

THE EAGLE

A Magazine

SUPPORTED BY MEMBERS OF

St John's College



St. Joh
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VOLUME LVI, No. 247

PRINTED AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS
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MCMLV

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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. 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 COLLEGE SEEKS HELP FROM LORD PALMERSTON

M R R. G. MARLAR, of Magdalene College, at the suggestion of Mr J. F. Burnet, the Bursar of Magdalene, has kindly sent me transcripts of the three letters printed below, made by him from the originals amongst the Ripon Papers in the British Museum.*

The first letter, dated 13 May 1826, is from Charles Blick, Senior Bursar of St John's from 1816 to 1846, to Lord Palmerston, then Secretary at War and a Burgess for the University. The second, dated the following day, is from James Wood, Master of St John's from 1815 to 1839, also to Lord Palmerston. The third is from Lord Palmerston to the Hon. F. J. Robinson, later created Earl of Ripon, who at the time was Chancellor of the Exchequer and was to hold office as Prime Minister for a brief period during the winter of 1827-8. Both Robinson and Palmerston were Johnians. Robinson had been admitted to the College as a Fellow Commoner in 1799 and Palmerston as a Nobleman in 1803. Palmerston writes to Robinson enclosing the letters he has received from the Master and the Bursar and appeals to him "as a good Johnian" to help them if it is possible to do so. The Master writes from the Deanery, Ely. He had been installed Dean of Ely in 1820. The Bursar also writes from Ely, where no doubt he was on a visit to the Master to discuss the College business with which the letters are concerned.

* British Museum Add. MSS., 40,862; Ripon Papers, vol. 1, ff. 170-2, 174, 176-7.

Charles Blick to Lord Palmerston

My Lord,

Ely,
May 13th, 1826.

Your Lordship is well aware we have been lately much occupied at St. John's in maturing plans for enlarging our buildings and the legislature not having passed an act to enable us to raise money by mortgaging our property to individuals (which you were so good as to propose for us last year) we turned our thoughts towards the Loan Commissioners and made application as soon as we could in any wise guess *about what* sum we should want. This turns out to be between 40 and 50,000 £ and we had conceived the interest would be 4 % per annum—Unluckily an act of Parliament received the Royal Assent *Friday semnight last* authorising the Commissⁿ to charge 5 % interest and I greatly fear they will (unless some boon can be obtained by petition to the Lords of the Treasury or otherwise) require us to pay as much.

Now this seems very hard for our application was presented to the Board *before* the act had passed and we were wholly ignorant of a bill being before Parliament for such a purpose. I believe too I may say our Petition was before the Board when this Bill was not yet in the House of Lords.

I have much reason to fear that we cannot afford to pay £5 per cent and must therefore give up our plan altogether which I am not willing to do without trying every means of getting over the difficulties and I am not without considerable hope that your Lordship would kindly make a representation of our case to the Treasury or ascertain whether the Treasury would receive a petition from us stating our own case some good might arise.

I am aware of one case in which the Lords of the Treasury directed the interests of a loan from the Commissⁿ to be diminished.

I am my Lord

Your Lordship's most humble servant

CHARLES BLICK

James Wood to Lord Palmerston

My dear Lord,

Deanery Ely May 14th 1826.

A difficulty has unexpectedly arisen which threatens to overturn all our building speculations unless Government will in its discretion give us countenance and assistance. Your Lordship is aware that the members who apply for admission into the University have within the last few years increased in a most extraordinary degree, and that great exertions have been and are making to provide accommodation for their reception. After much consideration and calculation and surmounting many difficulties we have decided upon a plan of adding

to our buildings in St. John's which we conceive might be effected by the assistance of the Loan Commissioners; but unfortunately these commissioners are likely to raise the interest upon us from 4 to 5 per cent. This if persevered in will render our whole scheme abortive. Will Your Lordship have the goodness to run your eye over the statement made by our Bursar, and which I inclose, and consult Lord Liverpool on the possibility or prospect of obtaining from Government a loan on the terms on which we expected it would be granted when our plan was digested and determined upon! we are sensible that it is our duty to assist, to the utmost of our power, in the important business of education, and extend its advantages to an increased and increasing population but our means are very limited, and our revenues do not allow us to sink any considerable sum in the furtherance of this object without manifest injustice to the present establishment. At the same time it must be allowed to be a national concern, and may fairly claim the assistance of Government; at least I conceive that an application to this effect will not be dismissed without a candid and favourable consideration. If your Lordship should think with me you will I am sure pardon the further liberty I take of requesting you to take an early opportunity of stating the case to Lord Liverpool and obtaining your Lordship's opinion upon it.

I am,

My dear Lord

Your Lordship's most faithful

hble servant

J. WOOD

Lord Palmerston to F. J. Robinson

Stanhope St,
25th May, 1826.

My dear Robinson,

Pray let me request your favourable attention to the inclosed letters from the Dean of Ely Master of St. John's and from Mr. Blick, the Bursar; The College are going to construct a new Building to accommodate a Hundred Students, which from the great Increase of numbers on the Boards of the College is become absolutely necessary nearly Two Thirds of the undergraduates being now I believe lodged in the town; and it is unnecessary to point out how much the Discipline of the College must suffer from having so many of the Young Men out of the walls—the College however has no Building Fund whatever and can only make the proposed addition by Borrowing upon Mortgage from the Commissⁿ for issuing Exchequer Bills;

They had calculated that if they could have obtained the Sum required at 4 % interest which was the Rate fixed till very recently they should be able to raise by the Rent of the apartments a income sufficient

to pay the Interest and to create a Sinking Fund for redemption of Debt, But they seem to apprehend that if the full legal Rate of Interest of 5 % is exacted from them they must build Castles in Spain instead of a new Court at Cambridge pray let me appeal to you as a good Johnian to help them in this matter if it is possible to do so

My Dear Robinson

Yrs sincerely

PALMERSTON

The late Sir Henry Howard, in his history of the finances of the College,* has told how the money was found for the building of the New Court, begun in 1826 and completed in 1831, and of the difficulties into which the College fell. Though some funds had been accumulated in advance, the greater part of the cost was met initially by borrowing. Two loans, the first of £45,000 in 1826, the second of £20,000 in 1829, were obtained from the Commissioners for the Issue of Exchequer Bills, and took the form of Exchequer Bills to those values which the College sold as payments to the contractors fell due. In order, however, to understand the circumstances of the letters printed above, it is necessary to amplify Sir Henry Howard's account and in one respect to correct it.

In the year 1817 an Act of Parliament (57 Geo. III c. 34) was passed entitled "An Act to authorize the Issue of Exchequer Bills, and the Advance of Money out of the Consolidated Fund, to a limited Amount, for the carrying on of Public Works and Fisheries in the United Kingdom, and Employment of the Poor in *Great Britain*, in manner therein mentioned". This Act was amended, and its powers enlarged, by a long series of further Acts over the next ten years.† One of these Acts, that of 17 May 1824 (5 Geo. IV c. 36), empowered the Commissioners for the Issue of Exchequer Bills to extend the loans to the Colleges of Oxford and Cambridge. Section IV provided as follows:

'And Whereas Applications have been made to the Commissioners for the Execution of the said recited Acts, for Advances to be made to certain Colleges for the Purpose of enabling them to increase the

* H. F. Howard, *An Account of the Finances of the College of St John the Evangelist in the University of Cambridge 1511-1926* (1935), pp. 165-72, 174-7.

† The series of Acts, to 1827, is: 57 Geo. III c. 34 (16 June 1817), 57 Geo. III c. 124 (11 July 1817), 1 Geo. IV c. 60 (15 July 1820), 1 & 2 Geo. IV c. 111 (10 July 1821), 3 Geo. IV c. 86 (26 July 1822), 5 Geo. IV c. 36 (17 May 1824), 5 Geo. IV c. 77 (17 June 1824), 6 Geo. IV c. 35 (10 June 1825), 7 Geo. IV c. 30 (5 May 1826), 7 & 8 Geo. IV c. 47 (23 June 1827). As will appear, several of these Acts became of importance to the College before the New Court was completed.

Number of Apartments for Students within such Colleges respectively, so as to avoid the Necessity of many Students having Lodgings out of such Colleges; but Doubts are entertained whether the said Commissioners are authorized to make Advances for such Purposes, and whether such Colleges can give adequate Security for the Repayment of such Advances under the Provisions of the said recited Acts; Be it therefore enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act, upon any Application on Behalf of any College or Hall in either of the Universities of *Oxford* or *Cambridge*, made in Writing under the Common Seal of such College or Hall, (duly affixed by the Authority of such Person or Persons as may for the Time being be empowered, by the Statutes of any such College or Hall respectively, to use or affix such Common Seal to Leases or other Deeds or Instruments in Writing), it shall be lawful for the Commissioners for the Execution of the said recited Acts, and such Commissioners are hereby authorized and empowered to make any Loan or Advance under the Powers, Authorities, Provisions and Regulations of the said recited Acts, of any Sum or Sums in Exchequer Bills or Money for the building, rebuilding, enlarging, improving or fitting up any such additional or existing Rooms, Buildings and Offices as may by such Commissioners be deemed requisite and necessary for the Purpose of increasing the Accommodation of the Students of any such College or Hall respectively, in like Manner in every respect as if such Colleges and Halls had been included in the Provisions of the said recited Acts or any of them; and it shall be lawful for the Treasurer, Bursar or other proper Officer of any such College or Hall to receive any Sums so advanced for the Purposes aforesaid; and it shall be lawful for the proper Officers or Members of any such College or Hall respectively, and they are hereby authorized and required, under the Common Seal of any such College or Hall respectively, to mortgage, assign and make over the Rents and Profits which shall arise from such additional or existing Rooms so to be built, rebuilt, enlarged, improved and fitted up, or to mortgage, assign and make over any other Rents, Revenues or Receipts which shall be payable and belonging to any such College or Hall respectively or any Part of the same, to such Person or Persons and in such Manner and Form as the said Commissioners shall direct and appoint, so as to secure the Repayment of all Sums so advanced for such Purposes, with Interest thereon at the Rate of Four Pounds *per Centum per Annum*, by Annual or Half Yearly Instalments, on the Principal Money advanced, within the Period of Twenty Years at farthest from the advancing thereof, or at such Times not exceeding the said Period of Twenty Years, and in such Manner as the said Commissioners shall think fit to appoint; and all such Mortgages and Assignments shall be good and effectual in the Law, and binding on the said Colleges and Halls entering into the same, and their Successors, as Bodies Corporate; any Charter, Statute, Law, Rule or Regulation of or relating to any such College, or any general or particular Law, Statute, Usage or Custom to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

The Act further provided that nothing in the foregoing provisions should be construed to extend to any College or Hall the power to mortgage its revenues otherwise than to the Commissioners for the said recited Acts.

It was clearly with this Act in view that the College, in the spring of the year 1826, passed the following two Orders:

13 April 1826. Agreed to apply to the Loan Commissioners for the sake of learning if upon any or on what terms they will advance £40,000 to the College for their New Buildings and that the Master do set the Seal to the Application.

1 May 1826. Agreed that the order for an Application to the Loan Commissioners dated the 13th of April be extended to £50,000 instead of £40,000.*

It is of interest to note, in relation to the borrowing powers for the building of undergraduates' rooms conferred on the Colleges of Oxford and Cambridge by this Act, that there had been a marked and steady rise in the number of matriculations both at Oxford and at Cambridge during the first quarter of the nineteenth century.† By about the year 1825 the numbers of matriculations were again, after a long interval, comparable with those of the first half of the seventeenth century. This no doubt accounts for the applications to the Commissioners to which the Act refers. The entries to most of the Cambridge Colleges were increasing during that quarter of a century, but the increases were most notable at St John's and Trinity. At the beginning of the century, between thirty and thirty-five undergraduates a year were admitted to St John's; but twenty years later (before the New Court was built) the number had risen to about ninety.‡ "Your Lordship", writes James Wood in his letter to Palmerston, "is aware that the members who apply for admission into the University have within the last few years increased in a most extraordinary degree." After about the year 1825 the increase in the numbers of matriculations at both Oxford and Cambridge was less rapid until the middle of the century was passed, and the entries to St John's do not seem to have been stimulated by the completion of the New Court.

Under the original Act of the series, that of 16 June 1817 (57 Geo. III c. 34), the rate of interest on loans from the Commissioners had

* Conclusion Book, 1786-1846.

† See J. A. Venn, *Oxford and Cambridge Matriculations, 1544-1906, with a Graphic Chart illustrating the varying fortunes of the two Universities*. Cambridge: W. Heffer and Sons, 1908.

‡ See J. A. Venn, *A Statistical Chart to illustrate the Entries at the various Colleges in the University of Cambridge, 1544-1907 (with Descriptive Text)*. Cambridge: W. Heffer and Sons, 1908.

been fixed at 5%. It was reduced to 4%—a reduction which applied to outstanding loans as well as to new loans—by the Act of 26 July 1822 (3 Geo. IV c. 86), and the rate of 4% was expressly reaffirmed in the section of the Act of 17 May 1824 (5 Geo. IV c. 36) relating to loans to the Colleges of Oxford and Cambridge. When, therefore, on 13 April 1826, the College decided to apply for a loan of £40,000 and on 1 May of the same year resolved to increase the sum applied for to £50,000, it was in the expectation that the money could be borrowed at 4%. Four days later, however, on 5 May 1826, the Act 7 Geo. IV c. 30 received the Royal Assent, and under it the rate of interest on loans from the Commissioners was raised to 5%. The increase in the rate came at a moment most unfavourable to the College, and it is to that Act that the Master and Bursar refer in their appeal to Lord Palmerston. "Unluckily", writes Mr Blick on 13 May, "an act of Parliament received the Royal Assent *Friday sennight last* authorising the Commissⁿ to charge 5% interest and I greatly fear they will... require us to pay as much."

Mr Blick's fears were justified by the event. On 14 October 1826 the following College Orders were passed:*

Agreed to accept a loan of £45,000 from the Loan Commissioners and to give security for the payment of interest and principal by the mortgage of certain estates specified in the Deed.

Agreed to give directions under our Common Seal to Wm. Holden Esq. Secretary of the Board of Loan Commissioners to pay the above mentioned Loan to the Bursar.

The Deed,† which bears the same date, provides for a loan of £45,000 with interest at 5% per annum payable half-yearly on 20 April and 20 October, together with half-yearly sums of £1125 in repayment of principal, i.e. during the maximum period of twenty years prescribed in the Act of 17 May 1824 (5 Geo. IV c. 36). As security, the College mortgaged to the Commissioners for the Issue of Exchequer Bills 121 apartments in the College, all those to be built, and College estates at Holbeach, Whaplode, Moulton, Cranwell, Stukeley, Somersham, Horningsea, Marfleet, and other properties, which are fully set out in the Schedule to the Deed.

This loan proved to be insufficient. By a further Deed,‡ dated 18 February 1829, a second loan of £20,000 was obtained, with interest at 5% per annum payable half-yearly on 18 August and 18 February, together with half-yearly sums of £500 in repayment of Principal, the loan thus again having a currency of twenty years. The loan was secured on the same rooms and estates, together with further estates at Danthorpe, Atwick and Paull.

* Conclusion Book, 1786-1846. † Deed Book, 1817-52, f. 83.

‡ Deed Book, 1817-52, f. 92.

But, though the appeal to Lord Palmerston had not been successful, the College was nevertheless able to obtain a reduction of the rate of interest on both loans and also extended periods of repayment. For these results there was statutory provision. More than one of the Acts in the series had empowered the Commissioners to grant extensions of time, in particular the Act of 23 June 1827 (7 & 8 Geo. IV c. 47), which applied to loans whether granted before or after the date of the Act and permitted extension beyond twenty years. Moreover, the Act of 17 June 1824 (5 Geo. IV c. 77) empowered the Commissioners to reduce the rate of interest on outstanding loans, provided it was not reduced below the current rate, and this power was confirmed by the Act of 10 June 1825 (6 Geo. IV c. 35). Commissioners retained these powers, and the College took advantage of them as the following College Orders* show:

26 December 1827. Agreed that the Master set the College Seal to the memorial to the Lords of the Treasury for diminishing the rate of Interest upon the Loan [of £45,000] to the College from the Commissioners of Exchequer Bills.

8 May 1828. Agreed that the College Seal be set to a memorial to the Lords of the Treasury praying an enlargement of the time for repayment of our present Loan [of £45,000] from Government and that the time for the repayment of any future Loan may be forty years.

9 April 1829. Agreed that the College Seal be set to a memorial to the Lords of the Treasury praying a reduction of the interest on the loan of Twenty thousand Pounds from 5 to 4 per Cent, and an enlargement of the time for the repayment of the same.

These appeals were successful.† By a Deed,‡ dated 18 February 1829 (and therefore contemporaneous with the Deed under which the second loan of £20,000 was obtained), the rate of interest on the original loan of £45,000 was reduced from 5 to 4%, the reduction to take place from 20 October 1827, the date of the second half-yearly payment of interest, and the half-yearly repayments of principal were reduced from £1125 to £725 beginning 20 April 1829, thus extending the currency of the loan to thirty years. By a further Deed,§ dated 8 July 1829, the rate of interest on the loan of £20,000 was similarly reduced from 5 to 4%, the reduction to take effect from 18 February 1829, and the half-yearly repayments of principal were reduced from

* Conclusion Book, 1786-1846.

† Sir H. F. Howard, *Finances*, p. 167, states incorrectly that they were without result.

‡ Deed Book, 1817-52, f. 102.

§ Deed Book, 1817-52, f. 107.

£500 to £333. 6s. 8d., beginning 18 August 1829, the modified terms thus taking effect from which was likewise extended to thirty years.

Sir Henry Howard's strictures, in his history of the finances of the College, on the financial methods pursued by the College at this time, on the tardy and insufficient provision made for meeting the payments for interest and principal in connexion with these loans, and in particular on Mr Blick's administration, are severe and are no doubt largely justified. The very different methods pursued during his own Bursarship a century later, when Chapel Court and North Court were built, entitled him to pass judgement. But it is at least deserving of record that the loans raised by the College for the building of the New Court in 1826-31 were obtained under powers expressly conferred upon the Colleges of Oxford and Cambridge for "the Purpose of increasing the Accommodation of the Students".*

J. S. B. S.

* I add the following information, which I owe to Mr Matthews. The "Returns relative to loans for public works", *Parliamentary Papers*, 1846, vol. xxv, p. 422, show that, in addition to the two loans to St John's, the following loans were granted to Cambridge Colleges under the Acts: on 5 August 1824 to Christ's, £6000; on 5 January 1825 to Trinity, £33,000; on 8 March 1826 again to Trinity, £4000. These loans, being earlier than the Act of 5 May 1826 (7 Geo. IV c. 30), were at 4%. This may well have added to the sense of grievance felt by St John's at having to pay interest at 5%. The returns show no other loans to Cambridge Colleges to the year 1846, and no loan to any Oxford College. On the loans to Trinity, see Willis and Clark, *Architectural History*, vol. II, p. 654.

SCHLOSS MARGARET—NIGHT IDYLL

"BUT will it all stay?" The questioned thought has wavered flickeringly through your mind, twitched at the corners of your consciousness, driven a double bar-line through the insistent unidentified tune which had been massaging the soft under-side of your concentration, and now it is two o'clock in the morning. You had been counting up to a thousand in Italian, to prove to yourself that you could do it without losing track; envisaging Sir Anthony Eden as a reincarnation of Machiavelli; distinguishing between pennies and half-crown pieces without taking them out of your pocket; tripping up over the loose cobble in Third Court; watching the moon squeeze through the bars of the Bridge of Sighs to water-ski up to Magdalene; and now it is two o'clock in the morning. You had been—admit it frankly to yourself—wandering aimlessly and rhinocerine through the Courts, your thoughts floundering haphazardly in sleepy undergrowth between one ruthless charge at a tenuous mental tree-trunk and the next; and now it is two o'clock in the morning.

It is all black and shiny, and you could polish Cambridge by blowing on it and rubbing it with your handkerchief. New Court is cavernous and vaulted, and the dust-aired cloister is void and imprisoned, while a shuffle of non-existent brown-clothed monks shadow the wall and are waiting to float ominous from the gape of E staircase. Third Court is waiting, always waiting, the middle-man buffer-state, small and intimate in close-shaded friendliness. New Court's gate to the Backs had been closed in arrogant aristocratic disdain of the outside ordinariness; towering with cathedral naves, looming with fortress keeps, it repulsed the elements, warned off the intruder. Third Court's gate to the Wren Bridge is closed too, but its medium is persuasion, not threat. It is comfortable, badly fitting, pot-bellied, advising with avuncular gentility that you will find it far more comfortable inside; why want to go out? And now you have passed under the door-less gate-tower, you are almost in Second Court. You have stopped—you always stop here—to let its prospect of absolute assuredness sweep away the bric-a-brac of your meandering wilful thoughts. They are all gone now, the Italian numeri cardinali, the Premier chary of metamorphosis, the coins of confusion, the blundering step, the agile moon. They were all random ideas, searching idly for a context, and they give way willingly to a concept of such completeness, to balance, wholeness, perfection. It is two, three, four o'clock in the morning? And there are people who live

here, who will soon be about again, just using this piece of ground to cross in optimistic progress from up there to down there? It seems unlikely.

It seems unlikely that there can be anything greater than totality, unlikely that there is anything missing from this entity, unlikely that anything could be added. The walls are russet-purple-black under the moon, the quadruplet unassailable lawns deep, submarine, rich, and the self-conscious turrets lean their heads patiently against the purple satin of the sky. You accuse it of being a fiction, an invention of the picture-post-card makers; you abuse it as a fraud, a misleading skin-deep deceit, like the Bridge of Sighs. But there is no neo-Gothic shame here, and to cross it, to reach the Screens where fire-arms, dances and roof-climbing jostle one another in firm prohibition, this would be an intrusion, a rash and unnecessary venture across a self-sufficient tranquillity which brooks no interference. Tomorrow morning, no doubt, you will cross without a qualm, but not tonight—no, not now. Let First Court wait, tentative and misshapen, lurking unhappily beneath its wall, hoping for the bustle of the day, unreal in an emptiness which it cannot understand. Chapel Court will wait too, dishevelled and unsure of itself as ever, wearing odd socks, with not even the lapels on its jacket matching, the family's black sheep, suitcase under one arm, the other sprawling disconsolately into the Master's Garden. It will always be morose, conscious of the lack of respectable company, unable to escape from its soul-less chaotic cousin the Forecourt, and its exhibitionist sycophantic brother North. They will wait.

They will wait, and you are already walking back under Third Court's pedantic arches, looping over the Bridge's close-stayed hump, sliding down New Court's cloister groove. They can wait. They are waiting. They will wait.

MARTIN ROSENHEAD

A SET OF ROOMS

PART III
UPSTAIRS

FOR those deeply interested in religion it must have been a depressing world on which the learned Lady Margaret and her chaplain Bishop Fisher looked out from Christ's College in the early sixteenth century. One did not need to have their wide knowledge of affairs to know that something was wrong, and that reform was urgently needed. But whence was this reform to come? To anyone brought up, as they were, in the rounded theocentric world of the Middle Ages it was natural to turn first to the Papacy, but no help was likely from that quarter. The Borgia Pope Alexander VI—poisoned, people said, by accident—had been succeeded by the warlike Julius II, preoccupied with the recovery of the Papal States. Nor was anything to be expected from the higher clergy. One would gather from reading Boccaccio that long years before their morals left something to be desired; now the rot was widespread and many had passed all bounds. There can have been little in common between the austere Bishop Fisher and such an eminent ecclesiastic as Cardinal Giulio de' Medici, whose character was summed up by Froude: "In him, infinite insincerity was accompanied with a grace of manner which regained confidence as rapidly as it was forfeited." A natural son, whose father had been murdered in a cathedral during Mass, at the moment of the Elevation of the Host—an act planned by an Archbishop with the connivance of the Pope, and assisted by priests—little Giulio can from the first have had few illusions about ecclesiastical affairs. But perhaps the comparison is after all a little unfair to the unfortunate Cardinal and future Pope, who with all his faults was very much a product of his time; writing to the Emperor Charles V Cardinal Pole reported Henry VIII as saying that no other king in Christendom could show a bishop like Fisher.*

Here, then, was the problem. Reform was urgently needed if the Church were to continue to carry its message to the common people; yet action from the central organs of the Church appeared unlikely with the Papacy deeply involved in Italian politics and the religious orders either grown rich and lax or correspondingly over-austere.

* The relevant passage is printed in full on pp. 253-4 of C. H. Cooper's *Memoir of Margaret, Countess of Richmond and Derby*, Cambridge, 1874.

The determination to cut loose from the corruption of the existing system was already growing in many hearts, but these two were equally determined on reform from within; to create a little world of piety and Christian morals where there could be trained up the theologians who would go forth and preach the pure doctrine to the people—there was a worthy aim. The early statutes drawn up by Bishop Fisher work out the consequences in great detail, and the social system which they set up must be viewed in this context, when many details which would otherwise appear ludicrous to modern eyes become understandable. The aims of the Foundress remain unchanged—"Dei cultus, morum probitas, et Christianae fidei corroboratio" in the words of the statutes of 1524* and every subsequent set down to and including those of 1849—and one spirit animates the three codes of 1516, 1524 and 1530, though the detailed regulations increase in numbers and complexity. This was, of course, not the only College organized on these lines—the Statutes of 1516 are modelled closely on those in force at that time at Christ's College, those of 1524 on Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and those of 1530 on the projected Cardinal College eclipsed by the fall of Wolsey.† We may note in passing Fisher's view of the relations of his College to the religious orders of the day as indicated by two provisions, one depriving of his fellowship any fellow entering such an order, the other preventing the Bishop of Ely as Visitor, from appointing any member of a religious order to act as his commissary in dealing with College affairs.

There were not wanting those who blamed all the troubles of Church and State on the new learning. Fisher, whose College had sheltered Erasmus, was not of their number. He provided for lectures in Greek, Hebrew and mathematics, while making it clear that everything was subordinate to the study of philosophy and theology—it was part of every Fellow's oath that he would never consent to any Fellow abandoning this Faculty for any other—and of these two philosophy was subordinate to theology. An elaborate system of study and practice was set up, embracing both Fellows and scholars,

* Cap. xxvi, p. 309 of *Early Statutes of the College of St John the Evangelist in the University of Cambridge*. Edited, with notes, by J. E. B. Mayor, M.A., Cambridge, 1859. Cf. p. 373 (1516), p. 88 (1530) and p. 89 (Henry VIII's Statutes of 1545). These phrases were first omitted by the Cambridge University Commissioners in their statutes made 1 July 1859.

† The account of the early social system of the College which follows is a synthesis of all three codes, which do not disagree in any important particular in the field we are considering. It was not, of course, necessary at that time to be a member of such a college to study at the University; there were various unregulated hostels where the life was no doubt much like student life at Paris as described by Rabelais.

and naming set hours every week for the different exercises; lecturers and examiners were appointed with disciplinary powers. There was a clock, and a scholar to look after it, and the first bell was rung at 4 a.m., thereby keeping up an old custom of the Hospital of St John. The Chapel services naturally figured prominently, but were not to become an end in themselves—on ordinary weekdays only the service before 6 a.m. was compulsory.

Compared to such a society the outside world was a place to avoid, and contacts with it during the formative years were to be kept to a minimum. The scholar was allowed a maximum of 20 days in the year absence from College, the Fellow normally 80, except for absences on duty. Apart from necessary attendance in the University schools and church, the scholars and Fellows up to five years after their M.A. degree were allowed out of College only twice a week, and then never alone. They might not enter the house of any layman in the town, nor loiter about the gates. All scholars and Fellows were to be in College by 8 p.m. in winter and 9 p.m. in summer. Save in cases of sickness, and then with the Master's personal permission, no woman was to set foot in the College; laundry was to be done if possible by men; if this were impossible, laundresses might be appointed, but in no circumstances was the laundry to be taken to their houses. There were set hours when it was to be handed over and collected, in public, at the gate. For a Fellow, privily opening the gates at night counted as a major crime along with heresy, perjury, treason and murder, and was punished by expulsion. Bishop Fisher did not scruple to make sneaking obligatory—as a medieval churchman, why should he? If a thing were wrong it was to be combated with every rigour—and informers were protected by statute.

With every detail of the daily lives of his charges thus carefully foreseen, it is not to be supposed that the social arrangements in the College happened by chance. No mere three-year course was offered, but a long apprenticeship in leading the good life. Accordingly the proportions of Fellows and students read strangely to modern eyes—after King Henry VIII had appropriated the bulk of the Lady Margaret's estate the original Foundation was able to provide for twenty-eight Fellows and twenty-two scholars, and for the first two years after the foundation practically only the Fellowships were filled. It was obviously intended that the organization should work itself in before the young students arrived. Scholarships might be retained until taking the M.A. degree. Normally rooms were to be shared by Fellows and scholars, not more than two Fellows or four scholars to a room, the former instructing and admonishing the latter, and if unable to keep them to heel, calling in the

Deans or the Master, who might order whipping, bread and water or reading the Bible in Hall, according to the gravity of the offence.

Necessity was provided for, but luxury discouraged—no Fellow, not a preacher, might retain his fellowship together with an independent income of £5 a year or more (say £300 in modern terms)—*4d.* a day was allowed for food at the Master's table, *2d.* at the Fellows', and *1d.* at the Scholars'. Remembering that the cooks were paid independently and the waiting done by scholars, and allowing for changes in the value of money, this would have paid for about two of the present undergraduate dinners and three of the Fellows' dinners respectively.* There were in fact two meals in the day, dinner and supper, and an analysis of the statutory time-table shows that the former was almost certainly at 10 a.m., and the latter may have been about 6 p.m.—the statutes make it clear that the day was by no means at an end at supper time, and yet people who rose at 4 must have retired to bed early. Incidentally, Commons (for all save the Master) had to be eaten in Hall; this régime might well have suited those who were used to it, but even the most spartan of modern schools would hesitate to arrange a time-table in which a 14-year-old scholar has to rise at 4 and work for six hours on an empty stomach. Each room was to be provided with a high bed and a truckle bed,† but Fellows and scholars over the age of 14 were not to sleep more than two in a bed. There was no specific provision of independent studies, but their existence was recognized in a statute

* It is impossible to produce a single accurate factor to convert the money of the early sixteenth century to modern terms; so much depends on what is to be bought. For second-hand silver the factor is about $2\frac{1}{2}$, for bread about 20, for milk, butter and cheese 25–30, for rabbit (before myxomatosis) 35, for eggs and salt cod about 50, for beef and mutton 60–70, for poultry 70–200, and for labour 60 to 200 or more. Eating habits have also changed, but we shall probably not be far wrong in taking an over-all factor of about 40–60 for College meals, which would make the penny of 1515 worth between 3s. *4d.* and 5s. today. The prime cost of the undergraduate hall is now 2s. *1½d.*, and the Fellows' 3s. *3d.* We are probably justified in using a conversion factor of at least 60 for the general needs of a Fellow, into which labour and particularly service would enter.

† "... truckle beds, which were very low frames upon casters that could be rolled out of sight under the standing bed by day. They were probably not very comfortable, but they were useful things to have in a house. Children used them occasionally, and they were handy for nurses in a sick room, or any unexpected visitor of not very high standing. They were also to be found in universities, for it was not unusual then for undergraduates to sleep in the larger room of a College set with their tutor—a custom which afforded that harassed gentleman the rather doubtful privilege of watching over his lively charges by night as well as by day." *The English Housewife in the 17th Century*, Christina Hole, London, 1953.

which provided that a scholar enjoying such facilities should give them up to a second Fellow allotted to the same room. Two classes of Fellow alone might, with the Master's permission, have private rooms—doctors of divinity, and the Fellows appointed preachers, whose duties of instruction would be carried on in a wider field. This brings us to the final aim: a quarter of the whole number of Fellows were to be engaged in preaching to the people in English, each delivering eight sermons a year. The preachers had many desirable privileges, including that of holding Church preferments up to an annual value of £20. It was thus the deliberate intention of the founders that Fellows and Scholars alike should live their lives in public, and the sharing of rooms was regarded as important. Under these conditions there would have been sufficient room in the old Court for the original complement of Fellows and scholars, with some margin. Not counting the garrets, the original Court must have consisted of about four sets north of the Great Gate and two south of the Great Gate under the Library, making a total of six sets in the eastern range. There would also be twelve on the ground floor and first floors of the south range, bringing the total up to eighteen, and probably three over the Kitchens. With an initial total of about thirty Fellows, most of whom would share rooms, there would accordingly be ample room without making individual sets out of the garrets. It seems plain that the original intention was that the garrets should be regarded as an integral part of the sets immediately below them, with which they communicated directly by internal staircases, the stairs from the Court rising only as far as the first floor. It was of course no part of the founders' policy that scholars should be free to come and go from their rooms without supervision. It was not until Second Court was built that direct access to the second floor was provided, although again the second-floor rooms were regarded as garrets appropriated to the sets immediately below them. In Puritan times this relaxation of the disciplinary system in Dr Clayton's building must have been regretted, and the seniority found it necessary to institute a system of patrols by Fellows to prevent gossiping and convivial parties among the scholars. Traces of the original arrangement in First Court are still to be found in B Staircase—the old stairs up to the garrets remain behind a cupboard in the gyp room in B2, where they were recently discovered during redecoration. Riser and tread are formed of a single piece of oak, and the stairs ascend with breakneck steepness to second floor level, where they have long ago been blocked off.

As time went on a certain number of separate studies for scholars must have become a customary part of the College organization, in spite of increasing numbers, and the state of affairs at about the time

of the building of Second Court is attested by the following annotation in the College copy of the Elizabethan Statutes of 1580:

An. 1608. Feb. 23.

Further decreed, that the same order in all respects shall be observed also, touching those studies, which have been heretofore reputed, to belong only to the Scholars of the House, w^{ch} studies, from henceforward, by virtue of this Decree, shall be enjoyed and possessed only, by Scholars of the House in their seniority, till they leave their scholarships, and those such, as will keep in them, themselves, when they continue in the College, or else their next seniors to take and enjoy them.

With this preamble we reach a point where we can turn back to look at the arrangements of K6 Second Court (as it is now designated) early in the seventeenth century. It will be remembered that from the prizing books we were able to elucidate the sequence of occupants, and also to show how the main floor of the set, consisting of keeping room, bedroom and study on the first floor of the building, and rather bare in Cecil's time, before 1617, was extensively improved by Lane, and subsequently by Price. Let us now examine the entries relating to the "Upper Chamber", on the second floor above.*

In ye upper Chamber

(h)	The Study next to ye chimney with a table lock & key, 3 Shelves & 6 lesser ones, an iron casement & a cupboard in ye window, with his part of ye chamber	o. 8. 9.
(i)	The Studie next to it, with a table lock & key 2 shelves & 8 little ones, a hanging deske, a deske in ye window, and an iron casement, with his part of ye chamber	o. 11. 6.
(j)	The Study next ye window towards ye court with a table lock & key a deske in ye window, 3 shelves & one little one, an iron casement, with his part of ye chamber	o. 8. 8.
(k)	The Studie next to it with a table lock & key, 5 shelves & a little hanging deske, a little board to sit upon, with an iron casement & his part in ye chamber	o. 11. 6.
(l)†	ffor a portall & a portall doore And covering ye portall ffor a presse of wainscot in ye window ffor leaves to ye window next Trinity Colledge	{ o. 10. o. o. 7. o. o. 3. o.
	Sum	3. o. 5.

* As before I transcribe from the version of 1641, in which the prices of the various items, given in Arabic figures, are some 7% below those of 1617. The marginal letters are added for ease of reference.

† In the "old book," p. 197, entry (m) is followed by "Sum xxxiiij. Prized by us { and then, after "Layd out synce in ye chamber" follows an entry corresponding to (l), all in the same

(m) A note of ye particulars in ye upper chamber

A high bedstead	
A trundle bedstead	o. 3. o.
A table	o. 4. 6.
A settle about the table	o. 2. 4.
An iron casement	o. 3. 10.
Tongs & bellows	o. 1. 4.
An iron grate	o. 13. o.
ffoure keyes to ye chamber doore	o. 1. 6.
The boards in both ye windowes	o. 1. 10.
A lock & staple to ye coale-house doore	o. 1. 2.

Sum 1. 12. 6.

A number of interesting points emerge from these particulars. In the first place it is clear that the plan of the upper floor must have been very different from what it is at the present day. It seems that there was a single large "upper chamber" with four studies opening out of it; the upper chamber itself was fitted up as a common room with two bedsteads, table, grate and so on. The individual studies, each with its own lock and key, would be used by individual scholars. The plan was thus not dissimilar from the old room arrangement recently reconstructed in Magdalen College. It will be seen that there is no mention of the internal staircase, indeed it seems clear that it cannot have existed at that time. It will be noticed that the outer door of the upper chamber was provided with four keys, and it was clearly the intention that each scholar should have one and that the room should be approached from the common stair.

To determine the extent of this upper chamber is not easy, because of the habit of dividing two or three light windows down one of the mullions so as to light two adjacent rooms. As each study had a window and as there were two windows in the Common Room the total number must have been between three and six. In this part of Second Court the windows are roughly paired, a three-light window into the Court corresponding to a two-light window into Kitchen Lane, although the two are not exactly opposite each other. If we assume that the garret space between K and M Staircases was originally equally divided between the corresponding first-floor

handwriting. There is then a change of hand, with the sum xxis. iiij d., and a further annotation "This sum of xxis. and iiij d. is to be divided into foure parts & to be added to the foure study prizes. viz to each of them vs. and 4 d." There follows without a change of hand the prizing entry signed by Thomas Smith and William Bodurda, which was made when the rooms were transferred to Price in 1629 (*supra*, p. 158). The reasons for this curious arrangement of entries in the old book are not obvious, and several explanations are possible. What is quite clear is that the work was all done by 1629, and the work on the studies in time for Daniel Horsmanden's prizing, i.e. almost certainly before 1618.

Fellow's sets, then three of these pairs of windows come into question. The first pair can be neglected, as the two-light window into Kitchen Lane serves a bedroom over the stairs which is part of the set K7, there being no evidence that this was ever part of the garret to K6. Two lights of the corresponding window into the Court illuminate the staircase, the third is borrowed for the corner of the keeping room of what is now K9. The second pair of windows now entirely serve K9, the three-light window illuminating the keeping room on the Court side, while the two-light window is divided between keeping room and bedroom. The third pair illuminate what is now the upper floor of K6, reached by the internal staircase between the keeping room and what used to be the study. The three-light window into the Court is divided between this staircase and a bedroom, while the corresponding two-light window illuminates another bedroom. This brings us to the half-way line between K and M Staircases, but the present upper floor of K6 projects somewhat beyond the half-way line with a third bedroom which has a fireplace and which is lit from Kitchen Lane by half a two-light window shared with M5.

We now have to decide how these windows were originally divided between the common upper chamber and the four studies. Here the actual prices of some of the items give us a clue. The boards in both the windows of the common room cost 1s. 10d. The price of the boards in a complete pair of three-light plus two-light windows on the first floor was 2s. 4d., and there is thus a strong suggestion that the common room on the top floor was lit by such a complete pair. We need not be surprised that the boards upstairs were cheaper, it being clear that the upper floor was less expensively fitted up; for example, it seems that the lock and key of the coal-house door in the Fellow's part of the set originally cost 3s. 4d., while upstairs a lock, key and staple were provided for 1s. 2d. It is, therefore, tempting to assume that the common part of the upper chamber corresponded roughly to the present bedroom and keeping room of K9. Beyond this there were two studies on the north side looking into the Court, and two on the south side looking out to the back of Trinity College. Of these the former pair must have shared between them one three-light window and probably corresponded roughly to the present stairway and north-facing bedroom of K6. With regard to the south-facing pair of studies there are several possibilities, depending on whether the garret originally extended as far as it does at the present day, bringing in half a window on the south side beyond the centre line. If it did so, the two studies could have had much the same position as the two south-facing bedrooms of K6 at the present day, although a passage must have been cut off from the first study

in order to give access to the further ones. The present state of the woodwork in these two bedrooms is unfortunately no guide to us, because, as was mentioned in a previous article, it is understood to be a pasticcio of pieces derived from the demolition of old Combination Rooms and part of the Master's Lodge in the 1860's.

There remains the question of the date of the internal staircase and the motive behind it. It is clear from the description in the prizing book that the stairway did not exist in 1641, the date of the last copying of this list, and in an earlier article reason was given to assume that it had been built about 1735, because the first paper stuck on the boarded outer wall of the staircase was a flowered flock paper of about this date. The set which is now K9 must accordingly have existed from about 1735 onwards, but it does not appear in the College records until long after this date—it must have been regarded as still an integral part of the Fellow's set below it.

We have seen that in the early days of the College every Fellow was expected to act as Tutor to a small number of pupils, but as time went on the older, better-known and more influential Fellows began to acquire larger numbers of pupils, farming some of them out among the younger, needier and less influential Fellows. These "pupil-mongers", as they were called, were the fathers of the present tutorial system, and prominent among them was Caleb Parnham who occupied K6 about 1735, and in whose time the staircase might well have been erected. It seems reasonable to suppose that K9 was created by this early Tutor to house, in rather more luxurious style than was common at the time, one or another of his wealthier pupils, possibly a Fellow Commoner, the set being let for the Tutor's private profit. In this connexion it is amusing to note that a small gloomy closet opens from the keeping room of K9 and extends above the staircase. A short flight of four stairs leads up to a flat space which is large enough to sleep on, while a window gives light from the stairs. If this were a mere storage cupboard why the staircase? It seems at least possible that this commodious dog-kennel housed a Sizar looking after the personal needs of the Fellow Commoner who had the rest of the set.

Our investigation has reached its end. Improbable as it seemed when we began, it has provided a series of solutions—even if only in outline—of the problems raised by the renovation of a set of rooms.

G. C. E.

THE HARVARD HOUSES

HUMAN beings seem prone to equate the words "different" and "wrong", but given good will, the original judgement can usually be modified. Assuming that no one with bad will would waste his time being agonized by American spellings, I thus proceed to discuss the Harvard Houses. For the Houses of Harvard College are certainly different from the Colleges of Cambridge and Oxford (after which they were modelled) but, in my opinion, they are not "wrong" but are a reasonably intelligent transplantation of an English institution to American soil. But before proceeding, it should, I imagine, be stated that my qualifications for writing this essay stem, if anywhere, from being a graduate of Harvard who has spent the past year in residence in St John's, and that what I will say about Harvard applies to a large degree also to Yale, but to no other American university. Though of course Yale *is* vaguely inferior. You know, like that place near the Nuffield factory.

Unlike St John's which has evolved in over four centuries, or, for that matter, unlike Harvard itself which is over three centuries old, all seven of the Harvard Houses were essentially created at a stroke, and that barely twenty-five years ago. Each House contains living accommodations for roughly four hundred, plus or minus about fifty. Their general architectural pattern is the familiar local one; rectangular courts, groups of rooms being linked vertically by staircases. In detail, they differ a bit less than do, say, Trinity and St John's. The style of architecture is largely Georgian and is quite pleasant, especially as the more egregious faults are covered by a profuse growth of ivy. Lowell House residents, however, have been heard to complain that their House was designed to look well from the outside, and then the rooms tucked in afterwards. Top-floor residents of Third Court, whose view of the Backs is cut off by the rounded gables, can probably sympathize.

True to the classic American reputation, the rooms are equipped with such character-destroying elements as central heating, private lavatories, and private baths. Practically everybody shares; triple and quadruple sets are not uncommon and even quintuples exist. I lived with four others in a third floor set consisting of a relatively large sitting room and a long hall off which were three bedroom-studies and a lavatory with three sinks, two toilets and one shower. Each House has Senior and Junior Common rooms, less grand than the counterparts here, and a library roughly two-thirds the size of the ground-floor St John's library. (As here, the House libraries leave

attempts at completeness to the departmental libraries and to the huge University library.) Each House has six or eight squash courts, and at Leverett we were the proud possessors of a tennis court, but aside from this, all athletic facilities are provided by the University, not the Houses.

The previous sentence contains a hint of the essential difference between the Harvard House and the Cambridge College. At Cambridge, not the University but the College is the primary organization. The Master of a College is a more powerful person than either the Chancellor or the Vice-Chancellor of the University. One applies for admission to a group of Colleges, not to the University, and only in recent times has the University had more than a fraction of the money at its disposal that even one College had. At Harvard, however, just the reverse is true. The President of Harvard is an immensely powerful figure, not only in the University, but nationally. (Indeed, around the end of the nineteenth century, the University undergraduate daily newspaper, admittedly somewhat chauvinistic but none the less not unindicative of some local feeling, was said to have sported the headline "PRESIDENT IN WASHINGTON TO SEE MR MCKINLEY".) One applies for admission to the University, and while Harvard has an endowment of over three hundred million dollars, each House has an endowment of precisely nil. Now some Houses, particularly those who were fortunate enough to have had the odd Rockefeller or DuPont in residence, could probably raise quite a substantial endowment rather quickly, but the University will not permit them to do so. The Houses are not allowed to become more than superficially disparate, so that when, at the end of his first year, the Freshman must make his mind up as to which House he wishes to apply to, his choice must be based on the various dons associated with each House or on the personality which the members of each House have given it, not on physical factors. (For the first of his four years the undergraduate lives in hostel-like dormitories.) Since each undergraduate must either live, for his last three years, in a House, or, if he so desires and if he normally resides in Greater Boston, at home, some men are invariably put by the Housemasters' Committee in a House not of their choice; but as all important academic and extra-academic activities are run on a University level, the adjustment is usually quickly made.

Doesn't this mean that the Houses are no more than glorified "digs" and that all activities take place on the University level? It does not, as we shall see. Consider football, for instance. Those who are very keen and very expert will undoubtedly work hard at the game and will play for the Varsity. Others have perhaps neither the time nor the ability to do this and will compete for their House. They

play an eight-match schedule, two matches less than the Varsity, including a game against their Yale counterparts. (Leverett has a relationship with Timothy Dwight at Yale similar to that which St John's has with Balliol.) They have full equipment, locker room and shower facilities, officials and—in the case of football—coaches supplied by the University. No Varsity player in a sport is allowed to play for his House team in that sport, so that the quality of the sides in the various contests is comparable to the Michaelmas Term College Rugger teams or to the Lent, rather than the May, crews. Some sort of interhouse competition is held in tackle football, tag football, soccer, cross-country, squash, swimming, fencing, baseball, softball, athletics, tennis, basketball, rowing—both single sculls and eights—boxing, wrestling and perhaps one or two others I have forgotten. (I will not, of course, bother to explain subtleties such as the difference between tag and tackle football.)

The division between University and House in other activities is somewhat similar. Each House usually has one or two dramatic productions a year, and probably boasts of a small singing group or a jazz band or a string quartet or perhaps all three. Even mimeographed rags purporting to be House newspapers appear sporadically. But, not unlike his Cambridge counterparts, most undergraduates of more than average ability spend most of their time with the University dramatic club, singing group, or newspaper. The House activities are largely a haven for the novice and the dilettante.

We shift now from the singing, scribbling undergraduate to that strange animal *Professor Americanus*. We are concerned with him here only in his connexion with the Houses. Each House has a Master, a Senior Tutor, and about a dozen tutors, these last mostly younger men. All of these men are resident. In addition, certain dons, usually professors or lecturers, are affiliated with each House although they do not live in it. The Master and the Senior Tutor perform essentially the functions of their Cambridge counterparts, except that the disciplinary duties of the Dean are shared between them and, as I have already indicated, such important questions as University admission, academic appointments and finance are handled at the University level. The tutors have semi-disciplinary semi-advisory duties as do the tutors here, but they are saved the *exeat-absit* rigamarole as there are no restrictions of this kind at Harvard. If you do well on your examinations, destroy no property nor wake up any important people with your revelry, and have female visitors out of your rooms by eight on weekdays and eleven on week-ends, no one bothers you.

But alas, non-existent in the Houses are the perquisites of the Cambridge Fellow! With rare exceptions, no port, no sherry, no

madeira, no high table. The Fellows are supposed to keep off the lawns just like everyone else, and they are generally the only ones who do so with any regularity. Things used to be better, just as they used to be better for the Harvard undergraduate. But Democracy reared its ugly head and half the students have scholarship aid. Gone are the waiters, the food is now served on trays, cafeteria style. Gone is the liquor. The great day when Carrie Nation, the axe-wielding lady prohibitionist, appeared on the balcony of what was then the (presumably) alcohol-soaked University dining hall, only to be met by a hail of half-eaten rolls, is in the past. Going too are the "biddies"—bedmakers, also *senes et horridae*, but they might mend your socks if they liked you and one was reputed to be giving dancing lessons to her boys—you must clean up your own room, aided only by a weekly Hoovering by the House staff.

Yet I maintain that in the decline of Gracious Living, and particularly in the lack of Gracious Eating, lies the greatest strength of the House system. Since the meals are served cafeteria style, one can come in for each meal during a 1½-hour interval. (Meals are paid for by the term, so practically everyone eats just about every meal in college.) The Hall is filled with four- and six-man tables, which, in Leverett, are usually rearranged during the meal to accommodate various odd-sized groups, and it is not uncommon to take an hour or more at lunch or dinner, eating leisurely, going back for more meat or a third cup of coffee if you feel like it. One doesn't have to interrupt an interesting conversation, just when it gets going, to make way for the next Hall. Then, too, since the resident dons can eat all meals in Hall *gratis*, and the non-resident dons a certain number of lunches, and since there is no high table, contact between student and don is made relatively easy from a mechanical point of view. Furthermore, a don who eats in the House does so in the expectation that an undergraduate to whom he has been somehow introduced might well join him, perhaps with a friend. And it is not considered bad form on the undergraduate's part to do this. The group may then be joined by a colleague of the don or a friend of the students and so it grows. If one is at all receptive, one can hardly leave Harvard without having informal and often close contact with some of the bright young men and their more eminent senior colleagues who are associated with the House.

Another pleasant feature of Leverett life, by which student-don contact is incidentally encouraged, is the so-called 'concentration dinner'. (I hope that I'm not giving the impression that the House is run along the lines of Billy Butlin's camps. When I have lunch in the St John's Hall, I don't feel that I'm being encouraged to meet different people in the college. But I am, or so Mr Guillebaud said

in the last issue of *The Eagle*. Similarly at Leverett, you don't feel you're being nudged, but you are. Subtlety is perhaps not an American strength, but it is not an English monopoly.)

The concentration dinner usually starts in one of the tutors' rooms where students reading the same or similar subjects are invited for sherry. This incidentally has given rise to the phrase "tutorial sherry", meaning a brand of sherry of low quality, probably purchased in gallon lots. But be that as it may, the sherry usually loosens people up sufficiently so that, by the time everyone goes down to dinner, the students and the several dons also invited have overcome their initial timidity. The dining hall staff, if prodded slightly, usually manages to reserve a few tables for the group, and drags out some table cloths to give a superficial air of elegance. Supper over, the group retires to the Senior Combination Room for coffee, a short talk on a subject of common interest by one of the dons, and an informal discussion. Not an elaborate affair, but generally a profitable and enjoyable one.

Concluding then, the Harvard Houses, due partly to a lack of tradition, partly to high labour costs, and partly to a different University-College relationship, lack many important features of the Cambridge Colleges. I would say that although Harvard is a place of tremendous activity, there is, because of the greater strength of the individual Colleges, even more going on at Cambridge. I would claim for the Houses, however, two advantages: the lack of social restriction, and, more important, an increased opportunity for the undergraduate to have the experience of close contact with senior members of the university.

LEE SEGEL

CANVASSING

I AM what might be called an experienced canvasser—if there is any such crittur. I was demobbed several weeks before I was due to come up to Cambridge, and felt the urgent need to make some money. Thus it was that I found myself on the Manchester train a couple of weeks after my release going to take part in a N.A.L.S.O. campaign to recruit Labour Party members.

It was the first time I had been in north-western England, but during the next four weeks I was to become only too well acquainted with many of its less inspiring quarters. Leaden skies, dingy streets and aching feet are not perhaps the most auspicious introduction to any region. Some of us were reminded of George Doonan's opening patter: "Just come back from my holidays—wonderful time—blue skies, hot sun, friendly people, glamorous women—I don't know if you've ever been to Accrington?"

We were a mixed bunch. Three of us tended to regard ourselves as an elite—myself, Eric from Cambridge and John from Ruskin College. We had all done our Service, as distinct from the others, and were wont to foregather in pubs. It was Eric who put me wise about Cambridge life. At the time I was amused at but secretly suspicious of his cynical prophecies—since then I have found him justified in practically every particular.

There was also an earnest pair of young men from Nottingham University, who might have been taken from the pages of the "Varsity Handbook". True, Mike had been in the R.A.F., but only, as Eric put it, on the basis of "72 hour passes from his mother to go back to camp." It was his misfortune that he could turn any discussion into an harangue to a public meeting. For Mike to take any side in an argument was fatal—he could bludgeon the rest of us into defending Senator McCarthy, Chiang Kai Shek and any amount of people who were definitely not O.K. names.

And then there was Joe, also from Cambridge. He was far and away our champion canvasser, which was a source of wonder to us all. Extremely well-spoken, extremely ingenuous, he seemed to exercise some kind of hypnotic power over bewildered householders. It was my private belief that they were under the impression that he was the "man from the Corporation" and were thus in a suitably submissive frame of mind. It was Joe who gave me my worst night of the campaign when he insisted on staying so late in a pub that we missed the last bus back to our digs. On arrival he had to be put to bed and then woke me at two in the morning to complain that our

landlady was having nightmares and was screaming about snakes. In point of fact, complete silence reigned.

The agents we worked under were also a varied mixture. There was the ex-boxer who enthusiastically abducted me one evening, with the joyful aid of his friends, so that I could (quite shamelessly) see the Everton v. West Bromwich Albion game. There was the motor-bike enthusiast who gave me a ride to Burnley on his pillion to see the match there and who, incidentally, put about five years on my age. There was the efficient little Scotswoman, whose daughter was crazy about Frankie Laine, and who, over the telephone, delivered one of the most blistering rebukes I have ever heard to a local Communist who was attempting to jump on to the Party bandwagon. But, one and all, they were kind, considerate and helpful.

The tour itself was a great success. But my overwhelming impression was of the courtesy and good-humour of the British public. Occasionally we met rudeness and sometimes, regrettably, we may have been a little rude ourselves. Such occasions were, however, so rare as to be memorable. Generally friend and foe alike were tolerant and patient and showed a surprising deference when they learnt we were students. Sometimes we met a moron, once or twice a fanatic and often the lady who would have to ask "him", confirming my suspicions that female emancipation was a much overrated ambition.

But into none of these categories could be fitted the middle-aged fireman who read Voltaire and wanted to attend a W.E.A. course on psychology. Or the fine old men, now struggling along on inadequate pensions, who had been close friends of Jimmy Maxton, Tom Mann and the other pioneers of the early days of the Party; or who had been with the Old Contemptibles at Mons; or who had been on Polar expeditions. Or even the cheerful soul on the very new housing estate who gladly joined the Party, assuring us that he was "joining anything: Christmas Clubs, Garden Leagues, Catholic Altar Guilds—the lot."

I think I learnt a lot in four brief weeks and felt the more reassured for it. Democracy may not be the perfect answer to political problems, but here, at least, in spite of the sneers of the detractors, it seems to be the best system yet developed in an imperfect world.

DAVID MANN

DESERTER

I FLED the icy touch of the war's uncertainty,
 The unawareness of drills and exploding cities,
 The dog that cries end to the shaky society,
 And the morsels of haggard faces spilling from its jaws.
 I fled the attack, and I fled the attacked,
 The social double-check for those once absent
 From their second skin, the cover designed
 For comfort, though hampering movement.
 To your indifferent arms, Coquette, I came naked,
 Quivering for roots to graft on these my stumps,
 To find your understanding skin deceptive, pocked
 With convention, giving only what man should want.
 And not what I ask. In you lay the grail
 Of understanding, but your drugged skin was
 No solace for your bewilderment: I stole
 Here for you, and found the heart of my neurosis.

DENIS SULLIVAN

APOLOGY

"I NCONSTANCY was forever part of me",
 I said to an angry lover; "my mind
 Is a child of disorder, destroying
 Most when I want to be kind.
 "And you my first light, how
 Could I offend the piercer of that blindness
 Wherein I grope in the shadows
 Of bodies, and remembered bodies?"
 And then with the fiery surmise
 Of an immolation, to make amends
 (Forgetting the reflexion in how many eyes
 Of these sacramental signs,
 Forgetting the seeds, the doubts distilled
 From other loves, those pigments
 With which my brain paints
 Your image). But the ritual relents
 In the tiredness of this pause.
 Is it here, with this shocked lover,
 I should dispose my sexual bones,
 If they dance no longer?

DENIS SULLIVAN

POST-CLIMAX

I N this evening of tortured forced embrace,
 Notice the circle described in our lust,
 When your love turned into an aloof disgust;
 But carelessness dropped with the tears on your face,
 Hate flickered, retired from a dying race;
 Your calculated coquetry cast no dust
 In eyes of assumed indifference, my trust
 Of being victor, you the vanquished in my place.
 But why, alone, does this hero not relax,
 Seeing reality in the night's false climax?
 Why do I wonder if your mind like mine is torn
 With indecision, seeing our roles reversed?
 And why do two glass ear-rings seem by you cursed
 To be the sole motive for your cold return?

DENIS SULLIVAN

COLLEGE CHRONICLE

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THE ADAMS SOCIETY

President: W. S. WYNNE-WILSON. *Vice-President:* H. P. GOODMAN.
Secretary: D. N. AXFORD. *Treasurer:* R. M. NEEDHAM

THIS has been a successful year for the Club, with an average attendance of over thirty members at each meeting. The year began with a discourse on "Elementary Particles" by Dr A. Salam, who traced the theories from Ancient Greece to their present state. Dr D. W. Babbage then spoke on "An Extension of the Double-Six Theorem", presenting with clarity a difficult five-dimensional proof of this three-dimensional theorem.

He was followed by Dr E. R. Lapwood on "Elastic Waves in the Earth". He spoke of the effects of disturbances such as earthquakes, or the hydrogen bomb, and of the methods employed in finding the source of such a disturbance. Dr F. Smithies gave the last talk of the year on "Continuous Dimensional Geometry" in which he described what is meant by two-thirds of a dimension and developed the theory.

The year is also notable as that of the Triennial Dinner, which was held in the Wordsworth Room on Monday, 22 November. Professor K. Bullen, who was present at the initial Club dinner, was our guest. It was a great success, and members were still to be seen and heard well after midnight.

THE ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB

President: MR BOYS-SMITH. *Captain:* N. J. B. POCKOCK.

Secretary: W. DAVIES-COLLEY.

WITH ten Full Colours from last year and several good freshmen, the Club seemed at the beginning of the season to stand a fair chance of winning either the League or Cuppers competition. But the First XI never reached the steadiness of performance that was necessary. However, the number of members was high and there were four teams playing regularly in the Lent Term; which gives some satisfaction and considerable hope for next season.

A last-minute defeat by St Catharine's, after the game had seemed almost won, reduced our final position in the League to third. In the Cuppers it was again St Catharine's who, rather unexpectedly, eliminated us in the semi-final round (3-2) after we had beaten Caius, Jesus and the favourites Christ's (4-2) in a fine game. In each case we lost through our inability to take chances while dominating the play, and then through brief defensive slips.

The Second XI, after mediocre results in the Michaelmas Term, turned out a strong team for the League-Cup competition in the Lent Term, which they won without much difficulty, after beating the College Third XI in the semi-finals.

The Club congratulates W. Knightley-Smith, who again played for the University at Wembley, this time at centre-half; and A. J. Clayton, S. E. Odamtten and D. J. Smith, who played for the Falcons against the Oxford Centaurs, and who scored between them all five of the Falcons' winning goals—only twelve hours after the end of the Club's Annual Dinner!

Full Colours were awarded to: J. R. B. Meehan, S. St C. B. Crawford, A. T. Davis, S. E. Odamtten and D. J. Smith.

Officials elected for the season 1955-56 were: *Captain:* J. W. ROBERTSON; *Team Secretary:* K. R. HEELEY; *Match Secretary:* D. J. SMITH.

THE ATHLETIC CLUB

President: MR WHITE. *Captain:* R. N. DAILEY.

Secretary: M. ORREL-JONES.

HAVING lost only two Full Colours at the end of last year, the College team was again a strong one in spite of the fact that we had no outstanding freshmen.

The first competition was a friendly match against Christ's, which was lost by a very narrow margin, the final score being 67½ to 64½.

By tying for first place with Emmanuel, the College won the Inter-College Relays competition for the third year running. The teams were as follows:

3 × 120 yards high hurdles: J. M. Firth, H. G. Waterfield, C. J. Constable.

1 mile × 880 yards × 880 yards × 1 mile: M. Orrell-Jones, C. R. J. Heathcote, A. J. P. Campbell, R. N. Dailey.

4 × 110 yards: M. G. Cross, J. Nuttall, N. W. Bliss, D. B. Stronach.
440 yards × 220 yards × 440 yards: J. S. Macve, N. W. Bliss, M. Orrell-Jones.

In the finals, the Hurdles and Sprint teams gained third places, the long-distance team second place and the 440 × 220 × 440 yards team first place. The most heartening feature of the competition was the effort made by our three freshmen hurdlers in coming third, which must augur well for the future.

The College followed this up by gaining second place in the Inter-College Field Events competition.

Two members of the College were chosen to compete in the Inter-Varsity Relays Match at Oxford: J. S. Macve in the 4 × 440 yards, and M. Orrell-Jones in the 4 × 440 yards and 4 × 880 yards. In addition, we had two representatives in the Inter-Varsity Field Events Competition: C. J. Constable in the Hop, Step and Jump and G. E. Reynolds in the Pole Vault.

Just before the end of term, a strong team went to Oxford for the annual match against Balliol, which was won by a very large margin.

We started the Lent Term with two friendly matches in preparation for Cuppers. In the first against Clare, a weak team lost by 67 points to 58. For the second match, a small team travelled to Oxford to compete against University College, and finally won by 66 points to 57 after a very close and exciting struggle.

In our heat of the Cuppers competition, we competed against Selwyn and Caius, reaching the final without any special effort. The final against Emmanuel and Clare proved to be a close and exciting struggle, the final result being Emmanuel 113 points, St John's 96 points, Clare 85 points. Emmanuel's strength in the field events pulled them through after St John's had gained first places in the 220 yards, J. S. Macve; 440 and 880 yards, M. Orrell-Jones; 1 mile and 3 miles, R. N. Dailey.

The Annual Dinner was held in the Wordsworth Room on Thursday, 10 February, Mr White presiding. Full colours were awarded to: C. J. Constable, J. M. Firth, R. E. Jones and J. Nuttall. Half-colours were awarded to: N. E. Recordon and E. A. Vickerman.

The University Sports were postponed, due to the bad weather,

and eventually a series of trials had to be held at the Battersea track in London. Bliss and Macve both reached the final of the 220 yards, Macve finally gaining third place. Orrell-Jones was second in the finals of the 440 and 880 yards and Dailey in the final of the 1 mile. As a result of these, Dailey represented the University in the 1 mile in the match against Oxford, gaining fifth place, and Orrell-Jones in the 440 yards, gaining second place.

In the Easter Term the College had only one match, a triangular competition between Nottingham University, Emmanuel College and St John's at Nottingham. This resulted in a decisive win for Nottingham and Emmanuel were second. This was a somewhat disappointing result after we had succeeded in beating Nottingham on the two previous occasions that we had met.

The College was very well represented in Alverstoke Club matches, the following being chosen to compete in one or more matches: N. W. Bliss, J. M. Firth, C. J. Constable, J. Nuttall, G. E. Reynolds, R. N. Dailey and M. Orrell-Jones.

At the Annual General Meeting of the University Athletic Clubs, Orrell-Jones was elected to be a member of the Club Committee.

For the annual match against the A.A.A. the following were selected to represent the University: N. W. Bliss, 440 yards; R. N. Dailey, 1 mile; M. Orrell-Jones, 440 and 880 yards; and G. E. Reynolds, pole vault. At the end of the term Orrell-Jones was selected for the combined Oxford and Cambridge team to compete against the visiting American Universities team at the White City in the 880 and 440 yards.

For the third year in succession a combined St John's and Emmanuel tour of the south of England was arranged, which serves the purpose of encouraging school athletics and also providing a week's hard competition for the team.

Finally, we would like to thank all other College clubs who have helped us out by loaning some of their members whenever we have been in need.

Next year's officers are as follows: *Captain*: M. ORRELL-JONES. *Secretary*: N. W. BLISS.

THE CHESS CLUB

Captain: P. R. ALLEN (Michaelmas Term), R. W. M. BAXTER (Lent Term). *Secretary*: R. F. E. AXFORD

THIS has been a somewhat disappointing year for the Chess Club. Despite having potentially one of the strongest College teams, we failed to get through the first round of the Cuppers, losing narrowly

to an Emmanuel side which contained no leading University players. Our honour was slightly restored when Emmanuel went on rather surprisingly to win the tournament. In the Cambridge and District Chess League we finished a poor second to Cambridge City.

Individually, certain members of the club did well. D. J. P. Gray was awarded a half-blue and won his game against Oxford on board four. P. R. Allen and R. W. M. Baxter again played for the University Dragons (second) team. Allen, Baxter and Gray represented the College in the University Championship and finished respectively second, third and fifth equal, out of about fifty entrants.

The weekly meetings have continued to flourish, and during the Lent Term a handicap tournament was held with fifteen entrants. The fact that this resulted in a triple tie among the three members of the handicapping committee is a pure coincidence.

The officials for the forthcoming season will be: *Captain*: R. F. E. AXFORD. *Secretary*: J. NUTTALL.

THE CLASSICAL SOCIETY

THE Society enjoyed a successful year. The membership was increased and meetings were well attended. The session began with a lively paper from Dr M. I. Finley, a visitor to Cambridge from the U.S.A. Dr C. O. Brink, Kennedy Professor of Latin in the University, and Mr G. S. Kirk, Fellow of Trinity Hall, followed him, providing scholarly and interesting dissertations. In January the Society was glad to welcome Professor N. B. Jopson (who retired this year), and, in March, Professor J. M. C. Toynbee. Both these speakers delighted and instructed, as did Mr M. M. Willcock, Fellow of Sidney Sussex College, who was the last speaker of the year.

The Society's Annual Dinner was held in the Old Music Room on Monday, 6 June, when the guests were Professor Brink and Mr Kirk. After a most palatable meal and some witty speeches, the conviviality, *ut moris nobis est*, was carried on till a late hour in another part of the premises. This dinner was a most fitting conclusion to a happy year in the life of the Society.

THE CRICKET CLUB

President: PROFESSOR BAILEY. *Captain*: A. J. DREW.
Secretary: A. T. DAVIS.

IN spite of the weather, the Cricket Club has had a very successful season. The First XI remained unbeaten. The Second XI was not so successful, mainly because a policy of giving games to as many people

as possible was followed. In view of the many people who wished to play cricket this year, it is hoped to run a regular Third XI next year.

The strength of the club is reflected by the fact that, apart from W. Knightley-Smith and D. J. Smith, there are five Crusaders in the College at the time of writing, and by the time that this appears there may well be more. Mention of individuals is invidious, but the form of the Captain, John Drew, has been exceptional. In eight innings he has made 500 runs, including two centuries on successive days; and he may be considered very unlucky not to have had a trial with the University. Other successful batsmen were D. A. Music, A. G. Tait and A. T. Davis; while of the bowlers, H. M. A. Cherry-Downes and R. B. Blatcher shared most of the wickets. But the main reason for the team's success was good all-round play; the ground fielding was, on occasion, excellent, and after F. B. Walter came into the side, vital catches were held in the slips.

The Second XI was ably captained by P. C. N. Conder, A. W. M. Burman and W. J. Grice. These three were handicapped by the fact that rarely did the same team turn out for two games in succession. Nevertheless, the Second XI had some enjoyable games, with as many victories as losses.

In conclusion, it was with some regret that we heard that Professor Bailey felt compelled to resign from the office of President because of his many other duties; but in welcoming his successor, Mr J. G. W. Davies, we feel that the club is very lucky to have as President a man who is not only well known and liked off the field, but also—as those who played against the Old Johnians this year will testify—a very capable performer on it.

Next year's officers: *President*: MR J. G. W. DAVIES. *Captain*: D. A. MUSIC. *Secretary*: R. B. BLATCHER.

THE DEBATING SOCIETY

President: K. W. J. POST

MEETINGS held by the Society during the Lent Term included two "home" and two "away" matches. Attendance at the former was better, members apparently fearing the rigours of journeys to other Colleges.

On the motion "That the Cambridge Man is a boor and a bore", we had the pleasure of hearing opposing views on the subject by two ladies from Girton. The House was somewhat alarmed to hear from Miss Suzanne Puddefoot that the Cambridge Man was intangible,

in a state of flux, non-existent and amorphous, but recovered sufficiently to give itself a vote of confidence by defeating the motion.

The joint debates that were held were with the Jesus Orators, at Jesus College, and with the Gonville Hall Society, at Caius College. At the former it was decided that the House did not prefer to be watched by Big Sister, while loyal feelings were aroused at the latter debate to defeat the motion: "This House would fiddle while Cambridge burned."

The Presidential debate was graced by the presence of the Easter Term's President of the Union, Mr J. D. Waite, and two other performers from that sister society, Messrs Tertius Metcalfe and Fred Bilson. Aided and abetted by our President, they dealt occasionally with the motion: "That this House believes it has fairies at the bottom of its garden." While, on the one hand, there was no doubt that a princess was kept locked in the tower of the University Library, against the motion were the facts that, according to Mr Bilson, there was no difference between Johnians and Girtonians, and that according to Mr Waite, it was due to the bad influence of Mrs Dale's Diary.

The Society hopes for strong support from all during the Michaelmas Term, and a special invitation is extended to freshmen and to guests from other Colleges.

THE GOLF CLUB

A MEETING of the Club was held at the beginning of the Michaelmas Term. A large number of freshmen attended and membership is now higher than for some years. A knock-out tournament was held in the Michaelmas Term, but the Inter-College Foursomes for the Welch Cup were cancelled owing to the inclement weather in the Lent Term. We would like to congratulate C. A. Strang on his performance in the Dinner Match at Rye.

Officers for next year: *Captain*: C. A. STRANG. *Secretary*: G. D. MERCER.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

President: MR MILLER. *Vice-President*: C. W. PARKIN.
Secretary: I. D. LLOYD-JONES. *Treasurer*: D. H. STABLES.

THE year's programme began with a stimulating attack by Mr Laslett on the conception of "Class in the seventeenth century". He easily showed how ridiculous the term "class" is as a nostrum in historical writing, but refused to suggest more than tentatively other ways of analysing society. The discussion ranged into the rarefied heights of sociological theory. Perhaps it was a mistake to introduce new

members immediately to such technical fields, and it may have discouraged them from attending later meetings.

A particularly pleasant evening was spent listening to Mr Crook unfolding the "Legend of Ara Coeli"—an example of the fascination that the remains of classical culture exercised over the medieval mind. Later in the year we caught another glimpse of the detective work involved in so much medieval history when Mr Southern, whom we were pleased to welcome over from Balliol, told us about the "Letters of Heloise and Abelard". It was amazing to find the passionate feelings of Heloise blazing out from the stiff conventions of medieval epistolary art. The discussion was enlivened by Mr Hinsley's unorthodox thesis that the affair never became as Platonic as history would have us believe.

Turning from the past almost to the future, Professor Brebner gave us a lively discourse on the development of Canada *vis-à-vis* Great Britain and the United States since 1896. He made us properly ashamed of our ignorance of the history of such a key member of the Atlantic Community. We were regaled with many off the record remarks on Commonwealth and American statesmen. While denying that he was—as the Russians claimed—the author of the conception of the Atlantic Community, Professor Brebner admitted that such a reputation would prove a good guard against the activities of the Committee for the Investigation of Un-American Activities.

The Secretary's paper on "The Mormons" attempted to illustrate the development of one facet of the pioneering society of the American West. The possibilities of the study of one field of enterprise throwing light upon the whole development of society were further shown by R. Gavin's survey—dispassionate in spite of its title—"A Hundred Years of Nationalization in the Gas Industry". Politics have disturbed the peace of the society only in the continuing undercurrent of opinion in favour of glamorizing the Society's name. But it is to be hoped that all such schemes will be stayed when in the coming year the Society celebrates fifty years of lively and sometimes fruitful activity.

THE HOCKEY CLUB

President: PROFESSOR JOPSON. *Captain*: D. H. DAVIES.
Secretary: P. W. MOORE.

THE past season has not been a particularly successful one from the point of view of results or weather. Once more our League record was disappointing, and the First XI was capable of winning more matches than it did. After last year's performance the Lent Term

Cuppers were even more disappointing, and we were defeated in the first round. The Second XI was once more of variable composition, but the results were quite satisfactory. Under the Secretaryship of A. T. Goodchild the Third XI continued to produce rather less serious but none the less enjoyable hockey. They too were hit in both terms by the bad weather, which meant the postponement or cancellation of many matches.

The Officers for next season are: *Captain*: P. W. MOORE. *Secretary*: R. C. LALLEMAND.

THE LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB

President: THE MASTER. *Senior Treasurer*: MR BROOKES. *First Boat Captain*: P. V. PIGOTT. *Second Boat Captain*: A. R. MUIRHEAD. *Secretary*: D. W. T. HAGUE. *Junior Treasurer*: J. D. C. PEACOCK.

MICHAELMAS TERM 1954

FIVE people came up to commence training for the light fours at the beginning of term, with Shelley and Hall-Craggs contesting for the no. 2 seat. The choice was made more difficult as the latter had never previously rowed on bow side—P. V. Pigott, the Captain, was stroking on bow side. The decision was not made for three weeks, so that the final crew did not have a long period consistently together. Nevertheless they improved satisfactorily though not always happily.

The delay in the early stages, on the other hand, made it impossible for the crew to get really fit before the races and this was largely their undoing. The draw for the first race did not help matters. Having the back station against Selwyn the crew had to paddle light and easy at stages during the race. The second day was a different matter. Racing Trinity II our four gained slightly at successive signals, having a 4 sec. lead at the Railway Bridge. Then Trinity on the front station raced very hard to the finish and we won by 1½ sec.—almost by accident.

The third race was against Pembroke, who went off very hard and were leading at the first signal by 1 sec., but rowing a long 27 into a strong head wind down the Long Reach our four gained steadily to win by 14 sec.

In the final we met Clare, who were the favourites and who were our natural enemies after their victory the previous year. Our four were down by 3½ sec. at the first signal and this was increased to 8 sec. at the Long Reach. At the Colquhoun Posts Clare still held their 8 sec. lead, and though for the rest of the race our four made

a big effort, it was too late and the victory went to Clare by 6 sec. in 10 min. 31 sec.

A Clinker IV was put into training early in the term. When its composition was settled it was still very unsatisfactory, but though never good-looking it appeared towards the races to have considerable pace. This was unfortunately never put to the test, for owing to a misunderstanding for which the officials of the Club and C.U.B.C. must share the responsibility, the crew was disqualified for non-arrival at the start.

Light IV

Bow A. R. Muirhead
2 J. F. Hall-Craggs
3 J. M. King (*steerer*)
Str. P. V. Pigott

Clinker IV

A. L. Anderson
B. L. Shelley
D. M. Wright
A. P. Sewell
Cox W. R. Howell

The Fairbairn VIII this year was composed mainly of freshmen who got a great deal of individual training, which was of value later, in a year in which the Club had to rely more than usually on its freshmen. As a crew, however, it was unsatisfactory in addition to being light and inexperienced. In the race they dropped to eighth. With the exception of the 4th Boat, a gentlemen's boat which rose two places, all the crews went down, which reflected the increasing difficulty of making up crews to row regularly and the acute shortage of second- and third-year men.

The crews:

1st VIII

Bow J. W. Turner
2 D. J. Buckton
3 B. H. Rofe
4 A. P. Sewell
5 D. M. Wright
6 A. H. Wood
7 B. L. Shelley
Str. J. F. Hall-Craggs
Cox F. B. M. Page

2nd VIII

C. W. Woodburn
C. J. Platten
R. G. Fleming
A. E. Forbes
M. C. Thompson
E. Bridgewater
A. L. Anderson
A. H. M. Evans
M. J. Frisby

3rd VIII

C. E. Nonjaim
R. H. Linstead
P. J. Riley
W. J. Allday
A. Hakki
K. W. Blyth
D. T. Millar
J. F. Williams
G. F. Boothby

4th VIII

Bow C. Watson
2 J. D. Smith
3 T. Fawcett
4 J. R. Plowman
5 A. D. Rooke
6 R. M. Needham
7 K. C. Holmes
Str. R. G. E. Howe
Cox P. J. Lawrence

5th VIII (Medical)

R. W. Davies
W. D. Graham-Brown
A. J. Fox
M. J. S. Smith
J. G. Robson
J. M. Round
R. D. McVean
H. B. Francis
J. S. M. Hutchinson

6th VIII

H. J. Wintle
F. C. German
J. P. Allatt
D. N. Axford
R. Fawcett
K. W. Berentzen
J. W. Evans
J. D. Musson
D. B. Grigg

Trial VIIIs. A. R. Muirhead and P. V. Pigott rowed stroke and three in the winning crew. R. V. Taylor rowed six in the losing crew.

Club races. A. E. Forbes beat B. H. Rofe in the final of the Andrews and Maples Sculls.

LENT TERM 1955

This term was clouded by a very sad event: the death of Roy Meldrum. So the Club lost its greatest coach and successive generations of oarsmen a good friend.

D. W. T. Hague, owing to the pressure of his many extra-mural studies, found that he could not cope with the office of Secretary and resigned: J. F. Hall-Craggs was elected in his place and B. L. Shelley his assistant secretary.

Two Trial VIII's were boated at the beginning of term, and for ten days were under the supervision of D. M. H. Turner and J. A. Maskell; these crews were tried in many different orders, gradually dividing into 1st and 2nd Boats, and by the end of his two weeks David Turner handed over a 1st Boat which was well grounded and very promising. The boat went on to be coached by D. W. T. Hague, P. V. Pigott and J. A. Maskell, but did not seem to develop the pace forecast by the good start. The 2nd Boat suffered badly when some people who were prepared to row while there was a chance of a place in the 1st Boat, decided, once the 1st Boat order was settling down, that they could not spare the time. This made the 2nd Boat a very weak and light crew.

The results of the races were possibly the worst in the Club's history. We lost the Headship on the first night, all the boats went down, and the only boat to make a bump was the 7th. This is not considering the bump that the Gents' boat made on a steel barge, which left bow with no boat in front of him. On the first night the 1st Boat were rather gun shy, going off the start at 44, and though they went away a little at the start, blew up going round Grassy, and were bumped by Jesus on Ditton Corner. On Thursday a similar row ended in the boat being bumped by 1st and 3rd Trinity just round Ditton. On the third and fourth nights the boat acquitted itself much better; Pembroke on Friday came to within $\frac{1}{4}$ length at the Railings, but our crew held their form and rowed away; this gave the crew some confidence and Saturday's row was much their best, though again Pembroke came very close.

The 2nd Boat, which went down to St Catharine's II and Selwyn I, rowed better than in practice, and did well to fight off Sidney I on Thursday after having almost been caught at the Railings. All the

other boats dropped two or three places, and so the disappointing record for the races.

	1st VIII	2nd VIII	3rd VIII
Bow	B. H. Rofe	R. E. Jones	J. P. Allatt
2	A. H. Wood	A. Hakki	R. H. Linstead
3	H. Jones	J. C. W. August	R. Fawcett
4	D. J. Buckton	A. H. M. Evans	J. L. Miller
5	J. F. Hall-Craggs	D. M. Wright	R. M. Newson
6	B. L. Shelley	E. Bridgewater	W. R. Smith
7	J. W. Turner	R. G. Fleming	R. G. E. Howe
Str.	A. E. Forbes	K. W. Blyth	M. J. S. Smith
Cox	F. B. M. Page	G. F. Boothby	D. H. Ross

	4th VIII (Medical)	5th VIII (Gents')	6th VIII
Bow	J. L. Wilkins	J. D. Smith	H. Robertson
2	W. D. Graham-Brown	J. D. C. Peacock	J. Silvey
3	R. N. Davis	C. W. Woodburn	G. Fryer
4	R. F. Axford	B. F. King	I. E. Butler
5	A. J. Fox	A. D. Rooke	K. W. Berentzen
6	J. Fawcett	K. C. Holmes	G. C. Howell
7	J. G. Robson	A. K. Oates	W. J. Allday
Str.	H. B. Francis	R. Crisp	D. J. Naylor
Cox	J. M. Sharman	P. J. Lawrence	M. J. Frisby

7th VIII (Gents' II)

Bow	J. D. Evans
2	R. Needham
3	H. H. Magnay
4	J. M. Round
5	R. D. McVean
6	J. D. Musson
7	D. W. G. Hardy
Str.	J. R. Plowman
Cox	J. G. D. Shaw

There were two L.M.B.C. entries for the Bushe-Fox Freshman's Sculls, A. E. Forbes and B. H. Rofe. Both sculled hard but suffered from lack of practice. Forbes, after an easy first-round victory, was defeated by the eventual (illegitimate) winner; and Rofe lost in the first round to the other finalist.

P. V. Pigott and R. V. Taylor entered for the Forster-Fairbairn pairs and won their way through to the final where they met the Clare first pair. In a very good race, with bad conditions, they lost by $2\frac{1}{2}$ sec., after having led as far as Ditton Corner.

The Almond and Worlidge pairs were won by K. W. Blyth and R. G. Fleming, who beat P. Sachs and A. H. M. Evans.

An eight was sent to Reading for the Head of the River Race. With 10 days for practice, it made good progress under David Hague's coaching, until the Blue Boat called for P. V. Pigott as an additional spare man. This rather upset the boat, and it never managed to gain any life off the stretcher. However, in the race the crew rowed well, keeping the boat moving through some very rough water, to come in tenth.

Crew:

Bow B. H. Rofe
2 D. J. Buckton
3 H. Jones
4 A. E. Forbes
5 J. F. Hall-Craggs
6 R. V. Taylor
7 J. W. Turner
Str. K. W. Blyth
Cox J. D. C. Peacock

It was decided that, as there were a large number of light freshmen in the 1st Boat who had already had a hard term's rowing, we would form a Putney VIII mainly from old L.M.B.C. men, to hold a place as near as possible to the head of the river.

The crew had two outings in pitch blackness, and then on Saturday had a awful trip paddling to the start, which, owing to the lateness of the R.A.F., was into a fierce snowstorm. This storm did not last very long, but just after Barnes the water was very rough; then from Hammersmith the sun shone.

The crew had a good row and were eventually placed 42nd. Warmest thanks are given to those who very public-spiritedly came out of retirement to row in the boat.

The crew:

Bow D. M. H. Turner
2 J. Vinnicombe
3 C. K. Smith
4 M. A. Pallister
5 J. F. Hall-Craggs
6 D. D. Macklin
7 P. V. Pigott
Str. R. V. Taylor
Cox J. E. Hinde

In the Boat Race, A. R. Muirhead stroked Cambridge to a sixteen-length victory; he was later elected Secretary of the C.U.B.C.

EASTER TERM 1955

The 1st Boat was very lucky in receiving a very good coaching team for the Mays: H. H. Almond, C. B. M. Lloyd, A. L. Macleod and R. H. H. Symonds; they by no means confined their activities to the

1st Boat, and the Club is very much in their debt for all they did during the term. The crew covered mileage in a big way, being coached to start with by Harry Almond, who concentrated on fitness and getting the legs moving; then Brian Lloyd instilled a good finish, so that the boat was travelling quite well—in fact it travelled 400 miles in just under the first six weeks. Alastair Macleod and finally Ronnie Symonds brought the crew up to the post ready and eager to race.

On the first night, after a slightly shaky start, the Red Grind was passed in a very fast time; afterwards 1st and 3rd Trinity came up to a length and finished at about their distance. The second night saw a better start, but again Trinity came up; then shortly after the Railway Bridge, when they had slipped back to about a length, they were bumped by Jesus who had only just failed to bump them the night before. Friday night saw a great race. All realized that this was the real test. After L.M.B.C. had gone away at the start, Jesus then made up the lost distance and came up hard in the Long Reach. They had their first bumping ten at the Railway Bridge and their next at Morley's Holt. Both were answered with successful spurts by L.M.B.C. Peter's Post saw another terrific ten by Jesus which sent their boat leaping forward and caught L.M.B.C. a few yards after the Pike and Eel. Great credit must go to Mike Marshall for some very fine stroking.

The last night saw L.M.B.C. a determined crew. Going off hard, they gained $\frac{1}{2}$ length in the first ten strokes and were $\frac{3}{4}$ length away in the Gut. They pressed Jesus hard to the finish, but could never get closer to them than half a length.

The 2nd Boat did not progress very well at first, and in the fifth week it was found that the third crew was faster. After radical changes they went from strength to strength, and by the races were very fast off the mark. On the first night they got within 4 ft. of Jesus II on First Post corner, but could not press it home before Jesus bumped Caius I. However, the three following nights saw three good bumps, all before First Post Corner, at the expense of Caius I, St Catharine's I and King's I. The 3rd Boat, starting very high in the second division, fell three places to Jesus III, Downing I and Sidney Sussex I. The 4th Boat made up a lot of ground in the last two weeks of practice, but could not hold their place, and also went down three places. The 5th Boat had bad luck on the first night, making their bump on 1st and 3rd Trinity at the same moment as Trinity was bumping Fitzwilliam II. The bump was awarded to Trinity. After staving off a challenge from the 6th Boat they caught Downing III on the last night. The 6th Boat rowed well, bumping Kings III and St Catharine's IV.

The 7th Boat rowed without life or zest in losing three places. The 8th went out only once a week until the week before the races, when, with four consecutive outings, they made great strides. They bumped Clare V, Downing IV and overbumped Pembroke V by the Colquhoun Posts on the last night. The 9th Boat, finally together only a week before the races, also went up five places, on the first night overbumping Peterhouse V at the Red Grind—surely one of the earliest overbumps ever made—then bumping Clare V and 1st and 3rd Trinity VII. The Rugger Boat after rowing over on the first night went down three places.

The Club sends its warmest thanks to those who came from outside and those of the College who helped in coaching the boats.

Crews:

1st VIII

Bow B. H. Rofo
2 J. W. Turner
3 K. W. Blyth
4 A. H. Wood
5 P. V. Pigott
6 J. F. Hall-Craggs
7 J. M. King
Str. A. R. Muirhead
Cox J. D. C. Peacock

2nd VIII

D. J. Buckton
H. H. Magnay
N. E. Recordon
R. H. Linstead
R. M. Newson
A. P. Sewell
R. G. Fleming
A. E. Forbes
F. B. M. Page

3rd VIII

J. P. Allatt
A. Hakki
R. Fawcett
E. Bridgewater
H. Jones
D. W. G. Hardy
A. K. Oates
A. D. Rooke
G. F. Boothby

4th VIII

Bow D. C. B. Powell-Price
2 P. D. Budgen
3 W. R. Smith
4 G. D. Madeley
5 J. R. Shaw
6 B. F. King
7 R. G. E. Howe
Str. D. J. D. Reid
Cox M. J. Frisby

5th VIII (Gents')

R. E. Jones
A. H. M. Evans
C. W. Woodburn
A. P. J. Campbell
M. C. Thompson
G. M. Jordan
A. L. Anderson
K. C. Holmes
C. P. H. Wood

6th VIII

P. J. Vincent
D. W. Harvey
R. S. Randall
F. C. German
C. J. Heathcote
J. Silvey
G. Fryer
W. J. Allday
D. H. Ross

7th VIII (Gents')

Bow R. F. Eberlie
2 R. I. Raitt
3 A. C. M. Maitland
4 P. J. Wordie
5 G. R. T. Sorley
6 I. M. G. Baillie
7 J. A. D. Harrison
Str. A. T. Dalgety
Cox J. D. G. Shaw

8th VIII

H. J. Wintle
J. Q. Musson
R. F. E. Axford
J. F. Williams
R. M. Needham
J. M. Round
R. D. McVean
J. R. Plowman
P. J. Lawrence

9th VIII (Medical)

I. E. Butler
R. C. Lallemand
M. T. J. Axford
J. L. Miller
A. J. Fox
M. J. S. Smith
J. G. Robson
H. B. Francis
M. J. Sharman

10th VIII (Rugger)

Bow J. M. Walker
2 N. E. L. Thomas
3 F. A. Emery
4 J. T. Sweet
5 G. T. Harris
6 M. R. Stedman
7 W. E. L. Reid
Str. R. J. Rossiter
Cox R. W. B. Davis

MARLOW REGATTA 1955

The term was again late this year so that the crews only arrived on the Thursday before the Regatta, both having had considerable changes since the Mays. However, each managed to settle down a little for the Races.

The 1st Boat, in for the Grand, was drawn against Thames and Vancouver, but the latter, owing to the strike, and so no boat, had to scratch. In very rough conditions, Thames, with their 7 in. barrel blades and going off at 52, quickly gained $\frac{3}{4}$ length. They were held at this until shipwrecks (in L.M.B.C.) enabled them to win by $2\frac{1}{2}$ lengths. In the final they beat Jesus by 2 lengths. The 2nd Boat beat St Catharine's, Cambridge, and Corpus Christi, Oxford, in their first race, and then after a good race were beaten by $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths by Queens', who went on to win the event. R. V. Taylor went in for the Junior Sculls; after winning his first race he was leading and sculling well in the final when, just before the finish, he allowed a Balliol man to come past and win.

"A" Crew

Bow B. H. Rofo
2 A. E. Forbes
3 J. W. Turner
4 A. H. Wood
5 K. W. Blyth
6 J. F. Hall-Craggs
7 P. V. Pigott
Str. A. R. Muirhead
Cox J. D. C. Peacock

"B" Crew

D. J. Buckton
R. H. Linstead
N. E. Recordon
E. Bridgewater
R. M. Newson
A. P. Sewell
R. G. Fleming
A. D. Rooke
F. B. M. Page

HENLEY REGATTA 1955

Raymond Owen very kindly came down and coached the first crew for three days, and after this the crew had a grounding which could be built on to make the boat fast. One day L.M.B.C. rowed a

Fawley with the Thames Grand Crew, who took only half a length off us. Two fours were also going out; they seemed to gain by taking their outings very casually and enjoying them.

The "B" IV, who were all rowing in a Light IV for the first time in their lives, were drawn against Royal Chester in a preliminary heat of the Wyfolds on Saturday. Going off tentatively but steadily L.M.B.C. were soon led by $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, but after the Barrier some faulty steering by Royal Chester and a well-placed ten enabled them to go past and, to their surprise, win quite easily.

The Ladies draw was very fair, the four best crews being in separate quarters. The first race against Peterhouse was rather a scrappy row in spite of the 2 length victory. The rowing improved a little against The Queen's, Oxford, who gave L.M.B.C. a much harder race. The semi-final against Trinity Hall was a good race; they were leading by $\frac{3}{4}$ length at Fawley, and then L.M.B.C., rowing with a good stride, overhauled them rapidly to lead by the Mile and to win by $\frac{3}{4}$ length. Queens', who had reached the final without having to race 1st and 3rd Trinity, were a fit and heavy crew, so heavy compared to the light L.M.B.C. crew that they had an advantage of 20 lb. a man. In the race they took a lead soon after the start and gradually increased this throughout the course. L.M.B.C. were unable to reproduce the form that had taken them past Trinity Hall; and it was an unsatisfactory finish to their racing.

The Visitors IV found great difficulty in going straight, and this made each outing rather an adventure. After climbing up the Island, and then being towed past the rafts by a launch with our bows firmly impaled in its stern, the boat became decidedly notorious. However, when going straight it went quite fast, and so in the first race Oriel were easily disposed of; and then an old score was paid off when Clare were beaten in the semi-final. In the final, Trinity Hall, thanks to our bad steering, were able to get a lead by the Barrier, which allowed them to settle down and row away at a rating of their own choice.

The "B" IV also had steering trouble, and in beating Molesey by $\frac{1}{4}$ length caused alarm amongst their followers by finishing on the booms, having already lost a length by hitting them at Fawley. They next beat Clare "B", and then after a very good and straight row were beaten by $\frac{1}{2}$ length by the R.A.F. in the quarter-final on Friday.

The 2nd VIII came on well, but had the bad luck to draw the holders and eventual winners of the Thames Cup in the first round. However, they made a very good race of it to Fawley, where they pushed M.I.T. very hard and made them do by far the fastest Thames Cup time of the day.

Summary of races

Ladies Plate:

Beat Peterhouse by 2 lengths in 7 min. 36 sec.
Beat The Queen's College, Oxford, by $\frac{3}{4}$ length in 7 min. 13 sec.
Beat Trinity Hall by $\frac{3}{4}$ length in 7 min. 33 sec.
Lost to Queens' College by $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths in 7 min. 26 sec. (final).

Visitors Cup:

Beat Oriel by $2\frac{1}{2}$ lengths in 8 min.
Beat Clare by $\frac{3}{4}$ length in 7 min. 54 sec.
Lost to Trinity Hall by $2\frac{1}{2}$ lengths in 7 min. 58 sec. (final).

Wyfolds Cup:

Beat Royal Chester easily in 8 min. 5 sec.
Beat Molesey by $\frac{1}{4}$ length in 8 min. 8 sec.
Beat Clare "B" by 2 lengths in 8 min. 10 sec.
Lost to R.A.F. by $\frac{1}{2}$ length in 8 min. 13 sec.

Thames Cup:

Lost to M.I.T. by $3\frac{1}{2}$ lengths in 7 min. 23 sec.
Crews:

"A" VIII

Bow B. A. Roze
2 A. E. Forbes
3 J. W. Turner
4 K. W. Blyth
5 P. V. Pigott
6 J. F. Hall-Craggs
7 R. G. Fleming
Str. A. R. Muirhead
Cox J. D. C. Peacock

"B" VIII

A. D. Rooke
R. H. Linstead
D. W. G. Hardy
A. H. Wood
R. M. Newson
A. P. Sewell
N. E. Recordon
D. J. Buckton
F. B. M. Page

"A" IV

Bow J. W. Turner
J. F. Hall-Craggs (steerer)
P. V. Pigott
Str. A. R. Muirhead

"B" IV

R. G. Fleming (steerer)
A. E. Forbes
B. H. Roze
K. W. Blyth

The Club would like to thank Ronnie Symonds and Raymond Owen for taking the whole burden of the coaching at Henley and Marlow.

Cecil and Mrs Butler must be congratulated on their superlative arrangements for the stay at Remenham, and for this we offer them our warmest thanks.

THE LAW SOCIETY

President: M. B. WARD. *Secretary:* T. M. ALDRIDGE.

Junior Treasurer: A. J. H. BUCKLEY.

THE Society has had an active year. As custom now demands, our first meeting was addressed by an honorary Vice-President: Dr Lipstein spoke about the *jus primae noctis*. He examined references to the right in literary and more learned works but concluded that it probably never existed. Mr F. J. Odgers gave the first of two talks that the Society enjoyed about criminal law. His subject was Applied Criminal Law, and he illustrated his talk from the recent work done by the Department of Criminal Science on sexual offences. In the Lent Term Professor Glanville Williams, speaking on Criminal Law and Fundamental Principles, applied the tests of logic and utilitarianism to parts of our law with provocative unconventionality. At the invitation of Caius Law Society a few members heard Sir Arnold McNair talk on The Common Law and International Law soon after his return from the International Court at The Hague.

Although the membership of the Society has fallen, because fewer members of the College read law this year, a greater number of members mooted this year than last. For the first moot, judged by Dr T. Ellis Lewis, we did not have outside opponents: P. D. Williams and A. J. H. Buckley appeared for the plaintiffs, and A. E. Munir and R. K. Muir for the defendants. A moot against University College, London, was judged by Judge Lawson Campbell. T. M. Aldridge and M. D. Rosenhead represented the Society. Against Jesus College B. T. C. Small and M. B. Ward appeared before Mr P. Garland.

Professor D. R. Seaborne Davies was a very welcome Guest of Honour at the Annual Dinner held in the Old Music Room. We were also happy to number among members present Professor Bailey, Dr Jackson and Mr Scott. They have been active in their support of the Society this year, and we are very grateful to them.

A. J. H. Buckley was elected to serve as President for 1955-6, R. K. Muir as Secretary, and A. H. M. Evans as Junior Treasurer.

THE LAWN TENNIS CLUB

Captain: R. H. DODDS. *Secretaries:* J. B. DUFF, D. A. CLAYDON.

THIS year the College won the Cuppers singles and the League (1st Division). In the Cuppers doubles A. J. Clayton and D. M. Eagles were beaten by Sidney Sussex when they were unable to find

an answer to the attacking play of I. J. Warwick. Clayton, the University secretary, was our only blue, but S. S. Cohen and D. M. Eagles both represented the Grasshoppers against the Oxford Penguins. S. A. Millar also played for the Grasshoppers, and these three, together with W. Davies-Colley and R. H. Dodds, formed the mainstay of our league team.

Although we lost to Pembroke, convincing wins against Trinity (13-2), Emmanuel (15-0) and Caius (15-0) with a less satisfying 15-0 win over Queens' owing to the default of their first two pairs, secured us the championship. Of the other matches, we lost to Cambridge Town and County and the Old Uppinghamians, and beat the M.A.'s, the Bar Society, and St Thomas's Hospital.

D. A. Claydon, G. Kerslake and G. R. T. Sorley all played well in several matches for the team and were awarded colours.

The Second team's final position in the 3rd Division was second, so that next year it will enter the 2nd Division. Most of their friendly fixtures were cancelled owing to rain, but the team lost to Cambridge Town and County second team and to the C.U. Croquet and Lawn Tennis Club.

Second VI colours were awarded to P. W. Jackson, D. R. Knott and G. D. Ingram, who, together with the old colours M. B. Lea, H. D. Miller, J. K. Shenoy and K. C. S. Young, have played regularly for the 2nd VI.

The long fixture list arranged for the 3rd VI has enabled a large number of the College tennis enthusiasts to play for the College. The matches have varied in fierceness from the league matches to social fixtures against the B.B.C. mixed team, Girton, Newnham and Homerton. Graeme Sorley is to be congratulated for the way in which he has organized these teams, often finding players at extremely short notice.

The 3rd VI was placed third in the 6th Division; a very enjoyable season was had by all participants in its matches.

For the first time for many years the Club is sending out a touring side which will visit the West Country, playing several matches in its course.

J. B. Duff, the secretary, was unfortunately taken ill during the term and had to go down, D. A. Claydon taking over the secretaryship in his absence. Brian Duff is now recovering well, and we hope will be perfectly fit next year.

Next year's officers: *Captain:* J. B. DUFF. *Secretary:* D. A. CLAYDON.

THE MUSICAL SOCIETY

President: DR ORR. *Senior Treasurer:* MR LEE. *Musical Director:* MR GUEST. *Librarian:* DR HOLLICK. *Junior Treasurer:* A. S. HEMMINGS. *Secretary:* P. B. SMITH. *Committee:* J. E. BISHOP, K. J. BOWEN, C. W. BROOKS, R. C. SAMUEL.

THIS year the Society has given ample proofs of the College's musical leanings. The attendance at the Smoking Concerts, as usual, could have been higher, but the membership was well up to par, and all members enjoyed themselves thoroughly, both self-styled amateurs and those with higher aspirations.

The Combination Room Concert offered a good variety of works, from Fauré's "Elégie" for 'cello and piano, played by Thomas Rogers and Kenneth Elliott, to the "Banks of Green Willow" by Butterworth for full orchestra, conducted by David Gwilt. Other highlights during the year were the "Goldberg Variations", played by Peter Smith at one of the Smoking Concerts, and a Concertante Duet for piano and harmonium by Ebenezer Prout, performed with the utmost zest by John Bishop and Alan Hemmings.

An unusual and highly successful event was a special concert held in the College Hall during the Lent Term. Alan Oyston conducted a fine performance of Vaughan William's cantata "In Windsor Forest" for chorus and orchestra. On this occasion the College chorus was brightly ornamented by the addition of sopranos and contraltos. We were also honoured by a visit from the Cambridge branch of the Society of Recorder players, who played early English consorts—their first public appearance. One also remembers the Hall reverberating wonderfully to the strains of the Brass Choir, and the first performance of a serenade for wood-wind by David Gwilt.

The May Week Concert packed the Hall to the Screens. This year there were fewer works than usual, but some were on a grander scale. Dr Orr conducted Schubert's Fifth Symphony, and the orchestra, together with the College chorus, played Brahms's "Alto Rhapsody". The solo part was sung with distinction by Margaret Orr. The College choir were up to their usual high standard of vocal polish in a group of part songs, including Gibbon's "The Cryes of London". Two Mozart arias were superbly sung by Kenneth Bowen. The evening ended on a note of gaiety with Jean de Brunhoff's "L'histoire de Babar". It was told by Mr Davies, whom the audience found a delightful story-teller, and the descriptive piano music by Poulenc was played by Peter Smith.

THE NASHE SOCIETY

President: M. T. J. AXFORD. *Vice-Presidents:* MR DAVIES, DR DAICHES, MR BAMBROUGH. *Secretary:* D. N. SULLIVAN. *Treasurer:* J. O. TRAFFORD.

DESPITE a rumour, fortunately unfounded and based on the society's genius for forming, unforming and reforming, that the minutes of the Nashe Society had been abolished by the Secretary, some track can be kept of the year's meetings. At the opening meeting Karl Miller, of Downing, gave us a close scrutiny of the conception of literary elegance, with its theme narrowing to the elegance of Leavis's style. The ensuing discussion moved on a philosophical, almost mathematical, plane—the Philosophy of Science club being well represented. On 12 November, a talk by Dr Daiches on Dylan Thomas attracted the year's largest attendance. This was one of the more balanced estimates of Thomas's significance, and Dr Daiches pointed out the handful of poems that were truly great and those which were merely good. The side-lights shed on the poet's personality from Dr Daiches's own acquaintance with the man added further interest to the paper.

Perhaps one of the finest pieces of original research ever presented to the Nashe Society was the unfolding by Mr Henn of a lost chapter of Aristotle's *Poetics* on 'The Aesthetics of the Limerick'. Outstanding from the limericks quoted were those of the Young Plumber and the Young Don of, respectively, Leigh and St John's. These examples reinforced Mr Henn's main distinctions between the limerick of the single movement, as in Edward Lear, and the more flexible, complex limerick of the double movement.

On 25 February the Society was privileged to have Mr Arnold Kettle come all the way from Leeds to give a paper on "E. L. Voynich: A Forgotten English Novelist", which made many resolve to recover such of Voynich's books as *The Gadfly* from their Edwardian oblivion. This was followed on 9 May by the Annual Dinner, which again had an Elizabethan menu, though research for this becomes increasingly difficult each year. After the dinner proceedings were enlivened with speeches by J. Erikson and J. O. Trafford and by the introduction of churchwarden pipes, though the guest of honour, Dr Daiches, was heard to ask why the wenches had not been brought on. All that the rules allowed was Dr Daiches's "Delight", extemporized by David Ford on the President's virginals.

THE NATURAL SCIENCE CLUB

THIS year has been another flourishing one for the Club. Members have presented papers on the widest variety of subjects and have invariably provoked lively discussion. A feature of distinction has been the operation for the first time of the new rule that those whose membership has lapsed must pay a fine of $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of chocolate biscuits upon readmittance. This surely makes the Club quite unique!

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1954

President: THE MASTER. *Vice-Presidents:* DR HORRIDGE, MR MILLER. *Chairman:* J. MCKENZIE. *Secretary:* A. HALLAM. *Treasurer:* D. A. CLAYDON.

At the beginning of the term John McKenzie began punctually with a paper on "Time", and was followed a week later by Robert Crisp, who gave a talk on wines. He ensured his popularity by providing free samples.

Next, Ken Holmes gave an amply illustrated account of sound reproduction. The meeting proceeded its noisy way with only one minor interruption. In the following meeting Ian Pyle spoke with great authority on phonetics, and then Peter Laurence spent nearly an hour explaining his aversion to a certain cosmic theory. The non-member's paper for the term was given by Martin Canny who told us of his research on primitive plants, using radioactive tracers. David Claydon then gave a paper on puppetry and at the final meeting the club celebrated their 25th Anniversary with port and madeira. Peter Ashton gave an appropriately informal talk on his expedition to the Amazon.

LENT TERM, 1955

Chairman: A. HALLAM. *Secretary:* D. A. CLAYDON.
Treasurer: H. J. WINTLE.

Tony Hallam opened with a review of the still unsettled problem of Continental Drift. Howard Wintle followed with an account of the theory of an eccentric who thought he had discovered the Lost Dimension! Undoubtedly the highlight of the year was the visit of Professor Pevsner, who spoke on the history of the College buildings. The members and guests who filled the Palmerston Room to capacity were entertained to a typically lucid address. At the next meeting Paul Burnham reviewed the subject of soil science, and then John Bausor dealt with the concept of zero. Tony Brown told of his

experiences aboard a Fishery Research vessel, and Tim Whitmore delved into the mystery of the origin of life. Not surprisingly this meeting resolved itself before long into an esoteric discussion on biochemistry. The term closed with an exhibits meeting at which port and madeira flowed freely.

The Annual Dinner was held on 30 April in the Old Music Room and was generally agreed to be a great success.

THE RUGBY FIVES CLUB

President: REV. H. HILL. *Captain:* R. H. DODDS.
Secretary: T. C. HINDSON.

WITH the acquisition of several new fixtures the season has proved a very enjoyable one and as successful as could be expected with the lack of any first class ability.

In the Michaelmas Term we entered four teams in the Inter-College Leagues in which no team was promoted or relegated and the 1st Team remained comfortably in Division I. Our first external match was against the Clove Club (London), who beat us by a narrow margin. Against Keble College, Oxford, we won by the uncomfortably close margin of two points, but our subsequent matches against Old Oundelians, Rugby School and Durham University were won more easily.

In the Lent Term we won all our outside matches, which were against Oundle School "A" team, Manchester University and Leeds University.

The first round of the "Cuppers" against Jesus resulted in a convincing win for us, but, after a bye in the second round, we found St Catharine's, with three "blues" and a "sparrow", too strong for us.

The season ended with a tour to Durham and Edinburgh, in which we lost our first match to a strong Old Dunelmian side through our own poor play. At Edinburgh we lost to Merchiston School by a small margin in strange courts and very strange weather conditions. On the last day we managed to redeem ourselves with a victory over Loretto School where we were most hospitably entertained.

During the season R. H. Dodds was elected to membership of the University Sparrows. Mr J. G. W. Davies has kindly accepted an invitation to become president as Mr Hill is leaving.

The following were elected for the coming season: *Captain:* T. C. HINDSON. *Secretary:* R. K. MACKENZIE-ROSS.

THE RUGBY FOOTBALL CLUB

President: MR MILLER. *Captain:* S. J. FRANCE. *Secretary:* D. B. SUTCLIFFE. *Match Secretary:* T. G. SMAILES. *Cygnets' Secretary:* H. H. MAGNAY.

THE First XV began the Michaelmas term as usual very successfully, but two defeats in a week, one by Christ's and the other by St Catharine's, destroyed any hopes of winning the League. Both games were close, the second, 6-9, being decided entirely by penalty goals, and the results might well have been different. The term ended with a defeat by Emmanuel, particularly disappointing after a fine victory over them earlier on in a friendly, and a draw against Pembroke. The Second XV completely justified its new position in the Second Division, although handicapped by an unusually large number of injuries. The Third XV was also a victim of the injury problem and its results were always unpredictable, but the pack was at times first rate. Cygnets A, led with great enthusiasm by H. H. Magnay, again had a most enjoyable and successful term, whilst so many people wanted to play for Cygnets B that it was necessary for a short time to run an Independents XV as well.

Snow and frost almost ruled out rugger in the Lent term and in fact the Second XV only played one of its thirteen matches. Training for Cuppers was likewise almost impossible, but in spite of this we won a fine struggle against Christ's by 6 points to 3. The second round, against St Catharine's, like the first, was played in two inches of snow. The pack, which had played magnificently against Christ's, had the better of the St Catharine's pack in the first half but tired towards the end and St Catharine's won an enjoyable and hard-fought game, although to our great disappointment.

The tour this year took place in France where we managed, in spite of the hospitality, to win all three games. The scores were 19-6 against Surgères, 39-3 against Egletons and 8-6 against Royan. Although we had intervals of two or three days between matches and went where we liked when we liked in our own coach, the pace was anything but leisurely, and we came back with happy and hazy memories of lunches which began at 12.20 and ended at 2.40 (with the kick off at 3.30!), civic receptions, National Anthems before the games, a riotous evening in Cognac with champagne on the house. A special word of thanks goes to T. G. Smailes who by the raffle he organized saved each person over £3 in expenses.

Cygnets, not to be outdone, embarked on the Channel Islands, where, apart from making an excellent impression on "the natives", they defeated Guernsey and Jersey 'B' and drew 3-all with the Jersey

First team—a fine performance. Their thanks are due to H. H. Magnay for organizing the first-ever Cygnets' tour.

This has been the first year since the war that we have not had a Blue, but we should like to congratulate H. S. Cormack on his many fine performances for the Varsity, LX Club and the College, and B. T. C. Small on being awarded his LX Club colours.

The following officers have been elected for next season:

Captain: D. B. SUTCLIFFE. *Secretary:* F. A. EMERY. *Match Secretary:* G. KERSLAKE. *Cygnets' Secretary:* P. BOYDE.

THE SQUASH CLUB

Captain: K. C. S. YOUNG. *Secretary:* A. J. H. BUCKLEY.

AT the beginning of the past season the fortunes of the Squash Club had indeed reached their lowest ebb, for the First Team had been relegated to the third league, and only two Second Team colours remained up. However, the first stage of recovery has been successfully completed, for in the Michaelmas Term both the first two teams were unbeaten and won their respective leagues; while in the Lent Term the First Team followed up by winning League II, and the Second Team held their own in League III.

In Cuppers we had the misfortune to meet Clare, with three half-Blues, the eventual winners, in the first round and not surprisingly made a speedy exit; but in club matches we lost once only, a 3-2 defeat at Balliol, which was amply revenged on our own courts. We are fortunate in that all our First Team remain up for the coming season, but at least two freshmen of good first team standard will be needed if we are to make our mark in the top league.

The favourite excuse for the low standard of play in the College in recent years has been the condition of the courts; and we are glad to report that two of them have now been rendered presentable, and it is hoped that the third will soon follow suit. Perhaps this will encourage many more members of the College to play the game seriously, as the appalling gap in standard after the top ten is inadequately revealed by the third team's dismal slide from League IV to League VI.

The teams were filled as follows:

First V: T. E. B. Abraham, A. J. H. Buckley, T. N. M. Delf, M. B. C. Simpson, K. C. S. Young.

Second V: H. M. A. Cherry-Downes, T. B. Duff, A. K. Oates, G. R. T. Sorley, D. C. K. Watson.

The following have been elected for next year: *Captain:* A. J. H. BUCKLEY. *Secretary:* M. B. C. SIMPSON.

THE SWIMMING AND WATER POLO CLUB

President: PROF. MORDELL. *Captain:* I. G. CARNEGIE BROWN.

Secretary: J. W. DAVIES.

THIS year the Club has had a very successful season—coming second to Downing in both relays and in the water-polo Cuppers.

It was obvious from the beginning of the year that the College would be strongly represented in the various Cuppers events.

The Water Polo side had, unlike Downing, no outstanding players, yet we reached the final with the greatest of ease, beating Magdalene 5-1 and Queens' 6-1. However, with two reserves in the side for the final, conditions were reversed. Downing having three of this year's University side were much too strong for us and we finally lost 6-1.

In the relays we easily reached both finals and pushed Downing in both Medley and Freestyle events. But with Peter Head finishing for Downing we were just unable to win either of the events.

Congratulations must be offered to J. W. Davies and I. G. Carnegie Brown swimming for the University for their second years; also to J. W. Davies, who has this year beaten the previous best time by a Cambridge back-stroker.

Colours have been awarded:

For Swimming: to R. K. Brown, R. J. Donovan, J. Silvey.

For Water Polo: to J. N. Brady, J. Silvey, P. A. Trott, H. G. Waterfield.

The following have been elected for next year: *Captain:* J. W. DAVIES. *Secretary:* J. N. BRADY.

THE TABLE TENNIS CLUB

Captain: J. A. CARO.

THE Club has experienced a rather uneven year in several respects. While the influx of new players at the beginning of the year was quite encouraging, many of these were unable to play during the Lent Term and difficulty was found in keeping five College teams in the field. It is hoped that better support from the coming year's freshmen will remedy this situation.

The First Team has had an eminently successful season, winning all eleven games played, and thus becoming the leaders of the First Division after being runners-up for the previous two seasons. Unfortunately we shall lose two of our regular First Team players, as

J. A. Caro and P. M. Eagles have both gone down. Whether next year's First Team will be able to retain its position remains to be seen.

The Second Team were relegated from Division II to Division III, winning only one game out of eleven, but were unfortunate to be at the losing end of several closely fought 5-4 games. The Third Team enjoyed a fairly comfortable position, but the other two teams were also dangerously near the relegation areas of their respective divisions, thus:

Team	Div.	Won	Lost	Position
III	4	5	5	6
IV	4	1	9	10
V	5	2	9	10

In the University Cuppers tournament the College lost to Fitzwilliam in the second round by five games to four. Our three First Team players, J. A. Caro, P. M. Eagles and D. M. Eagles, are to be congratulated on playing in the University teams, the latter being chosen for the match against Oxford.

Prospects of maintaining the positions won, and regaining some of those lost, in the coming year, are good, provided that the support gained at the beginning does not decline as swiftly as it has tended to do. It is realized that the College facilities for practice are not all they might be, but a little expenditure of energy might overcome this.

COLLEGE NOTES

Honours List

New Year Honours, 1955:

C.B.:

The Hon. W. S. MACLAY (B.A. 1922), Senior Medical Commissioner, Ministry of Health and Board of Control.

O.B.E.:

Dr L. HOWARTH (B.A. 1933), formerly Fellow, Professor of Applied Mathematics in the University of Bristol.

On 1 April 1955 Her Majesty The Queen conferred the honour of Knighthood upon the Lord Bilsland (Matric. 1910), and invested him with the Insignia of a Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle.

Birthday Honours, 1955:

C.B.E.:

Dr M. L. ROSENHEIM (B.A. 1929), Professor of Medicine at University College Hospital Medical School.

Mr H. E. JONES (B.A. 1933), Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Commerce, Northern Ireland.

O.B.E.:

J. F. HOSIE (B.A. 1936), Principal, Ministry of Defence.

Fellowships

Elected into Fellowships:

At the annual election in May 1955:

Dr J. G. A. POCOCK (Ph.D. 1952), of Emmanuel College.

Mr A. GEDDES (B.A. 1951).

Mr J. B. BEER (B.A. 1950).

Mr P. A. G. SCHEUER (B.A. 1951).

In January 1955:

Dr P. N. S. MANSERGH (Ph.D. *inc.* 1936), Smuts Professor of the History of the British Commonwealth.

From 1 October 1955:

Mr F. W. CAMPBELL (M.A. 1953), of Queens' College, University Lecturer in Physiology.

Dr J. P. STERN (B.A. 1945), University Assistant Lecturer in German.

Mr E. D. JAMES (B.A. 1951), of Trinity College, University Assistant Lecturer in French.

Mr J. C. HALL (B.A. 1948), LL.B.

Prizes, Awards and other Honours

The Master has been elected an Honorary Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin.

In July 1955 Sir JOHN COCKCROFT (B.A. 1924), Honorary Fellow, received an honorary degree from Coimbra University, and the honorary degree of LL.D. from St Andrews University.

The Faraday Medal of the Institution of Electrical Engineers has been awarded to Sir JOHN COCKCROFT (B.A. 1924), Honorary Fellow.

The University of Aberdeen has conferred the honorary degree of doctor of laws upon Mr P. S. NOBLE (B.A. 1923), formerly Fellow, Principal of King's College, London.

Mr R. W. JAMES (B.A. 1912), Professor of Physics in the University of Cape Town, and Dr R. A. LYTTLETON (B.A. 1933), Fellow, have been elected Fellows of the Royal Society.

The Hopkins Prize of the Cambridge Philosophical Society has been awarded to Dr R. A. LYTTLETON (B.A. 1933), Fellow.

Mr H. D. F. KITTO (B.A. 1919), H. O. Wills Professor of Greek in the University of Bristol, and Mr H. H. SCULLARD (B.A. 1926), Reader in Ancient History in King's College, London, have been elected Fellows of the British Academy.

Mr D. E. W. WORMELL (B.A. 1930), formerly Fellow, Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, has been elected a member of the Royal Irish Academy.

Mr L. H. MACKLIN (B.A. 1924) has been elected an Honorary Fellow of the Royal Academy of Music.

Colonel JOHN CLEMOY (B.A. 1933), head of Guided Weapon Development, Fairey Aviation Company, has been awarded the Lefroy Gold Medal of the Royal Artillery Institution.

The Television Society's Silver Medal has been awarded to Dr G. E. DANIEL (B.A. 1935), Fellow.

Dr P. A. G. MONRO (B.A. 1940) has been elected by the Medical Research Council into an Eli Lilly Travelling Fellowship in Medicine.

Mr H. G. LYALL (B.A. 1953) has been awarded a King George VI Memorial Fellowship of the English Speaking Union of the United States, to work at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The following University awards have been made to members of the College:

Burney Prize (divided): J. P. SULLIVAN (B.A. 1953).

Hallam Prize: J. P. MURPHY (Matric. 1953).

Sir William Browne's Medals for Greek and Latin Epigrams:
H. M. CURRIE (Matric. 1953).

A Rayleigh Prize: G. M. KELLY (B.A. 1953).

Bartle Frere Exhibition: R. J. GAVIN (B.A. 1955).

John Stewart of Rannoch Scholarships in Greek and Latin:
F. R. D. GOODYEAR (Matric. 1954) and A. L. JONES (Matric. 1953).

Grant from the Worts Travelling Scholars' Fund: A. JONES (Matric. 1951), to visit Persia.

Grant from the Tennant Fund: N. W. BLISS (Matric. 1953), A. C. BROWN (Matric. 1953), T. C. WHITMORE (Matric. 1953) and D. M. WRIGHT (Matric. 1953), for a geological, petrological and botanical survey of the Lofoten Islands.

Grant from the Philip Lake Fund: J. C. BARRINGER (B.A. 1953) and D. M. METCALF (B.A. 1955), for field work in Norway.

Academic Appointments

The following University appointments have been made of members of the College:

University Lecturer in Classics: MR J. A. CROOK (B.A. 1947), Fellow.

University Lecturer in Chemistry: Dr P. SYKES (Ph.D. 1947), Formerly Fellow.

University Lecturer in Mineralogy and Petrology: Dr I. D. MUIR (B.A. 1947).

Technical Officer in the Department of Physics: MR J. BARRON (B.A. 1947).

University Lecturer in Law: Dr G. L. WILLIAMS (B.A. 1933), formerly Fellow.

University Lecturer in Engineering: Mr B. G. NEWMAN (B.A. 1947).

Mr G. A. BARNARD (B.A. 1936) has been appointed Professor of Statistics at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, University of London.

Mr A. E. CAMPBELL (B.A. 1952) has been elected into an Ehrman Fellowship in King's College, Cambridge.

Mr F. S. CHAPMAN (B.A. 1929) has been elected Headmaster of St Andrew's College, Grahamstown, South Africa.

Mr D. R. COX (B.A. 1946) has been appointed Research Associate, Department of Mathematics, Princeton University, and Visiting Professor, Department of Biostatistics, School of Public Health and Institute of Statistics, University of North Carolina.

The Rev. B. G. W. CRAMP (B.A. 1950), of Pembroke College, has been appointed Chaplain of the College from October 1955.

Mr H. S. DAVIES (B.A. 1931), Fellow, has been appointed Steward of the College from October 1955.

Mr D. R. DUDLEY (B.A. 1931), formerly Fellow, Director of Extra-mural Studies at Birmingham, has been appointed Professor of Latin in Birmingham University.

Dr G. W. HUTCHINSON (B.A. 1942) has been appointed Lecturer in Physics in the University of Birmingham.

Dr E. R. LAPWOOD (B.A. 1931), University Assistant Lecturer in Mathematics, has been elected into a Fellowship in Emmanuel College.

Mr L. BRUCE LOCKHART (B.A. 1946), Assistant Master at Tonbridge School, has been appointed Headmaster of Gresham's School, Holt, from September 1955.

Mr C. W. PARKIN (B.A. 1951), formerly Scholar of the College, has been elected into a Research Fellowship in Clare College.

Mr J. H. PRESTON (M.A. 1946), Reader in Aeronautics in the University, has been appointed Professor of Fluid Mechanics in the University of Liverpool.

Mr M. C. STOKES (B.A. 1955), Scholar of the College, has been appointed Lecturer in Classics at Balliol College, Oxford.

Mr J. P. SULLIVAN (B.A. 1953), formerly Scholar, Research Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, has been elected into a Fellowship in Classics in Lincoln College, Oxford.

Dr G. L. WILLIAMS (B.A. 1933), formerly Fellow, University Lecturer in Law, has been elected into a Fellowship in Jesus College, Cambridge.

Dr E. L. YATES (Ph.D. 1939), lecturer in Physics in the University of Sheffield, has been appointed Professor of Physics in the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Ecclesiastical Appointments

The Rev. ALBERT ASPIN (B.A. 1903) to be a canon emeritus of Blackburn Cathedral.

The Rev. R. H. BAINES (B.A. 1929), vicar of St Peter, Harrogate, to be an honorary canon of Ripon Cathedral.

The Rev. J. D. CHALLIS (B.A. 1938), vicar of St Chad, Derby, to be rector of Holy Trinity, Chesterfield.

The Rev. N. H. CROWDER (B.A. 1948), curate of St Mary, Radcliffe on Trent, to be resident chaplain to the Bishop of Portsmouth.

The Rev. J. E. GARDNER (B.A. 1951), curate of Christ Church, Frome, to be a chaplain in the Royal Air Force.

The Rev. J. C. McCORMICK (B.A. 1929), rector of Stretford, Lancashire, to be rector of Willersey with Saintbury, Gloucestershire.

The Rev. S. B. PRISTON (B.A. 1902), vicar of Worsborough Dale, Yorkshire, to be rector of Marwood, Devon, a College living.

The Rev. Professor E. C. RATCLIFF (B.A. 1920), Fellow, has been elected a Proctor in the Convocation of Canterbury for the University.

The Rev. Canon F. S. SPACKMAN (B.A. 1921), rector of St Peter, Chester, to be vicar of Thornton Hough, Cheshire.

The Rev. F. E. VOKES (B.A. 1933), rector of Fornsett St Peter, Norfolk, to be Professor of Theology and Hebrew at St David's College, Lampeter.

The Rev. J. E. A. WILLIAMS (B.A. 1932), rector of Eakring, Nottinghamshire, to be vicar of Sutton on the Forest, Yorkshire.

The following were ordained on 5 June 1955:

Priest: The Rev. P. H. E. GOODRICH (B.A. 1952), by the Bishop of Coventry, in St Mary's Abbey Church, Nuneaton.

Deacon:

M. L. COOPER (B.A. 1953), Cuddesdon College, by the Bishop of Croydon, in Canterbury Cathedral, to a curacy in St John the Baptist, Croydon.

A. P. HALL (B.A. 1953), Ridley Hall, by the Bishop of Birmingham, to the curacy of St Martin, Birmingham.

D. P. HARLOW (B.A. 1953), Ridley Hall, by the Bishop of Chelmsford, to the curacy of Barking.

Public Appointments

Mr C. W. GUILLEBAUD (B.A. 1912), Fellow and Senior Tutor, has been appointed chairman of a committee set up by the Ministry of Labour to study the dispute among gas-fitters in the gas industry.

Dr G. R. POTTER (B.A. 1922), Professor of Modern History in the University of Sheffield, has been granted two years' leave of absence to act as cultural relations adviser to the United Kingdom High Commissioner in Germany.

At the General Election in May 1955, the following members of the College were returned to Parliament:

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

Mr G. A. N. HIRST (Matric. 1922), Conservative, for the Shipley Division of the West Riding of Yorkshire.

Mr H. W. KERR (M.A. *inc.* 1934), Conservative, for Cambridge.

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

Mr J. S. SNOWDEN (B.A. 1923) unsuccessfully contested Dewsbury as a Liberal, and Mr J. A. F. ENNALS (B.A. 1939), Walsall, South, as a Labour Candidate.

Legal Appointments

The rank and dignity of Queen's Counsel to Her Majesty in Scotland has been conferred upon Mr ROBERT SMITH JOHNSTON (B.A. 1939), advocate.

Mr F. D. L. MCINTYRE (B.A. 1927), of Gray's Inn, barrister at law, has been appointed a Queen's Counsel.

Mr M. G. K. KONSTAM (B.A. 1954) was called to the Bar by Gray's Inn on 8 February 1955.

Mr J. M. WILLIAMS (B.A. 1954) was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple, and Mr D. H. GRAY (B.A. 1954) by Gray's Inn, in June 1955.

Medical Appointments

On 28 April 1955, Mr G. P. BLANSHARD (B.A. 1946) was elected a Member of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

Mr P. L. BLAXTER (B.A. 1940), F.R.C.S., has been appointed consultant surgeon to the Manchester Royal Eye Hospital.

Mr D. G. BRATHERTON (B.A. 1941) has been appointed consultant radiotherapist and assistant director of the radiotherapeutic centre, East Anglian Regional Hospital Board.

Mr M. A. FAWKES (B.A. 1936) has been appointed medical officer of health, Federation of Nigeria.

Mr E. C. B. HALL-CRAGGS (B.A. 1948) has been appointed a medical officer in the Colonial Service, Uganda.

Other Appointments

The Master has been appointed chairman, and Dr R. STONELEY (B.A. 1915), Fellow of Pembroke College, a member, of the British national committee for the International Geophysical Year of 1957-8.

DON ROBERTO EMILIO ARIAS (B.A. 1938) has been appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the Republic of Panama to the Court of St James's.

Mr C. K. BIRD (B.A. 1921), chief regional manager, Eastern Region, British Railways, has been appointed general manager, Eastern Region.

Mr D. M. CLEARY (B.A. 1930) has been appointed United Kingdom Deputy High Commissioner in New Zealand.

Mr P. H. DAVISON (Matric. 1949) has been appointed assistant to the director of the Harvard University Press.

Mr D. R. S. TURNER (B.A. 1938) has been appointed manager of the Larne Works, Northern Ireland, of the British Thomson-Houston Company, Limited.

Mr R. H. S. TURNER (B.A. 1929) has been appointed a director of Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Company, Limited.

Marriages

ALASTAIR GORDON AITCHISON (B.A. 1948) to MARGUERITE LUCY SLOPER—on 16 February 1955, at St James's Church, Shere.

ROBERTO EMILIO ARIAS (B.A. 1938) to MARGOT FONTEYN, *ballerina*—on 6 February 1955, in Paris.

HARRY MICHAEL CAINES (B.A. 1953) to MARGARET KETURAH OWEN—on 5 March 1955, at the Church of St Mary Magdalene, South Molton.

JOHN ROBERT D'ARCY (B.A. 1952) to PAMELA BOULDING, younger daughter of G. C. BOULDING—on 4 June 1955, at St Simon Zelotes, Chelsea.

ANGUS HENRY DUNCAN (B.A. 1942) to PAULINE HARDING, second daughter of F. L. Harding, of Llanhennock, Monmouthshire—on 19 March 1955, at Llanhennock Church.

RICHARD SEABROOK EMERY (Matric. 1948) to JILL NEARY, daughter of Captain G. Neary—on 12 February 1955, at West Dean, Chichester.

COLIN CECIL GOLDSMITH (B.A. 1952) to PATRICIA MARY CHRISTINE KERLEY—on 23 April 1955, at St Peter's, Preston, Brighton.

HUGH CECIL O'NEILL (Matric. 1939) to FRANCES MARY FELICIA PASCOE, of High Cleeve, Woldingham—on 9 July 1955, at St Paul's Church, Woldingham.

THOMAS WARWICK WINSTANLEY PEMBERTON (B.A. 1950) to JOYCE LILIAN RICHARDSON, of Darlaston, Staffordshire—on 5 March 1955, at Wolverhampton.

CHRISTOPHER LAWRENCE PENN (Matric. 1950) to JEAN MARY INGLE—on 22 January 1955, at St Peter's, Cranley Gardens, S.W.

FREDERIC MICHAEL RAPHAEL (B.A. 1954) to BETTY GLATT, youngest daughter of H. H. Glatt, of London—on 17 January 1955, in London.

KENNETH JOHN SANSOM (Matric. 1941) to ALISON ELIZABETH ANNE MONROE—on 14 May 1955, at All Saints' Church, Weston Green, Surrey.

JOHN HARRY WESTON SMITH (B.A. 1954) to MARGARET FRASER MILNE, second daughter of Professor E. A. Milne—on 23 July 1954, at Wadham College Chapel, Oxford.

The Lady Margaret Lodge

THE Lady Margaret Lodge, membership of which is open to all past and present members of St John's College, meets three times a year in London. Any member of the College interested in Freemasonry should communicate with the Secretary of the Lodge, FRANK W. LAW, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.S., 36 Devonshire Place, London, W. 1.

OBITUARY

HENRY WILSON HARRIS (B.A. 1905), Member of Parliament for the University from 1945 to 1950, died at Hove on 11 January 1955, aged 71. The son of Henry Vigurs Harris, house decorator, of Plymouth, and Fanny (*née* Wilson), he came up to St John's in October 1902, with a minor Scholarship in Classics, from Plymouth School. He soon made his mark in the College Debating Society, proposing a motion about licensing reform in his first term, and rising to be President in the Easter Term, 1904. He was a frequent speaker at the Union, and was elected Secretary in the Lent Term, 1905, becoming President, without opposition, in the following Michaelmas Term. He also contributed to, and was an editor of, *The Eagle*. He graduated through Part I of the Classical Tripos of 1905, being placed in the first division of the second class.

After a short spell of teaching at the Leys School, Cambridge, and at Leighton Park School, Reading, he joined the staff of the London *Daily News* in 1908, as day editor, and became successively news editor, leader writer and diplomatic correspondent. He was actively interested in the League of Nations from its beginning, and from the Peace Conference in Paris in 1919 onwards he attended many international gatherings on behalf of the *Daily News*. From 1923 to 1932 he was a member of the staff of the League of Nations Union at Grosvenor Square.

In 1932 he succeeded Sir Evelyn Wrench as editor of *The Spectator*, and ran the paper with distinction and success until 1953. In 1945 he was invited to stand as an Independent candidate for the University at the General Election, and, after a close contest, was elected to the second seat. He continued to represent the University in Parliament until University members were abolished in 1950.

We print below the substance of an address delivered by the Dean of St Paul's, the Very Rev. Dr W. R. Matthews, at the Memorial Service to Wilson Harris held at St Dunstan's in Fleet Street on 20 January 1955.

I have been asked to say a few words about our friend and colleague, Wilson Harris, whose death we mourn. Many who were more closely associated with him in his work could speak with greater authority and more intimate knowledge, but I can claim at least to be one who, ever since my first contact with him in 1934, held him in admiration and affection.

When I was thinking of what I should say, a word came into my mind spontaneously and unsought—"integrity"—and the next day in

a letter from one who was very near to him I found the same word. Many must have had the same thought, for integrity was indeed the note of his personality and of his career.

He was an integrated person. All persons are, of course, in the end mysterious and no one would claim to have penetrated the recesses of another self, but Wilson Harris was one of those who are obviously whole and balanced individuals. We had the conviction that he was the same all through. He wore no mask; the surface appearance was the indication of the inner man. No doubt this integrity of personality and conduct was due in part to his Quaker background, which never ceased to influence his thought and life. To it, too, we may attribute the independence of his character and mind. He was, we might say, born to be an Independent Member.

And integration is the note of his career. It falls into a simple and happy pattern of vocation realized and fulfilled. One of that select band which consists of former Presidents of the Cambridge Union, he was marked out for distinction in the sphere of public affairs. His election as M.P. for his University was for him a notable event. It gave him the opportunity to serve Cambridge and it offered scope for his special gifts. He really was an independent member and not a party member in disguise. The regret when his membership of the House of Commons came to an end was universal. It was recognized as a loss to the nation and to Parliament when they were deprived of his penetrating and detached contributions to debates on subjects, such as education and foreign affairs, for which he had a concern.

"He had a concern"—almost inadvertently I have used the old Quaker expression. And how apt it is to describe him! He had a concern for justice and reason; he had a concern for the human race and its future. All these concerns inspired his work as a journalist, for he held that his vocation as writer and editor was to serve great and noble ends.

We remember that he gave valiant and unselfish service to the League of Nations and, when that failed, he did not lose heart and hope that the nations would become reasonable and co-operate in a peaceful endeavour to solve their common problems.

First and foremost, however, he will be remembered as a great editor. His books were written in the scanty leisure afforded by his main occupation and had the lucidity which, I suppose, is the gift possessed by all true journalists. It is characteristic that, apart from his autobiography, his best known books are the life of a journalist, J. A. Spender, a critical account of the Daily Press, and the biography of a Quaker saint, Caroline Fox. Wilson Harris's main influence, however, was exercised through *The Spectator*, which he edited from 1932 to 1953. To carry on for more than twenty years a weekly journal of high literary quality is itself an achievement, to leave it at the end more prosperous and influential than he found it is a proud record. One obituary notice referred to the "moral authority" of *The Spectator* under Harris's direction. It is a just observation. His mind and

personality pervaded the paper and gave it an individual stamp in every part. All this, surely, is not only a remarkable testimony to the ability and power of the Editor, but a social service of the highest kind.

Though Wilson Harris was, as I have said, an independent in politics, in a wide sense he was a liberal without compromise. He held the view that the only kind of government fit for a free people is government by discussion—an ideal which, alas, recedes rather than draws nearer to accomplishment. While he edited *The Spectator* it upheld the conviction that truth must be sought by reasonable inquiry and that truth clearly and patiently stated will prevail. Harris's *Spectator* was a persistent voice of reason and well-informed good will.

We should leave out the most important element in his life if we did not note that he was a deeply religious man. Theology was one of his studies, and he had a scholarly knowledge of the New Testament and of the results of modern research in this field. Most certainly, however, his religion was far more than an interest in religious ideas; his integrity was based upon a real, though undogmatic, faith.

We commemorate in this service a man who had a happy life. He found a work for which he was exceptionally well fitted, and he did it with all his power, nor did he lack recognition from those whose judgement he respected. It was a work of great value to his fellow-men and performed with unflinching integrity. We shall remember him with gratitude, admiration and affection. Lines which he often quoted will not be out of place as we bid farewell to him in this life:

Nothing is here for tears, nothing to wail
Or knock the breast. No weakness, no contempt,
Dispraise or blame. Nothing but well and fair
And what may quiet us.

ROY MELDRUM (B.A. 1906) died in Cambridge on 15 February 1955, aged 78.

In Roy Meldrum, Cambridge has lost an interesting and intriguing figure, the undergraduates of St John's a staunch friend of very long standing indeed, and the College as a whole the oldest of its young men. It does not often happen that a man can reach the age of seventy and yet still have a young man's elusiveness, still give the impression that something new, and something important, is yet to come. Roy Meldrum was like that, and it is sad to feel that it now never will be known what was to come next.

In any case he was remarkably young for his age. Those who knew him lately find it difficult to realize that he came to St John's as long ago as 1903, as a classical scholar from Nottingham High School, though he was a Scot by descent. He had a distinguished career as an undergraduate and made his mark among his contemporaries—Sir John Squire, T. E. Hulme, Wilson Harris and a little bevy of

Edwardians in a club called "The Fish and Chimney". A good first in classics, Part I, that examination for thoroughbreds, a University Prizeman in Latin and English poetry, he was also an oarsman, at a time when the intellectual tradition of the Lady Margaret Boat Club was at its height. He rowed in a trial eight, though his immense height made it very difficult to fit him into a crew, and he did not get his Blue. In common with one or two others of that generation, so soon to be completely broken up by the First World War, he never got very close to the high table of the time, and he left Cambridge after he took his degree and became a master at St Paul's. There he wrote and he painted—his father had been a painter. He must have written ten or a dozen novels, with plays and poetry, stories for children, articles and everything expected of the young literary man. Cambridge must have seemed a long way away and the river even farther. His relaxation was farming and the countryside.

He found himself refused for the forces in 1914 on medical grounds, and he became a policeman. It is wonderful to think of that lofty figure in special constable's outfit. At the end of the war he returned to lecture on the teaching of English in the Department of Education, and here he remained, except for some years' teaching at Stowe during the Second World War. It was a quarter of a century of slow maturing, going his own way in the directions he had already chosen, and in new directions too, one of them, his coaching of oarsmen, a surprising one. He wrote more and more as the years went by, though he published less. He painted, painted amongst other things some of the famous posters for the London Underground. In 1929 he played an important part in the foundation of the Mummies, but what he did most was to study and make friends of the young men around him: those he taught in the Department of Education, the rowing men, and especially Lady Margaret men, but anybody and everybody whom he found interested. Out of his work on the teaching of English came the most successful of his books, *An English Technique*, but out of his chosen occupation came something very extraordinary indeed, something unique in the Cambridge of my day.

At any time of the day, but mostly after Hall, if anybody said, "Let's go and see Roy", we would go and see him. He never minded us coming and we always felt welcome, but he often said very little, and sat back in the great length of his chair whilst we talked to each other. We were his friends and we knew it, and we knew also that we should be friends of his long after we had forgotten each other. There must be hundreds of us scattered all over the country, all over the world, especially in the schools and in the universities. For us Roy Meldrum and his wife will always be sitting in a little pool of light

and warmth, surrounded by his paintings, so sharp in contrast to the desultory untidiness of gloomy college rooms and lodgings. We never felt we had to understand him, we never felt we had to try; on the river we listened to what he had to tell us and obeyed; in the evening we listened to what we felt we understood, when he did talk to us. He was not strictly part of the College, and his relationship with St John's puzzled us when we thought of it. But we believed that Roy Meldrum was one of ourselves in spite of his versatility and his distinction; we did not realize that he would grow old and might die; we were very fond of him and we shall miss him very much. P.L.

When Roy Meldrum left Stowe School in 1945, the headmaster, J. F. Roxburgh, a man as superficially unlike Roy as one could possibly imagine, wrote to him: "... we shall feel that an element of distinction has gone from the staff. I do not know how we shall make up to our senior boys for the loss of the inspiration which you gave them."

So at Stowe and so at Cambridge, wherever he worked Roy added that touch of distinction and won the affection of the young men with whom he worked. His influence on the Lady Margaret Boat Club and his position in it, in recent years, were as remarkable as any side of his life, for having no position in the College and hardly a connexion with the High Table, he was always in the position of an invited coach, and yet exerted by far the greatest single influence on the Club and its successes. The Club's captains argued with him, threw up their hands in despair at his more drastic measures, often disagreed with him, but always relied on him for inspiration for their plans and always required his judgement when decisions had to be taken.

As is well known the successes of the Club in recent years were won by crews trained on Roy's method of coaching as expounded in two books, *Coach and Eight* published in 1930 and *Rowing and Coaching* in 1950. A further book is to be published shortly. These methods, which have been the object of enormous controversy, were developed by Roy with L.M.B.C. crews, but owing to their radical nature few crews before the war got "the full treatment", although the majority of those that did were very successful. The Meldrum technique has not been confined to L.M.B.C. crews. Roy provided the groundwork for the Blue Boats of 1951, 1952 and 1953 of which, of course, the 1951 boat which triumphed in America stands out as one of the finest crews England has ever produced. (It contained five L.M.B.C. men.) His books were also used by the Swiss coach Dreyfus in producing the phenomenal Zürich crew of 1936. Roy was in correspondence with Dreyfus until his death.

This is not the place to enter into a discussion of Roy's technique except in so far as it throws light on the character of the man behind it. The key to the problem is that Roy was an uncompromising perfectionist. Behind his theory of what was the right way to row was the conviction that given equality of material the fastest crew would always be that which approached most nearly to a perfectly synchronized physical machine, and of course it would also be the most beautiful, a fact which was of great importance to Roy for whom efficiency was inseparable from grace. In training a crew for perfection his patience was inexhaustible and he was not interested in either the pace of the crew or its appearance as a whole so long as he felt sure that, underneath the trials and tribulations of early training, the right basis was being laid; but if it became necessary to compromise between training for eventual perfection and training for an imminent race his interest soon waned. For Roy it was the production of a thing of power and beauty which interested him in rowing. The winning of races was a satisfaction as a proof that the latter had been achieved, but he frequently did not go to watch them and he was rarely, if ever, satisfied with a crew's racing performance.

The uncompromising nature of Roy's beliefs sometimes led to less happy consequences. One could not disagree with him on small points. His ideas were nothing if not logical, and therefore if one disagreed with him at all one disagreed with him altogether; and such was the nature of the man that he found it hard simply to agree to disagree. Combined with a diffidence and aloofness when with strangers, this gave him the reputation of being difficult to get on with as a coach. Usually the reason was his abhorrence of that guile and innuendo which more worldly men use to get their own way. He was, too, extremely sensitive and easily hurt by argument and unsympathetic criticism.

But to generations of members of the Lady Margaret Boat Club, Roy Meldrum was so much more than a great coach, so much more than the tall untidy figure muttering inaudibly down a crumpled megaphone on the towpath, or contemptuously pessimistic in a tub. He was "Roy", the solid point in a transitory world; he was the most important and valued person in Cambridge, more than one's tutor or any other permanent link with Cambridge. He was the subject of innumerable stories and constant imitation of his voice and dry witty remarks. These "Meldrumisms", as they have come to be called, and his frequent expressions of astonishment and disappointment at the unbelievable stupidity of oarsmen and coaches, are repeated with affectionate amusement whenever L.M.B.C. men meet. His house was always open to members of the club who, perhaps,

unconsciously, looked upon it as an oasis in the shifting sands of Cambridge society and, for some, a home from home. Roy often invited crews or groups of people to his house where they were sustained by Mrs Meldrum's home-made teas, but more often still individuals or small groups would simply decide to go. They would find him usually writing, slung in his chair with an enormous foot hooked on to the corner of the mantelpiece, and would be greeted with a disconcerting remark, "Oh, it's you!" with a look of astonishment or even, "What do you want?" He never appeared gratified to see one, but always was, and gave himself away by inquiry after people who had not called for some time. Though reason made him averse to any form of display he was the most tender-hearted of men.

At these visits discussion could range on any subject from rowing to flying saucers. Never at any time would Roy invoke his fifty years seniority nor was he ever patronizing; and though he was frequently ironical at one's expense one did not feel ill at ease on account of any age difference. Whatever was said Roy listened and gave his comments without restraint. He disliked deference to his age or half-hearted opinions, and though he never invited familiarity he appreciated it.

His disrespect of persons was most forcefully shown on the river, where his remarks to senior and often renowned oarsmen were blunt and usually uncomplimentary. In tubs he reduced people to the brink of despair; a great friend of Roy's once put his fist through the boathouse window in an explosion of anger after a particularly harrowing tub. On the Monday before the races he told the 1954 Lent crew, which regained the headship, that the bow four were "passengers" though he had great confidence in the crew. He would have no hesitation in coming down the tow-path and making the current coach look a fool by making a sudden change in the training—usually with miraculous results. The pomp and bustle of regattas he loathed; one cannot do better than to quote his partner in many triumphs, Ronnie Symonds: "What he loved above all else was to have a good crew to himself on a deserted Cam on a Saturday morning; then good work could be done."

How much his loss will affect the fortunes of L.M.B.C. is an open question, but certainly his words and writings on rowing have not died with him. It is perhaps some consolation to all who knew him that he lived to see the Club hold the headship of the Mays for five years and win the Grand at Henley. One thing is certain, that to those who have known him, rowing and Cambridge will never be quite the same, nor will we ever forget how much he added to our lives and inspired our efforts.

D. W. T. H.

GRAHAM WARD BAIN (B.A. 1914), formerly of the Indian Civil Service, and later a master at Marlborough College and at Repton School, died 26 February 1955, aged 64.

ROBERT SYDNEY BARNETT (B.A. 1884) died at Hove, 23 February 1955, aged 92.

JOHN CAMELL (B.A. 1898), of the Middle Temple, barrister at law, late of Calcutta, died 25 April 1955 at Bishop's Waltham, Hampshire, aged 78.

EDWIN DILLON FRANK CANHAM (B.A. 1905), sometime mathematical master at Westhill Park School, Titchfield, Hampshire, died at Fareham, 30 March 1955, aged 76.

CHARLES FOXLEY (B.A. 1886), formerly a missionary at Delhi and in Japan, vicar of Lever Bridge, Lancashire, from 1928 to 1934, died at Bolton, Lancashire, 3 December 1954, aged 89. His father, Joseph Foxley (B.A. 1854), was a Fellow of the College, and his brother Allen Foxley (B.A. 1891), who survives him, took the Mathematical Tripos, Part I.

GEORGE WALTER GRABHAM (B.A. 1902), of Funchal, Madeira, formerly on the Geological Survey of the Sudan, died at Khartoum, 29 January 1955, aged 72.

HENRY RONALD HASSÉ (B.A. 1906), formerly Fellow, Professor of Mathematics in the University of Bristol from 1919 to 1949, died 16 June 1955, aged 70.

WALTER HUBERT LEDGARD (B.A. 1896), master at West Downs School, Winchester, from 1907 to 1953, died at Winchester, 2 July 1955, aged 80.

CHARLES JAMES MARTIN, Knight, C.M.G. (Hon. M.A. 1934), Fellow Commoner of the College, died in Cambridge, 15 February 1955, aged 89.

THOMAS HENRY MARTIN (B.A. 1888), Congregational minister at Crosby, Liverpool, died at Kirkcrigg, Windermere, 31 May 1955, aged 90.

RICHARD STURDY MAY (B.A. 1932), solicitor, died at Newark, 22 May 1955, aged 45.

GUALTHERUS HENDRIK MEES (B.A. 1925), LL.D. Leyden, who lived for many years in India, and was the author of several works on religious symbolism, died at Orsett, Essex, 5 June 1955, aged 51.

THOMAS NEAL (B.A. 1890), vicar of St Philip, Camberwell, 1906–20, and vicar of Ancaster, 1920–8, died at Chieveley, near Newbury, Berkshire, 9 March 1955, aged 87.

GUY NOËL POCOCK (B.A. 1904), formerly a master at the Royal Naval College, novelist, writer of text-books, and Extra-Mural Lecturer at Cambridge, died at Cambridge, 19 March 1955, aged 74.

CHARLES THOMAS POWELL (B.A. 1895), honorary canon emeritus of Worcester, vicar of St John the Baptist in Bedwardine, Worcester, from 1924 to 1948, died at Eltham, Kent, 6 May 1955, aged 82.

JOHN HENRY TALLENT (B.A. 1896), of Upton Grey, Basingstoke, Hampshire, formerly in medical practice at Chislehurst, Kent, died 18 July 1955, aged 83.

BERTRAM TOM WATTS (B.A. 1905), O.B.E., sometime director of surveys in Cyprus and Uganda, died at Kisumu, Kenya, 11 May 1955, aged 71.

GWYN WILLIAMS (Ph.D. 1931), Professor of Chemistry, Royal Holloway College, University of London, died 6 April 1955, in a London nursing home, aged 50.

BOOK REVIEWS

GILBERT NORWOOD. *Essays on Euripidean Drama*. (Cambridge University Press. 1954. 35s.)

This book was in the Press when the volume of *Studies in Honour of Gilbert Norwood* was published in 1952. It came out in 1954 after the author's death. It contains four essays "conceived and first written at widely separated times": "Towards understanding Euripides", "The *Bacchae* and its Riddle", "God and Man in *Hippolytus*", "The *Supplices*".

In the last essay Gilbert Norwood advances arguments in support of a new theory of the origin of our text of the *Supplices*—that someone during the second or third century after Christ combined a *Supplices* of Euripides with a play by Moschion on the same subject. In the third essay he maintains that the *Hippolytus* is an entirely human tragedy; Aphrodite and Artemis are genuine characters in the tragedy but at the same time "labelled by the philosopher as spurious deities" representing permanent facts of the universe and of human life. In the second he returns to a subject that had occupied him in 1908 and recants some of the views put forward in "The Riddle of the *Bacchae*", while reaffirming and restating others. The first essay, the longest and in some respects the most interesting of the four, draws up a balance sheet of the merits and defects of Euripides as a dramatist.

Readable, lively and witty, often deliberately provocative, this book will have to be taken into serious account by any scholar who makes a special study of Euripides. One can only regret that we shall have no more work from its author who was equally outstanding as teacher, scholar and writer.

A. G. L.

A. J. B. ROBERTSON. *Mass Spectrometry*. (Methuen's Monographs of Chemical Subjects, pp. 135. 8s. 6d.)

In 1951 the Commission on Atomic Weights of the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry sanctioned changes in the previously accepted atomic weights of no less than seven elements, to bring their values into closer agreement with the decisive results of precise mass spectrometry and mass spectrography. The Commission adumbrated further changes, for eight other elements, which have since been adopted. This break with a tradition in which classical chemical analysis had reigned supreme for over a century cannot have failed to stir in even the most conservative chemist an urgent desire to understand and appraise the new techniques. Dr Robertson's book, notably enhancing a series already of outstanding value to teachers and students alike, appears therefore at a most opportune moment, and at a price within the reach of the most penurious student.

Early in the book the author distinguishes mass spectrometry from mass spectrography, and gives a very brief outline of the latter method, but, possibly somewhat to the disappointment of the general chemical reader, disclaims any intention of providing a more detailed account. It appears that such a decision springs from the author's conscientiousness, for in his book nothing is more evident than that it is written by an experienced practitioner, fully equipped to pronounce authoritatively upon the many difficulties and complications in the operation of a modern mass spectrometer.

About one-third of the monograph is devoted to a discussion of the construction and working of the instrument, and includes a particularly clear and critical account of the various types of ion sources in present use. The following chapters are concerned respectively with ionization and dissociation by electron impact, chemical analysis by the mass spectrometer (with particular reference to the analysis of hydrocarbon mixtures), the investigation of free radicals, and the measurement of isotopic abundances. In the description of all these matters the directness and accuracy of the data gained, no less than the elegance of mass spectrometric methods, are convincingly brought forward. The final results for the analysis of a gaseous mixture of seven hydrocarbon components given in the table on p. 92 appeared to the reviewer as perhaps the most striking demonstration in the whole book of the power of mass spectrometric methods.

The book is excellently printed and produced, and concludes with serviceable subject and author indexes. With no more than 135 pages at his disposal Dr Robertson has been wise not to burden his text with elaborate references to the literature, but when the mention of a name seemed essential he has also given the year of publication, so that readers with access to chemical abstracts will usually experience little difficulty in tracing the full reference. Each chapter concludes with a short bibliography of matters of a general nature relevant to the content of the chapter.

W. G. P.

H. S. PEISER, H. P. ROOKSBY and A. J. C. WILSON (editors). *X-Ray Diffraction by Polycrystalline Materials*. (Institute of Physics, 1955.)

X-ray crystallographic applications to academic and industrial research have become so widely and successfully used that a comprehensive and up-to-date text-book came to be written by thirty-three specialists in this country.

From the very beginnings of the subject Cambridge has always been a most prominent centre for X-ray crystallographic research, and many of the book's authors have at one time or another worked there. Two of the three technical editors were members of St John's College, and it was during nights of fire-watching in College early on in the war that the first plans for this volume were laid.

H.S.P.

JOHNIANA

The Rev. Patrick Brontë as an undergraduate

Quick intellect and a yearning for education are Celtic traits, and Mr Brontë [father of Charlotte, Emily and Anne Brontë] in his youth was goaded by a powerful mixture of vanity and ambition. How precisely he got to Cambridge, and maintained himself there for nearly four years, until he had taken a degree and holy orders, has never been made clear; he can have done it only on a Spartan level. As a boy in Ireland he had been put into the local weaving trade, and had struggled out of that to become a teacher in the little Protestant parish school of Drumballeyroney, where he taught both himself and others until he was twenty-five years old. By this time he seems to have saved a few pounds out of his small earnings, and with this little capital, and a few pounds more subscribed by one or two benevolent Methodist clergymen, who were impressed by his capabilities and evidently thought him a likely recruit to the connexion, he made his own way to Cambridge. That his life must have been of a beggarly simplicity is suggested by a letter from one of these kindly clergymen to another, written at a time when Mr Brontë had been a commoner at St John's College for nearly two years. "I availed myself as soon as possible of your generous offer to Mr Brontë, and left it without hesitation to himself to fix the limits of his request. He says that £20 per annum will enable him to go on with comfort, but that he could do with less. He has twice given me some account of his outset to college. . . . He left his native Ireland. . . with seven pounds, having been able to lay by no more after superintending a school for some years. He reached Cambridge before that was expended, and then received an unexpected supply of £5 from a distant friend. On this he subsisted some weeks before entering at St John's, and has since had no other assistance than what the college afforded. The sums which he drew from College were the emoluments of a scholarship and two exhibitions which he won at Cambridge, and the fees he was able to earn by coaching less promising students. He made himself enough, and was sufficiently strict with himself on the point of expense, to be able, like a good Irish son, to send his mother £20 a year during this period.

He evidently, and justifiably, convinced a sufficient number of people of his talents; and so, by one means and another, and a little modest help from various quarters, contrived to stay on until he had taken his B.A. degree at the age of twenty-nine, and had been ordained to a curacy in Essex.

(From *The Brontë Story*, by Margaret Lane, published by Messrs Heinemann, 1953, pp. 21-2.)

Thomas Hardy at a College Feast

A dinner at St John's—the "Porte-Latin Feast"—with the mellow radiance of the dark mahogany tables, curling tobacco smoke, and old red wine, charmed Hardy, in spite of his drinking very little, and not smoking at all.

(From *The Later Years of Thomas Hardy*, by Florence Emily Hardy, p. 159. This biography is now believed to have been written by Hardy himself, although published under the name of his second wife. The occasion described was on a visit to Cambridge in the spring of 1914, shortly after Hardy's election into an Honorary Fellowship at Magdalene.)

COLLEGE AWARDS

STUDENTSHIPS, ETC.

Denney: Sykes, R. D.; *Harper-Wood*: Wilders, J. S.; *Hutchinson*: Jones, A.; *McMahon*: Butterworth, H. W., Mustill, M. J., Williams, J. M.; *Slater*: Le Maitre, R. W.; *Strathcona Research Exhibitions*: Cartledge, B. G., Erickson, J., Lively, J. F., Murphy, T. G., Salmon, J. H. M.; *Research Grant, Scholarship and Exhibition Praeter Fund*: Chambers, R. J. H.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS

Elected to Scholarships: Aldridge, T. M., Bausor, J. I., Davis, A. T., Eagles, D. M., Hemmings, A. S., Higgs, D. A., Kendon, A., Malone, B., Naylor, D. J., Nicholls, P., Oldham, D., Roberts, D. J., Thompson, L. A., Turton, P. J., Whitmore, T. C.; *Roger Neville Goodman Travel Exhibitions*: James, P. A., Richards, G. K.; *Samuel Nunn Travel Exhibition*: Malone, B.; *Sir Albert Howard Travel Exhibition*: Jones, A.; *Sir Humphry Davy Rolleston Travel Exhibition*: August, J. C. W., Richards, B.; *Strathcona Travel Exhibitions*: Bennett, R. C., Inskeep, R. R., Oldham, D., Robson, E. W.; *Hoare Exhibitions*: Eagles, D. M., Sheffield, C.

PRIZES

SPECIAL PRIZES

Adams Memorial: (1) Burren, J. W.; (2) Goodchild, C. J., Needham, R. M. aeq.; *Ernest Alfred Benians*: Chambers, R. J. H.; *Bonney*: Hallam, A.; *Diver*: Hindson, T. C.; *Essay: Second Year*: Burnham, C. P.; *Graves*: Davis, A. T., Stokes, M. C. aeq.; *Hart*: Vallance, M. W.; *Hockin*: Pyle, I. C.; *Henry Humphreys*: Canny, M. J. P.; *Hutton*: Rowsell, R. N.; *Sir Joseph Larmor Awards*: Chambers, R. J. H., Pocock, N. J. B., Shaw, J. G. D., Smailes, T. G., Sykes, R. D.; *James Bass Mullinger*: Johnson, D. A.; *Wilson Reading Prizes: First Prize*: Francis, H. B.; *Second Prize*: Hemmings, A. S.; *Sir Percy Henry Winfield*: Aldridge, T. M.

PRIZES AWARDED ON UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

MATHEMATICS—*Tripes, Part III*: Brown, A. L., *Wright's Prize*; Goodchild, C. J.; Murphy, T. G., *Wright's Prize. Tripes, Part II*: Higgs, D. A., *Wright's Prize. Preliminary*: Eagles, D. M.; Nuttall, J., *Wright's Prize. Tripes, Part I*: Hogg, D. C.; Mayo, R. F.; Sheffield, C.; Stott, G. B.

CLASSICS—*Tripes, Part II*: Davis, A. T., *Wright's Prize*; Hedges, B. M.; Stokes, M. C. *Tripes, Part I*: Jones, A. L., *Wright's Prize*; Malone, B.; Murphy, J. P., *Wright's Prize*; Thompson, L. A. *Preliminary*: Good-year, F. R. D., *Wright's Prize*; Semple, A. G., *Wright's Prize*.

NATURAL SCIENCES—*Tripes, Part II*: Hallam, A.; Pyle, I. C., *Hughes Prize. Preliminary for Part II*: Kendon, A. *Tripes, Part I*: Aubrey, J. E.; Bausor, J. I.; Blackburn, G. M.; Gunson, J., *Earle Prize*; Lawrence, P. J.; Nicholls, P., *Wright's Prize*; Whitmore, T. C. *Preliminary*: Allday, W. J.; Blanshard, J. M. V.; Doar, J. W. H.; Graham-Brown, W. D.; Griffin, R. F., *Wright's Prize*; Knott, D. R.; Miller, J. W.; Newman, E. I.; North, B. J.

HISTORY—*Tripes, Part II*: Chambers, R. J. H., *Hughes Prize*; Lloyd-Jones, I. D. *Tripes, Part I*: Johnson, D. A., *Wright's Prize*; Oldham, D. *Preliminary*: Rowsell, R. N.

MECHANICAL SCIENCES—*Tripes, Part II*: Pentelow, T.; Smith, J. D., *Hughes Prize. Tripes, Part I*: Naylor, D. J.; Nedderman, R. M., *Wright's Prize*; Roberts, D. J.; Turton, P. J., *Wright's Prize. Preliminary*: Bradshaw, P., *Wright's Prize*; Fawcett, R., *Wright's Prize*; Padfield, A. D. D.

ENGLISH—*Preliminary*: Bray, W. M.

ECONOMICS—*Preliminary*: Bhagwati, J. N.

LAW—*Tripes, Part II*: Aldridge, T. M.

MODERN & MEDIEVAL LANGUAGES—*Tripes, Part I*: Boyde, P.; Budd, R. F.; Redfern, W. D.; Wood, M. G.

GEOGRAPHY—*Tripes, Part I*: Grigg, D. B., *Wright's Prize. Preliminary*: Cox, P. G.

CHEMICAL ENGINEERING—*Qualifying*: Walter, F. B.

MUSIC—*Mus. B.*: Gwilt, D. W.; Smith, P. B. *Tripes, Part I*: Hemmings, A. S., *Wright's Prize. Preliminary*: Nash, P. J.

OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS, DECEMBER 1954

Major Scholarships:

Croft, H. T., City of London School, for Mathematics (Baylis Scholarship). Garling, D. J. H., Highgate School, for Mathematics with Physics (Baylis Scholarship). Marsh, H., Doncaster Grammar School, for Mathematics. Slater, B. H., Keighley Grammar School, for Mathematics. Connolly, J. J., St Francis Xavier's College, Liverpool, for Classics. Curtis, C. J. A., St Paul's School, for Classics (Hamlet Horace Mayor Scholarship). Ragg, W. G., University College School, for Classics (Henry Arthur Thomas Scholarship). Evans, J. G., King Edward's School, Birmingham, for Natural Sciences (Humphry Davy Rolleston Scholarship). Bruford, A. J., Winchester College, for History (Mullinger Scholarship). Haden-Guest, A., Gordonstoun School, for English (Whytehead Scholarship).

Minor Scholarships:

Deutsch, J. P. A., Highgate School, for Mathematics with Physics, (Townsend Scholarship). Lee, D. W. E., Manchester Grammar School for Mathematics. McMULLEN, W. A., Stowe School, for Classics. Platt, K. J., University College School, for Classics. Thirlway, H. W.,

Bradfield College, for Classics. Barnard, D. R., Alleyne's Grammar School, Stone, for Natural Sciences. Fleet, S. G., Lewes Grammar School, for Natural Sciences. Phillips, I., Bacup and Rawtenstall School, for Natural Sciences (Humphry Davy Rolleston Scholarship). Sheppard, B. A., Latymer Upper School, Hammersmith, for Natural Sciences (United Steel Companies Scholarship). Smith, A. G., Watford Grammar School, for Natural Sciences. Hanson, A. J., Nottingham High School, for History. Wordsworth, I. S., Cranleigh School, for History. Brightley, J. D., Emanuel School, Wandsworth, for Modern Languages. Tomlinson, T. B., Manchester Grammar School, for Modern Languages. Whitfield, R., King Edward's School, Birmingham, for Modern Languages. Dowden, J. F., King's College School, Wimbledon, for English.

Minor Scholarship for Music:

Williams, P. F., Wolverhampton Grammar School.

Exhibitions:

Kerley, R., Plymouth College, for Mathematics. Murray, I. A. K., Rossall School, for Classics. Reid, P. L. D., Oundle School, for Classics. Barnard, A. N., Christ's Hospital, for Natural Sciences. Remington, R. G. A., St Paul's School, for Natural Sciences. Turner, G., Todmorden Grammar School, for Natural Sciences. Bryant, W. N., Birkenhead Institute, for History. Gahan, D. C., Brentwood School, for History. Price, D. B., Woking Grammar School, for History. Edgell, J. E., Sir T. Rich's School, Gloucester, for Modern Languages. Knight, F. W., Roan School, Greenwich, for English. Wallis, W., Farnham Grammar School, for English. Yeomans, G. J., Howardian High School, Cardiff, for Geography. Vita-Finzi, C., Regent Street Polytechnic, for the General Examination.

CLOSE EXHIBITIONS AND CHORAL STUDENTSHIPS 1955

Close Exhibitions:

Baker: Sharman, M., Durham School. Dowman: Currey, T. G., Pocklington School. Marquess of Exeter: Spencer, J. N., Stamford School. Lupton and Hebblethwaite: Hogarth, A. C., Sedbergh School. Munster: Allen, A. W., The King's School, Peterborough. Vidalian: Hoskin, D. G., Exeter School.

Choral Studentships:

Ansell, H., Palmer's School, Grays (Bass). White, R. H., Lord Weymouth's School, Warminster (Bass). Prince, C. H., Queen Elizabeth's School, Crediton (Tenor). Wills, D. E., Bexhill County Grammar School (Tenor). Goodwins, C. W. H., Norwich School (Alto).

Sizarship:

Lewis, R. J. P., Michaelhouse, Natal.