rewarded by a universal affection and esteem.

J. S. B. S.

Goudhurst, where Ernest Benians was born and brought up, is a small village on a hill near the Kent and Sussex border. It is on one of the most abundant soils of southern England, in the best of the fruit and hop country in the Weald. It remains to-day hardly changed at all from the days of his boyhood, it hides away from main roads and is still free of factories, military camps, and aerodromes. At the end of the war, in the time of the first flying bombs, Goudhurst farmers suffered some casual damage from bombs that fell prematurely or were shot down. Otherwise, even the war passed it by; its industry has always been farming, and because of the richness of its soil will always remain so; and farming fosters the rural geography, and the rural temperament: "We shall do 'er, 'low us time", they say, opposing deliberation to hasty judgment; it is a human quality that makes a sound man.

Ernest was born into this tree-filled and timeless neighbourhood (where, also, thirteen years later I was born) at a spot called Curtisden Green, which, though it is in the parish of Goudhurst, is found two and a half miles out of the village, in its own seclusion of woods and farms, a place hidden on its own little mound of a hill in the ancient Weald. Neither he nor I were of farming lineage: my grandfather had been a young silk-weaver of Bethnal Green; Ernest's father was a Londoner too, and had come down to Curtisden Green in his young manhood to be headmaster of the school that my grandfather had implanted; and there they entered into a partnership of work and ideals, and, both Londoners by birth, brought up their large families in this richly small neighbourhood.

Ernest was the second son in a country-born family of eight children; his eldest brother died on the threshold of manhood, and at sixteen or so Ernest inherited the place and duties of the eldest son. His father was an original, a remarkable teacher, vigorous of mind, and the soul of justice; and the remoteness and congeniality of the neighbourhood encouraged him to develop a rugged personality which was uprightness itself, but, odd, individual, strict, humorous, and always soundly reasoned. Ernest's schooling was at his father's school; I think he also taught a little there as he grew older; but his intellectual abilities were outstanding in that company; and everyone agreed, when he went up to Cambridge, that it was no more than his gifts fitted him for. Remembering the date now, and the modest finances of the family, I suppose it is not to be wondered at that his

going to Cambridge produced a feeling of special respect in his neighbours and in his own family. We country folk heard of his achievements with increasing homage as his father reported them to us. "My son Ernest" lit his eyes with a special geniality and pride.

In vacations we saw Mr Ernest (as we called him) about the lanes and fields and coppices again, or in his long vacations he would take over a class of boys from his father and teach them Political Economy, something quite new on our horizon. He taught then, as he always spoke, quietly and confidently, with an intonation that had certainly grown more musical and precise than that of our masters. Discipline was no trouble; he had no more than a dozen of us at a time, but we came at once under the spell of his remarkable young serenity—and looked forward to the strawberry-tea he would call us to when the examinations were over.

My own home, all the year round, was also at Curtisden Green, so that I have recollections of many times when, because he and I were both sons of schoolmasters at one school, the families united in a Christmas party big enough to be held in the school itself. Ernest took to frolics with a certain aloofness, but was looked to with expectation for the more demure games that came later in the evening, and here he distinguished himself with the same smiling economy of words, and an air of unconcern. He was twenty-seven and I was thirteen, and I watched and listened more than I was watched or listened to; but the really grown up were seen to joke with him, to appeal to him for a decision sometimes, and to get from him often the pursed lips and wordless smile characteristic even then, or sometimes his sudden, brief, and almost silent laughter.

I knew him well by sight; I knew his family very well indeed. His sisters taught us our letters, and the hand I write shows her letter-forms even now; his brother Stephen was later on my master in physics and mathematics and chemistry, and his father, my only headmaster, saw to it that I was grounded as well as I could be in the amenities—French and Scripture and History; but the difference in age between Ernest and me, and his early call to Cambridge, meant that I knew him then by repute more than by personal contact.

Yet it was Ernest who, in 1920, took the trouble to find me out and to urge me to take advantage of the grant to soldiers demobilized. Certainly but for him I should not have done so. But he brought my name to the Master, R. F. Scott, and obtained his acceptance, and so it came that my first tutor was the man whose remote birthplace I shared.

In 1949 he came back to school to unveil a joint memorial to his father and mine. There the special virtue in his father to which he paid tribute was his gift as a teacher.

"He was a man," he said, "who could not only teach, but could not abstain from teaching, and it is only after passing my life among teachers that I realize how good a teacher he was. Free to act, fertile in ideas, trustful of experience rather than theory, he planned a school curriculum, with wide programme, diversified interests and stimulating method—so many of the novelties of to-day seem to me to have been in the course or tried out there."

Though I never (except as a budding economist) sat under E.A.B. as a learner, I judge, from what I know now of the sureness of his sympathy, that he must have inherited his father's touch. Yet his most memorable quality was not professional or academic. There was about him, young or old, a sweet and quiet reasonableness in his dealings with others. As of every man, his intrinsic worth was his humanity, and his contribution to Cambridge, to St John's, and indeed to all who had to do with him was unstintingly himself. Perhaps I may be allowed to believe (as I do) that he owed something of this to the countryside—its richness, its constancy, its beauty, its freedom—into which he was born and under whose spell his youth was formed. We know of the historian, the tutor, the Master, the Vice-Chancellor; but we do not know all. He did not rush into print; but there were literary gifts practised and modestly put away; and in these he kept private record throughout his long life, as many a man may do, of the profound and mysterious happiness of living in the natural life of earth. What he learned in the Weald he kept, and he treasured to keep.

F. S. H. K.

13 FEBRUARY 1952

A LIFE has ended. So we lose
That quiet wisdom, which has guided us
Along the years.

Closed are those kindly eyes,
Far seeing, ever spent
In loyalty.

And we, within his House, who meditate
The measure of our debt,
Know his memorial.

ANON.

CAMBRIDGE IN THE LAST HALF CENTURY

A SPEECH DELIVERED BY THE LATE MASTER
AT A DINNER OF THE ASSOCIATION
OF EDUCATION OFFICERS IN THE
COLLEGE HALL ON 28 JUNE 1951

Mr Chairman, Gentlemen,

I take this opportunity to welcome you to St John's. We are honoured by your presence and I hope that you are finding your surroundings congenial for your deliberations. Here at least you tread in the footsteps of one of the first of modern directors of education in England. Four centuries ago Roger Ascham was teaching Greek here and acquiring that experience which he was to make an inspiration to all teachers since. Schoolmasters, too, are on our roll of fame, but the most eminent of all, Richard Bentley, lives in history as Master of Trinity and not as Master of Spalding School.

I want first to congratulate the President on the high office you have entrusted to him, and as we have been friends now for many years, I venture to congratulate the Association too on their President. He did me the honour to ask me to address you this evening. I have much sympathy with the Head of an Oxford College who on a somewhat similar occasion said he did not know anything about education. However, Mr Magnay kindly suggested that my recollections of an earlier Cambridge half a century ago, and its passing, would not be inappropriate, and though it would be safer to leave them a little longer, I yielded and will offer you a few.

A good many years ago I asked the President of this College, Professor Liveing, then well on in his nineties, if he would not write his reminiscences. He came to Cambridge before the railway, and at a time when, in this College, the spot from which I address you was the Fellows' Combination Room, and the Hall was heated by a charcoal brazier under the lantern. He himself had played a large part in introducing experimental science into the University, and had been also the confidential adviser of two successive Chancellors. No living person knew more of the great changes in the University in the second half of the nineteenth century. But he said: "No, I never look back; I always look forward, and I intend to burn all my confidential correspondence before I die." To me as a historian this was sad news, but I have no doubt he did it.

Well, Gentlemen, I do not draw the bow of Ulysses and shall confine myself to more humble observations than lay within his power.

I came up to the University at the moment when the Boer War broke out in October 1899 and it lasted during the whole of my undergraduate days. The C.U.R.V., the "bugshooters", as they were then called, rapidly grew in numbers, and I remember forming fours with the present Master of Trinity* and others of that generation under the trees in the Backs. A few men volunteered for oversea service and went away, and some did not return, but normal life was scarcely affected. The relief of Ladysmith and then of Mafeking were the occasions of tremendous "rags": war had not yet acquired for the University the meaning it has since assumed. In the midst of the war, a Boer, an undergraduate of this College, was elected President of the Union. Mr Justice H. S. van Zijl, Vice-Chancellor of Stellenbosch University, I am told, has not forgotten that event in his University career.

The matriculations of my year were under a thousand. Trinity was a good deal the largest College, with St John's second; several of the Colleges were quite small. The whole University numbered little more than 3000.

The large triposes were Mathematics, Classics and Natural Sciences; of middle size were Law and History, with small schools in some old subjects, Moral Sciences, Theology and Oriental Languages, and in the new subjects of Modern Languages and Engineering. A good many men took the Ordinary Degree—Previous, General and Special Examinations.

My Tutor was Sir John Sandys, eminent classic and Public Orator, chilly but kindly and efficient, and willing to let you sink or swim, a wholesome régime for the right man. My business was with History, a subject not then broadly based in the University and College system. Lecturers were organized on an intercollegiate footing, and the whole business appeared to be run by Trinity, King's and St John's. No other Colleges, I think, had Lecturers in History. I found myself the first Entrance Scholar in the subject in this College, an experiment regarded rather doubtfully by the older men. Supervision was weekly for the first term, and occasional for the remainder of that year, and, after that, it came to an end. But I would pay a grateful tribute to Dr Tanner, my Director of Studies, who understood what he was about.

Mathematics and Classics received a good deal of College teaching. All mathematicians coached—the great mathematical coaches, the makers of Senior Wranglers, were among the personalities of the

* Dr G. M. Trevelyan.

University. The scientists disappeared to their laboratories during the day and complained that they got nothing from the College. A duality was already apparent.

In College there was no gas, electric light or baths—most men affected the cold sponge in the morning—a pail of hot water could be ordered from the kitchen for use after football. But there was plenty of coal, though it needed a big fire to get much warmth from the Victorian grate.

It would be a mistake to suppose there were no poor men. Some men were very hard up, living on a College Scholarship, perhaps with help from their school, but without the State or Local Authority Grant which ensures a man in these days a reasonable sufficiency. So that poverty, where it existed, was more felt than to-day. One of time's good changes is to be seen here. There was ample, if not always very efficient, service; and the Halls were good, though of course always the subject of complaint. Relations with the High Table were distant, but some dons were already trying to bridge the gulf.

Chapel was compulsory—a regulation not very strictly enforced, and exemption could be obtained, if wished, by non-Anglicans or on conscientious grounds, but the latter was not a common plea. This regulation continued until after the Great War. I remember when we voted to abandon it, all agreed save one Senior Fellow, and when the motion had been carried over his dissent, he remarked: "And now what are you going to do with the Chapel?" In this he was unduly pessimistic, and it is certainly not my observation that there is less religion amongst the present generation than amongst my contemporaries.

Small as the University was, there was a considerable number of outstanding men whose stature time has not diminished. In my own subject were Acton and Maitland and Gwatkin and William Cunningham and Alfred Marshall, and Lowes Dickinson, all of them great scholars and great teachers, whose influence remains. I will not venture into other branches of learning. And there were more of the type of people we call personalities to be found in Colleges. I may mention one of them as an illustration—J. B. Mayor, Professor of Latin and President here in my early days. His knowledge was endless, and was poured out on any occasion, so that he did not excel as Chairman. I recall the first College meeting I attended as a Fellow. The Master had decided at the age of sixty-seven to take a wife and the Fellows wished to give him a present. Mayor presided and an hour passed, pleasantly for me, but somewhat restively for busier people, while he sketched the history of household furnishing from Roman times.

Proposing the health of the Master and his bride at the first College Feast after the wedding, Mayor took his opportunity again and dwelt at considerable length and with considerable freedom on the marital history of the Lodge.

Such men were by no means the type Wordsworth describes in the "Prelude" as among the grave elders. They were eminent persons, generally amiable, if not crossed; and as an Indian undergraduate said to me of one of them, very interesting to talk to if you can spare the time.

Next door was a society rich in talent and personality. There was Lord Acton who had cast a spell on the young historians Clapham, Laurence, Figgis, Reddaway, Winstanley—a power at the right moment to discipline and guide the young historical school, so soon to expand. I only heard him once and that was in this Hall—a large brow and beard—and large utterance and magisterial authority. William Cunningham, another imposing person, of fiercer regard, was making the new subject of economic history: historian, divine, politician, I remember no man who did more in more fields for less recognition than he. Other famous men, who made themselves accessible beyond their own College were Henry Jackson, J. G. Frazer, and MacTaggart—not to add the suave and hospitable Master, Montagu Butler, round whom so many good stories gathered. I remember when Henry Jackson was made Professor of Greek in 1906, Mayor brought him to dine here and we at the Scholars' table stamped our approval. This welcome sound was of course taken up by other tables, who no doubt thought someone had got his blue; so that the new professor had a very good reception. It pleased him greatly and I still keep the letter he wrote to me as Senior Scholar in acknowledgement. The idea was C. R. Reddy's, an Indian and a Liberal to whom he had been very friendly.

Looking back on that time I am impressed by the great and rapid expansion of studies that has taken place since. A century ago, outside of the ancient Mathematical Tripos and its young rival the Classical Tripos, there was no career here for a man of any ability. Cambridge, wrote Leslie Stephen, virtually said to its pupils: Is this a treatise upon Geometry or Algebra? No! Is it then a treatise upon Greek or Latin Grammar or on the grammatical construction of classical authors? No! Then commit it to the flames, for it contains nothing worth your study.

But the change was then just coming.

This year is the centenary of the Natural Sciences Tripos. The first name at the top of the first class in 1851 is that of Liveing, Professor of Chemistry from 1861 to 1908. And the second name that of Hort, equal in fame in other fields, Professor of Divinity, who

had taken a first in both the newly founded triposes, Natural Science and Moral Science, in the same year.

The expansion of scientific studies in Cambridge, the leading feature of our time, has been almost entirely in the one great school of the Natural Sciences—the Arts have grown by budding off—new schools and triposes being formed. To-day we have sixteen honours schools in all, of which six have come into being since 1900. The recently formed Chemical Engineering Tripos is the one new tripos in my time which is not a branch of Arts.

The expansion of scientific studies has influenced here as elsewhere the spirit of other studies. I still seem to hear Bury in his inaugural lecture in 1903 saying and repeating that History is "simply a science, nothing less and nothing more". In the Arts subjects it is to be observed how generally the historical approach is now accepted and historical knowledge brought in as part of their content. The new triposes founded here in this century—Economics, English, Archaeology and Anthropology, Geography, Music—all include historical papers and make the study of background and historical causes part of their discipline. The older subjects on the Arts side—Classics, Law, Oriental Languages, Modern Languages—show the same tendency—broadening their historical foundations. Recently, too, courses of lectures on the history of science have been initiated.

The Arts are still in the ascendancy here—by number of students as four to three: at Oxford I think it is three to one. History has long been the most popular of the Arts subjects.

And if the Classics have not increased proportionately in numbers they are not fewer than they were fifty years ago. This is well, for these studies are still invaluable for so many men. One home from Nigeria said to me: "As an administrative officer what I have chiefly needed are judgment and understanding in human relations and I would not exchange my little knowledge of Thucydides for anything else." While so many young men are now turned to the study of nature, society needs the balance of some who will keep for us the company of those great minds, the fathers of our thought and the critics of all our feeling.

The expansion of studies has been of course one cause of the growth of our numbers. When I came up the University was barely 3000. A decade after, it had passed 4000, and, after the Great War, it increased to 5000. The latest figures show that we have a good deal more than doubled our numbers in these fifty years.

Almost all Colleges have added to their accommodation, and some to their beauty—but they have not increased their accommodation in proportion to their numbers, and there is to-day much doubling-up of men in College rooms, for lodgings have been increasingly hard

to find. A greater growth of buildings has been due to the University—the new Library and lecture rooms, but chiefly the laboratories—adding to the old Collegiate University a red-brick University slipping away from Collegiate influence and tradition.

I do not think the University, the whole body of us, are less anxious to have beautiful buildings and beautiful precincts, perhaps the reverse—nor do I think we have been less successful in this respect than our immediate predecessors; I will not carry the comparison further back. But finance is a stern master and laboratories may not offer the opportunity that the old Courts with Chapel, Hall and Library created.

Tastes indeed change; in the painted gateways of to-day we revive the delight in colour of the sixteenth century. But modern conceptions abound. I was brought up on Ruskin's opinion of our Second Court as the most beautiful in the ancient universities, and the older dons cherished its dark pointing, while our New Court was regarded as something of an imposture—but all these opinions are questioned to-day.

Another cause of increasing numbers was the institution of Research degrees after the Great War. This has brought us far more older students and far more oversea students than we formerly had. Of research students we have to-day over 700. Some people think that Cambridge should particularly lay itself out to be an academy for research. Others fear lest we should sacrifice too much our unique possession of the Colleges, the best home of the undergraduate. A good many research students take a real part in College life, but others live separate from it and find themselves too old to mix easily with the younger men. Athletics is of course "a good mixer", but not all research students have this inclination.

In my time the older students were a limited class of postgraduate students called Advanced Students; oversea students were chiefly Indians, mathematicians and lawyers seeking to qualify for the I.C.S. or the Bar.

This rapid expansion has tended to carry the University beyond the College bounds. A large number of University teachers are not Fellows of Colleges, some not even members of Colleges. In the scientific departments a rival form of organization has grown up threatening the traditional importance of the Colleges, and the non-collegiate problem is a more serious one on the level of the teachers than of the students.

Great changes came to the University when, in the War of 1914-18, it was discovered by the Government. This brought us new contacts and duties, and in due course brought us money—both stimulating and novel things. Did it bring consciously or unconsciously new direction of our thoughts? That we can hardly judge as yet.

The business world also discovered the University—first its laboratories and then its young men, and this has been a fact of evergrowing importance.

As a place of education in the late nineteenth century the University was sought chiefly by men intending to enter the professions—the Church, the Bar, medicine, education, civil service at home and in India, and there were a fair number who went into a family business and others who became country gentlemen; these last two did not treat their University courses as vocational, nor always take them very seriously, though they were not allowed to be as idle as the Fellow Commoners of an earlier time.

I do not think the University is less a place of independent thought, but its thoughts have been turned perhaps more to the activities of the world around; and its work as a place of education much expanded to prepare men who are entering into industry, commerce and social services of all kinds. This change has made it a more active place and the increasing numbers have raised standards and gradually excluded those whose business here was leisure.

My impression of the University in Edwardian days is of quiescence. We talked of reforms, but they seemed remote and not very important. The questions which exercise our mind to-day were hardly yet on the horizon. Finance was then a stern master and any suggested change was treated as impracticable.

The new Statutes of 1926 which were based on the Report of a Royal Commission and the State aid which followed are another great landmark of the period. They transferred to the University the control of public teaching and reorganized it to discharge again its ancient duties. Individual and class teaching, what we call supervision, remained with the Colleges, and most Fellows engaged in education since then have served two masters and not unsuccessfully. Having lived through twenty-five years of the new régime, I think the change has been to the advantage not only of the country, but also of both College and University. To the poorer Colleges, unable to provide a staff for the increasing range of subjects of study, it was of great benefit, and enabled them to grow—perhaps too much. To all it brought financial relief, for the University, aided now by an increasing Government Grant, bore the heavy charge of public teaching with its rising cost.

Most of all, it favoured the increase of learning and research, for the University had now the means with which to promote them. When the Economics Tripos was founded, Professor Marshall paid the first Lecturers out of his own pocket, as I can testify. And when I first sat on the General Board, there were a few University Lectureships to be distributed and little more. As J. J. Thomson

once remarked: the University had not enough jobs for everyone and so gave one man the work and another the stipend. But the forty-five Professors of 1900 have now become seventy-eight, Readers are four times as many as they were, and University Lecturers ten times as many.

When I say the new Statutes constituted a great advance, I do not mean that there has not been needed, and continuously needed, a good deal of adaptation to the new system, but I believe both College and University are now more effective for their purpose, and the whole more integrated and more powerful as a national institution.

From these changes emerged a reconstructed University, dependent on State aid. Without that aid the changes could not have been effected. The Colleges underwent some changes too, were indirectly relieved but remained independent. With the large increase in the Treasury Grant in the last few years our financial dependence on the State may be said to be complete, for we could no longer carry on without its assistance. We have received, I am told, about a million pounds in the past year, a sum nearly equal to the interest on all the money ever given to all the Universities and Colleges of the country.

With the transfer of all this business to the University the control of educational policy and administration passed into its hands and the growth of an official class began. Before this there was scarcely any outward and visible sign of the University. It is recorded that a harassed Professor conducting a foreign friend round Cambridge when asked where is the University, caught sight of the late Dr Keynes, then Secretary of the Council of the Senate, and pointing to him replied: "That is the University." Now our ancient buildings house a growing staff organized under what we may call the permanent heads of departments—a mighty factory of reports and regulations.

It is not for me to say whether dons are different from those under whose influence and authority I came. We are now far more numerous and our life could certainly not be described as the life of a College Fellow was in the seventeenth century: "We are here at perfect ease and liberty, free from all other cares and troubles than what we seek...entirely vacant to the pursuit of wisdom and the practice of religion." I remember a senior don saying a man ought to write a book before he becomes a Fellow—he never writes one after. That would hardly be true to-day. On the whole I think Chaucer could say of the modern don what he said of the clerk of Oxenford—"and gladly did he learn and gladly teach". The descendants are true to type.

In the Colleges, too, the relations of old and young, variable as those relations are with persons and times, seem to me more friendly. And when one considers how busy the young don of to-day is, for he is almost invariably married, and more concerned than his fore-runners with how to live, this is much to his credit. Though entertainment is more difficult than it used to be, closer social relations seem to be far more generally valued and accepted as in the spirit of College life.

Between the senior members of the University, our expansion has made this less possible. "All M.A.s know one another," I remember J. W. Clark, Registry at the beginning of the century, saying to me—and in those days it could be true—there was a great deal of inter-collegiate entertainment. Now numbers are great and feasts are few, and there are far fewer chances of meeting the Fellows of other Colleges.

As for the undergraduate of to-day, the tree of knowledge certainly seems to him a tree to be desired far more than it did to my contemporaries. Whether that is because, as was said of Greek, it may lead to offices of emolument, and the modern undergraduate is more concerned with that than his predecessor, I do not know. But he seems to delight in supervision and regularly presents his essays. Not that he does less in other ways. There are far more societies of all kinds than distracted my leisure and far more activities.

Ascham laid it down in his "Schoolmaster" that learning should always be mingled with honest mirth and comely exercises. Our young men are certainly mindful of that injunction. I am impressed by their varied talent outside their triposes. If on the home ground I may draw my illustration from our own Society, I saw on one afternoon in May Week our Lady Margaret Players present a Restoration Comedy in the Wilderness with great enjoyment to themselves and their audience, and on another evening the Lady Margaret Boat come over at the head of the river. Honest mirth and comely exercises.

*Est remigium decorum,
Suavis strepitus remorum.*

When I consider all that has happened in these fifty years—years so pregnant and so poignant in our history—one would not be surprised if the outlook of the younger generation were more serious than in earlier days. With their national service to perform and their obscurer future, their conditions are very different from what ours were. But I think they yield in nothing of good to my contemporaries, exhibit more varied and more cultivated talent, and I do not think

they are less happy. I think most of them would say with Wordsworth, looking back at their years here: "This was a gladsome time." And we should indeed do them ill justice if we did not, so far as they are concerned, look hopefully into the future.

The great university movement of the nineteenth century, which in Cambridge removed religious tests and many restrictive conditions on ancient endowments, and was followed by this considerable expansion of studies and of numbers, still left the women beyond the pale. They were here; admitted to lectures and examinations, but the Senate when I came up had just refused to admit them to degrees (1897) in a vote that seemed decisive. "Ask me no more." All Universities but the ancient Universities had by that time accepted co-education. After the Great War, Oxford opened its doors, and Cambridge then yielded so far as to give women titular degrees. Under the new Statutes of 1926 further steps were taken; women became eligible for teaching offices and their numbers were permitted to rise to 500.

This anomalous status gave no promise of stability. Opinion showed signs of change: "Ask me no more, for at a touch I yield." And in 1947, as a result of a spontaneous movement in the University, women were given full membership, their Colleges made Colleges in fact as well as name, and their possible numbers increased to one-fifth of the number of men.

This last concession of numbers, however, remains a magnificent gesture, for nothing has yet been done to give it any other meaning, and without a third institution empowered to matriculate women no more can come. Thus, with the growth of our numbers, the women have fallen to 8 per cent of our student body, a lower proportion than when I came up. In this respect I doubt if our policy is yet aligned with public opinion and the public interest. The women have had an obstinate hill to climb.

What is the future of the Colleges? Will the hungry generations tread us down?

I sometimes recall the choice that Newman posed in his *Idea of a University*.

"If I had to choose," he wrote, "between a so-called University which dispensed with residence and tutorial superintendence, and gave its degree to any person who passed an examination in a wide range of subjects, and a University which had no professors or examinations at all, but merely brought a number of young men together for three or four years, and then sent them away as the University of Oxford is said to have done some sixty years since, if I were asked which of these two methods was the better discipline of the intellect—which of the two courses was the more successful in training, moulding,

enlarging the mind, which sent out men the more fitted for their secular duties, which produced better public men, men of the world, men whose names would descend to posterity, I have no hesitation in giving a preference to that University which did nothing, over that which exacted of its members an acquaintance with every science under the Sun."

It seems to me that we have another and better choice and that is to have both. Certainly throughout the University world to-day I see everywhere a desire to capture something of what the ancient Colleges stand for—their emphasis on education, their social life, their surroundings. In these respects their ideals are accepted. The younger Universities multiply halls of residence, students' unions, common rooms, refectories, playing fields and seek the larger staff which makes tuition possible.

A College is more difficult to create than a University. Time is an element. Atmosphere and personality come with the years. Freedom and responsibility are necessary. Sir Richard Livingstone, in a recent lecture here, said that we, or our ancestors, in a few institutions, among which I think he included Cambridge, have done what Plato wished, and created places of education with atmosphere, "where the winds bring health from healthy lands".

It is a tribute to collegiate life that some reproduction of it is sought by other Universities to-day. But the greatest tribute to it is that so many who have lived it, who have known its impartiality, freedom and companionship in learning, believed in it and sought to ensure its continuance. Our great company of benefactors have been for the most part our own members through all the centuries and still remain so.

The ease and abundance of Edwardian days have disappeared in the austerities of post-war years. But how little the material shortages affect the essential spirit of College life. The things that matter remain—the traditions, the discipline and stimulus of its life and purpose, the beauty of its precincts. From these flow influences and impressions that fortify the spirit and enrich the memory.

Old institutions cannot live on memories; they must live by the service they give to each successive age by forever renewing their youth. It seems to me that the Colleges in my own time, supported by the loyalty of their children, have shown a wonderful power of adapting themselves and of giving to the new generations a more stimulating environment than they gave to the old. But can they be multiplied as the University grows? Or is the University going back to its medieval days and forming itself on a dual system? Or will they change and succumb to the intensity of our times—to the

pressure of an officialized University, to financial difficulty, or to other influences yet unforeseen? These are questions which I shall not attempt to answer, but I think no happier school of learning for youth has yet been fashioned.

Well, Gentlemen,

The changes which have come over the University in my time do not seem to me to be changes that could have been foreseen, nor to be due to causes that could have been foreseen. Who could foresee the Great Wars, their cost in men and money, the new and challenging external contacts, the rising prices, the progress of scientific discovery or the immense stream of State money, stimulating, perhaps over-stimulating, us? These are the things that have influenced our destiny. Nor do I think the problems of the future can be foreseen. Let us therefore fix our minds on values. Events will set the problems, but the values we must make for ourselves. That is why I attach importance to the preservation of the balance of studies; the balance of education and research; and such union of University and College as retains the virtue of both.

THE COMMEMORATION SERMON

By the REVEREND OWEN CHADWICK, B.D.

Dean of Trinity Hall

"The fear of the Lord, that is wisdom." Job xxviii, 28.

IN 1827 that eminent Johnian, Samuel Butler, then Headmaster of Shrewsbury School, issued a charge in which he examined the dangers which face any person whose work is the pursuit and imparting of knowledge. The pamphlet is in the University Library: and if we analyse his argument, we find that the dangers which he feared are reducible to two: arrogance and aridity. Arrogance, in a failure to recognize the limits of intellectual capacity, in over-confidence and dogmatism about conclusions, in contempt for opposing opinions. Aridity, in the separation of the intellect from the full life of man, in the cult of the "academic" in the narrow and disparaging sense of that word, in the pursuit not so much of truth as of what Butler called "ingenious logomachies".

These temptations to which Butler pointed have ever attended the work of research and higher education. We have studied thinkers and writers of the past who seem to us to fall into one or other, sometimes both, of these temptations. And we have also studied thinkers and writers in the past and have met them in the flesh, whose work was ever guided by humility of spirit, and to whom, though they were academics, the pejorative sense of the word academic never applied; their work sprang from a gentleness of heart and spirit, a wholeness of outlook in which their rational faculty was integrated into the whole life of man.

The saintly founders of this College intended that the relationship of its members should not be merely haphazard and fortuitous, as though they were a group of strangers thrown together for a few nights into the same inn. The Lady Margaret and Bishop Fisher both expressed with perfect clarity the aims which they wished the members of the College to pursue. The aim was learning: but not learning alone—for they believed that the quality of learning was affected by the devotion and goodness of the learners. And therefore the common life which they were founding was to be not merely a convenient method of housing a number of independent students: the full life of the community was itself to be at once a cause and a result of the goodness of the members of the College, upheld and united as they were by a single spirit and a single worship.

They intended that the study should be integrally related to the common life of the students. And, however much opinions, circum-

stances, beliefs, may have altered since their day, it is surely still true that it is this link between study and common life and religion which constitutes the peculiar quality of a College. If we have not this link, then we are a mere hall of residence for purposes of convenient housing, discipline, or association. If we have this link, then it may be that, just as the learning will all the time affect the quality of the community, so the quality of the community life will affect the learning, particularly by diminishing the perils of which Butler wrote, arrogance and aridity. Pride cannot stand before a criticism which issues not from bitterness nor from hostility, but from friendliness and well-wishing—just that criticism which the right sort of community ought to provide. And the aridity of mere intellectualism cannot survive if study is being enriched by a community of mind and heart.

These abstractions can best be seen and understood in persons. And in one of the College's benefactors by way of example, we see this interpenetration of personal life and study: the historian of the College, Thomas Baker. No one doubts the greatness of his scholarship: and that scholarship is marked by three principal characteristics—humility, tolerance and serenity. His humility was so profound that he published little in proportion to the depth of his knowledge. But the learning was not wasted. In generosity and selflessness he gave away his material for the use, not only of his friends but of anyone who applied to him for help. Men like Strype, Hearne, Archbishop Wake, and a long list of lesser men, owed him manuscripts, information, criticism. Gilbert Burnet's famous *History of the Reformation* owes a proportion of its accuracy to Baker's comments: but Baker would not allow Burnet to make even a bare acknowledgement in the preface of the help which he received. Quietly he worked away in his rooms in Third Court, deprived of his Fellowship for refusal of the oath, receiving no recognition but the friendliness of the College and the admiration of a few scholars in the outside world. If one works on his manuscripts, one begins to feel an affection as well as an admiration for this gentle creature with his legible rounded handwriting, always unhurried, tranquil and careful, whether he is transcribing an obviously important discovery or whether he is deciphering some abominable and trivial specimen of an Elizabethan script. And the famous work published in his lifetime, 1700 (he published it anonymously as "By a Gentleman") was not historical, but the *Reflections on Learning*: that book directed against over-confidence and dogmatism in every field of study:

"We busy ourselves", he wrote, "in the search of Knowledge, we tire out our Thoughts and waste our Spirits in this pursuit, and

afterwards flatter ourselves with mighty acquirements, and fill the World with Volumes of Our Discoveries; Whereas would we take as much pains in discovering our weakness and defects, as we spend time in Ostentation of our Knowledge, we might with half the time and pains see enough to show us our Ignorance, and might thereby learn truer Wisdom." (p. 245.)

And this humility is most evident in his tolerance. One of the excellencies of the tradition of the College was its loyalty to its past, despite the changes of opinion. Bishop Fisher died for a principle which his successors in the College regarded as a wrong principle: the vehement Johnian Puritans of the 1580, when William Whitaker was Master, might have been expected to neglect Bishop Fisher—but they continued to honour him. Thomas Baker, as a Non-Juror, could not be fully sympathetic to the Puritans: yet in his history he called William Whitaker "one of the greatest men the College ever had". Despite the swing of the pendulum in opinion, the continuity and loyalty of the College remained.

In Baker it is plain that the quality of the scholar springs from the quality of the man. His work was humble, serene, tolerant, because he was a humble, serene and tolerant person. Undergraduates sometimes used to say of the gentle Master, who was taken from us this year, that if he even said "Good morning" to you, you felt as though you had been blessed. Almost the same was said of Thomas Baker in his time.

The inner spirit of the man proceeded from his religious faith. The reason why he could work on without ambition or need for recognition, the reason why there is no atom of hurry in his work, is that he saw his life in the perspective of eternity. He was not working only for his lifetime: he was not working for ambition or for the display of knowledge, or to propagate a particular set of controversial opinions. He was working to contribute some little fragment of history to the pattern of eternal truth. Here are couplets from the unpoetic poem which he wrote in praise of God's mercy:

Thou that breathe'st life into the unthinking Clod
Be Thou my light, as Thou hast been my God.
Thou took'st me from the womb: since, me upheld,
Be Thou my strength, as Thou hast been my shield,—
As surely, so Thou art—from Deaths, from Tears
Thou oft preserved me—oft renew'st my years,
Dispelled my sorrows, banished all my fears.

And he goes on of God's mercy,

In that my Refuge, there I place my rest,
Nor hurt by Frowns, in spite of Fortune, blest.

Though his expulsion from the Fellowship could not help ranking in his mind (for, rightly or wrongly, he believed that the Master could have protected him from the demands of the Government), the expulsion affected in no way that love for the College which stands out on every page of his history—the history of the College which he did not even publish and which had to wait for another loving hand more than a century later.

Here then was one member of the College for whom the fear of the Lord was wisdom. It is easy to think of others. Men like this believed that this was a society which was giving them of its best and to which they must give their best in return: that this society was formed for two purposes, learning and the living of a common and religious life, and that these two aims were not diverse aims but were both essential to the full life of the society.

And so in commemoration of the benefactors, we should have three thoughts in the mind: gratitude, self-examination, and resolve; gratitude for their material gifts, their contributions to knowledge, their persons and characters which have affected the tradition of the society. Self-examination and resolve, in that we cannot look back without also looking within, to ask ourselves what is the purpose of the society and the intention of the benefactors, and how far is that purpose and intention being fulfilled?

I will end with three quotations: the first, a phrase of a late beloved President:

It is always a joy to me that in the College Prayer we pray that love of the brethren and all sound learning may ever grow and prosper here. For you cannot divide those two, love of the brethren and all sound learning.

The second, from Bishop Fisher's last instructions to his College:

We admonish and adjure the Master and Fellows that, as far as in them lies, they look to the advantage of the entire College . . . and that they seek to hand down the College to their successors in no respect worse than they have received it, but rather do increase its fame.

And the last, from a book which the Lady Margaret herself knew intimately, for she helped to make the first English translation of it, the *Imitation of Christ*:

Every man naturally desireth to know: but what availeth knowledge without the fear of God? Better surely is the humble countryman that serveth God than the proud philosopher who considereth the course of the heavens and neglecteth himself. (1, 2.)

ALLEGORY

DEAD, once, the train
 Forgot its journey through.
 Dead, all scream—gone
 All wishing, pulling
 Loosely abandoned—
 In tired rust
 Train stood
 Stood in fields
 Sandwiched by sky
 And flat, slow fields.
 Dead, once, the train stood
 The remnant of a silent ill—
 Wind now in the fields,
 Wind now in the cracks
 Wind now under doors
 Over train-stained carpets
 Through field flowers
 Field coloured,
 Wind all around—
 Oh wind of the plain
 Purify this train
 Riddle it with your thousand stabs
 Gnaw yourself into it
 Clean scream through—
 Until
 Clean picked skeleton
 All bonds lost
 It will shiver
 Against a jig-saw sky.

S. C. D.

SOLILOQUY

A LAST review of things
 Before I take my parting bow
 A last valuation of how
 Attitudes that I assumed
 Of life love death wings
 That skimmed above the froth
 Of fabricated ecstasies
 And gigantic moods
 Which set me as the regulator
 And creator
 Of formulated harmonies
 How
 They swayed me
 In their sickening absurdity

And in deliberation
 I found that no relation
 Refuted incongruity

And all became dark
 Empty vast and I became the stark
 Emblem of a tomb

Therefore I shall accept
 The grey extravagance
 Of crossing the bar
 And try my luck beyond.

S. C. D.

HARVEST HOME

FORGOTTEN here the memory beat
 And the thin time of clocks
 Too fine for our ears.
 This is the sweet mist;
 And there, the hyacinthine sea
 Breaks into ebony slabs,
 As slowly, emerging out of absence,
 The six straw-laden ships,
 Magnificent, tempt the Thunder-God.

S. C. D.

IMPRESSIONS OF GREECE

SUMMER 1951

THREE of us decided to go out to the British School at Athens during the Long Vacation. Our objects were slightly different, two being "classics", with a particular interest in ancient history; one, a student of English, who, having studied Greek drama for Part II of the tripos, felt a desire to visit the theatre sites. However, all were endeavouring to "return to the fountains" of our culture, to visit the land where the "mind of Europe" (the phrase is Mr Eliot's) put forth its first and freshest flowers.

Some of our time was spent in Athens, the rest we used in a journey round the Peloponnese, and in visiting places of interest, like Delphi, within easy reach of Athens. The impressions which we offer are of course personal, but not, we hope, totally unrepresentative of those who make this journey for the first time.

The most lasting memory is that of the Acropolis, seen in the evening light from the Hill of the Muses. The wonderful elegance and symmetry of the buildings provide a touchstone for real classic beauty, quite unsurpassed, even in Greece. Peculiarly delightful was the colour change as the sun slipped—quite quickly it seemed—behind the mountains, and the dusk gradually deepened. The Parthenon changed from a rich yellow to strawberry, and then to a light green, as the sky slowly darkened, and Mount Hymettus became a rich deep purple. In the extreme clarity of the atmosphere, with all the extremities of the buildings and mountains standing out with a "wiry bounding line" reminiscent of some of Blake's paintings, one realized how in this setting there occurred such a remarkable efflorescence of intelligence.

It is noteworthy, that each site visited had a most distinct and individual atmosphere; ranging from the mystical loneliness and rugged grandeur of Delphi, where, during one of the frequent thunderstorms or watching an eagle soaring over the mountains, one caught something of the ancient awesomeness: to the fir woods of Arcadia, still with sheep grazing in the shade, and shepherds piping under the trees. Of great charm is Cape Sunium, its temple with slender glistening white columns, its myrtle bushes, and sparkling sea, across which labours a heavily laden motor caique. Mycenae and Tiryns, with their cyclopean walls, give a sense of citadels belonging almost to pre-history; while Pindar's Odes come newly alive at Olympia, with its soft beauty, and bright green aromatically scented pines. We tested the acoustics of the theatre

at Epidaurus, and found lines recited in the orchestra distinctly audible at the extreme top of the tiers of seats. Of course there are many ruins of theatres to be seen, in varying degrees of preservation—one reflects a little sadly that future archaeologists may judge us by ruins of our super-cinemas. The theatre of Dionysus at Athens, set in the side of the Acropolis, naturally appeals most to the student of the drama, enhanced as it is by an unusually fine “backcloth”—Salamis, the sea, and Mount Hymettus. Here the great tragic contests and the rich comedy of Aristophanes seem not so very far off.

There is so little left at Sparta that one remembers the strictures of Thucydides: “If Sparta were one day to be devastated, and there remained only the sanctuaries, and the foundations of the public buildings, the posterity of a distant future would have difficulty in believing that her power corresponded to her renown.” But the natural beauty of the mountain ranges around Taygetus remains intense.

We did not, however, confine our attention to things classical; the varied remains of Byzantine civilization presented an equally fascinating study. One remembers particularly the village of Mistra, perched on the hillside near Sparta, with its tiny churches, steep tortuous streets, and spacious palace. The mosaics at Daphni, especially the magnificent *Χριστὸς παγκράτωρ* in the dome, show the spirituality and formalized beauty of the finest Byzantine art; while a visit to the monastery of Kaisariani, on the slopes of Hymettus (if one perseveres through the worst slum in modern Athens) provides an interesting example of eighteenth-century painting still in this mode and idiom.

Now at this point the reader may remark (not without a modicum of justice) that we seem three junior Ruskins, who have collected only romantically aesthetic impressions. However, even if we had set out with this somewhat old-fashioned intention, we should have soon been brought face to face with its limitations. For Greece, unlike Italy, is anything but a tourist's country. There, one does not find the ubiquitous C.I.T. with its streamlined buses and uniformed guides. The irregularly timed motor coaches in the Peloponnese bump slowly over narrow rough roads, pitted with potholes and strewn with boulders. On the train from Olympia to Athens there is no provision for meals, and at the stations only a bunch of questionable grapes are on sale. The steamers lack the smooth internal organization of the Channel packet boats, and one doesn't find excursions to the islands. There is a displeasing monotony about Greek cooking, not entirely hidden even by liberal draughts of *retsina* and *ouzo*.

Yet we found everyone eager to help—especially the police—one of whom took us to just the sort of hotel we wanted in Tripolis, and interviewed the staff for us! On occasions we remembered the remark of the Egyptian priest quoted by Plato, “Ye Grecians were ever children”, as when talking English at a street corner provoked twenty listeners within two minutes; or when the production of a street plan caused half a dozen fingers to be thrust over the shoulder pointing out where we were. Readiness at explanation was evinced by a Greek-American at Argos, who, after we had vainly endeavoured to find anyone in the American School at ten in the morning, explained, “I guess they just don't get up so early here as you boys do.” Perhaps the fact that during the sophistication of “our excellent and indispensable eighteenth century”, the country was still under the Turk, and was not liberated until the age of romantic individualism, explains the not always happy naturalness of the inhabitants. However, it would be churlish and unjust to end on this note; the real friendliness and welcome we met with everywhere far outweigh any observations of a critical nature.

Particularly impressive is the activity of the Orthodox Church; large new churches are going up all over the country, while the most popular children's paper (sold by the children themselves) is of a religious character.

It is far from infrequently that we feel a nostalgia for the scented breeze whispering among the bright green pine needles on the hillsides, or for the golden sparkle of a sea of the deepest azure.

J.W.B.

SEA CROSSING

ABOVE the grey waters gulls skim,
 Stiff-winged puritans, spurning
 The soft air, turning
 With firm-feathered thrust,
 Crinkling the slow wind's courses.

The cormorants, curved beak, trim
 Breast, sail planing
 Down, complaining
 With shrill-voiced lust
 Of gaunt grey hungry breakers.

Tourists, pince-nez and thrift-slim,
 Watch the clinging shore
 From the rails, ignore
 The hungry gulls and search
 Manfully for the right emotions.

J. P. S.

SHE

TONED in quiet hope and preparation
 was the room on the evening;
 the mind was easy to the melody
 that through the fire-thrown shadows
 came from the floor above;
 a lamp let fall a cool cone
 of light upon a page of Keats
 that would be the thing
 at such a time.

"Knock" and
 the heart beat with the door,
 and missed a beat and knocked
 again.

"Come in" was said
 in nothingness, stifled at birth.
 And it was heard now and
 would be answered in
 the opening of the door. And some
 inglorious He broke in upon
 the shattering of the dream.

A. M.

BUTTERFLY

I SEE a butterfly
 Fly across a sky
 Of pale blue.
 It is a sky
 To marry with cavorting daffodils.

I see a mower
 Describe a pattern
 Of halcyon,
 Scything the grass
 Which falls as if
 A comforter were cradling it.

I see suddenly
 Through the window
 A sunset.
 Colours blinding in a liquid circle:
 Running red, and a green for peace.

I move away,
 For to remain
 Would seem irreverence.

I. K.

POTS ERRANT

IT must be placed on record that in the course of replanning the College Grounds top-soil from Mr R. J. Green's gravel-pit at Milton has been incorporated in the New Garden now being planted, and that on the site of the orchard opposite the Wilderness Romano-British potsherds have been found during the Long Vacation of 1951 in this imported top-soil. Future archaeologists please note.

J. I'a. B.

"RESURRECTION"

BY W. B. YEATS

"ON NE BADINE PAS AVEC L'AMOUR"

BY ALFRED DE MUSSET

Performed by the Lady Margaret Players in the
Lent Term, 1952

THE Lady Margaret Players have always been limited in their choice of play by the places in which they have had to act. Now they have the Palmerston Room, looking like one of London's intimate club theatres, with a tiny stage, a foot or so above floor level, and the audience unusually close to the actors. They need no longer search desperately for worth-while religious plays to perform in the Chapel, nor expose their summer audiences to the May Week rain. However, even the Palmerston Room imposes its restrictions, and not every play will stand up to the intimacy which must exist between audience and actors in this confined space. Musset's *On ne badine pas avec l'amour* was an ideal choice for these surroundings. All the characters soliloquize from time to time, bringing the audience into their confidence and making them a part of the action. The play, too, is written like a charade, with clear-cut secondary characters and short scenes of dialogue, which well fitted the family atmosphere of a college production.

The great difficulty in a production of this play is its mixture of Comedy and Tragedy. It can be solved in a number of ways. One of these is to play up both equally and to attempt to fuse the two worlds of Perdican and the Baron—an attempt which is almost bound to fail, even in the professional hands of the Comédie Française. Another way is to separate them quite clearly by making the comics complete caricatures, and playing the romance with full sincerity as high tragedy. This was presumably what the producer, Joseph Bain, attempted in this production. It was produced rather like a Restoration Comedy. The costumes and the performances were English eighteenth century rather than French Romantic. This worked excellently for the comic scenes, for the Baron and the clerics are rich caricatures in the style of Vanbrugh and Wycherly. The costume, however, was positively wrong for the romantic scenes between Perdican and Camille. Perdican is the mouthpiece of

Musset in his romantic condemnation of book learning, his attraction towards the country girl Rosette, and his attack on the clergy. If the contrast between Perdican and the Baron, which is also the contrast between Comedy and Tragedy, is to be complete, Perdican must be dressed as a romantic, and must act with more sincerity and passion. As it was, Perdican's costume identified him with the Restoration world of the others, and made his affair with Rosette appear not as a search for simple love, but as a callous bit of wenching.

The lovers suffered too from the staging. The play is divided into hundreds of little scenes, some only a few lines in length, alternating between the Baron's château and his estate. The movement is cumulative; scene piles upon scene, the pace grows steadily faster, the dialogue more naturalistic, until the climax, with its discovery and reversal of fortune, in the final scene in the chapel. Everything points to Camille's declaration of love and her announcement of the death of Rosette.

The producer tried very hard to keep up the pace, while introducing a change of setting for each scene; but sheer technical difficulties overcame him. The changes of scene were swift, but not swift enough. Every second wasted between scenes detracted from the effect of the climax, and the climax, when it came, was not a tragic discovery but a rather awkward dismissal of what had gone before. This is a difficult problem of staging, which could, I think, only have been solved with a permanent set for the entire action.

The play, therefore, appeared mainly as a comedy, and as such was thoroughly enjoyable. Brian Cannon, John Sullivan and Iain McGlashan all acted with relish and enthusiasm, and the comic chorus of peasants won the sympathy of the audience from the rise of the curtain. Michael Cooper and Judith Isles, as Perdican and Camille, did not attempt to rise to the tragic heights of their two great scenes, but suggested that the lovers, like the other characters, should not be taken too seriously. This was a delightful entertainment, and was certainly one of the best offerings of the Lady Margaret Players so far.

It was preceded by a performance of Yeats's *Resurrection*, an interesting, though not very rewarding experiment. On reading this play one wonders whether in fact it should be staged at all. Personally, after this production, despite a performance of great dignity by Christopher Stephens, I feel it should not. On paper the play is an interesting record of Yeats's ideas and intellectual development, but on the stage its close-packed imagery and philosophical content are too much for an audience to digest immediately. In this it fails in the same way that Fry's *A Sleep of Prisoners* fails, but, unlike Fry's play, its depth increases on examination. The play fails dramatically, but we should at least be grateful to the Lady Margaret Players for proving this beyond dispute.

J. S. W.

"EPICENE"

BY BEN JONSON

Performed by the Lady Margaret Players in
May Week 1952

DRYDEN, in his *Essay of Dramatic Poesy*, makes Neander, the character in that dialogue which voices his own views, say:

I will take the pattern of a perfect play from Ben Jonson, who was a careful and learned observer of the dramattick laws, and from all his comedies I shall select *The Silent Woman*; of which I will make a short examen, according to those rules which the French observe.

The examen which he offers, with its mechanical and external application of the Unities, has become outmoded; it is hardly a piece of criticism which the modern reader will find brings fresh light to the play, or which stimulates his own appreciation. Also, the more discerning of the modern critics have seen the centre of Jonson's achievement, not in the early prose plays, but in the mature verse comedies, *Volpone* and *The Alchemist*, where the gaudy swelling inflation of the verse contains within itself the explosive deflation of the underlying greed and lust, later wrought externally by the plot. However, the delightfully polished and invigoratingly lively performance of *Epicene* which the Lady Margaret Players gave in the Fellows' Garden, as their May Week production, showed that this neglected play can still provide refreshing, and at times uproarious entertainment. The producer, Christopher Stephens, is to be complimented, not merely for the technical finish of the performance, but more especially for its unforced vivacity and essential faithfulness to the spirit of the dramatist.

The choice of modern dress was most felicitous, bringing out the lastingly human and typical rather than the ephemeral qualities of Jonson's art. Of course, as Mr Eliot points out, Jonson's art is "two-dimensional", in contradistinction to the "three-dimensional" art of Shakespeare, but the fact that his characters are felt not as rounded individuals, but rather as flattened and somewhat distorted types, lends itself perfectly to slightly exaggerated "typical" dressing.

The three young gallants were pleasantly differentiated by dress: the dashing Truewit (Frederic Raphael) with flat cap and brilliant carnation in buttonhole, the gay Ned Clerimont, (Robert Busvine)

with check waistcoat, and the disingenuous Sir Dauphine Eugenie (Christopher Penn) with Lady Margaret blazer, flannels, and brown and white shoes. These "coney catching" rascals gave a spirited and interesting performance, Frederic Raphael in particular carrying forward the plots and counter-plots with extraordinary verve, ease and sophistication. His entrance on a bicycle, sounding the horn with mad abandonment, for the particular annoyance of Morose (Brian Cannon), was a piece of peculiarly happy "business". Christopher Penn was delightfully naive when receiving the adulation of the Ladies Collegiate, while Robert Busvine, as ever, brought spontaneous merriment and youthful high spirits to his sympathetic part.

In this play, as always in Jonson, there is a gallery of grotesques, of gulls like the foolish knights, Sir Amorous La-Foole (Iain McGlashan) and Sir John Daw (Joseph Bain); together with eccentrics like Morose, whose "humour" is that he can stand no noise, and Captain Otter (Patrick Cullen) with his obsessed attachment to his drinking-cups—his "bull", his "bear", and his "horse". All these characters brought distinction to their parts; Brian Cannon was convincingly baited and exasperated throughout, except when he took revenge (a magnificent *coup de théâtre* this), on his tormentors, and drove them out by firing pistols over their heads. Iain McGlashan's Sir Amorous was a piece of fine character-acting. His costume, morning suit with ludicrously short trousers, and white top hat, was perfect; while his use of gesture was singularly apt. His big moment was when he appeared in the white *regalia* of a chef, and split a bread board with fantastic aplomb. From Joseph Bain one expected, and received, a notable performance. His costume was perhaps a little disappointing, but his acting—whether he was reading his ridiculous verses, or regurgitating his ill-digested scraps of learning, or boasting of his prowess with the ladies, or being terrified at the prospect of a beating from Sir Amorous—was polished and inimitably grotesque. The confrontation of these two gulls, each paying the other the fantastic compliments proceeding from extreme relief, was a memorable effort.

However, the crowning performance of this quartette was given by Patrick Cullen as Captain Otter. He had only two strings upon which to play—his servile subjection to his "Princess", metamorphosed when drunk into scurrilous railing, and his devotion to his cups: but upon these strings he gave the performance of a virtuoso. "The world of Jonson," says Mr Eliot, "is a sombre one." Certainly in his work the real world is seen as a caricature of itself, through a distorting and somewhat darkened glass. This was the effect rendered so powerfully by Pat Cullen. His costume was superb in its

frowsy disorder—no tie, but a prominent gleaming stud, the trousers gaping slightly at the top over a protuberant paunch. His limp was an unusually happy thought, while his elaborate gesturing and delightfully modulated elocution were masterly. The scene where he drinks with Sir Amorous and Sir John was the most uproarious of the play; his glowing satisfaction in drinking from his "bull" had in it a breath of inspiration.

It is a commonplace that Jonson did not depict the more romantic varieties of love; as Dryden puts it:

You seldom find him making love in any of his scenes, or endeavouring to raise the passions; his genius was too sullen and saturnine to do it gracefully, especially when he knew he came after those who had performed both to such a height.

Consequently his female characters are usually more satiric than sympathetic. Epicene herself (Brenda Henry) gave a pleasing performance, being most lively when rating her husband Morose. Of the Ladies Collegiate, one remembers particularly Jane Llewellyn's Mrs Otter: she rendered the racy vulgarity of her part with great verve. Her costume was appropriately in exquisitely bad taste, while her nagging of the Captain was frighteningly convincing. The other ladies—Lady Haughty (June Blott), Lady Centaure (Jill Kelly) and the attractively sensual Dol Mavis (Joan Rowlands) were amusingly faithful to Jonson's intentions.

Of the minor characters, Andrew Le Maitre's Cutbeard had cockney vigour and sprightliness, and Don Bray's Mute the requisite clownishness. Derek Baty's Servant was dignified, David Ridley's Hedge Parson sufficiently ridiculous, and degraded.

David Waddell's music was delightful, his racy arrangements of some of the naughtier popular songs were appropriate, and were charmingly rendered by the orchestra under David Gwilt. Jolyon Kay's pleasantly stylized blue and red setting was very much in keeping, and provided a suitably attractive background. J. W. B.

COLLEGE CHRONICLE

	PAGE		PAGE
Adams Society	39	Lady Margaret Boat Club . .	49
Association Football Club .	40	Lady Margaret Players . .	60
Athletic Club	41	Lady Margaret Singers . .	61
Badminton Club	42	Law Society	62
Chess Club	43	Lawn Tennis Club	63
Classical Society	43	Musical Society	63
Cricketer Club	44	Natural Science Club . .	64
Debating Society	45	Purchas Society	64
Golf Club	45	Rugby Football Club . . .	66
Historical Society	46	Squash Club	68
Hockey Club	47	Swimming Club	69
Johnian Society	48	Table Tennis Club	70

THE ADAMS SOCIETY

MICHAELMAS TERM 1951 AND LENT TERM 1952

President: C. C. GOLDSMITH. *Vice-President:* J. L. DIXON. *Secretary:* F. R. OLIVER. *Treasurer:* G. GREGORY. *Committee Member:* R. A. BECHER.

A SUCCESSFUL year began with a talk by Mr Curtis on "Dynamics Made Difficult", in which he discussed inertial problems with especial reference to the galactic centre. For the second meeting of the term we invited Mr J. B. Marriott, an ex-Treasurer of the Society, to renew his acquaintance both with the College and with the President. He spoke most entertainingly on the history of Mathematics. Mr D. Rees wound up the open meetings of the term with a talk on pedic numbers. On Saint Cecilia's Day a dinner was held in the old Music Room, attended by thirty-seven senior and junior members of the Society. M. C. Morgan proposed the toast of the Society, to which Mr White replied, giving a history of Mathematical Societies in this country, and concluding by giving the words of the first extant Mathematical drinking song. The President ended his speech by proposing the toast of Saint Cecilia.

During the Lent Term Professor Hodge spoke on "Recent Trends in Geometry", and Dr Smithies on "Spaces with an Infinity of Dimensions". The last meeting of the year was addressed by G. M. Kelly, a junior member of the Society, who spoke on "The Use and Abuse of Matrices". After the talk the Annual General Meeting was held, at which a vote of thanks to the retiring committee was passed, and best wishes were extended to their successors.

THE ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB

SEASON 1951-2

President: MR BOYS SMITH. *Captain:* R. SUTCLIFFE.*Hon. Secretary:* G. M. LEES

THE Club once again began the season with a large playing strength, and six full colours were available. There were a larger number of freshmen than usual, and from them emerged a group of promising players. The season was, however, one of only moderate success, in which our ideals were never completely fulfilled. 'Varsity and Falcon calls, coupled with injuries, ruined our league chances, and this was followed by an unaccountable failure in the "Cuppers".

In the Michaelmas Term a remarkable recovery after a bad start enabled the First XI to reach third position in the League table. Early matches against Magdalene, Fitzwilliam House and Christ's were lost, but no further defeat was incurred in League matches. Weakened sides contributed to defeats in all four matches against outside clubs—Westminster College and University College, London, Old Kimboltonians, and S.E. Essex Technical College.

After the Christmas vacation the return of R. A. West after injury did not offset the absence of G. G. Tordoff and J. A. Slater, and the team never completely justified its promise. In the "Cuppers" a comfortable 5-0 win over Trinity Hall on an icy pitch was followed by defeat at the hands of the eventual winners, St Catharine's, by 2-1. Many other keen games were played, notably against R.A.F. Cranwell (lost 2-3), St Edmund Hall, Oxford (drawn 1-1), and the return matches against the London Colleges, University and Westminster, both of whom were held to drawn games. R.A.F. Technical College, Henlow, finalists in the Argonaut Trophy, were beaten 4-2.

The Second XI once again succeeded in winning their League, though only by virtue of a goal average which was superior to that of our old rivals, Christ's. This was a fitting reward for the work of R. A. West, Secretary, and for the enthusiastic leadership of B. Tomlinson and J. Bamber. Several enjoyable outside games were played, and the loss of only six matches out of twenty-eight played is a tribute to the team's consistency.

Despite the difficulty in finding opponents for the Third XI, thirteen games were played, of which five were won and three drawn, the side being gallantly led by I. E. Telfer.

The congratulations of the Club are accorded to J. David, R. Sutcliffe and G. G. Tordoff, who represented the University

against Oxford, and again to R. Sutcliffe, who played regularly for Pegasus F.C.

Full Colours were awarded to W. T. Barber, D. Cooper, F. B. Corley, T. P. J. Dyke, P. H. Mark, J. R. Peberdy, G. G. Tordoff, R. A. West and D. J. D. Yarwood.

Half-colours were awarded to J. Bamber, J. H. D. Briscoe, K. Foster, R. T. Forster and J. A. P. Salter.

The Annual Dinner was held on Wednesday, 12 March in the Old Music Room, when the Senior Guest was Mr Howland.

At the Annual Meeting of Full Colours on 23 April 1952, the following officials were elected for the season 1952-3:

Captain: R. A. WEST. *Hon. Secretary:* P. B. GILES.

THE ATHLETIC CLUB

SEASON 1951-2

President: MR WHITE. *Captain:* G. A. COUTIE.*Hon. Secretary:* J. H. B. SIMPSON.

WITH the loss of three Blues and one Alverstone Club member, we could not expect to maintain the very high standard attained last year. However, four of last year's full colours in residence provided a useful nucleus to build a team for the Inter-College competitions during the year.

In the Michaelmas Term we finished third to Christ's and Queens' in the Field Events competition, and shared fourth place with Pembroke in the Inter-College Relays. An unfortunate number of injuries and illnesses in the Lent Term reduced our chances in the heats of the Inter-College Sports, and resulted in our having to compete in the "Losers" Final to avoid relegation to Division II. With our full team available for this, we were successful, the points being: St John's, 103½; Trinity, 95½; Queens', 86.

We had an enjoyable match against Balliol College, Oxford, at Fenner's during the Michaelmas Term, in which we were narrowly beaten by four points—the result depending on the last event. It was not possible to hold our annual fixture with St Catharine's against Brasenose and Lincoln Colleges, Oxford, owing to the weather, but it is hoped that it will be arranged next year.

On being elected Master, Mr Wordie regretted that he could not continue as President of the Club owing to his new commitments. We are very pleased that Mr White has consented to be his successor.

In the Inter-Varsity Cross-country race D. H. Gilbert, the University Hare and Hounds captain, was again placed second for the third year in succession.

Full Colours were awarded to I. K. Orchardson and D. B. Stronach; and Half-colours to P. F. Roe, I. E. M. Hughes, J. S. Lyon, R. R. Allan, M. J. Mustill and J. S. Murray.

At the final meeting of the year, J. H. B. Simpson was elected Captain, and D. B. Stronach, Hon. Secretary, for the year 1952-3.

THE BADMINTON CLUB

SEASON 1951-2

Captain: D. J. GRIFFITHS. *Secretary:* D. G. STOREY.

Treasurer: R. J. ADIE.

THE Club started the season under a rather severe handicap. Only seven active senior members remained, but fortunately after some extensive canvassing by the Captain and Secretary we reached a total of eighteen members.

Thanks to excellent coaching by the Captain, the First Team maintained the previous year's record by again not losing a single match in League I. This also despite the fact that three of the six players were freshmen.

The Second Team, however, had to suffer from lack of experienced players and was able to win only one of its five ties.

In the "Cuppers" the College was represented by D. J. Griffiths, K. W. Sapru and F. A. Hunter. In the first round they beat Pembroke, but lost to Queens' in the next.

In the annual College Singles Tournament, D. J. Griffiths retained his title for the second year by beating F. A. Hunter in the final.

This year the special congratulations of the Club go to David Griffiths on being awarded a Half-Blue for the University match against Oxford, which was once more won by Cambridge by fifteen games to nil. Griffiths is only the second member of the Club to be awarded a Blue since the end of the war. F. A. Hunter played for the Second Team against Oxford and was awarded his Cockerel colours.

Once more the year was concluded with what has now become an annual event: a sherry party held in the Secretary's rooms. The true convivial spirit was shown by all, but particularly by the Treasurer.

Officers elected for 1952-3:

Captain: K. W. SAPRU. *Secretary:* F. A. HUNTER.

Treasurer: L. C. JOHNSON.

THE CHESS CLUB

Captain: A. J. WILLSON. *Secretary:* F. R. OLIVER.

THE Club did not repeat the success of last year in the "Cuppers"; neither the First nor the Second Team reached the final pool. Socially, however, the season has been most happy. The number of matches played has been greatly increased, partly as a result of entering the Cambridge and District League. All the regular attenders at our informal sessions have had occasional match games, and this has led to an increase in the general standard of our play. We played twenty-three matches, winning eleven, drawing two, and losing ten.

A. J. Willson was awarded a Half-Blue, and G. D. E. Soar played in the Dragons' match. A number of talented freshmen joined us, and we look forward to a most successful season next year.

THE CLASSICAL SOCIETY

President: J. R. BAXTER. *Treasurer:* T. B. ANDERSON.

Secretary: J. P. SULLIVAN.

ATTENDANCES this year were rather poor as was evinced by the number of unused coffee cups after each meeting. The select few, however, were amply repaid by an interesting variety of talks. Mr Crook began the Michaelmas Term with an intriguing examination of the "Ara Coeli". Mr Papastavrou of Pembroke and Mr McCrum of Corpus Christi, with their amusing talks on "Greek Ballads" and "Greece Ancient and Modern" respectively, gave a very proper Greek bias to our meetings, a bias which was further emphasized by Mr Morrison of Trinity, who dealt very lucidly with the problems of Greek Ships of War. The balance was more or less restored by Mr Crook, who nobly stepped into the breach when the speaker for the last meeting found himself unable to attend. He gave a talk on "Augustan Imperium and Auctoritas", a subject to which the impending tripos gave a double interest.

The penultimate meeting saw the election of next year's officers. The Classical Dinner on 4 June had, surprisingly enough, the largest attendance of all our meetings and brought a worthy end to the year. Thanks are due to Mr Howland, Mr Lee and Messrs Ford and Whittaker, who lent their rooms to the Society for meetings of one sort or another.

THE CRICKET CLUB

President: PROFESSOR BAILEY. *Captain:* J. C. RATCLIFF.

Secretary: R. HEARNE.

ST JOHN'S had a very successful term's cricket, and in most games we had the better of our opponents. The main feature of the term's cricket was that there were at least twenty men in the College who were up to first team standard. This meant that everyone was keen to play in as many games as possible, and we were always able to turn out a good team. Len Baker gave us some good pitches, and we were usually lucky with the weather.

The side was well captained by J. C. Ratcliff. Once again R. W. Smithson was our highest scorer, but he was well supported by J. K. E. Slack, W. R. Mason, J. C. Ratcliff and A. W. Morris. J. M. N. Rankin was easily our best bowler, and C. J. Denham-Davis, R. Crabtree and J. P. Peberdy also did well. G. G. Tordoff, a freshman, was awarded a Blue, and his preoccupation with University cricket prevented him from assisting the College side.

This year's home fixtures were very successful, but the away matches, with the exception of that at Bishop's Stortford, were rather disappointing. We visited two Colleges in Oxford, but the demands of Final Schools unfortunately prevented our Oxford opponents from fielding fully representative sides.

This year, for the first time, Second XI Colours were awarded as a measure of recognition for those who played for the First XI for much of the season, but who did not ultimately find places in the first team.

Next year's officers will be:

Captain: R. W. SMITHSON. *Secretary:* A. W. MORRIS.

THE DEBATING SOCIETY

MICHAELMAS TERM 1951

President: J. BAIN. *Vice-President:* D. H. FORD.

Secretary: A. E. CAMPBELL. *Asst. Secretary:* I. J. MCINTYRE.

LENT TERM 1952

President: D. H. FORD. *Vice-President:* A. E. CAMPBELL.

Secretary: I. J. MCINTYRE.

ONE feels that an obituary notice would be more fitting than a review of the year's activities; pernicious anaemia is a terrible thing, and after a rather half-hearted struggle, the Society has all but succumbed to it.

Attendances were abysmally small; when a visit from the Girton Cabbage Club could attract no more than a dozen people, things were obviously pretty far gone. The last agony must be very near; let us hope that the weather keeps fine for the funeral.

THE GOLF CLUB

SEASON 1951-2

Captain: T. I. SPALDING. *Hon. Secretary:* H. J. O. WHITE.

THE Club has been carried on throughout the year by a still too small, but keen, group of golfers. An Inter-College League was inaugurated during the Michaelmas and Lent Terms. In this the College met with limited success, winning two matches, losing three and drawing one.

This year the Welch Cup, the Golf "Cuppers", was reorganized so that each College was represented by two foursomes pairs and the result decided on the sum total of holes up or down in the two matches combined. In the first round the College defeated Christ's by four holes, and in the second Clare, the eventual winners, just beat us by two holes. Our first pair, M. J. H. Brown and T. I. Spalding, finished two up on the University Captain and another Blue, a very fine performance! The second pair, P. E. B. Ford and H. J. O. White, finished four down to two other Blues.

In the Michaelmas Term the handicap knock-out competition was won by M. J. Darling (11), who defeated H. J. O. White (14) by 6 and 4 in the final.

We congratulate M. J. H. Brown on leading the "Stymies" to victory over the Oxford "Divots".

At the final meeting of the year the following were elected officers for the season 1952-3:

Captain: H. J. O. WHITE. *Hon. Secretary:* P. E. B. FORD.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

SEASON 1951-2

President: MR MILLER. *Vice-President:* C. W. PARKIN.

Secretary: A. E. CAMPBELL. *Treasurer:* J. ERICKSON.

THE Society began slowly in the Michaelmas Term, when only two meetings were held. For the first, Mr Miller played a captain's innings by giving, at very short notice, a paper on "Changes in English Rural Society, 1100-1349", and showed once again that the Abbey and Bishopric of Ely is an inexhaustible source of apt illustration. At the second, J. F. Lively dealt with "The Rise of the Gentry in the Sixteenth and early Seventeenth Centuries", and by analysing the social origins and status of the gentry of Northumberland cast doubt on several assumptions too easily made. The Society seemed a little abashed by its ignorance of this subject and the discussion that followed was very wary.

Not so the discussion at the first meeting of the Lent Term when R. L. Busvine read a paper on "Political Education: Oakeshott against the Rationalists". Most members felt that in this matter their guess was as good as Professor Oakeshott's, and that with so many rationalists around nothing was to be gained by calling them wrong. We argued in circles for a long time. Ten days later Mr Joslin revisited us from Pembroke to tell a select gathering about "Eighteenth-century Private Banking" and to answer questions till well after eleven. There was no discussion—this was a virtuoso performance. At the next meeting Mr Holmes, in a paper on "The Post-Feudal Society", argued strongly that the Middle Ages are a false abstraction, and that they contain two quite different societies, feudal and "post-feudal", which last survived both Renaissance and Reformation. This thesis was challenged chiefly by E. O. Blake. We understand the debate continues.

C. W. Parkin gave us, in his paper on "Bolingbroke and the Eighteenth-Century Constitution", a highly ingenious revaluation of the constitutional thought of the time superbly illustrated with quotations from contemporary political speeches. At the last

meeting of the year we were honoured by Professor Gabriel, visiting Professor of American History, who dealt with "Herman Melville and Modern American Thought", tracing the changing estimates of Melville's work with the changing social thought of different generations.

In view of this crowded programme, the Society's annual dinner was postponed till the Easter Term. Professor Gabriel and Mr Joslin were the guests. Apart from the distressing fact that no beer was available after the dinner and that speeches from nearly everyone demonstrated once again that beer is best, the function was a great success. According to *The Eagle*, post-prandial beer was an innovation in 1949. This shows the more than mediaeval faculty of historians for proliferating custom. After three years it is already established as so immemorial "that the mind of man runneth not to the contrary". Next year, perhaps, we can proliferate again.

THE HOCKEY CLUB

SEASON 1951-2

President: PROFESSOR JOPSON. *Captain:* M. M. ISPAHANI.

Secretary: R. CRABTREE.

SEASON 1951-2 will be remembered by all concerned as a most successful one in every way, culminating in the sharing of the "Cup" with Trinity Hall after an epic struggle involving two periods of extra time.

From the very beginning it was obvious that we had the core of a very good First Team, mainly owing to an exceptionally good crop of freshmen. In the face of this, the Michaelmas Term results were rather disappointing, for although we were beaten by only one College side—Caius—we seemed to suffer from a lack of the will to win, and several games were only drawn, when a little more effort would have produced a win. As a result we came joint second to Caius in the Inter-College League.

However, in the Lent Term the team slipped into top gear with a crushing 7-1 defeat of Pembroke's full "Cuppers" side in a friendly game, which restored confidence to everybody, and the Season drew to a close in a blaze of glory. In the first two "Cuppers" rounds, St Catharine's were beaten 3-1, and Emmanuel 5-4 after a thrilling struggle. In the semi-final, King's were beaten 4-3 in a dour battle, and in the final, after being led 2-1 at half-time and 3-1 shortly after, we fought back, and were on level terms at the end of full-time. Extra time produced no further score although we played

better as a team than ever before. We can, however, look forward to completing the job next year, as we shall have seven of this year's side still in residence.

The Second XI, under the able leadership of R. G. E. B. Watson and J. G. Quinton, had a good season, ending up joint second in the Second XI League.

As in previous seasons, the Third XI was used more as a medium for giving games to all who wanted them, but could not play regularly or command a regular place in the First or Second XI, rather than as a match-winning machine. Notwithstanding, the Third XI in several of its many shapes and forms achieved some excellent wins, and provided excellent hockey for those who played. M. W. S. Barlow's work as Third XI Secretary was much appreciated.

During the Easter Vacation, a touring side went to Ireland for a week, spending three days in Belfast and four in Dublin. As seems unavoidable on our hockey tours, our results were very disappointing on paper—one draw and four lost games! However, the trip was in every other way a great success, and it was with a strong feeling of nostalgia that we sailed for home.

This year we have again had one Blue in our Club—W. B. Peeling—who also distinguished himself by gaining a Welsh cap. He is to be congratulated on such a success in his first year. Finally, as always, we owe much to our President, whose tireless support has meant a great deal.

First XI colours were awarded to M. H. Dehn, D. R. Peters, W. B. Peeling, C. P. R. Nottidge, A. J. Tombling, C. J. Denham Davis, D. C. M. Waddell and G. A. McCaw.

At the final meeting the following were elected officers for the season 1952-3:

Captain: R. CRABTREE. *Secretary:* C. J. DENHAM DAVIS.

THE JOHNIAN SOCIETY

THE President, Professor Sir Frank Engledow, C.M.G., was in the Chair at the Annual Dinner, which was once more held at the Café Royal on the day of the University Rugger match. A large gathering of Johnians was marked by an unusual number of present members of the College, both Fellows and undergraduates, as well as by the red blazers of the 1951 May crew, who were guests of the Society.

At the brief Annual General Meeting before the Dinner, Mr J. M. Wordie, C.B.E., was elected President for 1952. The following appointments were also made: Professor N. B. Jopson and Dr Glyn

Daniel as Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Committee, two new posts, and Messrs P. J. Hobson, M. W. Stephens, J. S. Wordie, G. B. G. Lawson and J. C. Ratcliff as members of the Committee.

Proposing the toast of "The College" in a speech rich with apt agricultural simile, the President described changes in the constitution made by the Committee: membership had dwindled since the war, and, firmly convinced of the value to both of close contact between the College and the Society, they had decided on measures to revivify the Society and to ensure a steady flow of young Johnians into it. His suggestion that the next dinner should be held in College as an experiment was welcomed enthusiastically. The Master replied to the toast, and reviewed the various notable events in the College during the previous year.

Later in the evening the President was heartily supported by all present in expressing the Society's gratitude to Mr E. W. R. Peterson for his twenty-eight years of service as Honorary Secretary, and he presented him with a silver salver from the Committee and past Presidents of the Society to mark the occasion of his retirement.

On Saturday, 15 December, following a sherry party to Lord Tedder, a group of Johnians on Merseyside dined at the University Club, Liverpool. The Dinner was organized by H. S. Magnay, 1922-5 (14 Sir Thomas Street, Liverpool 1). D. R. Seaborne Davies, 1925-8, Professor of Law and Public Orator at the University, Liverpool, proposed the toast of "The College" and Dr G. E. Daniel, Steward of the College, replied.

D. N. B.

THE LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB

President—to Lent Term 1952: THE LATE MASTER. *Easter Term 1952:* THE MASTER. *First Boat Captain:* R. F. A. SHARPLEY. *Secretary:* N. B. M. CLACK. *Second Boat Captain:* J. S. M. JONES. *Junior Treasurer:* P. PRESTT. *Acting Secretaries:* J. A. N. WALLIS, P. PRESTT.

THE LATE MASTER

IT was with deep regret that we learnt of the death in February of the late Master, Mr E. A. Benians, who had been President of the Club since 1934. Although he never actually rowed in the First Boat he was awarded his First May Colours in 1948, and never missed an opportunity of supporting the Club, whether on race Days or at Bump Suppers. His after-dinner speeches from the chair were perfect examples of apt and fitting comment, and the gentle humour which he brought to them will be remembered for ever.

Tributes to his off-the-river activities have been paid in many forms, but here the Club would like to express that it has lost a most revered, respected, and valued friend and counsellor. We are happy in the knowledge that he was able to see the Club complete a successful year with the Grand Challenge Cup at Henley for the first time. The thought that this gave him pleasure during his last days softens the sadness we all feel.

Our sincerest sympathy goes to Mrs Benians and her family.

THE NEW PRESIDENT

It was with much pleasure that we heard that the Master, Mr J. M. Wordie, had accepted the Presidency of the Club as from the Easter Term 1952.

Mr Wordie has shown a very keen and active interest in the Club's affairs, and the Club is glad to feel secure under his guiding hand.

We welcome him, wishing him a successful and lifelong Presidency, and offer him our heartiest congratulations on accepting his First May Colours after the successful completion of the 1952 May Races.

THE INTERNATIONAL REGATTA, COPENHAGEN 1951

A LIGHT IV was invited to row at Copenhagen on Bogsvaerd Lake, and left by car the Monday after Henley. The journey was longer than expected and the crew arrived only one day before the race.

After several determined efforts to loosen up on arrival, it was soundly beaten in both the first round and the repêchage of the Coxwainless IV event, but then discovered it had been entered for the Coxed IV's the following day, with a cox borrowed from University College and Hospital who had entered an VIII.

This time, against the same opposition as before—plus coxes—but rowing with far more abandon, they were left at the start, but level again at the 1000 metres, and won the first round comfortably. This meant no repêchage, and a similar race ensued in the final, which was won by $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths from the Danske Studentes.

Crew: Bow H. H. Almond
 2 D. D. Macklin
 3 N. B. M. Clack
 Str. R. F. A. Sharpley
 Cox R. C. Gabriel (U.C. and H.)

In the crew which represented Great Britain in the European Championships at Macon the following August, the Club had H. H. Almond (bow), D. D. Macklin (2), N. B. M. Clack (3), J. S. M. Jones (4) and J. R. Dingle (5). This crew won the event by three feet after being led all the way by Denmark in the final.

MICHAELMAS TERM 1951

One Light IV and one Clinker IV were entered this year for their respective races, the former coming into residence a week early to start training. Mr Roy Meldrum coached the Light IV throughout and produced a fast crew, which had some exciting rowing notwithstanding.

In the first round against First and Third Trinity, the "bush telegraph" went rather awry, which resulted in the crew missing its stride and belting over the course at about 34, finally winning by half a minute, without ever settling down.

The second round was rowed from the back station against Corpus, who were caught in the Plough, and L.M.B.C. settled into a paddle, winning by 20 seconds.

The semi-final against King's provided the best race. Our opponents stayed practically level until the middle of the Long Reach, when the Club went home with 12 seconds to spare.

In the final Pembroke went fast over the first half of the course, but L.M.B.C. drew away to win by 25 seconds.

The order was:

Bow J. S. M. Jones (*steerer*)
2 N. B. M. Clack
3 J. R. Dingle
Str. R. F. A. Sharpley

The Clinker IV, recruited from the Fourth and Sixth May Boats, got to work in deadly earnest and dealt most convincingly with all their opposition, which included several First May Colours.

They beat Caius, King's, and Sidney Sussex, in that order, by going steadily up from the start in each case, and winning by 7 or 8 seconds from each crew.

Thus the Club carried off the Autumn Double for the first time, and this seemed to set the pace for the rest of the year.

Clinker IV crew:

Bow S. J. F. Harris
2 G. Ross
3 M. A. Pallister
Str. J. Vinnicombe
Cox E. G. Hill

We had one entry for the Colquhoun Sculls in J. S. M. Jones, who was unable to get enough practice for his wrists to toughen and had to paddle home behind Waterer of Sidney Sussex.

The First Fairbairn VIII never became very far advanced owing to a certain amount of rather inexperienced material. The crew went over in a strong paddle around 28 and came in fourth, which was

very creditable. The Second VIII came fifteenth, and the "Crock Pots" were awarded to the Third VIII.

The crews were as follows:

	<i>First VIII</i>	<i>Second VIII</i>	<i>Third VIII</i>
<i>Bow</i>	C. R. Reese	N. M. Ragg	J. Lively
2	R. G. Carpenter	J. Hay	R. J. Dee
3	J. A. N. Wallis	R. W. Riley	P. D. Madeley
4	D. H. Fawcett	J. H. Scott-Park	R. Whittaker
5	S. J. F. Harris	D. Gore-Lloyd	K. Appelbee
6	J. Vinnicombe	J. A. Binnian	B. A. Collingwood
7	D. M. H. Turner	J. Hyatt	M. G. K. Konstam
<i>Str.</i>	M. A. Pallister	P. V. Trotman	P. R. Butler
<i>Cox</i>	E. G. Hill	G. Gregory	A. B. Groves

	<i>Fourth VIII</i>	<i>Fifth VIII</i>	<i>Sixth VIII</i>
<i>Bow</i>	R. A. Becher	J. Bessel	M. E. Coops
2	W. A. G. Muir	J. H. Yeoman	R. T. Tait
3	A. E. Campbell	J. Hoyland	H. Jones
4	G. C. Howell	W. Moore	J. Tunstall
5	P. R. Bromage	P. J. McGregor	D. H. Gray
6	D. G. Wilson	J. Harrison	M. C. B. Johns
7	C. K. Smith	B. H. M. Lawson	P. W. Jowett
<i>Str.</i>	H. N. Udall	P. F. Roe	J. A. W. Davie
<i>Cox</i>	J. P. Daly	C. B. Thomson	T. Gooch

	<i>Seventh VIII</i>	<i>Eighth VIII</i>	<i>Ninth VIII</i>
<i>Bow</i>	J. I. Holt	I. H. Davies	P. J. Goulthorpe
2	A. M. Nisbet	J. S. Lyon	J. S. Lloyd
3	A. J. G. Bull	M. L. Boyns	D. G. Storey
4	D. L. Macrae	J. A. Davidson	R. Arab
5	D. H. Whitaker	G. Bass	A. M. Mackerras
6	J. L. Bush	D. L. Marr	R. Stedman
7	J. P. Sullivan	J. C. Robertson	G. N. Mainwaring
<i>Str.</i>	G. Lean	P. G. Corrin	P. R. Spendlove
<i>Cox</i>	T. G. Murphy	D. J. J. Brown	J. Irving

In the Trial VIII's, N. B. M. Clack and J. S. M. Jones rowed at "6" and "7" respectively in the winning crew, and J. R. Dingle at "5" in the losing crew. R. F. A. Sharpley coached.

LENT TERM 1951

The First Lent VIII came up early for training again, and had a large number of changes for a First Lent Boat during the eight weeks. Illness dogged it twice in the last fortnight, which probably slowed it sufficiently to prevent bumps. However, it rowed over each night, closing on the leaders every time, and gave a very worthy performance.

The Second VIII, though suffering from lack of coaching in the later stages, made a step in the right direction and bumped Selwyn 1, putting itself in a good position for next year. The Third VIII did well to bump Emmanuel 2 on the third night, and the Fourth likewise bumped Pembroke 3 and Selwyn 3. The Fifth VIII had the most successful Lents by overtaking Peterhouse 3, Emmanuel 3 and Trinity Hall 4, missing their oars by being robbed on the third night.

The Sixth VIII also took Peterhouse 3, the Seventh Corpus 4 and Pembroke 4 and the Eighth, which started bottom of the river, Trinity 6. Thus every boat improved its position at one time or another. This was the first time any College had eight boats in the Lent Races.

The crews were as follows:

	<i>First VIII</i>	<i>Second VIII</i>	<i>Third VIII</i>
<i>Bow</i>	C. R. Reese	R. A. Becher	P. D. E. Madeley
2	P. V. Trotman	J. H. Scott-Park	J. Hoy
3	J. A. N. Wallis	R. W. Riley	K. Appelbee
4	R. G. Carpenter	M. G. K. Konstam	C. R. Whittaker
5	S. J. F. Harris	D. Gore-Lloyd	D. H. Gray
6	M. A. Pallister	J. A. Binnian	B. A. Collingwood
7	D. M. H. Turner	J. H. Hyatt	C. K. Smith
<i>Str.</i>	J. Vinnicombe	D. H. Fawcett	P. R. Butler
<i>Cox</i>	E. G. Hill	C. B. Thomson	A. B. Groves

	<i>Fourth VIII</i>	<i>Fifth VIII</i>	<i>Sixth VIII</i>
<i>Bow</i>	P. F. Roe	J. I. Holt	A. J. G. Bull
2	J. H. Yeoman	W. A. G. Muir	A. M. Nisbet
3	H. J. Hoyland	A. E. Campbell	H. Jones
4	W. R. Moore	G. C. Howell	P. G. Corrin
5	J. A. Bessell	D. H. Whitaker	H. T. Bruce
6	J. F. Harrison	D. G. Wilson	J. A. W. Davie
7	P. J. McGregor	P. W. Jowett	J. C. Robertson
<i>Str.</i>	B. H. M. Lawson	H. N. Hall	C. Lean
<i>Cox</i>	J. P. Daly	A. W. T. Gooch	D. C. Twinn

	<i>Seventh VIII</i>	<i>Eighth VIII</i>
<i>Bow</i>	M. E. Coops	P. J. Coulthorpe
2	P. C. Peddie	J. S. Lloyd
3	I. H. Davies	E. H. P. Lewis-Bowen
4	M. L. Boyns	P. C. Heal
5	G. J. Bass	D. C. Ward
6	J. L. Bush	R. A. Arab
7	G. N. Mainwaring	M. J. Mustill
<i>Str.</i>	J. R. Stedman	J. Prince
<i>Cox</i>	D. J. J. Brown	P. L. McIlmoyle

After the Lent Races the Club launched its heaviest attack for some years on the small boat races which come in the ensuing fortnight, namely the Forster-Fairbairn Pairs, the Fairbairn Junior Sculls and the Bushe-Fox Freshmen's Sculls.

In the first-named event, of which we were the holders, we had two crews: J. A. N. Wallis with M. A. Pallister, and J. Vinnicombe with D. M. H. Turner, being stroke and steerer respectively in each case.

Both pairs went through their first rounds quite easily, then Pallister got a chill, and he and Wallis went out to Leadley and King of Emmanuel.

Vinnicombe and Turner remained fit, however, going on to defeat the favourites Chavasse and Carson of Clare by 27 seconds, then avenging the other pair by getting a four seconds' victory over the Emmanuel pair in 9 min. 31 sec. Conditions were bad on all days with a head gale on the last, but a determined sit back by the winners counted for a great deal, bringing them a splendid victory.

In the Fairbairn Junior Sculls, again we had two entries. J. H. Scott-Park, who sculled exceptionally well, was very unfortunate to lose to the final winner P. Brandt (First and Third Trinity) by 1½ seconds, after being 7 seconds down at Ditton, in the first round.

D. Gore-Lloyd survived one round, but after a hard race was also eliminated in the second round.

Finally in the Bushe-Fox Sculls for freshmen, J. M. King succeeded in beating J. P. Clarke of Trinity Hall in the first round, C. G. I. Paterson of Jesus in the second, and P. D. Rohde of Emmanuel in the final, all by 8 seconds, a very convincing performance.

While all this was going on two crews were practising daily for the Reading Head of the River Race, and the First for Putney as well.

At Reading, both crews excelled themselves, the First, by winning the event from Jesus, who had gone head in the Lents, by 4 seconds in 16 min. 4 sec.; and the Second by coming second in the Clinker Division in 16 min. 35 sec., with very little practice indeed.

There was no foundation for a rumour that the First Boat had been mistimed.

At Putney, with a following wind, the crew got a little off its feet and spent a long time on the outside of the Surrey bend overtaking two crews, but nevertheless acquitted itself very well to come seventh in a satisfactory time.

The crews were:

	<i>First VIII</i>	<i>Second VIII</i>
<i>Bow</i>	J. Hyatt	N. M. Ragg
2	R. G. Carpenter	P. R. Butler
3	J. A. N. Wallis	C. R. Reese
4	D. Gore-Lloyd	D. H. Fawcett
5	S. J. F. Harris	D. H. Whitaker
6	M. A. Pallister	B. A. Collingwood
7	D. M. H. Turner	R. W. Riley
<i>Str.</i>	J. Vinnicombe	P. V. Trotman
<i>Cox</i>	E. G. Hill	A. B. Groves

In the Boat Race, which Oxford won by a canvas, the Club supplied four members of the University Crew. J. R. Dingle, R. F. A. Sharpley, N. B. M. Clack and J. S. M. Jones at "5", "6", "7" and "stroke" respectively.

EASTER TERM 1952

If the last two Easter Terms had provided us with a ready made First May Boat, nothing could have been in sharper contrast than this term's problem. The fact that the final First May Boat stayed Head of the River without serious challenge merits a few notes on the term's events.

Briefly, L.M.B.C. promised to let Leander, who had been nominated to provide the Olympic VIII, have anyone they wanted for trials, the agreement being that a person who got into the Leander VIII would be unable to row in his College boat.

For the first three weeks then, the four Blues and Vinnicombe—who had got into a Leander VIII after Putney—were away from the Club. At this stage, the Leander VIII was practically sorted out and Dingle, Jones and Vinnicombe were able to get into the May Boat, although still practising in fours which Leander were submitting. This left just over two weeks before the first night of the Mays, and the crew is to be congratulated on a really inspiring performance. Our greatest thanks go to the coaches: Messrs A. L. Macleod, C. B. M. Lloyd, R. Meldrum and R. H. H. Symonds, for producing such a crew in the time available.

Before the May Races the Club had two boats entered for the Magdalene Pairs, J. R. Dingle (steerer) and R. F. A. Sharpley (stroke) in one, and J. S. M. Jones (steerer) with N. B. M. Clack (stroke) in the other. The latter pair had just changed sides in trials, but got in a fair amount of practice. There was a head wind on all three days.

On the first day there was one race only. Jones and Clack versus Leadley and King of Emmanuel. L.M.B.C. rowed indifferently and were 1 second down after a minute when the rating dropped to

24, and 2 seconds down all the way to the last signal, after several spurts. Here they made a rather desperate attempt with the rating rocketing to 36, and were lucky to fumble over the line with $\frac{1}{2}$ second to spare.

The second day saw a local Derby as both pairs met in the semi-final, Dingle and Sharpley having had a walk-over from the first day. At First Post Corner, Dingle and Sharpley led by 1 second, but after this the other pair had Jones's experience of steering the Light IV to call on, and went round the corners well, rowing much better than on the previous day to win in 8 min. 15 sec.

In the final against Crowden and Naylor of Pembroke the L.M.B.C. pair had the back station for the first time, and made rather a mess of their spurts, but got together in the Long Reach to win by 8 seconds in 8 min. 12 sec.

This was the first time the Club had won the Magdalene Pairs outright since 1914.

In the Lowe Double Sculls, D. Gore-Lloyd rowed bow with J. G. P. Williams of Caius, and beat Hall and Nicholls of Corpus after a hectic race, in which they led throughout. In the final Macmillan and Brandt of Trinity were rough but fast and won by 20 seconds.

Our boats in the May Races have all reached very high relative positions, and it was encouraging to see that we were still eleven bumps to the good overall on four days' racing.

The First VIII strode away from Clare, who were bumped by Jesus at Ditton on the Wednesday. On the second night Jesus never came very close, but the third saw them strike 42 to Ditton to come within half a length before expiring. On the last night the First Boat was over 2 lengths up on them when they were removed by Pembroke opposite Ditton Ditch, leaving L.M.B.C. to paddle home at will.

The Second VIII, who were probably in the six fastest crews, were unlucky after disposing of Jesus 2 and Caius to be robbed on the third night and bumped on the fourth, when a foot behind St Catharine's, by King's 1, who were boating two Blues and a trial cap.

The Third VIII bumped St Catharine's 2 on the second night and came within a foot of Sidney 1 on the third. They were the highest third boat by a long way, and had only three other second boats in front of them. The Fourth VIII, in a similar position, succumbed to St Catharine's 3 and Corpus 2, which was no disgrace.

The Fifth VIII (Medical VIII), after making three bumps, were very unlucky on the last night to be robbed by the collapse of Jesus 5 to Trinity 5, thus missing their oars. The Sixth were well rewarded, however, and by winning their oars took up station

immediately behind the Fifth on the last night. They are the highest Sixth Boat, which made four bumps, a very commendable achievement.

The next two boats distinguished themselves in traditional, if questionable fashion. The Seventh (Gentlemen's) VIII, after a slow time during their Club Trial, proceeded to go up seven places, by getting an overbump in a re-row and changing divisions, and the Eighth (First Rugger Boat), after making bumps on the first two nights, was overbumped on the Friday, but bumped the boat it had originally bumped on the Wednesday, again on the Saturday, thus finishing where it began.

The Ninth and Tenth (Shocker) Boats are the only boats of those numbers on the river. The Ninth, assembled only a week before the races, did very well to row over 100th all four nights, but the Tenth hardly justified its reputation established last year and descended meteorically each night. There was also a second Rugger Boat which was too slow for the getting-on race, although it was in fact an eleventh boat.

To all our coaches go our very warmest thanks, particularly, in addition to those already mentioned, to Dr R. Hambridge with the First Lent Boat, Mr J. H. M. Ward with the Putney Boat and Messrs L. H. Macklin, H. H. Almond, D. D. Macklin, E. J. Worlidge and Professor Walker with the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth May Boats, which they largely shared between them.

The crews were:

	<i>First VIII</i>	<i>Second VIII</i>	<i>Third VIII</i>
<i>Bow</i>	D. M. H. Turner	C. R. Reese	P. D. E. Madeley
2	J. A. N. Wallis	R. G. Carpenter	P. C. Heal
3	S. J. F. Harris	R. W. Riley	J. M. King
4	M. A. Pallister	C. K. Smith	D. H. Fawcett
5	J. R. Dingle	D. H. Whitaker	M. G. K. Konstam
6	B. A. Collingwood	J. H. Scott-Park	P. R. Butler
7	J. S. M. Jones	J. H. Hyatt	N. M. Ragg
<i>Str.</i>	J. Vinnicombe	P. V. Trotman	J. Hay
<i>Cox</i>	P. Prestt	E. G. Hill	A. B. Groves
	<i>Fourth VIII</i>	<i>Fifth VIII</i>	<i>Sixth VIII</i>
<i>Bow</i>	H. Jones	J. H. Yeoman	E. H. P. Lewis-Bowen
2	H. N. Udall	W. R. Moore	R. J. Dee
3	A. D. Gray	J. A. Bessel	J. L. Bush
4	W. A. G. Muir	J. F. Harrison	P. R. Stedman
5	P. W. Jowett	V. Whitehead	G. J. Bass
6	D. G. Wilson	H. P. R. Bury	G. C. Howell
7	K. Appelbee	H. J. Hoyland	G. Mainwaring
<i>Str.</i>	J. A. W. Davie	P. F. Roe	P. C. Peddie
<i>Cox</i>	G. Gregory	J. P. Daly	A. W. T. Gooch

Seventh VIII

Bow A. E. Campbell
 2 M. J. R. Cooper
 3 J. F. Lively
 4 C. R. Whittaker
 5 D. Gore-Lloyd
 6 D. R. Morris
 7 R. A. Becher
Str. J. A. Binnian
Cox D. E. R. Bateman

Eighth VIII

W. R. Rodger
 M. C. Templeton
 D. C. Breddy
 M. T. Young
 M. F. Hosking
 J. R. Baxter
 L. F. Read
 G. W. Scott
 D. E. Hunt

Ninth VIII

M. E. Coops
 J. S. Lyon
 I. H. Davies
 J. Prince
 J. C. Robertson
 M. L. H. Boyns
 P. R. Bromage
 C. Lean
 D. J. J. Brown

Tenth VIII

Bow W. H. Hirst
 2 R. A. West
 3 R. Crabtree
 4 M. Dickinson
 5 T. P. J. Dyke
 6 J. A. Slater
 7 D. E. Turnbull
Str. J. David
Cox G. A. Hudson

As a result of all-round performances in University events for the year 1951-2, the Club was awarded the Michell Cup.

J. R. Dingle was elected Secretary of the C.U.B.C. for the year 1952-3.

MARLOW REGATTA 1952

After the May Races, Dingle, Jones and Vinnicombe were recalled to the Leander IV's and this meant that five members of a potential Marlow and Henley crew were now absent from the Club. It was therefore decided that those competing at these two regattas should be men who were coming into residence for a further year, particularly when Pallister was asked to join Leander as spare man.

The First crew was entered for the Marlow Eights and had three hard races. In the final against Corpus Christi and Thames, L.M.B.C. drew the Bucks station and were led by about $\frac{1}{2}$ length for a minute. They then got into a great stride at about 34 and rowed past the others to win by $\frac{3}{4}$ length in 4 min. 11 sec. Previously this crew had recorded the fastest time of the day.

The Second crew was entered for the Marlow Junior Eights, but owing to a bad slip a senior oarsman was included, and this crew was disqualified after winning a race against St John's, Oxford, and St Bartholomew's Hospital, by $2\frac{1}{2}$ lengths.

It was a great disappointment to this crew, and it is to be hoped it will never happen again.

HENLEY ROYAL REGATTA 1952

The VIII was entered for the Ladies' Plate and one IV was entered for the Visitors'.

In the first round the VIII met King's College, Cambridge, and after being led to a point somewhere between the Barrier and Fawley, by rather less than half a length, proceeded to row past and go steadily up all the way, winning by nearly 2 lengths. The blades were tending to go in from rather high up, but did plenty of work once locked up. In the afternoon, the Visitors' IV rowed a plucky race, being washed rather a lot by a more experienced First and Third Trinity crew. L.M.B.C. were about $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths down over the majority of the course, and eventually lost by about a length.

On the Thursday the VIII had a fairly easy race against Selwyn, going up all the way and finally winning by 2 lengths.

The Friday and Saturday were in terrific contrast, the crew providing two races that were little short of epic. The semi-final was against Pembroke, who had their entire four-bump May crew. Pembroke were off at 41 to L.M.B.C.'s 42, and the crews rowed level to the Barrier, Pembroke slightly lower than L.M.B.C.; after this each crew spurted alternately, neither getting ever more than $\frac{1}{2}$ length lead, until going past the enclosures L.M.B.C. got all the stops out, and won by the same margin, $\frac{1}{2}$ length.

In the final, L.M.B.C. had Bucks, Trinity Hall had Berks. Hall went away at 40, and L.M.B.C., who had been going off at two pips higher each night, left the stake boat at 44 to be led by an ever-increasing distance which had reached a length at Remenham Club; here, however, L.M.B.C. once again got down to work, and rowed past very fast to win by a length and a quarter, and bring back the Ladies' Plate once again.

Altogether this was an astonishing performance in view of the fact that the crew was an amalgam of the First, Second and Third May Boats, four of whom were in their first or second year of rowing, and was together for only three weeks. All are to be heartily congratulated, particularly J. A. N. Wallis, who stroked with admirable sense and judgment, having never stroked before, and S. J. F. Harris who, as secretary-elect, assumed all the responsibilities of captaining the party, avoiding none of the concomitant vicissitudes, in the absence of both captain and secretary.

Our final word is to convey our heartiest thanks to Mr Robinson and Mr Bowles, who leave us this term, for all their help at Cambridge, to Mr and Mrs Butler for looking after the crew so well at Remenham Rectory, and last of all to the two people responsible for such a memorable Henley: they are Roy Meldrum and Ronnie Symonds.

R.M. who took the crew from May Week to the first part of Henley training, and R.H.H.S. who finished them up to four days' excellent racing.

The crews were:

	<i>First VIII</i>	<i>Second VIII</i>
<i>Bow</i>	C. K. Smith	N. M. Ragg
2	P. V. Trotman	P. C. Heal
3	S. J. F. Harris	P. D. E. Madeley
4	J. M. King	D. H. Fawcett
5	D. H. Whitaker	C. R. Reese
6	B. A. Collingwood	P. R. Butler
7	D. M. H. Turner	J. H. Hyatt
<i>Str.</i>	J. A. N. Wallis	J. Hoy
<i>Cox</i>	E. G. Hill	A. B. Groves

THE LADY MARGARET PLAYERS

President: MR THISTLETHWAITE. *Vice-Presidents:* THE MASTER, MR BAMBROUGH, MR WATT. *Chairman:* P. A. A. CULLEN. *Secretary:* R. L. BUSVINE. *Treasurer:* M. F. LITTLEBOY. *Committee Members:* J. BAIN, B. N. CANNON, P. H. HUTTON, D. H. RUDD, C. N. STEPHENS.

THIS year the Society has suffered a great loss in the deaths of the late Master and Dean: they were both Vice-Presidents of the Society and our great friends. Especially shall we miss Mr Benians' charming and delightfully informal speeches at the Annual Dinner.

At the end of the Michaelmas Term there was no production in the Chapel, as there has been for the last three years, but two successful play-readings were held during the term, the first of *Antony and Cleopatra* and the second of Synge's *Deirdre of the Sorrows* and Yeats's *The Resurrection*. The major event of the term was undoubtedly the Annual Dinner—notable, as always, as the only College Society dinner to invite lady guests—attended by thirty-five members and guests, among whom there was a goodly number of freshmen.

Early in the Lent Term Mr T. R. Henn gave an engrossing talk in the President's rooms on "Yeats and the Theatre"; we would like to thank Mr Henn, not only for this talk, but also for his help in the production of *The Resurrection*, later in the term. There were two further play-readings: of Ben Jonson's *Epicene* and of a new play by Gordon Birtles, *Let Pride...*

But all these activities were mere prologues to the productions of the Lent and Easter Terms, which between them have made this possibly the best year of the Society's existence, both artistically and financially.

An attractive purpose for the new Palmerston Room seems to be the production of plays, but there were many difficulties to be overcome, not the least of which was the room's smallness. An intimate production, however, before a select audience of under eighty was planned to capitalize just these disadvantages, and in the fifth week of the term *The Resurrection* by W. B. Yeats, and a translation of *On ne badine pas avec l'amour* by Alfred de Musset, were performed for a week. The result was entirely charming and successful, and enthusiasm for the plays was high both among cast and audience.

Those who found Yeats and de Musset too highbrow an attraction at Easter must have appreciated the different appeal of Ben Jonson's *Epicene, or the Silent Woman* in May Week. The play was well supported, despite a damp second night, and enjoyed not least by the orchestra, who played a suite of incidental airs not usually heard outside bump suppers.

The year has been a full and successful one: it might have been even more so had support from within the College equalled that from without. Nevertheless, a dramatic tradition can now fairly be said to have been established within the College, thanks to some hard work and to benevolent support from the Fellows; this tradition is now even envied by other colleges, while our choice of plays can put several University Societies to shame. Success, however, is at its most ephemeral on a stage, and we must work to retain our useful position in the life of the College.

THE LADY MARGARET SINGERS

President: DR ORR. *Vice-Presidents:* DR HERBERT HOWELLS, MR THISTLETHWAITE, MR THURSTON DART. *Senior Treasurer:* MR LEE. *Conductor:* MR GUEST. *Secretary:* J. W. MARTIN.

THIS year the choir welcome Mr R. Thurston Dart, who has honoured us by accepting our invitation to become a Vice-President of the Singers.

Although we have given no public performances in Cambridge during the year, our voices have not been unheard. Early in the Michaelmas Term, the B.B.C. broadcast a recording they made at our Festival Recital in Chapel last summer. The works heard were the Mass "O Bone Jesu" by Fayrfax, and Dr Orr's "Festival Te Deum".

This year we have been singing mostly secular music. Our first concert was sponsored by the Arts Council, and was at Wisbech, early in the New Year. At this we gave the first performance of a new part-song written for us by Herbert Howells, entitled "Long, long Ago".

We also sang Dr Howells' "Walking in the Snow", which was inscribed to the Singers last year, and his "A Spotless Rose". Our programme included some madrigals and ballets, three songs by Ravel, and Britten's "Five Flower Songs".

We gave similar programmes when the choir visited Haileybury and Imperial Service College later in the term, and at another Arts Council concert at Newmarket in April.

At the end of the Lent Term, the B.B.C. made recordings in Hall of some madrigals and ballets, and part-songs by Howells and Britten. These were transmitted as two recitals in the Third Programme during the Easter Term.

Next year we hope to perform more sacred music again, and a recital in Chapel is planned for the end of the year.

THE LAW SOCIETY

President: K. G. O. GWYNNE-TIMOTHY. *Hon. Secretary:* D. R. PETERS.
Hon. Treasurer: H. R. MACLEOD.

THIS year's officers, all being new to the committee, and their predecessors departing with the minute book, meant that the Society had to make a new start. It was, therefore, most appropriate that the first talk in our new beginning should come from Professor Bailey, who has done so much for the Society both this year and in the past. With his usual clear and gentle manner he informed and entertained us on "Innkeepers".

We were very pleased to welcome His Honour Judge Lawson Campbell, who told us much of interest from his experiences as a county-court judge and as judge in the Court of the Liberty of Peterborough.

The Society was greatly honoured by the presence of the Rt Hon. Lord Morton of Henryton, P.C., who very kindly consented to talk to the College Society alone, and in a manner only possible from a Scot gave us some excellent advice on going to the Bar.

Several moots were held during the year: against Jesus the Society was represented by A. V. Alexander and L. F. Read, against St Catharine's by J. M. Trott and R. D. Ogden, and against University College, London, by A. V. Alexander and D. R. Peters. We learnt from the first of these that however interesting the subject the moot can last too long; so that in the second a court of first instance (the President and Secretary) limited the number of points, and so enabled the speakers to cover their cases thoroughly in a shorter time.

At the Annual Dinner we were pleased to welcome Mr J. A. Brightman, an old President of the Society and a Chancery lawyer of note, as our Guest of Honour. We were very glad also to have with us one of our Vice-Presidents, Sir Percy Winfield, Professor Bailey, Dr Jackson and Mr Scott, whom we would like to thank for their support and help during the year.

THE LAWN TENNIS CLUB

SEASON 1951-2

President: DR DANIEL

Captain: D. R. PETERS. *Secretary:* H. R. MACLEOD.

THE Club had a successful season and managed to play a larger number of matches in the periods before and after the examinations. The First VI remained in the First Division, the first pair being unbeaten in League games, and the Second VI remained in the Third Division.

The College reached the finals of both the Singles and Doubles "Cuppers" competitions: the Singles against Trinity were won 3-0, but the Doubles, played immediately afterwards, were lost to a strong Clare pair.

J. E. Barrett played for the University against Oxford and was invited to visit America with the combined Oxford and Cambridge side.

Len Baker and his staff deserve thanks for producing so many courts to withstand the very hard wear of the term.

J. E. Barrett, J. R. Shakeshaft and J. P. Bradshaw were awarded their First VI colours. J. Bamber, D. Cameron, P. M. Eagles, P. F. Earlam, C. N. Hayter, G. A. McCaw and D. Thomas were awarded Second VI colours.

H. R. MacLeod was elected Captain and P. F. Earlam was elected Secretary for the Season 1952-3.

THE MUSICAL SOCIETY

President: DR ORR. *Senior Treasurer:* MR LEE. *Musical Director:* MR GUEST. *Librarian:* DR HOLLICK. *Junior Treasurer:* G. B. G. LAWSON. *Secretary:* J. S. ELLIOTT. *Committee:* A. J. BAIRD, J. F. HOWE, J. U. SIDGWICK.

THE remarkable wealth of musical talent in the College this year has made possible an increase in the number of concerts without a lowering of the high standard of performance. Indeed this has been, if anything, higher than in previous years.

The six Smoking Concerts have been consistently well attended, providing a great variety of musical entertainment. The year's programmes span a period of from 1260 to 1951, with four rondeaux by Adam de la Halle and two sets of songs by present members of the Society, Gordon Lawson, and David Gwilt; the diversity of tastes catered for is apparent in a programme where a Haydn string quartet is followed by an exposition of Scottish bagpipe music. Especially notable items were a group of Fauré songs sung by Margaret Orr and accompanied by Dr Orr, some American folk-songs charmingly sung to the guitar by Robin Tait, and the Mozart Oboe quartet which was performed at the Combination Room Concert. This last concert was a great success, largely perhaps because it was once again given in the Combination Room instead of in the Hall as in recent years, and the beauty and atmosphere of the room must necessarily add much to the effect of the music.

Once again the demand for May Concert tickets exceeded the supply. It is to be hoped that in future junior members of the College will realize that only timely application for tickets can ensure a fair distribution. The programme consisted of Haydn's "La Reine" symphony, vigorously and competently played by the College orchestra, four widely diverse part-songs by the College chorus, and a Suite for wind quintet by Milhaud. The second half was devoted to a performance of Purcell's St Cecilia Ode, "Hail Bright Cecilia".

The College orchestra under Gordon Lawson has assembled regularly throughout the year, though there are more opportunities for string players than for wind. The astonishing amount of musical talent in the College is well demonstrated here, for there must be very few years when the College has been able to produce a full Haydn symphony orchestra without outside assistance. The College chorus has also met weekly under John Elliott and has tackled with enthusiasm and success a great variety of works. As an experiment a Smoking Concert was arranged at the end of the Lent Term in the Music Room to give the orchestra and chorus each an opportunity of performing that term. With a little rearrangement of furniture there was quite enough room for audience and performers, though the acoustical effect left something to be desired.

Unfortunately this very favourable account of the Society's activities must include a less satisfactory note. The costs of the Society are heavy now, and our only source of income, subscribing members, is inadequate. The standard of the concerts, as well as the many facilities of the Music Room, ought to attract many more members. Perhaps next year will see a rise in numbers commensurate with the musical benefits which the Society has to offer.

THE NATURAL SCIENCE CLUB

Honorary Vice-Presidents: DR BUDDEN, DR EVANS. *President:* M. J. P. CANNY. *Secretary:* E. G. HILL. *Treasurer:* R. H. WHIDDINGTON.

THE attendance at meetings of the Club steadily decreased during the previous year, so at the first meeting of the year it was decided to modify the rules of the Club. The main changes made in the constitution were that members themselves should read papers to the Club at weekly meetings, and that papers should not necessarily involve scientific subjects.

All fourteen papers given this year have been of a uniformly high standard, but mention should be made of a few that are still well remembered. Graham Dukes gave a very interesting talk on "The English Newspaper", and included in his examples of the art one of the two extant copies of the first newsheet ever published. Gordon Russell read a paper on "The Bee Orchid", Martin Canny on "Evolutionary Theory", and Michael Locke on "Butterfly Migration in the Pyrenees", which was illustrated with slides and specimens. Papers were also given on "Seismic Oil Prospecting", "The Chemistry of Colour", and on the properties of dusts and smokes. On the applied side of Natural Sciences, talks were given by Nigel Palmer on "The Making of Leather", and by George Storey on "Wasted Fuel Resources". As a research student, Ted Crossman read a paper on "Mechanical Minds", and showed that many features of a mind could be synthesized in the laboratory.

The Club has grown considerably this year, and it is hoped that next year a greater proportion of its members will be made up of Natural Scientists reading for Part I of the Tripos.

THE PURCHAS SOCIETY

President: C. EMBLETON. *Senior Treasurer:* MR FARMER.

Hon. Secretary: J. C. BARRINGER.

BELIEVING that discussion is one of the most enjoyable and valuable sides of Cambridge life, the Purchas Society has held several small but interesting meetings in the past year.

Many ask for whom or for what does the Society exist. It was founded four years ago for Geographers, Archaeologists and Anthropologists within the College. It was named after one Samuel Purchas of the College who, in *Purchas His Pilgrimages*, published in the early seventeenth century, wrote of many early voyages and

journeys, some of which are not mentioned in the writings of his more famous predecessor Hakluyt.

In the past year the Geographers have come to outnumber the Archaeologists and Anthropologists in the College, and the meetings have had a marked geographical bias. It is often difficult for a small society to obtain outside speakers, but next year we hope to have a rather wider selection.

The subjects covered have ranged from ice-tunnelling to the problems of town planning with excursions to the changing climate of North Africa and to land use in Ceylon en route. The post-speaker discussions usually last at least as long as the main speech and have often ranged even further afield. A final word of thanks must go to the Department of Geography for the loan of a projector for several of the meetings.

THE RUGBY FOOTBALL CLUB

SEASON 1951-2

President: SIR PERCY WINFIELD. *Captain:* G. W. SCOTT. *Secretary:* R. W. SMITHSON. *Match Secretary:* D. C. G. BREDDY. *Cygnets' Secretary:* D. H. FORD.

THE past season can hardly be described as a successful one. We failed in the immediate object of regaining the Cup, and finished only second equal in the League through losing our last two games. In addition to these setbacks the Third XV was relegated from Division III, which they had headed, together with the Second XV, in 1950. Even the Second team, by far the best side in their Division, could only finish in second position. The Fourth XV, however, made a most auspicious start in Division IV, and could, with a little more fortune, have finished well above the rather modest position of fifth. With some regrets we now replace the "Derby" match between the Second and Third XV's, by one between the Third and Fourth. We hope in 1953 to stage three "Derbys" in Division III.

In the Michaelmas Term the First XV won five of their first six matches, all by convincing margins, while our one defeat was only by three points, but, ominously, at the hands of Caius. Our last two League matches spoiled any chance of our winning the League—an honour John's find peculiarly difficult to gain—for we lost against Clare 3-13, and against Trinity Hall 0-14. We had to be content with sharing the title of runners-up with Emmanuel and Trinity Hall. Meanwhile the Second XV, after losing two of their first four games, went from strength to strength, piling up in-

numerable points in a manner that left the First XV onlookers rather uncomfortable. However, even such brilliant performances could not make up for a bad start, and we finished second. The Third XV never settled down, mainly because of the constant calls being made on its members to fill gaps in the Second XV. They did not succeed in winning their first victory until half-way through the term. The pack was rather too light, and the outsides were unreliable in handling and tackling. The Fourth XV did exceptionally well to hold a safe position in the middle of the table, and looked likely at one time to be in the running for promotion. In University Rugby, M. J. O. Massey, a freshman, won his Blue, while H. P. Morgan and R. W. Smithson played for the LX Club against the Oxford Greyhounds, and together with B. J. Gillespie went on the LX Club tour at the end of the Michaelmas Term. In the Lent Term H. P. Morgan played regularly for the University, and with D. C. G. Breddy, who came into the University side half way through the term, went on the French Tour, from which both returned in the best of spirits. Further afield, W. A. M. Bewick played consistently for Surrey, and J. K. E. Slack played several games for Middlesex "seconds".

It is a very long time since John's have been knocked out of the "Cuppers" in the first round, as the pundits lost no time in telling us. Our conquerors once more were Caius, who had beaten us the previous term by exactly the same margin, one try to nil. There was no excuse, unless it be that it was one of those days when nothing will go right. After three minutes the Caius full-back had to be taken off with a badly cut head. For the rest of the first half we attacked; the forwards were giving the backs all the possession that they could reasonably ask for; the threequarters seemed to be going perfectly until the line was in sight; the terror that this spectacle provoked, caused passes to be dropped, thrown forward, or too far back; once even we crossed the line, but our claim for a try was disallowed. It seemed impossible that this could go on, yet the half-time whistle blew with the score sheet still blank. After half-time it was our turn to be put under pressure, and the Caius forwards began to give their backs more and more of the ball. After about 15 minutes Caius scored from a very scrappy and unconvincing movement. However, it was the vital score, and it caused the John's efforts to become over-anxious and ragged. The one exception was W. A. M. Bewick on the right wing. The arrival of the ball in his hands seemed to act like dynamite, and his runs down the touchline usually left a trail of sprawling bodies on the turf. Unfortunately, the Caius defence was exceptionally good, and always the last line held out. The final whistle blew when we were in the Caius

"25", but by then we had let slip too many chances to deserve a last-minute reprieve. The forwards had been unable to make use of their extra man; in fact at the start of the second half they were being mastered by the Caius pack; while the backs had been quite unable to finish off their moves, and in the later stages were perfectly content to give the ball to Bewick.

The Club had a most enjoyable, if unsuccessful, tour in Gloucestershire after the end of Term. All the matches played, against Lydney, Bath, and Stroud, were lost, but, apart from the last, only by small margins. Indeed, our performance against Bath, where we lost 8-13 against a strong side, was our best of the season, and was much appreciated, we hope, by a very good crowd of spectators.

We are very pleased that Sir Percy Winfield, who offered to resign because of rather poor health during the winter, has agreed to remain as President of the Club for a further year.

The officials elected for next year are: *Captain*: H. P. MORGAN. *Secretary*: M. T. YOUNG. *Match Secretary*: S. J. FRANCE. *Cygnets' Secretary*: B. G. CARTLEDGE.

First XV. J. K. E. Slack, W. A. M. Bewick, H. P. Morgan, J. E. Barrett, B. J. Gillespie, R. W. Smithson, D. M. Webber, J. E. Mitchell, D. C. G. Breddy, D. S. Henderson, G. W. Scott, J. K. Iliffe, W. R. Mason, J. M. Meadows, M. T. Young. M. J. O. Massey was unable to play because of a broken wrist.

Second XV. M. V. Lloyd, M. S. Girling, G. A. C. Weeden, M. C. Templeton, J. M. Temple, P. H. Clarke, D. S. Minns, J. David, L. F. Read, J. M. Trott, A. W. Wescombe, M. F. Hosking, J. O. Mavor, S. J. France, F. B. Barnes, J. F. Bennetts, P. H. E. Goodrich.

THE SQUASH CLUB

President: DR WINFIELD. *Captain*: A. V. ALEXANDER.

Secretary: H. R. MACLEOD.

THE Club had a moderately successful year—the First team remaining in the First Division, although at no time looking as though they would finish near the top.

In the "Cuppers" the College were beaten in the second round by Magdalene more easily than was expected, but as four of the team then playing will be available next year the chances of regaining the Cup are good.

A. V. Alexander and H. R. MacLeod played for the "Ganders" against the "Squirrels" at Oxford. The usual enjoyable matches were played against the "Escorts" and the Wellesley Club.

The Second, Third and Fourth teams all played more or less regularly and with some success—thus showing the healthy condition of the largest club in the College.

The Squash courts are in need of considerable attention and this has been promised for the Long Vacation. The renovation should do a good deal towards improving the general standard of play in the College.

D. R. Peters and D. Cameron were awarded their First V colours. C. N. Hayter, J. J. H. Wilson and E. B. Lewis were awarded their Second V colours.

H. R. MacLeod was elected Captain and C. N. Hayter was elected Secretary for the Season 1952-3.

THE SWIMMING CLUB

President: PROFESSOR MORDELL. *Captain*: J. K. ILIFFE.

Hon. Secretary: J. A. BESSELL.

WE have had a fair amount of success in the "Cuppers" this term. We won the Free-style Relay by a comfortable margin, Clare being second, and St Catharine's third. The team included three University first strings. In the Medley Relay we had a most exciting race, sharing a dead-heat with St Catharine's. Iliffe and Palmer, particularly the latter, swum well to reduce the early lead established by the opposing team's back-stroke swimmer—the University first string. The race was re-swum a few days later, when we were beaten by over a yard.

In the early stages of the Water-Polo "Cuppers" we beat Downing 4-1, after being 0-1 down at half-time, and the holders, Caius. We beat the latter 4-3 after a fairly hard game. In the semi-finals, we met St Catharine's, and again drew with them. However, the result after a replay, organized at great haste, was in our favour. Their swimming was strong, and their passing lively and intelligent, but they lacked the ability to shoot and score goals—much to our advantage! We were unfortunate to be without Palmer in the final against Clare. However, we put up quite a creditable performance, losing 3-4. Iliffe, the University goalkeeper, has been a great asset, so too has Palmer. These two were the mainstay of the team, contributing to by far the greater part of the goals scored. Other goals have come from Cellan-Jones and Bessell. Burgin has been a valuable back, with a keen sense of tactical play.

We must congratulate the following on being invited to represent the University against Oxford: N. W. Palmer and J. K. Iliffe, both old Blues, both swimming and playing polo; and M. J. Absalon

and A. J. G. Cellan-Jones swimming. The latter must be congratulated on being the University Captain.

The outlook for 1952-3 is not bright, unless a number of freshmen and others are willing to swim. J. A. Bessell and M. J. Absalon have been elected as Captain and Hon. Secretary respectively for next year.

The College "Cuppers" teams were as follows:

Medley Relay: D. H. Burgin, J. K. Iliffe, N. W. Palmer.

Free-Style Relay: D. H. Burgin, M. J. Absalon, N. W. Palmer, A. J. G. Cellan-Jones.

Water Polo: J. K. Iliffe, D. H. Burgin, M. T. Young, A. J. G. Cellan-Jones, J. A. Bessell, N. W. Palmer, M. J. Absalon. Also J. A. Terrett.

THE TABLE TENNIS CLUB

SEASON 1951-2

Captain: J. BAMBER. *Hon. Secretary*: D. J. D. YARWOOD.

THE large influx of keen freshmen into the Club this year clearly underlined the claim for, and the recent official recognition of, Table Tennis as a College half-colour sport.

With much fresh talent available the Club started the season well, entering a team in each of the five University League Divisions. The First team had a disappointing start, but later improved considerably, and with two freshmen, R. R. Allan and J. P. Daly, ably supporting the imperturbable P. Eagles, finished strongly in fourth position in the First Division.

The Second team showed much promise after a poor beginning, and, playing more confidently, lost only one match during the Lent Term. Honours must go to the stalwart Third, Fourth and Fifth teams. With fine consistent play during the season, each finished near the top of their respective Divisions, the Third and Fourth missing promotion only by a matter of averages.

In this year's "Cuppers" the Singles team was beaten 4-5 in the second round by a very strong Jesus team. The Doubles team, however, righted matters, and, playing in a convincing manner, which included a fine 5-2 win over Fitzwilliam House, reached the final, only to be narrowly beaten 4-5 by Christ's.

The Club extends its congratulations to P. Eagles on representing the University again against Oxford and to J. P. Daly on being selected to play for the University second team.

Colours were awarded this year to R. R. Allan, J. P. Daly, P. M. Eagles, R. Sutcliffe, D. J. D. Yarwood.

Officers elected for the season 1952-3: *Captain*: P. EAGLES.
Hon. Secretary: J. D. JUKES.

COLLEGE NOTES

Honours List

New Year Honours, 1952:

Knight Bachelor:

HUGH MAXWELL CASSON (B.A. 1932), Director of Architecture, Festival of Britain.

C.B.:

GEOFFREY WHEELER (B.A. 1931), Under-Secretary in the Ministry of Defence.

Birthday Honours, 1952:

Knight Bachelor:

HAROLD JOHN MUSKER (B.A. 1928), of Shadwell Park, Thetford, Norfolk, for political and public services in London.

C.M.G.:

J. K. DUNLOP (B.A. 1913), Land Commissioner, Hamburg, Control Commission for Germany.

Honorary Degrees

The honorary degree of D.Sc. of the University of Manchester was conferred on 21 May 1952 upon Dr W. L. BALLS (B.A. 1903), formerly Fellow.

The honorary degree of D.Litt. of the University of Witwatersrand has been conferred upon Professor E. A. WALKER, Fellow, Emeritus Professor of Imperial and Naval History at Cambridge.

Elections to Fellowships

For the year 1952:

LOUIS AUGUSTUS TRIEBEL, Professor of Modern Languages in the University of Tasmania.

May 1952:

RAM PRAKASH BAMBAH (Ph.D. 1950).

STANLEY GILL (B.A. 1947).

PETER ANDREW STURROCK (B.A. 1945).

Prizes and Awards

The Holland Rose Studentship for 1951-2 has been awarded to R. T. ANSTEY (B.A. 1950).

Professor Sir F. C. BARTLETT (B.A. 1915), Fellow, has been awarded the Longacre Medal of the American Aero-Medical Association for outstanding work on the Psychology of Aviation.

The Nobel Prize for Physics has been awarded to Sir JOHN COCKCROFT (B.A. 1924), Honorary Fellow, jointly with Professor E. T. S. WATSON.

The Passingham Prize has been awarded to E. R. F. W. CROSSMAN (B.A. 1950).

The Montagu Butler Prize for an original poem in Latin hexameter verse has been awarded to A. T. COMBRIDGE (B.A. 1952), Scholar of the College.

G. R. EDWARDS (B.A. 1913), O.B.E., has been elected an honorary Fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine, on his retirement from the secretaryship of the Society.

A John Bernard Seely Prize for Aeronautics has been awarded to J. M. FAULKS (B.A. 1952).

The Kaye Prize for 1951 has been awarded to J. FERGUSON (B.A. 1942).

J. R. GOODY (B.A. 1946) has been elected into the Allen (University) Scholarship.

J. N. HODGSON (*Matric.* 1950) has been awarded an Isaac Newton Studentship.

Dr J. S. MITCHELL (B.A. 1931), Fellow, Professor of Radiotherapeutics, and Dr A. C. OFFORD (Ph.D. 1936), formerly Fellow, Professor of Mathematics at Birkbeck College, London, have been elected Fellows of the Royal Society.

R. N. RADFORD (B.A. 1947) has been awarded a Henry Fellowship at Harvard.

J. SARGENT (*Matric.* 1928) has had a piece of sculpture accepted for the 1952 Royal Academy Exhibition.

R. A. SMITH (B.A. 1950) has been awarded a Rayleigh Prize.

S. G. STEPHENS (B.A. 1933), Head of Basic Genetics in the Division of Biological Sciences, State College of North Carolina, has been nominated as "William Neal Reynolds Distinguished Professor of Agriculture", in accordance with a recent benefaction to the College.

M. C. STOKES (*Matric.* 1951), Scholar of the College, has been awarded the Sir William Browne medal for a Latin ode.

College Appointments

Mr J. R. BAMBROUGH (B.A. 1948), Fellow, has been appointed a Tutor.

JAMES STANLEY BEZZANT, Canon and Chancellor of Liverpool Cathedral, formerly Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, has been elected Fellow and Dean from 1 October 1952.

Professor G. E. BRIGGS (B.A. 1915), Fellow, has been elected President of the College in succession to the Master.

Mr C. W. GUILLEBAUD (B.A. 1912), Fellow, has been appointed Senior Tutor in succession to the Master.

Other Academic Appointments

Mr N. F. ASTBURY (B.A. 1929), Professor of Applied Physics at the New South Wales University of Technology, has been appointed Professor of Physics at Gordon Memorial College, Khartoum.

Mr H. M. CASSON (B.A. 1932) has been appointed Reader in Interior Design at the Royal College of Art.

The Rev. W. O. CHADWICK (B.A. 1939), Fellow of Trinity Hall, has been appointed a University Lecturer in Divinity.

Mr C. J. B. CLEWS (*Matric.* L. 1946), I.C.I. Fellow at Cambridge from 1945 to 1948, has been appointed Professor of Physics in the University of Western Australia.

Mr B. A. CROSS (B.A. 1949) has been appointed University Demonstrator in Applied Anatomy in the University of Cambridge.

Mr A. R. CURTIS (B.A. 1947), Fellow, has been appointed Lecturer in Mathematics in the University of Sheffield.

Mr P. V. DANCKWERTS (M.A. 1948) has been appointed a University Lecturer in Chemical Engineering.

Mr J. K. O'N. EDWARDS (B.A. 1941) has been elected Rector of the University of Aberdeen.

Mr S. GILL (B.A. 1947), Fellow, has been appointed Assistant in Research in the Mathematical Laboratory.

Mr J. DE V. GRAAFF (Ph.D. 1950), Fellow, has been appointed a University Assistant Lecturer in Economics and Politics.

Dr R. A. GREEN (Ph.D. 1950) has been appointed University Lecturer in Veterinary Anatomy.

Professor H. A. HARRIS (M.A. 1934), Fellow, Emeritus Professor of Anatomy, has been appointed Professor of Anatomy in the Ibrahim Pacha University of Cairo.

Professor J. T. HEWITT (B.A. 1890), Professor Emeritus of Chemistry, Queen Mary College, University of London, has been elected an honorary Fellow of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, South Kensington.

Mr P. A. JEWELL (B.A. 1947) has been appointed Lecturer in the Department of Pharmacology, Royal Veterinary College, London.

Mr D. M. JOSLIN (B.A. 1947) has been elected into a Fellowship in Pembroke College, Cambridge.

Dr J. LOUGH (B.A. 1934) has been appointed Professor of French in the University of Durham.

The Rev. A. F. LUTLEY (B.A. 1922) has been appointed a Lecturer at Clifton Theological College, University of Bristol.

Mr W. S. MACKENZIE (*Matric.* 1950) has been appointed University Demonstrator in Mineralogy and Petrology.

Mr R. C. O. MATTHEWS (M.A. 1950), Fellow, has been appointed a University Lecturer in Economics and Politics.

Dr C. J. MILNER (B.A. 1933), Head of the Physics Section of the Research Laboratory of the British Thomson-Houston Company, Limited, Rugby, has been appointed Professor of Applied Physics in the New South Wales University of Technology, Sydney, from October 1952.

Mr P. A. G. MONRO (B.A. 1940) has been appointed University Demonstrator in Anatomy.

Mr P. A. P. MORAN (B.A. 1939) has been appointed Professor of Statistics in the Research School of Social Science, Australian National University, Canberra.

Professor P. S. NOBLE (B.A. 1923), formerly Fellow, Regius Professor of Humanity in the University of Aberdeen, has been appointed Principal of King's College, London, from August 1952.

Dr D. G. NORTHCOTT (B.A. 1938), Fellow, has been appointed Professor of Mathematics in the University of Sheffield.

Dr F. SMITHIES (B.A. 1933), Fellow, has been elected into a Leverhulme Research Fellowship for the academic year 1952-3.

Dr B. M. W. TRAPNELL (B.A. 1945) has been elected to a Lectureship in Natural Science at Worcester College, Oxford.

Ecclesiastical Appointments

The Rev. O. K. DE BERRY (B.A. 1929, as O. K. de la T. Berry), vicar of Immanuel, Streatham, to be rector of St Aldate, Oxford.

The Rev. Canon H. P. W. BURTON (B.A. 1910) to be canon emeritus on resigning the unendowed prebend and canonry of Louth in Lincoln Cathedral.

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

The Rev. Canon F. P. CHEETHAM (B.A. 1912), vicar of Hartford, Cheshire, to be rural dean of Middlewich.

The Rev. F. D. COGGAN (B.A. 1931), principal of the London College of Divinity, to be an examining chaplain to the Bishop of Manchester.

Mr EBENEZER CUNNINGHAM (B.A. 1902), Fellow, has been elected chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales for 1952-3.

The Rev. A. H. DENNEY (B.A. 1950), curate of St Andrew, Chesterton, has been appointed curate of St Mary, Stoke, Ipswich.

The Rev. H. A. P. GARDINER (B.A. 1895), rector of Brampton and vicar of Stoven, Suffolk, has retired from parochial work.

The Rev. P. E. C. HAYMAN (B.A. 1937) was ordained priest by the Bishop of Salisbury, and the Rev. E. J. MILLER (B.A. 1948) by the Bishop of Bath and Wells, on 21 December 1951.

The Rev. H. N. HOLLINGWORTH (B.A. 1926), vicar of Holy Trinity, Halifax, to be warden of St Deiniol's Library, Hawarden.

The Most Rev. J. C. H. How (B.A. 1903), Primus of the Episcopal Church in Scotland, and Bishop of Glasgow and Galloway, has announced his impending retirement for reasons of health.

The Rev. H. T. MOGRIDGE (B.A. 1913), rector of Aldington, Sussex, to be a prebendary of Chichester Cathedral.

The Rev. Canon F. H. MONCRIEFF (B.A. 1927), of Edinburgh, has been elected Bishop of Glasgow and Galloway.

The Rev. T. G. PLATTEN (B.A. 1922), principal of Saltley Training College, Birmingham, to be an honorary canon of Birmingham Cathedral.

The Rev. E. SIDDALL (B.A. 1949), curate of St Luke, Chesterton, to be vicar of Guyhirn with Rings End, Wisbech, Cambridgeshire.

The Rev. W. H. VANSTONE (B.A. 1950) was ordained priest by the Bishop of Manchester, and the Rev. E. G. H. SAUNDERS (B.A. 1948) by the Bishop of Oxford, on Sunday, 23 September 1951.

The Rev. J. C. WORTHINGTON (B.A. 1939), curate of Rotherham, Yorkshire, to be a chaplain to the Forces.

The following members of the College were ordained on Trinity Sunday, 8 June 1952:

- Priest.* The Rev. E. M. B. LOFT (B.A. 1949), by the Bishop of Carlisle.
The Rev. D. L. SEARS (B.A. 1949), by the Bishop of Blackburn.
- Deacon.* Mr N. H. CROWDER (B.A. 1948), Westcott House, by the Bishop of Southwell, to St Mary, Radcliffe on Trent.
Mr P. R. M. GARNETT (B.A. 1927), Ridley Hall, by the Bishop of Winchester, to St Mary, Sholing, Hampshire.
Mr H. SCOTT-BARRETT (B.A. 1909, as BARRETT), by the Bishop of Guildford, to St Mary, Burgh Heath.

Public Appointments

Mr J. C. H. BOOTH (B.A. 1926), managing director of J. Nimmo and Son, Limited, brewers, of Castle Eden, has been elected president of the Tees-side and South West Durham Chamber of Commerce.

Mr J. T. BROCKBANK (B.A. 1942), assistant solicitor in the Town Clerk's Department, Wolverhampton, has been appointed senior assistant solicitor to the Hertfordshire County Council.

Mr P. L. BUSHE-FOX (B.A. 1928) has been appointed an assistant legal adviser to the Foreign Office.

Mr T. D. CROSS (B.A. 1938), M.B.E., of the Colonial Service, has been transferred from the Windward Islands to Sarawak.

Mr D. J. CROWTHER (B.A. 1938) has been appointed personnel manager to the Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Company, Limited, Trafford Park, Manchester.

Mr J. B. DENSON (B.A. 1949) was placed eighteenth in the list of selected candidates for the Foreign Service, 1951.

Mr R. B. DORMAN (B.A. 1950) and Mr G. M. WEDD (B.A. 1951) have been appointed to the administrative class of the Home Civil Service.

Mr W. J. D. EBERLIE (B.A. 1942) has been appointed medical officer, special grade, in Nyasaland.

Mr M. A. FAWKES (B.A. 1936) has been appointed venereal diseases specialist in Trinidad.

Lieutenant J. J. FOGGON (*Matric.* 1941), R.N., has been appointed to the electrical engineering department, H.M. Naval Dockyard, Hong Kong.

Dr E. M. GRIFFIN (B.A. 1930) has been appointed factory doctor for the Uppingham District, Rutland.

Mr C. W. GUILLEBAUD (B.A. 1912), Fellow, was a member of the Court of Inquiry into the labour dispute involving D. C. Thomson and Company, Limited, printers, of Glasgow.

Mr I. C. HILL (B.A. 1928), a director of Kelsal and Kemp, Limited, of Rochdale, manufacturers of woollen goods, has been appointed a part-time member of the Monopolies and Restrictive Practices Commission.

Mr L. E. HOLMES (*Matric.* 1919), of the firm of Charlton and Bagshaw, corn merchants, of Liverpool, has been elected president of the Liverpool Corn Trade Association, Limited.

Mr L. G. H. HORTON-SMITH (B.A. 1893), formerly Fellow, has been appointed honorary counsel to the Council of Retail Distributors on the law relating to landlords and tenants.

Mr MIRZA ABOL HASSAN ISPAHANI (B.A. 1923), Pakistan Ambassador in the United States, has been appointed Pakistan High Commissioner in London.

Mr R. N. JONES (B.A. 1940), M.Chir., F.R.C.S., has been appointed consultant surgeon to the Colchester group of hospitals.

Mr E. T. JUDGE (B.A. 1930), a director of Dorman, Long and Company, Limited, Middlesbrough, has been appointed to the board of the Tees Conservancy Commission.

Mr J. H. KEAST (B.A. 1928) has been appointed assistant director of survey, Nigeria.

Mr F. N. KIRBY (B.A. 1944), research engineer with C. A. Parsons and Company, Limited, Newcastle-on-Tyne, has been elected to the Goodwin Fellowship for 1951-2.

Mr D. R. LASCELLES (B.A. 1929) has been appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court of Sarawak, North Borneo and Brunei.

Mr G. J. LAWS (B.A. 1935) has been appointed consultant pathologist to the Hexham group of hospitals, and Dr J. G. BENSTEAD (B.A. 1942) to the Southport group of hospitals.

Mr C. W. LYNN assistant director of agriculture on the Gold Coast, has been appointed director of agriculture in Northern Rhodesia.

Mr A. R. MACDONALD (B.A. 1929), establishment secretary, Uganda, has been appointed Colonial Secretary, Sierra Leone.

Mr C. S. MCKENDRICK (B.A. 1942) has been appointed consultant physician-superintendent to the Sefton General Hospital, Liverpool.

Lord MORTON of HENRYTON (B.A. 1909), Honorary Fellow, has been appointed chairman of the Royal Commission on the law relating to marriage and divorce.

Mr J. WELLESLEY ORR (B.A. 1900), stipendiary magistrate of the City of Manchester since 1927, has retired.

Dr H. G. SANDERS (B.A. 1920), formerly Fellow, Professor of Agriculture in the University of Reading, has been appointed a member of the Central Advisory Council for Education.

Mr J. S. SNOWDEN (B.A. 1923), of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, has been appointed Recorder of Scarborough.

Instructor Captain S. B. TAYLOR (B.A. 1923), R.N., has been appointed to H.M.S. *Drake* as command instruction officer on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, Plymouth, and as port librarian.

Mr T. E. T. TROUGHT (B.A. 1949) has been appointed entomologist, Colonial Service, Uganda.

Mr J. P. WEBBER (B.A. 1939), barrister-at-law, has been appointed a magistrate in Kenya Colony.

The following members of the College were re-elected to Parliament at the General Election, October 1951:

Mr E. R. BOWEN (B.A. 1935), Liberal, for Cardigan.

Mr G. A. N. HIRST (*Matric.* 1922), Conservative, for Shipley.

Mr H. W. KERR (M.A. 1950, incorporated from Oxford), Conservative, for Cambridge.

Mr W. R. S. PRESCOTT (B.A. 1934), Conservative, for the Darwen District of Lancashire.

Mr R. RICHARDS (B.A. 1908), Labour, for Wrexham.

Mr F. T. WILLEY (B.A. 1933), Labour, for Sunderland, North.

Other Appointments

Mr J. R. BAMBROUGH (B.A. 1948), Fellow, has been appointed editor of the *Cambridge Review* for 1951-2.

Mr R. L. BOXALL (*Matric.* 1940) was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple on 27 November 1951.

Mr D. S. CADMAN (B.A. 1938) has been appointed part-time physician, Department of Cardiac Medicine, St Thomas's Hospital.

Mr H. M. CASSON (B.A. 1932) has been granted the distinction of Royal Designer for Industry by the Royal Society of Arts.

Mr L. H. COLLISON (B.A. 1930), housemaster of Sedbergh School, has been appointed headmaster of Liverpool College.

Mr D. J. COULSON (B.A. 1939) has been appointed headmaster of Adams' Grammar School, Wem, Shropshire.

Mr H. F. FREUDLICH (M.A. 1947), of the Department of Radio-therapeutics in the University of Cambridge, has been appointed principal physicist in the United Bristol Hospitals.

Mr D. HARDY (B.A. 1945) has proceeded to the M.B., Ch.B. degrees in the University of Edinburgh.

Mr J. A. LLOYD (B.A. 1948), LL.B., obtained a second class in the examination for honours of candidates for admission on the Roll of Solicitors of the Supreme Court, June 1951.

Dr M. E. MOORE (B.A. 1935) has been appointed medical director and consultant chest physician to the Mass Radiography Unit based at Southampton.

Mr PHINEAS QUASS (B.A. 1913) and Mr EVAN RODERIC BOWEN (B.A. 1935), M.P., have been appointed Queen's Counsel.

Mr G. A. SUTHERLAND (B.A. 1914), principal of Dalton Hall, Manchester, has been appointed clerk to the Meeting for Sufferings of the Society of Friends.

Mr P. T. TAYLOR (B.A. 1933), senior classics master at Mundella Grammar School, Nottingham, has been appointed headmaster of Malton Grammar School.

Mr M. K. TOWERS (B.A. 1943) has been elected a Member of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

Mr R. G. WATERHOUSE (B.A. 1949) was called to the Bar by the Middle Temple on 5 February 1952.

Marriages

CHRISTOPHER DOUGLAS ADAMS (*Matric.* 1949) to JANET DORA SYDNEY DONOVAN, only daughter of N. B. S. Donovan, of Brentwood, Essex—on 7 July 1951 at All Saints, Elm, Cambridgeshire.

ARTHUR LOUIS LIONEL ALEXANDER (B.A. 1949) to BARBARA GREEN, daughter of Ramsey Green—on 29 May 1952, at Chelsea, London.

DOUGLAS CAUSER ARGYLE (B.A. 1939) to MARJORIE JOAN NAISH, daughter of F. A. Naish—on 2 August 1951, at St Francis' Church, Salisbury.

JOHN RENFORD BAMBROUGH (B.A. 1948), Fellow, to MOIRA MAHONEY, only daughter of John Mahoney, of Sunderland—on 30 July 1952, at St Nicholas' Church, Bishopwearmouth, Sunderland.

JOHN BARRON (B.A. 1947) to HAZEL MARY TAVERNER, of Cambridge—on 6 October 1951, at Hills Road Methodist Church, Cambridge.

GEORGE DE BOER (B.A. 1942) to MARGARET NIELD, daughter of John Nield, of Woodsmoor—on 12 April 1952, at Norbury Parish Church, Cheshire.

JAMES NUTTALL BROUGH (B.A. 1950) to PATRICIA ELIZABETH GLOVER, younger daughter of E. D. Glover, of Stockport—on 23 June 1951, at Christ Church, Woodford, Cheshire.

JOHN HOPE CAMPBELL (B.A. 1948) to ETHEL MARGARET JOAN LOUDON, daughter of J. W. Loudon, of Edinburgh—on 8 September 1951, at Mayfield South Church, Edinburgh.

ROBERT CRAWFORD (B.A. 1935) to PAULA STUART-BUTTLE, of Heatley Manor, Cheshire—on 21 July 1951, at St Marylebone Church.

FRANCIS STANLEY DAVIDSON (B.A. 1950) to ANN VERONICA GILBERT—on 15 August 1951, at St Luke's, Torquay.

ALAN DAWES (B.A. 1947) to JOAN PINDAR, eldest daughter of W. B. Pindar, of Thornhill Road, Steeton, Yorkshire—on 9 August 1951, at St Stephen's Church, Steeton.

JOHN ANTHONY FOWLER (B.A. 1941) to CAROL WITHERS, only daughter of Kenneth S. Withers, of Cheadle Hulme, Cheshire—on 15 June 1950, at Bramhall, Cheshire.

JAMES AITKEN GARDINER (B.A. 1951) to MARY MURRAY, daughter of W. Murray, of Turiff, Aberdeenshire—on 12 July 1952, at King's College Chapel, Old Aberdeen.

JOHN NEVILL GIBSON (B.A. 1948) to DIANA MARY BATEMAN, younger daughter of Hugh Bateman, of Park House, Gerrard's Cross—on 21 July 1951, at St James's Church, Gerrard's Cross.

ARCHIBALD HAYMAN ROBERTSON GOLDIE (B.A. 1913) to HELEN CARRUTHERS—on 5 April 1952, in London.

JOHANNES DE VILLIERS GRAAFF (Ph.D. 1951), Fellow, to CLARE THOMSON, daughter of Sir George Paget Thomson, and granddaughter of Sir J. J. Thomson, O.M.—on 7 July 1951, in St Bene't's Church, Cambridge.

LARRART TINSLEY HIGGINS (*Matric.* 1949) to MAY PATRICIA HOURIGAN, daughter of W. C. Hourigan, of Belfast—on 24 July 1951, in Belfast.

BRIAN GORDON JOHNSON (B.A. 1950) to PAMELA MARY SHAW, of Cambridge—on 14 July 1951, at All Saints' Church, Landbeach.

PETER ELSTON LAING (B.A. 1950) to HELEN ROSEMARY MARETT TIMS—on 28 July 1951, at Trumpington Parish Church.

CHARLES BRIAN MURRAY LLOYD (*Matric.* 1947) to FELICE ROSEMARY BENJAMIN—on 4 August 1951, at Cambridge.

RAPHAEL JAMES LOEWE (B.A. 1942) to CHLOE KLATZKIN, of University College, London, daughter of M. Klatzkin of Enfield—on 19 March 1952, at the Spanish and Portuguese Jews Synagogue, Lauderdale Road, London.

THOMAS GORDON EVANS LOOSEMORE to MARY MICHEL THOMPSON, daughter of Henry M. Thompson, of Luppitt, Devon—on 4 October 1951, at St Mary Abbots, Kensington.

JOHN ARMSTRONG GRICE MCCALL (*Matric.* 1935) to KATHLEEN MARY CLARKE, daughter of Arthur Clarke, late of the Chartered Bank of India—on 29 September 1951, at the University Chapel, St Andrews.

ALFRED COLIN MAHER (B.A. 1927) to MARY MONEY, of Elm Lodge, Sylvan Way, Bognor Regis—on 10 July 1951, at Chichester.

PETER ALEXANDER GEORGE MONRO (B.A. 1940) to HELEN SARAH BOOTH—on 2 January 1952, at the Round Church, Cambridge.

JOHN TOMPSETT NYE (B.A. 1950) to AUDREY ENID CARPENTER, daughter of E. C. Carpenter, of Arbury Road, Cambridge—on 22 December 1951, at Great St Mary's Church, Cambridge.

RICHARD COURTENAY PETERSEN (B.A. 1944) to MARGARET MARY ROSE, of Banbury—on 5 January 1952, at St Mary's, Banbury.

WILLIAM ROBERT STANLEY PRESCOTT, M.P. (B.A. 1934), to SHEILA WALKER HEWITT, elder daughter of Surgeon Rear-Admiral D. Walker Hewitt—on 22 June 1951, at Fareham, Hampshire.

SLADE RAYMOND CHRISTOPHER ROBINSON (*Matric.* 1945) to URSULA LESSWARE, only daughter of B. Lessware, of Calcutta and Woking—on 4 August 1951, at Ombersley.

NORMAN ROSSER (B.A. 1949) to MYRA FORSTER, daughter of W. A. Forster, of Woodford, Essex—on 18 August 1951, at Woodford Green.

HUGH WILFRED SANSOM (B.A. 1947) to SUSAN DOVE WARD, daughter of Alec Ward, of Nairobi—on 1 December 1951, in Nairobi Cathedral.

GEORGE HERBERT BENJAMIN TREGAR (B.A. 1947) to ELISABETH BRIDGET BRENNAN, daughter of P. F. Brennan, of Birnam, Langley Road, London—on 28 March 1952, at St Mary's, Merton Park.

JOHN MANNING WARD (Dominion Fellow 1951) to PATRICIA BRUCE WEBB, only daughter of Major C. P. Webb, of Vacluse, New South Wales—on 2 November 1951, at the Presbyterian Church, West Kirby, Cheshire.

OBITUARY

EDWARD EARLE RAVEN

1889-1951

If ever there was a man who lived his life wholly for others, that man was Ted Raven. He had the unquestioning selflessness which is the most endearing of human qualities, and of which Philip Sidney is the historic exemplar. Sidney's schoolfellow Fulke Greville, himself a man of mark, would have no memorial on his tombstone but the statement that he had had Sidney for his friend; and though the day of such large Elizabethan gestures has gone by, we who knew Raven well know also how Greville felt. For I do not use a big word lightly when I say that Ted had a genius for friendship.

Writing as I am now for a body of readers, most of whom knew him by another familiar name, I ought perhaps to explain that he was "Ted" Raven to his intimates at Cambridge and on the cricket-field in, and long after, his undergraduate days. At that time "Dave" was merely the nickname given him for no obvious reason by the boys of the east-end club at which he spent much of his spare time. Years later, when that club became the St John's College Mission, the name was imported into Cambridge and took root. As it was the name by which his wife called him and his children recognized him, it became his real name. But to me he was always Ted, and always must be.

To my mind, he was essentially a man whose spiritual home was Cambridge rather than Oxford, and it is strange to reflect that I first heard of him as sitting for a scholarship at New College. There he fell in with a boy from my school, who warned us both to look out for one another in Cambridge, when we were to try our luck at St John's a week or two later. Somehow we failed to bring the meeting off, but this casual introduction served as a sort of jumping-off place, in the following October, for a life-time's alliance.

New College did in fact offer Ted an exhibition, which he was anxious to accept in order to be with an Uppingham friend. But when the Cambridge results came out, his personal preference had to be subordinated to financial need. His father, John Earle Raven, a barrister with a very moderate income, could give him little in the way of an allowance, and the difference between Oxford's £50 and Cambridge's £80 had to be an overriding consideration. He came to St John's as senior classical scholar of 1909, and so far as I know hardly paid Oxford the passing tribute of a sigh thereafter.

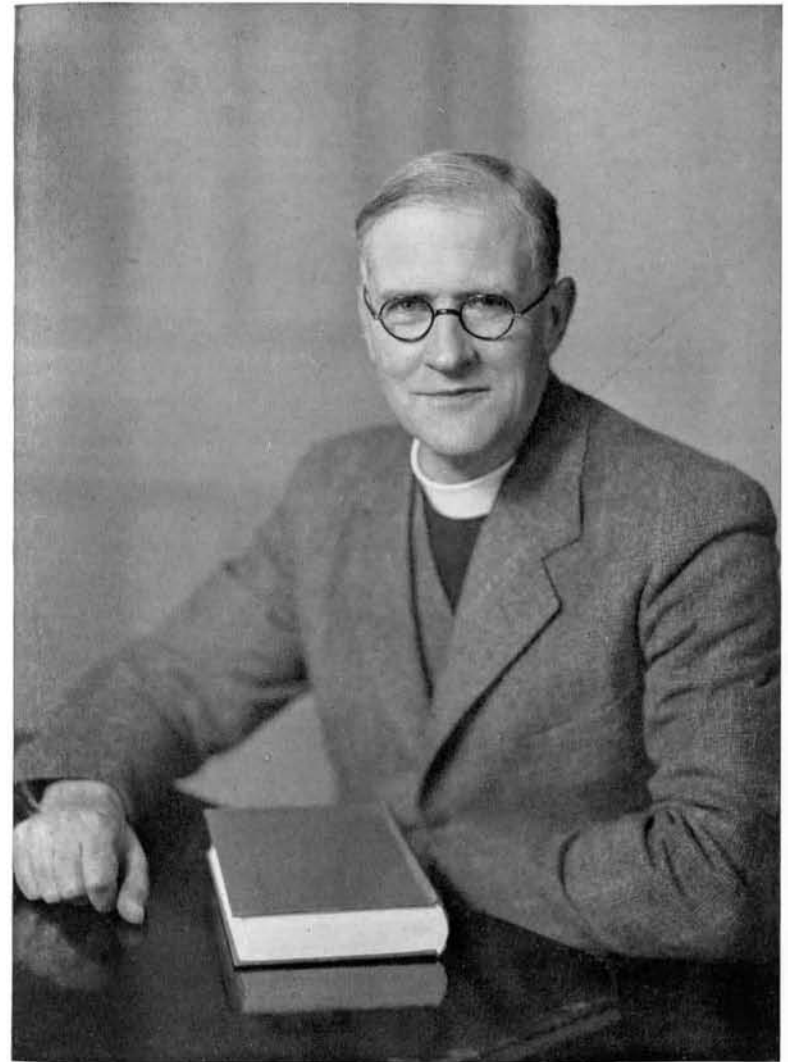


Photo: Elliott & Fry

EDWARD EARLE RAVEN

Even now, he and I did not make friends at once. Indeed, for some weeks we were rather uneasy acquaintances. He had come up with a formidable school record, both scholastic and athletic, by which I was a little awed at first; and on his side there was a tendency to think himself unlikeable—a legacy from his last terms at Uppingham when, as Captain of the School, he found himself called upon by a new headmaster to carry out some very unpopular reforms. But each of us had something that the other needed, and before that Michaelmas Term was over we had decided to work together, and we continued to do so even when, in our fourth year and with the Classical Tripos behind us, we had branched apart to different subjects.

He was an odd mixture. Boys of his age often are, but Ted had had a rather solitary childhood and was queerer than most. Deep religious feeling, a sense of vocation, and an unusual power of concentration made him seem mature for his age at one moment; while at the next he would come out with some artless remark which showed that parts of the familiar scene which the rest of us took for granted were to him unexplored country. In particular—because his mother had been for some years an invalid who could not invite the younger generation to her house, and because his brother and sister were considerably older than he was—he had never met a girl of his own age on informal terms. When introduced by his Cambridge friends to their sisters, he would use a strange inhibited vocabulary bearing no relation to his usual line of talk. As for the girls, they could make nothing of him.

The only feminine influence to which he had been subject was that of an old nurse. From her he escaped into a world exclusively male when he was sent as a day-boy to a London preparatory school, where his intellectual precocity and his athletic promise were soon manifest. In the holidays, thrown on his own resources, he invented amusements for himself when there was no cricket to be watched; he collected bus-tickets, or engine numbers, or (more adventurously) the numbers of London policemen. And when he was about 12 he discovered for himself a hobby which was to fill his leisure for the rest of his life—a study of the movements of the world's shipping, about which his knowledge became encyclopaedic.

In 1904 he went as a boarder to the Lower (preparatory) School at Uppingham, of which his uncle was headmaster, for one term, and then on to Uppingham itself.

In the world of school he was a natural leader. He was respected for his intellect, admired for his skill at cricket and fives, and looked up to for his uncompromising honesty of character. As he was known to be destined for the Church, a certain austerity of outlook was not

thought out of place, and nobody noticed that he was carrying that austerity beyond the limits of a serious-minded schoolboy's normal priggishness. Nobody knew that an ill-timed and badly-conceived outburst from his house-master on the subject of sex had given him a horror of marriage and had caused him to vow himself to celibacy, or that with an iron self-control he was clamping down a set of puritan inhibitions on a sensitive and passionate nature.

Not until he reached the free air of Cambridge did the anomalies of his character appear. There, his friends soon noticed that while he was swiftly responsive to spiritual beauty in any form, he seemed to be unconscious that any more material kind of beauty existed. He behaved as though he had no eye for form or colour, no ear for music, no appreciation of literary grace. At the time I supposed that the aesthetic perceptions had been denied to him by nature, but if so he was strangely different from the rest of his family; and I now believe that he denied them to himself and crushed them down during that bleak period at school. However that may be, he came up to Cambridge with grimly ascetic ideas about life against which I, spending as I did most of my time in his company, found myself in violent opposition. I felt instinctively that they had been imposed upon him from without and were no essential part of him. This soon proved itself. Under the influence of a wide circle of friends, none of whom had much sympathy with austerity, his natural humour came to his aid and restored his sense of proportion. He began to enjoy life once more; but still the only material indulgence and emotional safety-valve that he allowed himself was his love of games, especially cricket.

He was the most whole-souled cricketer that ever I met, and potentially one of the best. As a fast-medium left-handed bowler he was the mainstay of the College XI from 1910-13, and it is an opinion firmly held by men who were in those teams with him that he was the best bowler ever to be up at Cambridge without being tried for the University. The C.U.C.C. of those days suffered from a mysterious blindness so far as St John's was concerned, and Ted was not the man to neglect the college team in order to try to get himself a Blue. He played in the Freshmen's Match of 1910 and was given his Crusader colours, after which not even his phenomenal record of wickets in 1911 could remind the authorities of his existence. As a batsman, he was a natural and exhilarating hitter, but hardly took himself seriously.

It must have been the difficulties of his schooldays which made him decide, quite early in his Cambridge career, to devote his life to the cause of youth; in particular, the under-privileged and sorely-tempted youth of the East End of London. A friend of his, the

Rev. R. R. Hyde, was head of the Maurice Hostel, a boys' club in Britannia Street, Hoxton, and Ted became one of Hyde's helpers. Soon he made up his mind that in Hoxton his own work must lie; he would join Hyde on leaving Cambridge. This announcement was a deep disappointment to his father. John Raven had by now seen his elder son Charles well launched on a career plainly marked out for ecclesiastical and academic distinction—Dean, Lecturer in Theology and Fellow of Emmanuel at the age of 25; and he had hoped to see something of the same order, but perhaps more striking still, from the younger. A double first and a cricket blue to begin with, a fellowship to follow; and then...who knew? But he had reckoned without his son's special quality of selflessness, which had already cost Ted his chance of a blue, and now was to prevent him from trying for a fellowship. And when Ted duly won his first in classics in 1912, and completed the double in 1914 with a first in theology, which was a brilliant *tour-de-force* under exceptionally adverse conditions,* the Maurice Hostel venture became in John Raven's eyes an unnecessary sacrifice of great powers.

It is clear now, however, that Ted was right. He was sacrificing nothing but the material comforts for which he had no regard. In spite of scholastic successes made possible by a fine brain and an outstanding power of concentration, his mind was not academic. His true gift was to understand his fellow-creatures and to help them to smooth out their psychological tangles as he had already smoothed out so many of his own, and it was to exercise this gift that he went to the Maurice Hostel, first as assistant and then as successor to Hyde.

That was the beginning of 12 years of strenuous and devoted mission work, during the first half of which he seemed to have put Cambridge behind him for good. Hyde was now vicar of St Mary's, Hoxton, and Ted, on being ordained in 1914, became his curate. He left to be an Army chaplain in 1917, serving with the Naval Brigade in France, but returned as head of the Maurice Hostel in 1918. At what point the idea of having the Hostel adopted by St John's as the College Mission occurred to him I do not now remember, but I do remember very clearly how pleased he was when this change took place in 1921, and he was able, without leaving his post, to renew his direct connection with the College. Besides being Missioner he was appointed College Chaplain, and until 1925 he occupied both posts, travelling constantly between Cambridge and London. In 1923 he was elected into a fellowship—an honour which

* In 1913, being short of money, he took a paid secretaryship. Not only, therefore, did he do two years' work in one but, having been given the wrong "set books" by his director of studies, he had to begin part of the work all over again within a few weeks of the examination.

he valued all the more for knowing that it came to him as a mark of appreciation, not of the scholastic gifts in which he had no pride, but of his work for practical Christianity.

Those were rewarding years, but it was during this time that he sowed the seeds of the ill-health which shadowed his later life. He was doing two full-time jobs, sparing himself at neither and working himself literally to the point of death. By that time my work in Fleet Street was bringing me to Cambridge once a term, and I had given Ted a spare bedstead on condition that I could use it whenever I came up. Arriving on one such visit, I found Ted groaning in bed, and in spite of his protests that he was perfectly all right I fetched a doctor to him; and not trusting him to give a proper account of himself, I was present at the interview. The doctor examined him, and then told him flatly that if he went on over-working at this rate he would kill himself.

"I don't care," said Ted. "I'd rather do my work and die at forty."

The doctor must have known his man.

"Yes," he said, "I see that. But you won't die tidily at forty, you know. You'll just collapse, and lie about, and be a nuisance to everybody."

It was the perfect answer to make to a man like Ted. From that day he began to take a little more care of himself, and not long afterwards gave up his East End work. This was not such a wrench as it would have been some years earlier, as he had come to see that since it was his gift to be guide, philosopher and friend to young men, better material lay to his hand in the College than in the Hostel. From now on, his life was wholly devoted to the College.* In 1926 he was appointed Dean, a post which he was to hold for a quarter of a century, in which he was to do his best work, and in which he was to die, as he would have wished, in harness. And in 1930, shedding the last of his youthful inhibitions, he married Esther Brooks. It was a most successful and happy marriage, to which were born four children—a boy and three girls.

The Dean of a great college, particularly of a great choral college like St John's, has a varied set of duties. Of Ted in his official capacity I do not feel qualified to speak, and will content myself with quoting the tribute paid to him by the late Master at the 1951 dinner of the Johnian Society in London—that he did his work so unobtrusively as to make his office seem unnecessary. Outside official duties, however, the post can be whatever the man who fills it sees in it; and I know that Ted saw in it an opportunity for the use

* He was Canon Theologian of Liverpool from 1930 to 1935, but this appointment did not conflict with his duties as Dean.

of his own particular talent, a key position for a man who wished to make friends, or to bring others together in friendship. To this, he attached enormous importance and devoted a great deal of his time and his slowly dwindling store of energy. He held himself at the service of all who needed help, whether their troubles were religious or psychological ("That padre is wasted in the Church," a very material-minded friend of mine once said after hearing Ted talk, "he'd have made a fortune as a psychiatrist!"), and I have heard tributes from generation after generation of Johnians to his powers in this way. But apart from this he had, and fostered, a great sense of loyalty to the College. One of his beliefs was that there was too wide a cleavage between the senior and junior members, and what one man could do to bridge the gap, he never failed to do. When the College teams had important matches to play, he made a point of being there to watch, often in unpleasant conditions and in defiance of his wife's solicitude for his health.

In his book, *The Heart of Christ's Religion*, and again in a manuscript, as yet unpublished, which he wrote in the last heroic months of his life and which bears the title *The Gospel of Love*, he lays great stress on the corporate nature of Christianity, and shows how Christ's injunction that men should love one another can be carried into practical effect. This feeling for humanity in general was the core of his feeling for the College, and was the reason for his impatience with the idea (defensible in theory, and often held by dons) that undergraduates are as incidental to the basic purpose of a college as are medical students to that of a hospital. He believed in the College as a single corporate entity, and turned the influence of his powerful personality to the task of making his belief come true.

He had his reward. In my opinion—partisan, certainly, but I hope unprejudiced—to him more than to any other individual is due the high spirit of comradeship which pervades our College at present, and which has carried it to its scholastic and athletic achievements of the last few years. *Si monumentum requiris, circumspice*—for once the old saw is too true to be trite.

W. A. D.

Of Ted Raven's work during the past thirty years, others will write. I should like to go back still farther and say something of what he meant to men who were undergraduates with him. He was one of the first second-year men to notice my existence. I think I met him through J. B. P. Adams, who had been at school with me. In any case, we were soon thrown together by the accident of rowing in the same junior "crock" eight. He rowed at "6", his weight being 9 st. 9 lb. We won the race. There were eight of us, of course, and the cox, but any of the others who survive will agree that Ted

Raven was the heart of the crew. As I came to know him better, I found that he was like that. He always went to the heart of things: in work, in games, in religion. And so there gathered round him men of very varying gifts: some, like R. S. Clarke, were noted rowing men and athletes, some were intensely, if rather narrowly, religious, some again were attracted by his vivid personality and his obvious sincerity, and some of us, I think, just felt that here was a man so far above us that we were only too happy to be admitted to some degree of intimacy with him. Somehow, he made it seem important that we should grasp the idealism of Plato, in whom he delighted, and the real truth of Christianity. He believed with all his heart that this could be done.

Ted—you couldn't, when you got to know him, call him anything else—set a high standard for himself, and it seemed, in his presence, natural to aim at a similar standard oneself. If *he* was religious—and he so clearly was—there couldn't be much wrong with religion. But his religion was so combined with the qualities that young men—and old ones—respect, that it seemed perfectly natural and simple. He was such good company, so utterly sincere and unselfish. (We were all certain that he ought to have had a Blue for cricket. But the College team needed him, and he made no effort to win a distinction that he must sometimes have desired.)

So all through those three years (1910-13), Ted was, first, a senior whom one admired, feeling at the same time rather astonished that he bothered to notice one, and then a friend, no less admired, but genuinely loved. I don't think his ideals were always realized in others—but he himself kept them all his life.

I remember, after the 1914-18 war, his enthusiasm for his boys in Hoxton. (It was largely through him that the Maurice Hostel became the College Mission.) One summer he insisted that the boys he brought to Cambridge during the Long Vacation wouldn't be really happy unless their girls came too. *Of course* they would behave properly! And, because they loved him—though the girls rather disregarded the rules of the hostel in which they lodged—behave properly they did. Ted never spared himself, and at that time he was clearly tired. It was a joy to hear that he had become Chaplain and then Dean.

I saw him last, for one afternoon and evening, in 1950. There had been a gap of thirty years during which we saw nothing of each other. He had not changed. He was still "Ted". And I, for one, am proud that he was my friend. Indeed, I believe that he still is. E.H.F.M.

GEORGE UDNY YULE, C.B.E., F.R.S.

1871-1951



GEORGE UDNY YULE

Photo: Elliott & Fry

To say that nature cast Yule for a Cambridge "don" aptly describes the man and exactly specifies the type—distinguished in scholarship, wide in his interests, of a charitable, open and witty mind, devoted to academic pursuits and to collegiate life, in all things honourable.

It was vision in the then Drapers' Professor of Agriculture (the late T. B. Wood) which brought Yule, aged forty-one, to Cambridge in 1912. Agricultural experimentation was developing rapidly, but without mathematical methods for testing the probability of its results. In his first twenty years at Cambridge, occupied in teaching and research, Yule's influence ran far beyond the expectation of his sponsors. His second twenty years, given up to entirely fresh interests, formed a veritable second Cambridge career.

He had that lofty pride of family which exalts motive and sharpens sense of duty. It was only some humorous story or point of history that led him to speak of his forebears. Of any boastfulness in the matter, or in any other, he showed never a sign. His father, Sir George Udny Yule, K.C.S.I., C.B. (1813-1886), an able member of the Bengal Civil Service, was the eldest of three sons of Major William Yule; the second, Lt.-Colonel Robert Abercromby (1816-57), a cavalry officer of great promise, was killed in action at Delhi in 1857 commanding the 9th Lancers; the third, Colonel Sir Henry Yule (1820-89), had great literary gifts and erudition. His translation of Marco Polo became the standard and brought him an international reputation.

The grandfather, Major William Yule (1764-1839), of the East India Company's Service, was a soldier and administrator and an orientalist of repute. After his death, his collection of oriental manuscripts was presented to the British Museum by his three sons. His bust used to stand in Yule's rooms on the bookcase behind the easy chair, and was left, with other family portraits, to Yule's cousin, Lt.-Colonel J. S. Yule. Colonel Yule thought a fitting resting place would be with the manuscripts, and the Trustees of the British Museum have accepted the bust as a gift from him, to be placed in the Students' Room of the Department of Oriental Manuscripts. There were a great many interesting things in Yule's rooms. One which drew the attention of many of his visitors was a lithograph of the cavalry charge at Aliwal. The original of this was drawn by Henry Yule from information supplied by his brother Robert, who took part in the charge and is shown in the picture. Many of the

traits of his gifted forebears—scholars, men of action or of affairs—came out in Yule of St John's.

He was at heart a Londoner, for his family left their Scottish country house where he was born (Morham, near Haddington) when he was four and remained in London. Bookish tastes and no aptitude for games stood in the way of boyhood friendships and he did not much enjoy his schooldays. His father, meaning him to be a soldier, had Woolwich and the Royal Engineers in mind, but Yule held out for civilian engineering and got his way. At sixteen he left Winchester—which he gratefully remembered for the quality and balance of its education—and went to University College, London. Engineering courses in those days were not much developed so that physics and mathematics largely filled his three University years. The two years in engineering works which came next, settled one thing for him—it was not engineering practice but its mathematical and physical foundations that interested him.

So the next move was to Bonn for a year under Hertz, whose experiments with "electric waves" stirred him to enthusiasm. But another change of interest was soon induced by his accepting a Demonstratorship under Karl Pearson with whom he had found favour in his University College days. Pearson had begun to build up the science of mathematical statistics and Yule was not long in making this his ultimate choice. A sequence of appointments in London followed, the most important being Newmarch Lecturer in Statistics at University College 1902-9.

The substance of the Newmarch lectures came out as a book in 1911. This classic—*An Introduction to the Theory of Statistics*—profoundly influenced experimental design and interpretation in biology and agriculture, and the analysis of vital and industrial statistics. When in its twenty-fifth year an eleventh edition was asked for, Yule felt "it was clearly a task for a younger man, more in touch with recent literature and less affected by the prejudices of age in favour of the old and the familiar". It touched and gratified him deeply that a valued, young, Johnian friend, M. G. Kendall (B.A. 1929: now Professor of Statistics, University of London) was ready to take over. The fourteenth edition, bearing both their names, was published in 1950. Yule put a lot of exacting work into the first ten editions and got a lot of fun out of them. A number of authorized foreign translations were made and a pirated one in Polish. Of many other proposals for translation none gave more amusement or less result than a request to produce "your holy book" in Chinese.

Yule's fundamental research was mainly on association and correlation and on the theory of time-series. He was an Honorary Vice-President (Past President) of the Royal Statistical Society of

London, also a Fellow and for a time Council Member of the Royal Anthropological Institute.

Truthfulness, of a kind, is essential in statistics. Yule's meticulous technical accuracy was not one of the necessities of investigation but a facet of the commanding truthfulness of his nature. In him his friends knew they saw a man "that speaketh truth in his heart... that sweareth to his hurt and changeth not".

In 1912 Yule came to Cambridge as University Lecturer in Statistics and in an incumbency of nineteen years lectured in a number of Faculties. In Agriculture, where most of his work was done, he generously helped in the varied fields of research and valiantly coped with the teaching of statistics. It was hard going at first. For in his earlier classes were mainly cheery fellows, engrossed in acres of crops and in herds and flocks, and with no more than "Little-go" mathematics. But those who were interested got unstinted help and the rest were drawn by his sallies and enthusiasm into a broad understanding. Coffee parties after Hall were great occasions and did great things for his pupils whatever their gifts. At first they were in his rooms at The Poplars, Grantchester Meadows. Bits of statistical theory and its applications would be jumbled up with stories—his stock was inexhaustible—detonated by his explosive laughter. The "Poplar Stories"—some less polished than others—became famous.

In his forties and fifties, Yule, body and mind, was an energetic man. A nimble walker, he liked a long trudge and greatly enjoyed his vigorous, if not accomplished, swimming. There was an unexpected toughness in his small, very spare frame, but natural eagerness and zest, in work and leisure, brought spells of weariness. He knew the British wild plants well and glowed with pleasure to find anything rare or new to him.

For most of his life Yule was a hard pipe smoker, especially when working. With good taste in wine and food, rooms full of interesting books, pictures and furniture and through that true social gift which comes only from friendliness, his parties, always small, gave memorable, distinctive, enjoyment to contemporaries and to younger people. Children loved him, his fun, his generous presents: and he was a good friend of the College Mission and Boys' Club. His occasional contributions to *The Eagle*—all instantly conceived and forthwith executed—reveal the darting, ranging thoughts of his spare hours:

(1919) *The false Bumble bee* [anon.].

(1920) *Pink Forms* (A diary of a day in June 1915): when he visited the Director of Army Purchase on taking up a war-time appointment.

(1935-6) *Commemoration Sermon*.

- (1935-6) *Laus Doctorum Toplii Atque Majoris de Silvula Viridi.*
 (1946) *A Song of the Divine Names.*
 (1946) *On the Possible Biblical Origin of a Well-known Line in "The Hunting of the Snark".*
 (1949) A carol, set to music by Herbert N. Hedges. (Left unpublished in his rooms.)

Some of his few appearances in the *Cambridge Review* brought public rejoinders or private protests, even "The Wind Bloweth Where It Listeth" (A Meditation on Science and Research, 6 February 1920). Society owes no special debt to the professional "research workers" was the teasing, ingenious thesis, they're only pleasing themselves:

That is our goal where we arrive.
 No plans to chafe, no times to bind,
 No guides but just the senses five,
 Reason and fancy intertwined,
 We follow as the stream may wind,
 Our souls by no ambitions whirled—
 Why should much gold for us be mined?
 We are the Loafers of the World.

(A verse from the concluding Ballade.)

As a Fellow (from 1922), for several years as a member of the College Council, and as Director of Studies in Natural Sciences (1923-35), Yule served the College well. But what he did, unofficially and by virtue of his character, counted for even more. He would read, in the evenings, with two or three pupils at a time—genetics, statistics, eugenics—or even teach them German. The great intellectual gain to young men was stimulus to breadth, to analytical treatment, to critical outlook. Later in life they realized there had been profit, over and above the intellectual, from this gay, able, friendly don. For a good spell of years Yule was one of the best known and most respected at the High Table and in the Combination Room. In private his advice was valued and often sought. Publicly his gaiety, his culture of mind and of taste, enriched all occasions. Until greatly enfeebled physical health in his last few years necessitated special amenities, he lived in College to his own great enjoyment and everyone's benefit.

Arduous work for Government Departments in the 1914-18 War seriously damaged his sight. Smoking was forbidden and extremely little reading or writing was possible. After some five years he recovered his normal vision, by no means good, and frightened his friends by disclosing that he was learning to drive. Before long he bought a car and before very long was driving it very fast and far. Motoring became an engrossing pleasure.

At the age of sixty Yule gave up his University teaching post (raised to a Readership in his honour). He felt tired though physically pretty well. His second Cambridge career began and, Yule-like, with a bold ingenious development—he took flying lessons: aged sixty, not robust, with indifferent eyesight. His friends were cheered by confidence that he would never qualify, but he did. His Pilot's "A" licence allowed him to fly any type of aircraft, anywhere, at any time of day or night! The amplitude of this recognition pleased and amused him vastly. Early in the second great War, he was visited by his friend Mr Arthur G. G. Marshall, who had taught him to fly. Numbers of the R.A.F.'s latest type fighters were at their acrobatics above the College and Yule, with a wave to the ceiling, took out and read to his visitor the terms of his licence. Perhaps fortunately, he was, as he abruptly announced one day, obliged to give up flying. His answer, when asked why, was "the doctor says I must stop driving a car".

Though he continued statistical work, mainly in helping others, for some years after retiring, he characteristically sought for something new. It was a long cherished desire to read in the original works including *De Imitatione Christi*, *Confessions of St Augustine* and *Boethius: De cons. phil.* To the first of these he became most devoted and was soon hard set at the controversy over its authorship. Statistical comparison of its vocabulary with that of a work unquestionably by a Kempis seemed to him worth trying. He soon ran into difficulties of statistical treatment and duly developed the new method described in his book *Statistics of Literary Vocabulary* (1944). He left unfinished the preparation of a Concordance of the Psalms, covering all the English versions. It was exacting work and, from what he showed his friends of it from time to time, would certainly have been full of interest and probably of solid value.

From boyhood he had a lust for reading and a catholic taste. Favourites like Scott, Trollope and Hardy he often turned back to, but modern novels if not "psychological" pleased him. Poetry he read widely, regarding even the modern amorphous with toleration. Crime-detection stories became almost an essential. Even so, all this miscellaneous reading had a secondary share in his many hours devoted to books. Biography, history and religious subjects were probably the chief fields of his more serious reading. Yule loved old and rare books, but never hoarded what he collected. His presents to friends were numerous; his gifts to the College included a collection of some fifty printed editions (one a first) and four MS. copies of *De Imitatione Christi*. To the library of the School of Agriculture he presented over 230 books and tracts of the sixteenth to

the nineteenth century on agriculture. Some are rare, some unique (old farm journals, etc.).

Yule's was a finely marked personality—amiableness and spirit, wit and learning, cultured taste and, guardian over all, uprightness. Though at any appearance of injustice or inconsiderateness to himself or others he could be as quick and sharp as in his boisterous humour, there was never a trace of malice. On questions of the day his views were clear and though leaning to the traditional, naturally broad and tolerant. His regularity in divine worship, like his reading of Holy Scripture and of devotional and theological works, betokened a reserved but profound piety. He adorned our College and University life for forty years.

F. L. E.

JOHN WILLIAM HEY ATKINS (B.A. 1901), formerly Fellow, Emeritus Professor of English Language and Literature in University College, Aberystwyth, died 10 September 1951, aged 76.

WALTER BOWERLEY (B.A. 1899, as Walter Gotthold Bauerle), C.B.E., formerly chief auditor, Gold Coast, died 19 February 1952, aged 75.

HENRY JAMES BUMSTED (B.A. 1890), M.B., medical practitioner, died 30 August 1951 at Streatham, aged 83.

FREDERICK WILLIAM CARTER (B.A. 1895), Sc.D., F.R.S., formerly of the British Thomson Houston Company, Ltd., died at Rugby 29 May 1952, aged 81.

JAMES SEALY CLARKE (*Matric.* 1882), Lieutenant-Colonel (retired), for many years in the rubber industry, and formerly chairman of the Royal Automobile Club, died at Windsor 21 September 1951, aged 88.

STANLEY SMITH COOK (B.A. 1896), F.R.S., director and technical manager of the Parsons Marine Steam Turbine Company, Newcastle upon Tyne, died 21 May 1952, aged 77.

MAURICE CHARLES COOPER (B.A. 1901), M.C., secretary and director of Frank Cooper, Ltd. of Oxford, died at Hook Heath, Woking, Surrey, 7 January 1952, aged 71.

DOUGLAS CRELLIN (B.A. 1911), M.C., M.R.C.P., L.R.C.P., died at Harrogate 15 May 1952, aged 62.

JOHN HANNAH DRYSDALE (B.A. 1884), M.D., late of St Bartholomew's Hospital, died at Buenos Aires 13 July 1951, aged 88.

WILLIAM WALLACE DUNCAN (B.A. 1896), Presbyterian minister, died 13 April 1952 at Newenden, Kent, aged 75.

KENNETH LAWRENCE DUNKLEY (B.A. 1929), Principal, Ministry of Education, died 14 September 1951, aged 44.

IFOR LESLIE EVANS (B.A. 1922), formerly Fellow, Principal of the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, died 31 May 1952, aged 55.

CHARLES JAMES FISHER (B.A. 1900), an assistant master at Whitgift School, Croydon, from 1905 to 1946, died at Croydon 15 August 1951, aged 73.

CLEMENT ALEXANDER FRANCIS (B.A. 1921), M.D., of Wimpole Street, London, died in St Bartholomew's Hospital, 27 November 1951, aged 53.

JOHN EDWIN FRANKS (B.A. 1894), Congregational minister, retired, died at Bournemouth 10 August 1951, aged 79.

ALBERT WILLIAM GREENUP (B.A. 1889), Principal of the London College of Divinity, St John's Hall, Highbury, from 1899 to 1925, and rector of Great Oakley, Essex, from 1925 to 1931, died at Baughurst, near Basingstoke, 9 January 1952, aged 85.

PAWLET ST JOHN BASELEY GRIGSON (B.A. 1904) died at East Harling on 2 April 1952, aged 69.

PHILIP HIGHFIELD HIGHFIELD-JONES (B.A. 1916), M.C., D.L., died at Acton Trussell House, Stafford, 26 July 1951, aged 57.

JOHN BOWMAN HUNTER (B.A. 1912), C.B.E., M.C., M.Chir., surgeon, Dean of King's College Hospital Medical School, died at Epsom 16 September 1951, aged 61.

WILLIAM HERBERT KYNASTON (formerly Snow) (B.A. 1884), Canon of Lincoln Cathedral, died at Lincoln 21 May 1952, aged 90.

GREVILLE MAIRIS LIVETT (B.A. 1881), Canon Emeritus of Rochester, vicar of Watlington, Kent, from 1895 to 1922, died 9 August 1951 at Canterbury, aged 93.

RICHARD JENKINS LYONS (B.A. 1911) died at Sydney, New South Wales, 13 December 1951, aged 66. The following is extracted from a notice by Professor T. G. Room, formerly Fellow, in the *Sydney Journal*:

Lyons went on from Sydney Grammar School to the University of Sydney in 1903 and graduated there in 1906. A Barker travelling scholarship enabled him to come to Cambridge in 1908, where he was a Scholar of the College and a Wrangler in the Mathematical Tripos of 1911. For three years he was a Lecturer at the newly founded University of Queensland, and in 1914 he was invited by Professor Carslaw to become Lecturer at Sydney. Here he remained, specializing first in the Theory of Functions, and later in Geometry, until his retirement in 1951. He became Reader in Geometry in 1938. He spent two periods of leave working at Cambridge, in 1925 and 1935, and was planning to come again in 1952, but he died a fortnight after his last lecture.

He was one of the best-liked lecturers in the University, and many of his students learnt from him that love of honest and elegant mathematics which was one of the ruling passions of his life. After mathematics his interest was in sailing, and generations of undergraduates have enjoyed a Saturday on the *Vacuna*.

For many years he was an elder of the Roseville Presbyterian Church; those who sought his help in their personal troubles soon realized the source of the charm of his nature.

ARTHUR MACDONALD (B.A. 1881, as Arthur Macdonald Brown), formerly land surveyor, died at Hazely, Tring, Hertfordshire, 8 October 1951, aged 90.

KEITH JOHN MATTHEWS (Matric. 1950) died at Cambridge 18 May 1952, aged 19.

ARTHUR RICHARD MEAD (B.A. 1887), formerly of Queensland, vicar of Lindfield, Sussex, from 1916 to 1929, died 8 December 1951, aged 86.

JOHN GRAY MUNRO (B.A. 1934), Group Captain, R.A.F., retired, died 23 January 1951, aged 40.

THOMAS NICKLIN (B.A. 1890), warden of Hulme Hall, Manchester University, from 1914 to 1937, died at Ringwood, Hampshire, 21 January 1952, aged 82.

PESTONJEE SORABJEE PATUCK (B.A. 1898), formerly of the Indian Civil Service, died at Hampstead 10 December 1951, aged 76.

JOHN ADRIAN PETTIT (Matric. 1941), died 27 December 1951, from an accident, aged 27.

JAMES BRUCE RONALDSON (B.A. 1906), O.B.E., M.D., consulting physician to King Edward VII Hospital, Windsor, died in hospital at Northampton 5 April 1952, aged 66.

ALEXANDER FRASER RUSSELL (B.A. 1900), K.B.E., Chief Justice of Southern Rhodesia from 1933 to 1942, died 28 March 1952, aged 75.

HUMPHREY SANDFORD (B.A. 1880), of the The Isle, Shrewsbury, died 7 January 1952. For the L.M.B.C. he rowed "6" in the First May Boat in 1878 and 1879, this latter boat going on to win the Ladies' Plate at Henley. He also won the Colquhoun Sculls in 1878, rowed against Oxford in 1879, 1880 and 1881, and was "2" in the L.M.B.C. Four which won the University Fours in 1878 and the Visitors' Cup at Henley in 1879.

PRASANTA KUMAR SEN (B.A. 1901), LL.D., died in Delhi, November 1950, aged 71.

GEORGE CHARLES EDWARD SIMPSON (B.A. 1902), O.B.E., a consulting surgeon in Liverpool, died 7 October 1951, aged 70.

ARTHUR EDWARD SMITH (B.A. 1892), formerly vicar of St Mary Abbots, Kensington, and prebendary of St Paul's Cathedral, died at Littlehampton 1 May 1952, aged 82.

WILLIAM EDWARD SMITH (Matric. 1949) was killed in a motor-cycle accident in Cambridge 1 June 1952, aged 23.

JOHN ANDERSON STALEY (B.A. 1894), headmaster of Alford Grammar School from 1906 to 1932, died 8 October 1951, aged 79.

FRED WILLIAM SUMNER (B.A. 1895), M.D., Lieutenant-Colonel, I.M.S. (retired), died at Buckland Newton, Dorset, 1 May 1952, aged 77.

ROBERT WILLIAM TATE (B.A. 1894), K.B.E., Honorary Fellow, Public Orator in Trinity College, Dublin, since 1914, died in Dublin 22 January 1952, aged 79.

JOHN DAVID THOMAS (B.A. 1899), rector of Barrow, Suffolk, since 1940, died there 26 February 1952, aged 75.

CYRIL MEE TURNELL (B.A. 1902), rector of Fawley with Langley, Hampshire, 1939-47, and since 1947 rector of Oakley, Buckinghamshire, died at Oakley, 22 June 1951, aged 71.

ERNEST LUCAS WATKIN (B.A. 1898), formerly Professor of Mathematics at University College, Southampton, died at Bristol, 4 July 1951, aged 75.

JOHN WHARTON (B.A. 1898), M.D., died at Hale Barns, Cheshire, 5 May 1952, aged 77.

JOHN JAMES WHITEHOUSE (B.A. 1903), vicar of St John the Baptist, Southend, since 1918, died there 1 November 1951, aged 71.

WILLIAM PERCY WILGAR (B.A. 1936), associate professor of English at Mount Allison University, Sackville, New Brunswick, Canada, from 1941, died suddenly in 1951, aged 40.

HENRY WOODS (B.A. 1890), F.R.S., University Lecturer in Palaeozoology from 1899 to 1934, died at Meldreth 4 April 1952, aged 83.

BOOK REVIEWS

GLYN E. DANIEL: *The Prehistoric Chamber Tombs of England and Wales*. (Cambridge University Press. 31s. 6d.)

Scientists are naughty about the English dictionary. They have a passion for changing the names of common nouns to suit the fashion of the moment. Thus they sacrificed the excellent and long-established word "cromlech" for the alien "dolmen" to suit foreigners who were using it in the wrong sense. As soon as the less prejudiced began to get used to this they changed it for "burial chamber".

But the word "cromlech" has the merit of being distinctive and having a particular background which, so to speak, has been sterilized-off in that bald expression "burial chamber". A cromlech is the ruin of a chambered mound (be it long barrow or round cairn) from which the covering has disappeared and the harder core consisting of a cyclopean capstone supported by massive uprights is left standing, or half-standing, or wholly collapsed. Of all the relics (bar Stonehenge) which departed races have left as witnesses perhaps nothing has stirred the imagination and challenged the curiosity so much as these cromlechs. The mere *look* of them, archaeology apart, is immensely intriguing. That is why the name, as I have said, had such a rich and interesting background coloured with all the exotic shades of druidism and the ballet of fairies, pixies, leprechauns, and the great Wayland Smith. A cromlech by any other name does not smell quite so romantic, but it does remain mysterious and intriguing.

Dr Daniel's book is a concise epitome of nearly all that is known about these megalithic structures both in the vestigial cromlech state and the complete long and round barrow form. An immense amount of scientific excavation has been done on these remains within the last half century and yet so much of the old riddle is still left that the author has to confess: "It is unfortunate that we know so little of the economy and settlements of the folk who built the chamber tombs, and their cultural pattern as seen today resolves itself into little more than chamber tombs, leaf-shaped arrow-heads, and Western pottery." I don't call it unfortunate at all. It is just what makes the book so well worth while to read. The layman might boggle at so many technical terms and Welsh place-names if it were not for the underlying detective element which lures him on to sift for himself the evidence. Have we not lost the image-treasury of the Sphinx through finding an answer to its classic riddle?

E. V.

EDWARD MILLER: *The Abbey and Bishopric of Ely*. (Cambridge University Press. 25s.)

It is appropriate that a Johnian should have been chosen to inaugurate the revival of a series of "Cambridge Studies in Medieval Life and Thought" first conceived by the late Dr G. G. Coulton. The new series, edited by Professor M. D. Knowles, begins with Edward Miller's study of the "social history of an ecclesiastical estate from the tenth century to the early fourteenth century". He traces from the available records the accumulation of the lands, and the accompanying rights and duties, which made up the endowment of what was first the abbey and later the bishopric of Ely. The changing techniques of exploitation and administration of this endowment—hammered into the recognizable shape of manor, barony, and liberty, by the Norman Settlement—are displayed, and the transformation of both the conception and practice of medieval lordship is stressed. In the course of his interpretation the author stirs with a passing foot many general problems which engage the student of the period—the organization of labour, the commutation of labour services, the leasing of demesne lands, the meaning of the Anglo-Saxon "soke", and the origin of the Anglo-Norman franchise, to name only a few. His material—notoriously adverse to fine writing—is skilfully and effectively deployed. The evidence, sometimes, and especially in the early period—as he himself points out—inconclusive, is always illuminating, even when the inferences from it are so discreetly drawn that it is not clear which way the cat is jumping. So far it is an excellent example of the "regional study". But it transcends the type in the sketches of the changing relationship between the lord and the varied grades of tenants which people his lands. The fighting knight is demonstrably metamorphosed into the landowner of social standing in his shire, and the escape route of "liberi tenentes" and villeins is marked from their rigid categories of tenure and service into the independent, leasehold acres of a yeoman peasantry. The whole commands respect for its careful scholarship. But the fragments of biography, the glimpses into the changing fortunes of the local families, the author's affection for the Lisles of Rougemont, the Pecches of Bourn, for Stephen Puttock, reeve, ale-taster, and "a great buyer of land", and Alice Balle who "defamed the lord's corn", reveal that quality of humanism essential to the portrayal of history.

E. O. B.

F. H. HINSLEY: *Hitler's Strategy*. (Cambridge University Press, 1951. Pp. 254. 18s. 6d.)

Mr Hinsley's short book, which is largely based on captured German naval archives, deals mainly with the period from the beginning of 1939 to the end of 1942—the latter being the date when he holds that Germany had definitely lost the war. He sets out cogently the reasons why Hitler started the war in September 1939, in spite of what

proved to be Germany's fatal weakness at sea; he gives a most interesting account of the rôle of the Russo-German pact; shows how the problem of the invasion of England looked from the German end; and explains the connection between the realization of the impracticability of "Operation Sea Lion" (combined with the effects on Hitler's mind of the success of the first British Western Desert offensive in December 1940) and the adoption of "Operation Barbarossa"—the attack on Russia. One of the many important points which emerge from Mr Hinsley's book is the disastrous consequences for the conduct of the war, of the failure to achieve a properly coordinated plan of action between the Axis Powers—none of them being willing to subordinate its own immediate strategic objectives to a common policy; Germany's invasion of Russia, the Italian invasion of Greece, and the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour were all carried out independently and without prior consultation or agreement. It would appear evident that democracies are capable of cooperating more effectively in war than dictatorships. In a final all too brief chapter of less than twenty pages Mr Hinsley provides a fascinating, but necessarily controversial, sketch of Hitler's strategy in defeat—i.e. from the beginning of 1943 to the final collapse in 1945. His book makes a valuable contribution to the understanding of those recent earth-shattering events, which are still so vividly in our memory. It can be commended, within its very small scale and scope, as an excellent pendant to Mr Churchill's war memoirs.

C. W. G.

L. G. HORTON-SMITH: *The Baily Family of Thatcham and later of Speen and of Newbury*. (1951. 42s.)

Mr Horton-Smith (B.A. 1893) was a Scholar and later a Fellow of the College, as well as one of the editors of *The Eagle* from 1891 to 1894. He is concerned, in this substantial volume, with the many ramifications of the family in question over nine generations, and beginning with its traditional descent from Dr Walter Baily, Queen Elizabeth I's physician. He deals with his subject in a series of biographies, full of fascinating information and illustrated by some interesting photographs. It represents the result of much labour and much thoroughgoing research.

E. M.

KENNETH MACLEAN: *Agrarian Age: A Background for Wordsworth*. (New Haven. 1950.)

This is volume 115 in the Yale Studies in English. It is a short study of the agricultural revolution which brought about—among other things—the decline of the yeoman-farmer in whom so many political writers before Wordsworth had seen the backbone of England. Professor

MacLean's book is mainly concerned with describing the situation in the eighteenth century, and with the theories of the Physiocrats, and of Adam Smith. The final chapter, on "Wordsworth as Agrarian", urges that, on this matter at least, the poet remained true to the convictions of his early years, and emphasizes the political importance which Wordsworth attaches to the *Lyrical Ballads*. He even sent a copy of the 2nd edition to Fox, accompanied by a letter urging that statesman to concern himself with the fate of the peasant proprietor menaced by the industrial revolution; but the reply, though laudatory, was literary rather than political. In his later years the same agrarian philosophy was still fighting unsuccessful battles—against the Kendal-Windermere railway, for instance, on the grounds that it would cut up so many small properties.

STUART PIGGOTT and GLYN E. DANIEL: *A Picture Book of Ancient British Art*. (Cambridge University Press. 12s. 6d.)

Scholars choosing prehistory as their subject are supposed to be uncommonly impervious to aesthetic emotions, and some are known to be proud of it. Neither Professor Piggott nor Dr Daniel seem therefore to qualify as prehistorians. Both enjoy art, whether it be poetry or cookery or indeed pottery and the artistry of the metals. These latter two likings more than anything must have inspired them to compile a book which could be completely illustrated by good photographs of good pieces, have in addition a short introduction and solid, if brief, notes, and cost little.

If they were Messrs Piggott's and Daniel's aims, they have achieved them. Their book has 73 pictures, 27 pages of text, and sells at 12s. 6d. The introduction helps the layman to place the pictures, the notes carry that minority of laymen a good bit further who want to be carried further, and the photographs are excellent throughout, even if it is a crime to cut them out and thereby replace their outline by one due to the (remarkable) skill of the Cambridge University Press's cutter-out or blocker-out.

N. P.

COLLEGE AWARDS

STUDENTSHIPS

Denney: Reynolds, L. D. *Hutchinson*: Kane, P. P. *Laski*: Parkin, C. W. *McMahon*: Goodwin, E. A.

RESEARCH EXHIBITIONS—Beer, J. B., Blench, J. W., Brickstock, A., Brooks, E., Conway, J. S., Embleton, C., Jeeves, M. A., Morton, B. R., Wilders, J. S.

GOODWIN TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIP—Worthy, W. D.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS

Elected to Scholarships: Dee, R. J., Dodson, M. H., Faulks, J. M., Fisher, M. G. P., Guthrie, C. B., Hadley, C. F., Johns, M. C. B., Kelly, G. M., Lively, J. F., McIlmoyle, P. L., Morton, B. R., Riley, R. W., Small, F., Whittaker, C. R., Willson, A. J.

TRAVEL EXHIBITIONS—*Roger Neville Goodman*: Bateman, D. E. R., Cellan-Jones, A. G. J. *Samuel Nunn*: Jackson, B. *Strathcona*: Ingleby, R. F. J., Rodney, W. *Sir Albert Howard*: Beaumont, J. R.

PRIZES

SPECIAL PRIZES

Essay Prize: Third Year: Beer, J. B. *Graves Prize*: Reynolds, L. D. *Hart Prize*: Helliwell, L. *Hawksley Burbury Prize*: Stokes, M. C. *Hockin Prize*: Nedderman, J. M. *Hutton Prize*: Cartledge, B. G. *Sir Joseph Larmor Awards*: Canny, M. J. P., Dingle, J. R., Goodrich, P. H. E., Peters, D. R., Sullivan, J. P. *James Bass Mullinger*: Lively, J. F. *Reading Prizes: First Prize*, Carwardine, J. A.; *Second Prize*, Jackson, B.

PRIZES AWARDED ON UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

MATHEMATICS—*Tripes, Part III*: Coutie, G. A.; Dixon, J. L.; Goldsmith, C. C.; Gregory, G.; Iliffe, J. K.; Miller, J. B.; Morton, B. R., *Wright's Prize. Diploma in Mathematical Statistics*: Carpenter, R. G. *Preliminary, Part II*: Becher, R. A.; Davie, J. A. W.; Murphy, T. G., *Wright's Prize*; Willson, A. J., *Wright's Prize. Tripes, Part II*: Corby, F. B.; Kelly, G. M., *Wright's Prize*; Ringrose, J. R., *Wright's Prize. Tripes, Part I*: Frith, J. G.; Howell, G. C.; Mackenzie, D.; Mills, J. T. S.; Whitting, I. J.

CLASSICS—*Tripes, Part II*: Reynolds, L. D., *Hughes Prize*; Whittaker, C. R. *Tripes, Part I*: Moore, H. B.; Robertson, F.; Sullivan, J. P., *Wright's Prize. Preliminary*: Jones, A.; Stokes, M. C., *Wright's Prize*; Tomlinson, R. A.

NATURAL SCIENCES—*Tripes, Part II*: Beer, J. B. *Tripes, Part I*: Dodson, M. H.; Fisher, M. G. P.; Hadley, C. F.; Ingleby, R. F. J.; Reed, J. L. *Preliminary, Part I*: (1st yr.) Bathgate, R. H.; Cockbain, A. G.; Hedley, D.; Hopwood, D. A.; Lloyd, R. P.; McIlmoyle, P. L., *Wright's Prize*; Raybould, R. H.; Swinfen, T. C.; Wort, D. J. H., *Wright's Prize*; (2nd yr.) Harrison, J. F.; Watson, A. J.

MODERN LANGUAGES—*Preliminary*: Nicholls, D. A., *Wright's Prize*.

ENGLISH—*Tripes, Part I*: Benton, F. J.

HISTORY—*Tripes, Part II*: Campbell, A. E. *Tripes, Part I*: Lively, J. F., *Earle Prize. Preliminary*: Cartledge, B. G., *Wright's Prize*.

MECHANICAL SCIENCES—*Tripes, Part II*: Faulks, J. M., *Hughes Prize*; Nedderman, J. M., *Hughes Prize. Tripes, Part I*: Dee, R. J.; Guthrie, C. B.; Jukes, J. D., *Wright's Prize*; Lyall, H. G., *Wright's Prize*; Riley, R. W.; Small, F. *Preliminary*: Fawcett, D. H., *Wright's Prize*; Foster, K.; Johns, M. C. B., *Wright's Prize*; Wilson, D. G.

OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS,
DECEMBER 1951

Major Scholarships:

Goodman, H. P., Plymouth College, for Mathematics (Baylis Scholarship). Baxter, R. W. M., Glasgow Academy, for Mathematics. Goodchild, C. J., Royal Grammar School, High Wycombe, for Mathematics. Semple, A. G., Winchester College, for Classics (Henry Arthur Thomas Scholarship). Blyth, K. W., Marlborough College, for Classics. Pyle, I. C., Tonbridge School, for Natural Sciences (McAulay Scholarship). McKenzie, J., Latymer Upper School, for Natural Sciences. Rooke, A. D., University College School, for Natural Sciences. Crisp, R., King's School, Peterborough, for Natural Sciences. Rowswell, R. N., Berkhamsted School, for History.

Minor Scholarships:

Brown, A. L., Roan School, Greenwich, for Mathematics. Smith, J. D., Wellingborough School, for Mathematics with Physics (Strathcona Scholarship). Hedges, B. M., Watford Grammar School, for Classics. Ward, D. C., King Edward's School, Birmingham, for Classics. Snowball, I. A. G., Charterhouse, for Natural Sciences. Brander, I. C., Uppingham School, for Natural Sciences. Mann, D. J. O., Durham School, for History. Fudger, P. J., Taunton School, for English. Miall, R. W., Brighton Grammar School, for Geography.

Exhibitions:

Sachs, P., Shrewsbury School, for Mathematics. Price, H., Reading University, for Classics. Matthews, P. H., Clifton College, for Classics. Evans, A. H. M., Shrewsbury School, for Classics. Smith, W. R., King Edward's School, Birmingham, for Natural Sciences. Johnson, M. L., Bedford School, for Natural Sciences. Crabtree, J., Bootham School, for History. Berentzen, K. W., St Michael's College, Hitchin, for History. Unwin, B. C., Perse School, for History. Thomson, A. R., Roundhay Grammar School, Leeds, for Modern Languages. Morrison, J., St Francis Xavier's College, Liverpool, for English. Woodhouse, C. H. I., Bradfield College, for English. Fryer, G., Falmouth Grammar

School, for Geography. Gernan, F. C., Northampton Grammar School, for Geography. Graham, P., St Bees School, for the General Examination.

Major Scholarship for Music:

Nash, P. J., Cranleigh School.

CLOSE EXHIBITIONS AND CHORAL STUDENTSHIPS, 1951

Close Exhibitions:

Baker: Samuel, R. C., Durham School. *Dolman:* Mann, K. E., Pocklington School. *Johnson:* Marshall, R. C., Oakham School. *Lupton and Hebblethwaite:* Vickerman, E. A., Sedburgh School. *Marquess of Exeter:* Lunn, J. M., Stamford School. *Munsteven:* Hearne, N. C., The King's School, Peterborough. *Somerset (March):* Lewis, P. G. F., Hereford Cathedral School. *Somerset (Wootton Rivers):* Challenger, P. N., Hereford Cathedral School. *Spalding and Symonds:* Steele, R. L., King Edward VI, Bury St Edmunds. *Vidal:* Denyer, J. A., Exeter School.

Choral Studentships: Jones, D. S., Alleyn's School. Rich, R. L. E., Sherborne School. Stables, D. H., Tonbridge School.

Sizarships: Dower, M. S. T., Leys School. Reid, D. J. D., Oundle School.