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THE EAGLE



April and October 1959

Nos. 253-4

The Eagle

A MAGAZINE SUPPORTED BY MEMBERS OF
ST JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE
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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.

Commemoration Sermon

By Professor P. N. S. MANSERGH

THE thirtieth verse of the eighth chapter of the first Book of the Kings: 'and hear thou in heaven thy dwelling place: and when thou hearest, forgive'.

My text is taken from the chapter in the first Book of the Kings which tells of the completion of the temple of the Lord which King Solomon began to build in the fourth year of his reign. It took seven years to build and the stone with which it was built was cut before it was brought thither, 'so that', we are told and our envy is stirred, 'there was neither hammer nor axe, nor any tool of iron heard in the house while it was building'. Its adornment and its furnishing were of fabled richness. The altar at the heart of it was made of cedar and overlaid with gold, with five candlesticks of pure gold on the right and five on the left before the oracle. And when all was completed Solomon said 'I have surely built thee a house to dwell in, a settled place for thee to abide in for ever'. He said it, the words suggest, with understandable pride in the surpassing splendour of his handiwork. But then, for King Solomon was a wise man, came the realization that his thought was vain and meaningless. 'But will God indeed dwell on the earth? behold, the heaven and heaven of heavens cannot contain thee; how much less this house that I have builded?' And with the realization of the insignificance of even the most magnificent of man's creations there came to the King that spirit of humility, movingly expressed, in the verse from which my text is taken—'And hearken thou to the supplication of thy servant, and of thy people Israel, when they shall pray toward this place; and hear thou in heaven thy dwelling place: and when thou hearest forgive'.

To his own, as to long distant generations, King Solomon epitomized the splendour of all earthly kings and Our Lord's saying that not Solomon in all his glory was arrayed like one of the lilies growing wild in the fields must have seemed a strange and paradoxical assertion to his Jewish hearers. Yet though Solomon was renowned for his wealth, it was 'an understanding heart to



judge thy people' that he had asked of God in a dream; and it was because God was pleased that he had so done that riches and length of days were added to him. It was as much of his wisdom as of his wealth that the Queen of Sheba was thinking when she exclaimed 'Behold, the half was not told me!'; and both are portrayed in the rich Renaissance colours of Claude Vignon's '*La Reine de Saba devant Salomon*' which hangs today in the long gallery of the Louvre. Both, too, inspired a melancholy poem in three books entitled '*Solomon on the Vanity of the World*' by Matthew Prior, Fellow of this College, who as Ambassador to the Court of Louis XIV had himself seen something of the hollowness of worldly pretension as the shadows fell across Versailles in the closing years of the 'Sun King's' reign. If Solomon, so Matthew Prior argued, 'in the fair situation' in which he was placed, 'endowed with the greatest perfection of nature and possessed of all external condition' could find no happiness in earthly things then the rest of mankind might safely take the monarch's word for the fact that happiness is not to be found in them.¹ This was the theme expounded in a poem of such unrelieved solemnity that even its author later ruefully admitted:²

' Indeed poor Solomon in rhyme
Was much too grave to be sublime.'

It was not only painters and poets in Western Christendom who found inspiration in the wealth and wisdom of Solomon; they long remained a favoured theme of story tellers in the Levantine world. Robert Curzon a characteristically intrepid Victorian gentleman-scholar-traveller recorded one of the tales³ they told him on his visit to the monasteries of the Eastern Church, a fable somewhat in the manner of La Fontaine. Once, so the story went, when King Solomon was travelling with nothing to protect him from the scorching glare of the desert sun a flock of hoopoes came at his appeal and flew with their wings outspread to overshadow him. When the journey was over Solomon asked the king of the hoopoes how he would like to be rewarded. And he replied, after much thought and at the instigation of his wife and daughters—a characteristically eastern touch this—that he desired that all hoopoes hence forward should wear crowns of gold. And Solomon, after enquiring whether he had considered carefully his desire, said, 'Crowns of gold ye shall have: but behold thou art a foolish bird: and when the evil days shall come upon thee and thou seest the folly of thy heart, return here to me and I will give you help.' But the king and all the hoopoes, now with crowns of gold upon their heads, were filled with pride and exultation. Then one of them, admiring its golden crown in a piece of broken mirror, was trapped by a fowler. The news spread abroad and in all the land was heard the twang of bows and the whirling of

slings as men sought to kill the birds with the golden crowns on their heads. At last, flying by stealth through the most unfrequented places, the king of the hoopoes came to Solomon bewailing the cruel destiny of his race. And Solomon looked kindly upon him and said: 'Behold, did I not warn thee of thy folly. Vanity and pride have been thy ruin. But now, that a memorial may remain of the service which thou did'st render unto me, your crowns of gold shall be changed into crowns of feathers, that ye may walk unharmed upon the earth.' And it is, untroubled, with their crowns of feathers, that you may see the hoopoes in eastern lands today.

Most of us are prepared to accept the moral of this eastern fable, but down the ages men have been less willing to believe with Matthew Prior that wealth, if allied to an understanding heart, is not a source of human happiness; and it is this which accounts in part for the place which King Solomon has held, especially among those who deem themselves to be wise and aspire to be wealthy. Yet in our time, and perhaps rightly, wisdom and wealth are not thought of as things easily or naturally reconciled, as they were in the days when the inheritance of wealth customarily went hand in hand with traditional responsibilities in a settled social order. It was with the coming of the acquisitive society and the consequent mobility in wealth and in the pattern of social life that there came, too, at least in popular esteem, a sense of incompatibility between them. Today the man who amasses great riches is thought likely to be astute, unlikely to be wise; the man who is wise is thought unlikely to amass riches. I have heard a country Rector dwelling affectionately on the thought of those 'rich men furnished with ability' of whom we heard in the Lesson this morning, for whom Solomon might be thought of as a prototype and with whom many of the earlier benefactors of this College may honourably be numbered. Yet it is an association that does not come altogether easily to our generation; perhaps indeed such men were always rare. But if here time and circumstance have brought a change in temper and outlook, there remains—what seems to me the most impressive thing about that long and distinguished list of benefactors (which has just been read)—the evidence in it of the way in which men and women unequal in their possessions, responsibilities, and opportunities have continued of their great generosity to endow this College through more than four centuries of its existence so that while we are here we enjoy something of that 'external condition' of which Matthew Prior spoke. Wealthy most certainly we are not by the standard of King Solomon, yet our way of life, in no way exceptional in the Western world, is, and it is well to remember this, beyond the imaginings of Indian peasants or of African mine-workers—indeed of more than half the population of the world.

King Solomon asked for a wise and understanding heart, not that other things might be added unto him, not for his own profit or earthly happiness but that he might 'judge the people' right. This is something often overlooked and which Matthew Prior in his poem would seem to have insufficiently regarded. Likewise the endowments of our benefactors were given not for the enjoyment of succeeding generations but to serve their own high purposes; so that, as we pray, 'love of the brethren and all sound learning may ever grow and prosper here.'

Few, indeed, can live in a college such as this for long without becoming mindful of the purposes it was designed to serve by the Lady Margaret, described by Fisher as 'a very patroness' to all 'the learned men of England', or of how the passing generations reinterpreting those purposes in the light of changing modes of life and thought have sought to serve them. Here some may think first of our early debt to that 'Good Master of a College', Nicholas Metcalfe, numbered with our benefactors and of whom it was said that 'at his departing thence, (in 1537) he left such a companie of fellowes and scholers in S. Johnes Colledge as can scarce now be found in som whole universitie; which either for divinitie on the one side . . . or for civill service to their Prince and contrie have bene, and are yet to this day, notable ornaments to this whole Realme'; while the minds of others may turn first to the most important part which members of this College played in the religious and civil disputes of the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries, something of the spirit of which is reflected in a letter of Elizabeth's Lord Burghley in 1565 expressing grief that surplises had not been worn by the Master, Fellows and Scholars in Chapel 'in my dear College of St John'; more in the stormy career of Strafford, of whom Dr Tanner, a Fellow of this College, used to say in his lectures⁵ that he had nothing in common with St John the Evangelist, though he detected more appropriately in Archbishop Laud, an alumnus and notable benefactor of St John's, Oxford, some traces of the spirit of St John the Baptist; and most of all perhaps (from the point of view of the College) in the words of the Master who, when Puritanism was imposed under the Cromwellian settlement, resolved, despite State policy and his own inclination, to choose none but scholars, justifying this by saying, 'They may deceive me in their godliness; they cannot in their scholarship.'

For me, however, the dedicated labours of two members of this College for the abolition first of the slave trade and then of slavery in all British possessions will always hold their special place. William Wilberforce was not, or at least in old age he felt he was not, as indebted to the College as he might have been, largely because some Fellows discouraged him from too regular an

attendance at lectures lest he should thereby impair a reputation for effortless brilliance so becoming in a gentleman. But, as I know, in distant parts of the Commonwealth, men who have themselves no knowledge of this University or country feel drawn to the College whence he and Clarkson came. I have heard a Hindu alumnus of this College, appealing for the ending of racial discrimination and bitterness today, stir the emotions of a conference at Lahore of representatives of many nations by eloquent tribute to the memory and example of these two great English Christians, who in the high noon of the western world championed—and not in vain—the cause of the wronged and oppressed of other races. In carrying 'the noblest measure in its history'⁶ in 1833 the House of Commons was mindful of the man who had done most to educate his country up to it and from the House there went to the dying Wilberforce Lord Stanley's words 'When Mr Wilberforce hears of it he may well exclaim, "Lord, now lettest Thou thy servant depart in peace".'

A sense of the wrongs of men of other races and the desire to redress them has not died in this University, as I have reason to know from the response to the appeal for funds to found an African scholarship here. But I sometimes feel, none the less, that as our power has contracted so, too, has our sense of purpose and the range of our sympathies. 'Of course,' an English observer has noted of technical experts working on development plans in South Asia, 'there must be Englishmen who regard this work as a form of service but one does not meet them.'⁷ No doubt too bleak a conclusion might be drawn from this comment. I can, however, but remember that Yeats, with an imagery which I find more disturbing than anything in *Brave New World* or *Nineteen Eighty Four*, foreshadowed a second coming—a second coming when 'after twenty centuries of stony sleep' some

. . . rough beast, its hour come round at last
Slouches towards Bethlehem to be born.'

And the sign of the approach of that time was when the worst were 'full of passionate intensity' while the best 'lacked all conviction.'⁸ May it not be charged against us that we helped to give reality to a poet's nightmare vision!

One other thing, I think, is enjoined upon us at this time of Commemoration and that is the largeness imaginative sympathy and Christian charity which men call magnanimity. Some hundred and fourteen years ago a burgess of this University called forth a stinging rebuke from Thomas Babington Macaulay in the House of Commons for opposing not the principle of, but some trifling increase in, the State grant to the impoverished Roman Catholic seminary at Maynooth. Confronted with such lack of magnanimity Macaulay said that he felt less

proud of being a Protestant and a Cambridge man than he could have wished, especially, to quote his own words:⁹ 'When I consider how munificently the Colleges of Cambridge and Oxford are endowed, and with what pomp, religion and learning are there surrounded; when I call to mind the venerable cloisters, the trim gardens, the organs, the libraries . . . ; when I call to mind also the physical comforts which are provided for both instructors and for pupils. . . when I think of the spacious and stately mansions of the heads of houses, of the commodious chambers of the fellows and scholars, of the refectories, the combination rooms . . . the state and luxury of the great feast days . . . ; . . . and when I remember from whom all this splendour and plenty is derived; when I remember what was the faith of Edward the Third and of Henry the Sixth, of Margaret of Anjou and Margaret of Richmond . . .'

Macaulay spoke in a particular sense of the faith of these founders of Cambridge Colleges. It was the Christian faith of the then unreformed Church. The portraits of the Lady Margaret at her prayer desk are a reminder of that world with assured religious values which no longer permeate our own. We live, as they did not, in an age of negation and criticism. We live also, as they did not, in an age of scientific discovery and intellectual adventure; an age that demands of all those concerned with the continuing life and governance of their great foundations that wisdom which King Solomon asked of God in a dream; 'that right judgement in all things' for which we pray in the Collect for Whit Sunday. Remembering what has been given to us and the faith in which it was given let us take advantage of the opportunities and discharge the responsibilities that come to us in our generation; and ever mindful of our own insufficiencies and short-comings let us pray, as King Solomon prayed in the Temple he had built, 'Hear, O Lord, in heaven thy dwelling place; and when Thou hearest forgive.'

NOTES

- 1 Matthew Prior, *Poetical Works*, 2 vols., (London 1866), Vol. II, p. 82.
- 2 *ibid.* *The Conversation, A Tale*, Vol. II, p. 235. See also article in D.N.B. on Matthew Prior.
- 3 Hon. Robert Curzon, *Visits to Monasteries in the Levant*, first published 1849, new edition Oxford 1957, see Chap. XII. In somewhat different form the story has also been told elsewhere with Allah in the role of Solomon.
- 4 R. F. Scott, *St John's College, Cambridge*, p. 44. The quotation is from Ascham *The Scholemaster*, the description 'the Good Master' from Fuller's *Holy State*.
- 5 J. R. Tanner, *English Constitutional Conflicts of the Seventeenth Century* (Cambridge 1928), p. 71.
- 6 R. C. Coupland, *Wilberforce*, 2nd edition (London 1945), pp. 429-30.
- 7 Hugh Tinker, *The Name and Nature of Foreign Aid, International Affairs*, Vol. 35, no. 1, p. 49.
- 8 W. B. Yeats, *Collected Poems, The Second Coming* (London 1934), p. 210-11.
- 9 T. B. Macaulay, House of Commons, 14 April 1845. Reprinted in G. M. Young *Speeches by Lord Macaulay* (Oxford 1935).

Living and Partly Living

LIFE in Eighteenth century England appears very leisurely compared to our own day, amid the turmoil and tribulations of an atomic age. Yet the paradox remains that the very scientific and industrial advance which has brought such rush and bustle in its wake, has been instrumental in bringing more leisure to more people than ever before. Man has decided to devote a large share of the increase of productive power to lessen the proportion of his life spent in earning a living. With the march of democracy, men and women of every degree have on average a shorter working life, a shorter working year, a shorter working week, and a shorter working day, than the generation before them ever had.

It is all the more astonishing—if not alarming—therefore, that today we appear to have less control, not more, over the time now at our disposal. As Emerson said:

' Things are in the saddle
and ride Mankind '

—things, that is, that have been harnessed for Man's service, and in so doing have created a vicious circle. Thus the woman who buys a spin-drier finds, not that she has more time on her hands, but rather that the machine has now become indispensable. Certain it is that if we cannot control time, we shall become its victims. It is frequently said that we are on the threshold of the 'conquest' of space; more important, more immediate and more subtle far, is the 'conquest' of Time. The riddle is hardly new: it has lain at our doorstep since the day we were born. But what folly to essay out into space, while time on earth may still bedevil us!

We can, of course, literally control time, as has been done ever since the first World War by virtue of the Daylight Saving Act; we may cheat, by crossing the Atlantic so fast that we arrive in New York before we leave London. While these may be isolated examples, much of our helplessness in the face of time is likewise man-made. It is a familiar cry, at University surely as much as anywhere else, that 'there is never enough time'; that events crowd in on one another in a quite impossible manner; indeed imagination boggles at the plethora of activities. If those accustomed to pursue such a theme, however, paused for a moment to consider, they would surely realise, like the Chorus in 'Murder in the Cathedral', that they were but

' Living, and partly living.'

The haste which would seem perhaps an inevitable concomitant of twentieth century life is in many ways artificial. Psychologists confirm that much of the nervous strain so rife in cities today, which we have come to accept, unquestioning, as a feature of our lives, is self-imposed. To some, time may indeed be money, where it is their livelihood, but for the majority of us, the ferment of our cities is a convention with which we have grown up. In many a village and country town, despite an obstinate refusal to fall in step with the scurrying crowds, and an ingrained manner of taking things as they come, life goes on as before. A village postman remarked with compelling logic, of the ant-like existence of his city cousin, 'He doesn't seem to reach Saturday night any sooner.'

It was said of Edwin Chadwick, the Poor Law reformer of the last century, that he accomplished in a day what lesser mortals normally achieved in twice that time; and strangely, those who manage to extract most from a twenty-four hour day, rarely appear hurried at all. In fact, the art of 'making' time does not involve any witch-craft—it is a resort to priorities and values, the ability to select what is worthwhile, and to discard what is not, to retain a balanced outlook. I would meanwhile be the last to suggest that time may be bridled by a frontal attack. We are not immortal, and our ends will clearly never be realised by keeping one eye on the clock. But, convinced that we are making the best possible use of our time, we have thereby reduced it to a relative factor. 'Things are in the saddle' no longer.

One of the surest ways, incidentally, of keeping a sense of proportion, is every so often to let the grass grow under one's feet. How better to let an hour drift by, than dozing in front of an open fire, or letting the sun sink through the senses on a summer's day? While letting the golden hours slip by, remember that they are golden just because we let them slip: awareness is all. Nor is it for nothing that what is timeless is regarded as something precious. An Aborigine tribe in Malaya was known by anthropologists as the 'timeless' Temiar, not purely because civilisation had passed them by, but because they had so organised and balanced their lives, that time seemed to be at their feet.

It is said that in nothing are we more open to illusion and suggestion than in our sense of time; and its nature is likewise fickle. As life takes its inevitable course, Time can turn its other face upon us: the fleeting may be supplanted by the lingering. For while it is a principle of Parkinson's Law that 'work expands so as to fill the time available for its completion,' when a man retires from work, the 'time available' may become overwhelming. Boredom is one of the cruellest shapes that time can take. A solution may be found in fresh pursuits, whereby a new world of interests is brought into existence to redress the balance of the old.

I began by considering how illogical was Man's progress when contrasted with life 200 years ago. While something immeasurable has since been gained, something priceless is in danger of slipping through our fingers, if our grasp upon Time continues to slacken. The problem is an immemorial one, yet ironically, it tends to be overlooked while the opportunity for dealing with it increases as never before. What is required, in this complex world, is a simplification of the issues at stake. As Man ventures out into space, let us hope that in reaching for the stars, he forgets not how to live.

I. S. WORDSWORTH

Ars Poetica

THOUGH famous poets have before me tried
This theme, and I no way their lights deride,
Yet my poor lamp, untrimmed by age or scorn,
Essays to cast its beam before, still-born,
It fails to catch that spark of spirit—fire
Which men call inspiration and desire
More bitterly than British farmers seek
A ray of sunshine in their harvest week.
O sweetest sisters guide my infant schemes,
Bemuse my thoughts, enchant my fondest dreams,
And bring me to that pinnacle of fame
Where languid literati lisp my name.
My homage is fulfilled. The tyrant muse
Must now attempt to rule while I abuse.

Learn first, to forge éclat and fire the heart
The secret's in the man and not his art.
To cultivate the social virtues—nay!
To set one's foot on social vices' way
Is more the task of any budding bard
Than triumph o'er the reactionary guard
Whose shafts control the salons of Parnasse,
Beneath whose feet grows uninspiring grass.
If through élan your fortunes you may better,
Despise the vulgar gauntlet and vendetta.
Unsued poetasters still below
Long cognoscenti noses—Savile Row
Not Grub Street makes demands on midnight oil.
Your duty's cocktail balls or tea with Foyle.
A crease, my friend, from Christian Dior
Will sell editions, bring you more furor
Than stacks of poetry on your garret floor.
Join Television Brains Trusts if you can
And purify the tribe like Betjeman.
In dress and creeds you must keep with the times.
Save unkempt barbarism for your rhymes.
No no indeed, you're wrong to follow art.
You are the master and must play your part

Without a flaw, for all the world's a stage
And from the footlights of a "glossy" page
You're leading man. Then show your art you're through
And make your whimpering mistress follow you.
No more to bow like poets of past ages
Compelled to pen crimp pages after pages
Bound to the service of "beau idéal".
You, poet, are the only beau who shall
Ask service and receive adoring sighs;
While poetry's fortunes sink, your fortunes rise.

From culture's fringes form a coterie;
Forget your verses with the greatest glee,
For they alone endanger reputation.
But give your neophytes some cold collation.
Provided that the syntax is obscure
No one can start to criticize, be sure.
If publish work you must, remember this—
"Bright incoherence=lyric bliss."
The man who babbles beautifully wins fame;
Reason is sweet, but also very lame.
Know then, that poets still in bondage tread
Paths I shall point, and, footsore, must be led
By Muses four, the mistresses of all
Who fondly think that verse comes to their call.

The first of these, bespectacled and grim,
Is Calliope, masculine of limb.
Her job's promoting epic poetry for
It needs promoting, on a varied score.
Her method's brutal but it never fails:
Day in, day out, for years and years she flails
Her foisty slaves who never cease to write.
She goads them in the middle of the night
To switch a torch on and compose dull lines
Replete with dull allusions, "thous" and "thines".
Her tireless eye behind the glasses flashes
Directing battles, noting bloody gashes;
Here a kiss, there a hero's dying gasp;
While Ajax rants, she makes true lovers clasp.
Her sweated scribes receive this poor reward—
When sleep at last they snatch, it's under sword.

Erato's next: Her method is the rape.
If poets slumber she reveals her shape;
Her rounded thighs like soft thalassian swells;

Her lips the violent gourds where Bacchus dwells.
 Poor mortals in the middle of their sleep
 Awake, and swear a vigil they will keep
 Until they meet this lady of their sighs.
 They write a dozen sonnets to her eyes
 And many hundreds more upon the rest.
 They put their recollection to the test
 But never can remember quite her face.
 And so she stays a lady full of grace
 And drives from nightly to a rich despair
 Of sonnet after sonnet to the fair
 Unknown, to whom they pledge their bursting heart.
 Erato's stimulus is meant to smart.

Euterpe sweet and Polyhymnia
 Are sisters, who, devoted, wander far
 Together, drinking in the joyous air,
 And rhapsodizing on the flowers fair.
 Their linen robes are white as morning milk.
 (Their girdle too is white, but made of silk)
 And where they set their feet a flower grows.
 Quite often it's germander, sometimes rose.
 These maidens work by methods more refined.
 They dress as nymphs at nightfall, when they've wined,
 And flutter in the woods where mortal eyes
 Just glimpse a garment. Taken by surprise
 Some visionary poet then will write
 "A lyric to the spirits of the night."
 By such baroque devices they induce
 Romantic sentiments in any goose.
 They also have a very potent juice
 And when an unsuspecting poet stops
 To admire a view—a hill or field of hops—
 The crafty sisters squirt it in his eye.
 The gratified romantic gives a sigh
 To feel the welling tear and writes a verse
 "To Beauties of the Countryside"—and worse.

The Muses, then, control poetic pools
 Where all who hope for lucky dips are fools.
 This is the inspiration Homer had
 In writing "Odyssey" and "Iliad".
 This prompted virtuous Virgil: Horace, too,
 Though he was more astute than all the crew
 Of Ovids and of Spensers for his stakes
 Were in good soil; but Wordsworth walked the lakes

For fifty years and worsened every day,
 Watching the nymphs and shepherds come away.

What fool would be a poet? I'll rehearse
 The modern highroad to successful verse.
 The choice is yours: you know that you might end
 Like Pound impounded, going round the bend.
 Sweet nightingales might bring you sour renown
 Until beat generations tread you down.
 There's something rotten in the poet's realms.
 I pine for "pards" and "immemorial elms".
 Alas for Keats and all his golden kind,
 Debased and bankrupt since we left behind
 The gentle wine, th' mysterious Grecian vase
 For hard-drunk whisky in Manhattan bars.

So now to gain success in poetry's field
 Where beauty, virtue, truth show little yield
 You must discover how to sound alarms,
 Defend positions, thrust and parry arms;
 Insult, impute, defame and shake your head,
 Narrow your eyes and spend all day in bed;
 Invent new movements, quickly pull them down,
 And answer every question with a frown;
 Build castles in the literary air;
 Demand from every poet 'angst', despair—
 Though articles on patronage may help
 If mailed to Tanfield in the "Daily Yelp",
 Or if your politics revolt at this,
 Herald your chit-chat in the "Daily Hiss".
 Or be "terrible" and interview in bed;
 Or sell the "Worker" in Park Lane instead.
 Develop, to improve your social station,
 An anti-Transatlantic reputation:
 A "trainer to the British Lion"—why!
 You'd make colossal headlines soon in "Spy".
 And if you wrote your poetry with rhymes
 You may receive a footnote in "The Times":
 Divorce your wife; break up a happy home;
 Say she was spendthrift and she liked to roam
 (This will explain your present bankrupt state
 And bring you Postal Orders by the crate
 If e'er your sadness touches "Woman's Own"—
 Ah! what it means to *publicize* a moan.)
 Or if unmarried (means to similar ends)
 • Seduce and then adulterate your friends'.

This will bring admission to the Clubs.
 With slyest winks they may reduce your "subs".
 (Your membership will draw from far and wide
 Nonentities with wives they can't abide
 Who want their name in print and quick divorce—
 Who'll pay a mint to see you. "Why, of course,
 The fellow is a modern Don Juan.
 Here's ten quid. Introduce me if you can!")
 Be seen at Mon Reale in a cloak;
 At lunch with Maugham enjoying a subtle joke;
 Take day trips to Chicago or the Rand;
 Retrace the Golden Road to Samarkand;
 Spend fortunes down at Monte in the Spring—
 For boosting sales all these are just the thing.

By this time, budding poet, you'll have seen
 Advertisement means times are never lean.
 The muse outdated, nowadays we see
 Press agents are the staff of poetry.
 Forsake Parnassus, make your file your shrine;
 Hire high-powered business men to sell your line.
 This way it's possible you'll make your name
 Before you fill your pen and write "Sweet fame! . . ."

And now recall how simple things gave birth
 To most of men's ideas, and then to mirth.
 Primeval poets tried their hairy hand
 At scanning Nature, and they found it scanned.
 Inspired by rhythms in the flashing streams
 And other rhythms, often in their dreams;
 Of beating rocks to form the beauteous axe;
 Of swinging clubs with loud resounding thwacks;
 And finally of palming on the drums,
 Enchanted by the twiddling of their thumbs,
 Their noble savage face, tradition has,
 Lit up. Their poetry, based on jazz,
 Adopted solid rhythms from the skins.
 Poetic evolution here begins.
 The tom-toms beating spelt a wild romance
 And taught the noble cavemen how to dance.
 Their clumsy footsteps soon achieved a feat;
 Learnt Poulter's Measure, and the iambic beat
 In men's subconscious found a certain place
 Amongst the other glories of the race.

What we need now are new inspired designs,
 New vital patterns or new daring lines,
 And since the world is changing feet for cars
 Draw out full stop, and sound long, roaring bars
 In imitation of combustion's trump—
 A judgement on the past, a mighty thump
 Upon the tub of ages, and a peal
 Of thunder at the climax of your zeal.
 The epic shall become a high-powered purr
 And tragedy an engine that won't stir.
 Joy when you know insurance is complete
 When plunging powerless down a one-way street,
 Love when your starter rattles in the cold,
 Struggles for breath, and finally takes hold.
 Envy to see a Bentley; and despair
 When stranded on a flat without a spare.
 Are these emotions, tell me, false or true?
 Are they inspired, significant and new?
 What endless themes here latent! A new lore!
 A new field of relations to explore!
 New light thrown on men's actions and their tongue
 Now modified, enriched, changed before long.
 Joy both to the 'philanthrope' and he who thinks
 The proper study of mankind is lynx.

Alas! I from my chosen pastures stray,
 Soon to return, however, while I may.
 So far I have addressed the stronger sex,
 But now to womanhood my knees I flex,
 That pedestal which Man with garlands decks.
 Ladies, your way to fame is short and sweet:
 Be sentimental, maudlin or just bleat.
 Your call to fortune as sage poetesses
 Does not depend on lustre in your tresses.
 A powdered nose and purple lips profane
 The sacred female art of looking plain
 And writing verses jewelled in excess.
 Indeed youth is a handicap unless
 You're still a child and doodle into fame,
 Drawing the wide world's wonder and acclaim.
 Debauched young men no longer shock surprise
 In elderly frustrated ladies' eyes,
 But children's lispings published far and wide
 Bring pleasure where young love has been denied.
 So, if mature in years if not in mind,
 Adoring public's praise you wish to find,

Have Patience and be Strong for in these names
 All verse is hallowed, heavenly, hung in frames.
 Write rhymes for calendars and parish "mags."
 Be resident bardess for women's "rags".
 "Love", "heart", "tradition", "garden", "stately homes":
 All these will make a "treasure" of your poems.
 Your life will be one twilight of romances:
 Effeminate young men will throw you glances.
 Elope with Gilbert Harding? There are chances.

This, then, reader, is my short address
 On writing poetry and the modern press.
 Conclusions you'll expect me now to draw
 In proof that my design works without flaw.

In brief; the poet's person matters most.
 If write he must, obscurity his boast,
 His verse he must not publish, for the aim
 Of modern poets is to seal their fame
 By dire elimination of the muse,
 Poetry, public, and all those foul reviews.
 Emancipated thus from obligations
 To brutal art, they build their reputations,
 Leading a way through culture's wilderness.
 Follow, my friends; I wish you all success!

DAVID MORPHET

Then and Now

The following memorandum was written by C. W. G. in the early 'Twenties. It is printed here, with his permission, for its topical interest.

SOME NOTES ON THE PRESENT GENERATION OF UNDERGRADUATES AT CAMBRIDGE

ON the whole the present day undergraduate at Cambridge is a hard worker, and certainly undergraduates in the mass work harder than they used to do before the War. There are also far fewer Ordinary Degree men than formerly.

Some of the main reasons for this change are:

(a) There is a greater feeling of uncertainty about the future. Practically everyone in residence expects to have to work for a living after he has gone down; very few parents are in a position to keep their sons in idleness after they have finished their University career or are able to find soft family jobs for them.

(b) The strong pressure to get into Cambridge results in a great many wealthy, but otherwise stupid and lazy men being rejected; moreover, most colleges are now pretty ruthless in sending men down who fail in their examinations.

(c) The decline in the wealth of most parents means that their sons have smaller allowances than formerly and so the counter attractions of such expensive items as hunting are less numerous.

(d) In this, as in other sides of life, the fact of social imitation is important; it is now as fashionable to work in the majority of university circles as it was at one time to idle or at least to *profess* to idle.

So far as political opinions are concerned the University is clearly much less conservatively minded than it was before the War. There is a general swing over from the right to the left in politics, which is especially noticeable at the Union, although the Union must not be regarded as typical of the attitude of the University as a whole. Still there is a definite significance in the fact that motions which are of a political progressive character, which before the War would have been lost by a large majority, are now usually adopted by the Union.

In this connection it must be borne in mind (a) that the post war generation has known nothing like the apparent orderly progress of the nineteenth century and the years before 1914. It has lived

through a period of incessant change in which no institution appears absolutely stable or fixed; very radical changes which formerly would have been dismissed out of hand as obviously impracticable are now discussed seriously from the point of their desirability. (b) The decline throughout the country in importance, wealth and power of the land-owning classes—on the whole the most conservative element of the community—is also reflected inside the University. War, inflation and deflation, with their devastating effects on the values of investments, have weakened the whole idea of property in peoples minds and the emphasis is being transferred to *Work*, both as a means of living and as expressing a man's functional position in society. (c) There has been an immense increase in the proportion of the men entering Cambridge who come up from the elementary and smaller secondary schools, as a result of the extension of scholarships given by County Councils and the State. (d) The Russian experiment has aroused very great interest inside the University. It is felt to be bold and constructive, and youth, which is always impatient of the cautious delays and obstructions of its elders, is disposed to regard sympathetically (irrespective of political opinion) this attempt to found a new social and economic order.

On the whole Extremism, which is foreign to the British temperament, is little to be found in the University. There are no apparent signs of Fascism in any form, but there is a very small, though active and vocal, Communist Society with perhaps thirty members out of a total of some 5,500 students. There is quite a large Labour Club which is in close contact with the political leaders of the party.

There is a growing interest in social problems, which is fostered especially by the Student Christian Movement, which has done a great deal of good practical work in this direction, and also in international problems, again due partly to the S.C.M. but partly also to the League of Nations Union. It may be pointed out that the general attitude of the League of Nations Union towards international issues is by no means shared by all those who think about these matters in the University.

In general it would be easy to exaggerate the amount of practical interest taken by the whole body of undergraduates in social and political matters. The great majority of them while at the University are not politically minded, they do not think more than they can help about the future, they are concerned mainly with passing their examinations and secondarily with making the most out of the social life of the University. There has been no really fundamental change in this respect in the present generation of undergraduates as compared with the conditions prevailing before the War.

C. W. G.

The Red Woollen Stockings

TODAY, Mr Justice Dimple, sitting with a jury, gave his summing up in the first case to come before the new Court of Englishry.

HIS LORDSHIP: This court has been established through the wisdom and foresight of our Parliament, under the Preservation of Englishry Act, 4 & 5 Dick c.3, to preserve, according to the first section of the Act, 'those qualities of conservatism . . . restraint, propriety and modesty . . . which distinguish Englishmen from humankind,' meaning humankind in general. Before you are two young ladies of pleasing, I might almost say ravishing, appearance. But that is no guarantee of their innocence; in fact I am disposed to believe that the contrary is true. They are charged with wearing red woollen stockings in a public place, to wit the streets of Cambridge, contrary to the generally accepted norms and standards of dress.

Now the way in which this court of law operates—I say 'law' and not 'justice' for obvious reasons—is as follows. There are some questions before the court which I decide and these are called 'questions of law', and there are other questions which you, members of the jury, have to decide and these are called 'questions of fact'. But as I am privileged to make this distinction, it happens that all the difficult questions are questions of fact. That does not explain why I am paid several thousand pounds yearly for my services, and you for yours are paid nothing. I am not paid for being partial to myself, but for being partial towards others.

The question you have to answer in this case is whether these charming young ladies (smiles at the charming young ladies) have, by wearing Exhibits A and B, infringed the section I read aloud to you, and which no doubt you neglected to listen to, or if you listened did not understand, or if you understood have since forgotten. However, I shall not read it again. And in coming to your decision you will be guided by me to those matters which should weigh most heavily in your so-called minds. The gentleman who first tried to persuade you with his reasoning was, unless I am mistaken, Sir George Crapp, Q.C., whose learning and eloquence have long shocked both Bench and Bar. He made four submissions. Firstly, that the wearing of red woollen stockings is an alien

habit, originating in various Continental or Scandinavian countries; that it symbolises the many regrettable lapses from decency which occur in these countries, and of which we read so much in the newspapers used by our fishmonger. Secondly, that these stockings obscure and distort the natural beauty of the feminine form, in particular the gracious shape of leg and ankle; that such style of dress should be restricted to the exceptional circumstances in which women do, and should be allowed to, wear such apparel—namely, in such pursuits as hockey or golf. I must admit that I am very sensitive to the female form, and that I have never had the singular misfortune to witness one of these pastimes involving the opposite sex. The court, however, has had the advantage of a number of drawings by a certain Mr Searle, which are by all accounts true to life. What they reveal is, to say the least, most unsettling. Thirdly, Sir George submitted that to allow women to dress in this way is contrary to public policy. The young ladies will appear to such disadvantage that any prospects of marriage will be completely eclipsed and our great nation ruined for lack of children. Also, the adoption of woollen stockings as national dress would prejudice the stability of the nylon industry upon whose ladders the economy so heavily depends. Finally, the wearing of red woollen stockings is claimed to be the most aggravated form of the offence, which is to wear woollen stockings of any colour, anywhere. You may, indeed, feel that the choice of red is unfortunate owing to its startling appearance. And it is undoubtedly true that the term ‘blue stocking’, and therefore, *a fortiori*, also red stocking, has been associated with a most undesirable kind of young lady, who is reputed to display her acquirements in a vain and pedantic manner to the neglect of her womanly duties and graces. That sort of thing must not be encouraged. As for the other question, you may think that if these stockings cannot be worn in public they cannot be worn at all, except possibly in bed, where all kinds of liberties are taken. Surprisingly the law would agree with you. It is immaterial in making out a case against these sweet young things (smiles at the sweet young things) as opposed to sentencing them, that the act was committed in private and not in public. My authority for this proposition, if anyone is interested, is *Rex v. Croaker* (1), where the defendant was found guilty of murdering his mother-in-law with powdered glass, even though it was administered in the privacy of his own home during dinner: and *Rex v. Gonzales* (2), where the defendant was found guilty of rape in similar circumstances. The latter case is not such strong authority for the proposition, however, as the judge held that the case involved a breach of etiquette, and there were guests present.

Such is the case for the prosecution. For the defendant we

would have had the benefit of Sir Harry Shamper’s acute and pertinent observations, had he not died so dramatically from a fit of delirium tremens, on the first morning of the hearing. (At this point the court observed a two minute silence, adjourned for lunch, and reassembled at 3.30 p.m.)

HIS LORDSHIP (continuing): After Sir Harry’s decease, you may remember, indeed, you could hardly forget, how the dear gals (smiles at the dear gals) elected, with tears in their eyes, to conduct their own defence, and, I may say, did so with a charm and distinction which I have seldom seen equalled and never excelled in all the wealth of my forensic experience. Their first defence, bless their hearts, was most ingenious. They maintained that this court was set up to preserve the qualities of Englishmen, and, consequently, has no jurisdiction over the first defendant, Miss Gilian Gravel, who is a Girtonian and a woman, or over the second defendant Mlle Françoise Sablanc, who is both a woman and a foreigner. At this point Sir George Crapp greatly displeased me in trying to avoid his responsibilities by treating this submission as a joke. You may be inclined to hold this against him. Do. I must find as a matter of law, however, that the submission of these delicious creatures (smiles at the delicious creatures) is untenable. I can only protect the English character if I have the power to eradicate those influences which tend to threaten it. Now, I can think of no greater influence upon Englishmen than Englishwomen, and no worse influence than foreign women. I also believe an Englishman embraces an Englishwoman. Therefore, this court is fortunate enough to have jurisdiction. Next, the young ladies submit that their stockings are not an alien importation at all but in the best English tradition, and they called numerous American gentlemen in evidence, who said they conceived the typical Englishwoman as dressed in tweed suits and woollen stockings. But, upon cross-examination, they admitted that the suits and stockings were brown or lovat, not red. To this the young ladies replied that the brighter colours are a legitimate extension of the tradition which, far from obscuring or distorting their limbs, enhances and attracts attention to their beauty; that, far from eclipsing all prospects of matrimony, the stockings provide a great stimulus to eligible young men. Finally, they submit that the nylon industry is a ‘racket’. Well done, girls!

These, then, are the arguments set forth by both prosecution and defence. It is for you, not me, to decide between them. But since I doubt whether you are bright enough to do so, the question you should really ask yourself about the defendants is: do I like them?

A. P. E.

Apprenticeship in Prophecy

IMPRESSIONS OF A STEEL WORKS

THE entrance to the cabin was full of shovels, brooms and barrows, which one tipped over as one went in. Further in were benches and boxes upon which were seated a dozen men bent forward in silent contemplation of the floor. Every few minutes a train would roar overhead, shaking everything. Grimy 'pin-ups' were the only decoration to be seen. There was silence until Bill arrived. There was silence for a good long time after that. I realised that Bill was the foreman and after half an hour I was suddenly armed with a shovel and sent to clear slag off the railway line. This was the Yard Department at Steel, Peach and Tozer, a branch of The United Steel Company. Half in Rotherham and half in Sheffield, it employed over eight thousand people, and this was my introduction to the nine months I was to spend in different departments, as a labourer, fitter's mate, and office worker, in an endeavour to see the relevance of the Christian Gospel to Industry.

I spent three weeks in the Yard Department, largely learning the language. Everybody has to spend some time in it before he can go to any other department, and there are plenty of jobs to do—sweeping, shovelling and controlling traffic, folding wagon sheets, and above all, mashing tea. From there I went into the Melting Shop, where limestone, pig-iron and scrap are melted in the furnaces and poured into the moulds. Most of the time I was working with men in their late teens and early twenties. Faced as they were with the problems of courtship and marriage, their conversation, not unnaturally, ranged from, 'what to do with the woman's' to the housing shortage, buying furniture and the 'in-laws'. It certainly had its humorous side. One of the men, with whom I was working, came back on the night shift on the first night of married life. He was greeted with appropriate derision from his fellows. Most of the work was done in shifts; a week of mornings, a week of afternoons, and a week of nights. The jobs included working with the 'mould brickies', in the 'slag oiles' (holes), in the stockyard, or just on the 'flippin' banjo' as the shovel was called.

The cabin is a great institution in a steel works. It is a base from which one begins the day's work, to which one constantly returns

to mash tea and eat 'snap', and in which one may spend the whole of the day reading 'Reveille' from cover to cover. Because the same men sit in it year after year, it acquires the atmosphere of a club and 'debates' are frequently held at snap-time on every kind of topic. It is generally to be discovered in the corner of a mill, or as a separate building, or tucked away under a railway line. It is the centre of communal life and the group psychology of a cabin is a fascinating study. It was from one of these cabins that I spent a month working with a group of middle-aged and old men, whose job it was to unload lorries carrying bricks for the moulds, and to keep the railway lines free of slag. Here the chip on the shoulder of those who had been through the thirties was only too obvious. Most of them bore a constant grudge against the evils of Capitalism, the Conservative bosses, and 'them idle rich'. Apart from these subjects the debates were generally on football or sex, and never failed to be lively, though everyone knew the line which everybody else had always taken and always would take.

The contrast between production men and maintenance men should be obvious, but nevertheless surprised me. The crane fitters, with whom I became quite impervious to height, seemed to approach life from a different cultural background. The reason was not far to seek. All the fitters had served a five year apprenticeship, as had the turners, the electrical engineers, and many other skilled men. Apart from giving them technical skill, apprenticeship had given them an open mind. They could listen to the other side of a political issue, discuss intelligently the trade recession in America, or even understand the competition from Germany. Working with them, I was enabled to see half the factory. This is another cause which gives the fitter a greater breadth of view. He is able to see progress over the whole plant.

My industrial career was rudely shattered by the trade recession. Together with the three hundred others who had entered the firm during the previous eight months, I was given a week's notice. It is not until one is unemployed that one becomes fully conscious of the economic determinism of modern society. The most unnerving aspect of that determinism is that it is quite unpredictable by expert and victim alike. The fear aroused by the beginning of unemployment was very wide-spread, and the word, 'recession' cropped up in every conversation. Economics is a subject upon which a truly prophetic Christianity should have much to say. It appears to have only too little. Many of those who were sacked with me found jobs on the buses or the railways. Some of them were still unemployed three months later—and are probably still unemployed. Not only did they lose a steady wage, but also the communal life of the cabin. Whether they admitted it or not, this had been the highest and most 'spiritual' experience they knew.

It was now replaced by frustrating inactivity.

Fortunately I was taken back into the firm three weeks later in the Education Department. There I spent perhaps the most profitable time in the firm. I was given an insight into the organisation of apprentices, courses run for foremen, arrangements for students and visitors, and a hundred and one other jobs. I was given the task of teaching Strip-Mill lads English, or talking with them for an hour about current affairs. It was most instructive to assess the aftermath of a Secondary Modern School education, and to estimate the effect of the abolition of National Service.

My contacts with the various trade unions in the industry were unfortunately slight. I was a member of B.I.S.A.K.T.A. (The British Iron and Steel and Kindred Trades Association), which is a vast body controlling most of the skilled and unskilled men on production. It is very responsible in its outlook and seems to produce M.P.s and Mayors of Rotherham at will. On the other hand there were unions like the Municipal and General Workers, which in my experience were little better than friendly societies meeting over a pint of beer.

WORKING CLASS ESTRANGEMENT

The reactions of the working man to religion can well be summed up in the two dicta, 'I'm as good as you are' and, 'You don't have to go to church to be a Christian'. Working men as a class, have been completely alienated from the churches since the Industrial Revolution. In his book *Church and People in an Industrial City*, Canon Wickham comes to this most disturbing conclusion. By reference to the pew-rents and to the religious censuses of the city of Sheffield, he traces the periods from the 'bleak age' to the religious boom and on to the decline and fall of church attendance. Even in the time of the religious boom from 1850 to 1900, when the churches were just managing to keep pace with the increase of population, the working classes were not touched. And of the present he can write as follows:

'The extent of working class estrangement is still insufficiently realised inside the churches, partly because the churches do not ask embarrassing sociological questions and also perhaps because we have grown accustomed to the situation, to smaller numbers of all social groups, and can always produce a handful of artisan swallows to suggest that the Summer is with us. It is to deny the hard facts of history: and a sociological comparison of the congregation with the parish, or of the churches with the industrial area in which they are set, would show the critical nature of the situation. It would show the almost total exclusion of adult men, such as miners, steelworkers, engineers, general factory workers, dockworkers, transport workers and so on.'

A PROPHETIC MINISTRY

I make no apologies for this mass of impressions. They are the only criteria by which one can judge any task, and one's actions must be guided by a policy based upon them. It is trite to remark that Christianity is concerned with the whole of life. It is trite to say that any missionary effort must begin where the people are. But how often we completely fail to communicate the Gospel to people who have been without a religious background for generations, and are not concerned enough to identify ourselves with them, in case we too are swept away! The truth of the matter is that every human problem is a religious one. Whether a man is faced by the housing shortage, woman trouble, unemployment, or the H bomb, it is to these questions that the Church must speak. Of course there are no neat solutions. That does not mean that the Church has no contribution. The Christian conception of God as Lord of History, as Truth, Justice and Righteousness; the facts of man's estrangement from God and his alienation from his fellow men—these are of direct relevance to men, wherever they are. Theological insights such as these are derived from the Bible, and can be applied to political and social problems. They form a bridge between faith and action. It is worth noting, in passing, how much we owe to Existentialists like Kirkegaard, Sartre, Kafka and above all, the great American theologian, Paul Tillich. If the existentialist jargon could be 'dejargonised', the working man would discover it to be his own. The approach to industry involves sooner or later a judgment upon society. This is the type of prophecy in which the Old Testament abounds. It is also something essentially Protestant. In his book, *The Protestant Era*, which has become the theological hand-book of the Sheffield Industrial Mission, Tillich analyses the Protestant principle of 'protest' in the light of proletarianism:

'In the proletarian situation the perversion of man's nature shows its reality in the social realm. This assertion can be theologically denied only by those who conceive of the relation between God and the world as exclusively a relation between God and the soul. But this is not consistent with either the prophetic message or the Protestant principle. The perversion of human existence is real in social, just as strongly as in individual, distortions, and with even more primitive force; and collective guilt is just as real and perceptible as individual guilt; neither can be separated from the other.'

This judgment upon society and upon every form and structure which is set up is of course no easy task to discharge. It requires a great degree of humility as does the preaching of the Word or the administration of the Sacraments.

Not only, however, is this prophetic approach necessary from

the theological standard point, it is also the obvious starting point in practice. English people have more than a sneaking sympathy with the heresy of Pelagius. They believe that they can get away with it by leading a moral life without much reference to God or religion. There appears some truth in this contention. Furthermore, the British working man has no desire whatever to be "saved" (except perhaps from the Liquor). He is often far too self-satisfied and contented, and he now has the Welfare State to fall back upon in case of need. What he does want, consciously or unconsciously, and in some cases desperately badly, is a meaning and purpose to his life. It is the contention of this article that prophecy alone can give him this. It must be a prophetic approach which sees God as the Lord of History and can justify His ways to man in the events which are taking place in the world today. The working man needs demands to be made upon him. Demands are made when he sees himself as a responsible being in a society under the judgment of God. It may result in his joining a political party or becoming a more active member of his Trade Union. It will differ for every individual. It may result in his going to church. But so far are the thought-forms and the cultural background of the working classes from the churches, that this is extremely unlikely and may well do more harm than good. I myself was not able to recommend a single person I met at work to go to church. They were just not ready for it, even if they had the slightest desire to go.

THE SHEFFIELD INDUSTRIAL MISSION

The Sheffield Industrial Mission has been working along the lines of prophetic penetration which I have tried to indicate. It now has a staff of six full-time, and one part-time, ministers. Each of them is attached to one or two of the major steel works or engineering works in Sheffield or Rotherham. They visit men separately or in groups, meeting them in the different departments, in the cabins of melting shops, mills, foundries, forges and machine shops, as well as in offices and canteens. The steel industry offers many opportunities for informal contacts of this kind. The minister often meets his "snap" in the cabin with the group or chats with them at shift changes on every conceivable topic. Groups from different mills will meet in the pubs in the evenings, with the minister present, though not in the chair, and discuss specific problems. It may be the H-bomb, marriage and divorce, Trade Union matters or what you will. There is always a desire to go to the root of the problem, with plenty of humour and a healthy realism. One of the most exciting moments in my stay at Sheffield was when a group of foremen realised that Christian witness on the shop floor was their own responsibility, and that the minister was powerless to help them. Industrial Mission also

tries to make a regular contribution in industrial training projects, not only with the junior operatives and apprentices but in foreman and manager training as well. Week-end conferences are organised, where men from all levels of industry are invited to come together and consider the application of Christianity to their jobs and to the rest of their lives. At such conferences the speakers include both clergy and industrialists.

It is essential that the ground for an industrial mission be adequately prepared. Not only must there be a genuine respect for industrial institutions but the approach must be made through the proper channels, through management, Trade Unions and shop stewards' committees. The reactions to such a mission are countless—a great deal of apathy, remarkably little opposition, and some interest, though the interest generally springs from a group rather than from an individual.

INFERENCES FOR AN ORDINAND

There are many immense problems confronting an industrial mission which have not been considered. What is the place of Christian laymen? What are the merits and demerits of priest-workmen? To what extent is a nation-wide policy on industry essential or advisable? Should the industrial ministry be full-time and what should be its relations to the parochial ministry? Many of these questions are dealt with in Canon Wickham's book cited above, but they are questions so searching to anyone entering the Ministry of the Church that they cannot be answered by a book alone, but must be answered on the basis of actual experience.

The ordinand of today, or as Sheffielders would call him, 'the apprentice parson', is faced with difficult decisions when he considers his training. If he has been to university he is bound to do two more years at a Theological College and may well emerge from five years' academic training completely out of touch with contemporary problems. This training will make it difficult for him to gain an awareness of God, active in secular events, by the time he is ordained. Nor will it be any easier for him after he is ordained, since he will then be under pressure to submit to the psychologically self-induced projection of the Church as the centre of Society, which is mere wishful thinking. National Service provides a break, but it is an artificial society and valueless from the point of view of providing insights for a prophetic ministry. The period of the Long Vacation is scarcely long enough to provide any sense of identification with one's fellow-workers or a sense of dependence on one's wages as a means of livelihood. To go through university and Theological College without any attempt to see God active in secular events is irresponsible, almost to the point of blasphemy. The aim of the Theological Colleges is to

provide us with spiritual resources and to enable us to be 'happy living alone with God'. I would not for one moment deny the value of Theological College life, but it has the direct effect of blunting our awareness of God's presence in power, in every human sphere, religious or secular. Only a Theological College can provide one with the spiritual resources essential for dealing with the countless personal problems with which a minister is confronted. But it provides no training for encounter. It is argued that this kind of training comes after his ordination and that in fact the first three years of his ministry are part of his training. But any thorough appraisal of contemporary society must be made from the layman's position and can only be made through encounter in the secular sphere. It has been said that to be aware of a problem is to be half way to its solution. The tragedy of this particular problem is, that so few were aware of it. But awareness is not a complete solution. It must lead to thought and action, in the wondering faith that God has permitted us to be where we are.

P. C. DODD

The Real Atacama

'How clever of you,' we have been told, 'to find a desert all of your own; but where *is* the Atacama?'

'It is in North Chile,' we have replied.

A quick nod of not-very-convincing comprehension.

'Ah, yes. But what's so very special about it? Why go on an Expedition to it?'

'It is the driest desert in the world. Because of the Humboldt Current, you see.'

An even quicker nod, followed by another question, a better one.

'What sort of people did you meet?'

'Ah, there was Klöhn, and Kunsmüller, Edwards, Mrs Lindberg, Miss Mostny, Father Le Paige, the brothers Salomon and Reinaldo Yasky, Lomnitz, old McEvoy, MacDonald, our friend Rudolph, Monsieur Blanch . . . oh lots of people.'

'Any Chileans among those names?'

'Guess which? Yes, Edwards and Kunsmüller. But most of the *worthwhile* people in the Atacama, the people one *meets*, you understand, seemed to be foreigners. There were German geologists, Austrian and Swedish archaeologists, American engineers, Belgian Jesuit priests, seismologists from somewhere in Central Europe, Japanese prospectors, French mine managers, Basques in all sorts of roles; Englishmen run the last British-owned railway in perhaps the whole of South America impeccably; one train a week, on the dot. There are real Chileans too: farmers, mineworkers, Indians, llama herders; but they only speak Spanish. Some of the aliens have almost settled down for good, captivated by the beauty and mystery of the desert, and yet still keep their foreign ways and speak atrocious Spanish. The Atacama is a sort of scientific colony, a playground for explorers and prospectors and adventurers. They're plundering the desert, these aliens, for the sake of museums and self-interest and excitement.'

'But without them the desert would remain undiscovered, empty.'

'Of course. The Chileans are in two minds over this. They might look at the explorer in his anarak and fur hat and say, giggling, "But why go to the desert? It's all arid; and in winter it

is cold; all dried up; ugly. But the centre of Chile, the lakes, *that* is really worth seeing. Here, let me help you off with this anarak!" They might, on the other hand, say, broodingly, "The North of our country is unbelievably rich; bursting with salts and ores and oil; if only our government would act. You outsiders are opening our eyes".'

'Let's see some colour slides of this place, then.'

'The first few slides will show some of the people I mentioned, and the places where they work and live. Here is Father Gustave Le Paige, Belgian Jesuit, twenty years on the Congo, transferred to Chile. Professional archaeologist, part-time pastor. I wonder whether he knew about the Atacama's undiscovered archaeology? He must have guessed. He lives in the little village of San Pedro de Atacama; here you see the village square, the bust of Bernardo O'Higgins (national hero, the San Martin of Chile, the Bolivar of Chile, the man after whom are named peninsulas and all the principal avenues in Chile's towns), and the church. I played "Holy, Holy, Holy" on that church's harmonium, probably brought by mule and boat and human backs all the way from Europe, like the steamer on Lake Titicaca! Father Le Paige has, in three years, found hundreds of prehistoric sites, rock engravings, tombs, ruins, tools, textiles, pots. He has amassed a large roomfull of these things, a museum of great fascination. But more about these finds later. Le Paige is the centre of a large organisation which he has created for the purpose of archaeological exploration; these San Pedro Irregulars, the children and also some of the adults who live in the oasis and near it, bring him anything they find which might be of human manufacture: arrowheads, pots, ornaments, they take them all to El Padre. Father Le Paige has no car, but on foot and mule back and on the back of the occasional passing lorry, he has covered a huge territory to great effect. It is wonderful to go into the field with him. He scuttles ahead, stops, pecks at the ground, changes direction, stops to pick something up, scrabbles up a rock face, doing everything at great speed and talking very fast a mixture of French and Spanish—largely grunts and ejaculations in both languages. He has evolved his own theories and chronologies, and that's dangerous, of course. Since we are on archaeologists here is Mrs Lindberg, wife of Klohn the geologist. Lively, excitable, an expert on textiles and pots. Here is Klohn, a vast silent man, who must be looking for oil but won't admit it. I have a funny story about him. We were at the little oasis of Toconao and he said, slowly, "This church here, at Toconao, it is the oldest in the Atacama." "No, Carlos," said his wife, "the one at Chiu Chiu is." "No," said Carlos Klohn firmly, "the one here is." "But the one at Chiu dates from 1743 and this one was built in 1755." "Then," said Carlos majestically,

"then I must be wrong." He may find oil one day if he persists. This next one is Lomnitz with the Yaskis and Dragicev: they are seismologists, who were making and recording an explosion a day, and lived between periods in the field in the luxurious but optimistically vast tourist hotel at Antofagasta. I have always respected seismologists, but one day I heard one of them say to another, laughing, "You know why we got no record? Our clocks aren't synchronised." Later they told the Press that they were still working on their data. Here is wonderful American engineer Mr Rudolph, from the huge American copper mine of Chuquicamata; a man who has spent many years travelling over the desert on horse, mule and now car. He knows the nearby Andes intimately, and it was he who was to lead us to some of the most beautiful scenery there could be. Look out for the pink lake. One more character: Kunsmüller, also from Chuquicamata, the hunter and photographer, the grave-robber and seeker of arrowheads. At this stage an account of our expedition might be worth hearing.

'Four of us left for South America early in July 1958. Many months earlier the idea of visiting a desert had burgeoned into headed notepaper and a duplicated Scheme which we sent to all the firms we had heard of who made food. John Aarons of St John's was to be Surveyor, Lawrence Barfield of Magdalene the archaeologist, Colin Haysom of Downing the quartermaster, I was to be geomorphologist. There had, at one point, been six of us; but the extra two were fictitious. We nearly induced a fifth member to come, but, after meeting us, he is reported to have said "They must be mad. There isn't anything there." Four explorers in search of a Theme. A glance at the poor maps that were all we could find showed us a land of volcanos and salt flats (Salares). With masterly intuition we invented this theme: we should look for proof that the lakes had at some time been bigger and that prehistoric man had lived around the shores of these wet, swollen lakes. Lessons in the field of public relations were learnt one after the other. The first was: don't be funny before a reporter. It was learnt twice. The first time, Colin said to the *Manchester Guardian* "If our cars break down, we'll load food and water on our special wheelbarrows, and wheel them across the desert." Popski, it seems, had done this. The whimsical remark was translated into deadpan print. Just like the Goons, people said, and asked us for specifications of the barrows. The second time we let slip the word Inca. "Are you looking for Inca gold, then?" "If there is any gold we shall not hesitate to pick it up!" Somehow the Italian press heard of this and reported: "Duke of Edinburgh finances Expedition to Seek Inca Treasure." People drew conclusions about the Purse and the Reserves.

Despite Press and people we reached South America three weeks later. Buenos Aires was holding a pro-Peron riot that evening; two of us were arrested for taking unethical pictures of ferocious mobs and mounted police. Both of us were released, after a brief interrogation and the ordeal of having our names taken. So we left Buenos Aires, crossed the waterlogged Pampas by rail (oh for the days of British ownership: would you call it overstaffing or underemployment when it takes two guards to punch your ticket and a third to look at the hole?) The Andes were magnificently snowy. And we entered Chile a day and a half later.

Chile hadn't expected to see us arrive. "The Andes are snowed up at this time of year, you see. Trains can't cross." Chile was shocked at our haste. "Leave for the North in three days' time? Why hurry? See our parks, our city, our museums." It was not the museums that kept us in Santiago de Chile, but the combined efforts of the Argentine and Chilean customs. We should still be there but for the friendship of a man who had a cousin if not something closer, in every Government office. He opened doors. Three of us flew north to Antofagasta, the fourth bumped there by lorry, so that he could keep an eye on our ton of equipment and food. At Antofagasta we found a Land Rover, a remarkable feat in a country where (our advisers had written) the only decent car belongs to the British Ambassador—a Rolls—and mules are hard to find. Our Land Rover had been borrowed by someone and lent to someone else so that no one knew to whom it belonged. We boarded it and drove away, after writing Cambridge Expedition—Expedicion de Cambridge with our fingers on the dust which covered an otherwise excellent car. We travelled 200 Km to Chuquicamata and its guesthouse, its peanut butter, and fresh vegetables flown in daily, its baths and beds and tablecloths: and hundreds of Americans and thousands of Chileans. Here began our excursion; but first, a true but significant anecdote. We had been invited to dinner by Mr and Mrs Macdonald, who lived at house 673. The Expedition washed and shaved and put clean clothes on and drove through Chuquicamata to the American quarter. It was night, but we had been there the evening before and so easily recognized the house, and the car which was standing outside. Since we were rather late, we ran in and I shouted "Sorry we're late; we've been having a bath." The people who were in the room turned round and we knew none of them; they looked shocked "We're looking for the MacDonalds . . ." "My name is MacDonald," said the other Mr MacDonald. We blushed and went next door and there, in an identical house, with an identical car outside the door, was the real one. We sighed with relief when we saw that his face was recognisable.

From Chuquicamata we went east, over some brown and red

hills, across the Plain of Patience, into the basin of the Salar de Atacama. The hills are called Cerros de la Sal; veins of rock salt glitter in the sun, and is quarried for table use. The Salar is vast, thirty miles long and almost as wide; glistening salt and patches of swamp and stretches of reeds and rough grasses. At its borders the white of the salt fades into the dark grey and black of the surrounding volcanic lavas. No one had ever reached the centre of the salar; the marsh was impassable. We responded to the challenge, and hired a guide. He made a mistake and we sank to our axles. "You should have stopped before," he said, "for it is very marshy here." Eight hours later, after we had winched ourselves out on our brake drums, he smiled apologetically; we gave him some Ryvita. We skirted the eastern shore of the Salar and visited the oases of Peine, Toconao, Tilomonte. Near Toconao we met our first stretch of Inca Road, our first tambo, our first mummies. Here is a photo of one. Note the hair and skin and finely woven clothes well preserved by the dry climate. The same newspaper that had told the world about our wheelbarrows had forecast disappointment in our archaeological work. Our desert was "a nothingness", "monotonous in its sameness", "never inhabited until its underground wealth was discovered", the "barren bosom of a continent". The Incas had kept away from this nothingness. And yet, what is this stretch of paved road doing here in the midst of nothing? What are all these ruins which others before us have recognised as Inca tambos, or post houses? What is this fragment of pottery adorned with little stylised llamas? Why are there prehistoric camping sites near all feasible sources of water (and sometimes where water isn't even feasible)? Why is the desert in places littered with hundreds, thousands of potsherds, the heritage of centuries of breakages? Here lived some of the earliest inhabitants of South America, whose cousins left clear traces in Patagonia as well as in the rest of the continent. The Incas invaded, and stayed briefly. The Spaniards came, and it was perhaps their coming which led to the abandonment of some of the magnificent stone-built cultivation terraces that rise steeply on the sides of deep quebradas; although some have been left because the springs which watered them have dried up. Everywhere where you expect a man would shelter or hunt you find his litter. We too have created an archaeological horizon, tin and glass rather than stone, but of great horizontal extent.

From the Atacama Salar we travelled north to the Tatio. Here, in a depression bounded by tall volcanos, rise the steam and fumes of a family of striking geysers, which perform their best in the early morning, a performance we missed not through sloth but a frozen radiator. When the sun is up, the colours more than make up for the missing geysers. Hot springs have laid down salts

and minerals of great variety and unbelievable colours; as if buckets and buckets of oil paint, red, green, yellow and black, had been poured out and stirred lightly. The *National Geographical Magazine* has not printed our pictures of the Tatio; yet who else would?

'From the cold, steaming Tatio, into Bolivia, to the Laguna Colorada. This fabulous pink lake, peopled by pink flamingos who lay (rationally and decoratively) pink eggs, is bordered by glistening white borax deposits, which rise above the water like icebergs. The flamingos are shy and hard to approach; the water remains pink even after being bottled; not an optical illusion, but caused by the presence of tiny crustaceans. From Colorada to Laguna Hedionda, also in Bolivia: here, evil-smelling slimy muds give the lake its stinking name. Yet even here birds fly about in large flocks; vicunas gallop around its shores; and man has lived for centuries. Woman has spun the same way for centuries too; the design of the little spinning discs of clay or stone, used as a weight as the woman spins as she walks as she talks, is no different today. And the Bolivians walk prodigious distances: llama herders walk for four or five days, sleeping in their ponchos in the freezing nights, from Bolivia to San Pedro de Atacama where they do their trade. They will walk even further when a festival is about to take place. The women have a peculiarly masculine rolling gait that looks efficient.

'Around these lakes there were no permanent settlements: only a few stone wind shelters used by the herders on their way south, and a cave which contained human remains interbedded with volcanic ashes. But, only a few miles to the east of Colorada, we visited three tiny isolated villages: Quetena Chico, Peña Barrosa (muddy rock), and Chucilla. Few cars are seen, few foreigners, but the villagers still shrink from cameras. Ground weaving frames, crude and small, produce fine designs; here, as elsewhere, chemical dyes have introduced unwonted harsh hues. The men still hunt vizcachas and other small animals with the sling, a long woollen cord with a wide piece in the centre to hold the stone, and which they use with great precision, although our attempts ended in near-autostrangulation. Llamas are herded, maize grown, birds and small game hunted, llareta is collected to save the family from dying of cold. Life is gentle in pace, but very uncomfortable.

'I have mentioned *llareta* twice now, I think. It is a mysterious plant that grows in the form of a cushion. It is fibrous, woody, solid, and unappetising. It is the only fuel found in the high Andes. It grows only on the north and west sides of the volcanos. It is in the celery family! Botanists once decided to measure its rate of growth, and found it was about 1 mm a century. Nothing can save it from extinction: lorries go into the remotest areas to

bring this precious vegetable to the settlements and mines; everywhere you can see their tracks fossilized by the formation of a thin crust, looking as fresh as when they were made one or twenty years ago. A family of Basques made its fortune out of this celery, and nearly lost it when they spread out into Bolivia, for when they were caught at it by the natives, there was an ugly scene. The llareta will run out in the near future. The Indians will shiver. The big settlements will be able to import fuel. Perhaps another shrub or celery will be found.

'From Bolivia we returned to Chile, to the salares of San Martin and Ascotan, and then, as a climax to our part-time anthropological studies, we witnessed the noisy and colourful festival of Aiquina. A tiny village deep in a canyon, Aiquina normally sleeps twenty families; but on September 14 three thousand pilgrims ride, drive or walk here to worship the Virgin of Guadalupe. It is probable that a pagan festival of some kind gave rise to the present fiesta; but so sincere is the pilgrimage that origins don't count. The pilgrims, from the mines of Chuquicamata and San Pedro, from the Bolivian villages, from the irrigated lands of Calama, dance and play brass and percussion instruments for two days and nights. The dancers are dressed in beautiful costumes of rich silks and fine cloths styled according to the "school" to which the dancer belongs: there are the Redskins, the Chinese, the Cossacks, the Gauchos, and one or two others; and they develop a dance routine which they practise for the whole preceding year just for this one performance. It is not a tourist attraction or source of gain. A few Americans from Chuquicamata may come with their cameras, but they are absorbed. We were dressed too strangely and carried too many cameras and tape recorders to be absorbed; but no one minded. The only ones who were unhappy were the Bolivians. Originally this was *their* festival and they mourn its decline into such a noisy, gaudy spectacle. They play their pan pipes sadly and shuffle their dances shyly in a dark corner of the village square, and then creep away.

'From Aiquina we went to Chuqui for a last bath and a chicken dinner and goodbyes, and then to Antofagasta, the exit. This shot shows the great electric cranes which this port bought at great expense and which are idle because there is not adequate power to run them; Chile is like that. It's all potential wealth. Chileans keep saying to foreigners: "Our country could be very rich, you know." Perhaps only if uranium—not all that rare today, it would seem—is found in the Atacama will they look at their North with more respect. But then, that might mean closing down our playground.'

C. VITA-FINZI

College Chronicle

THE ADAMS SOCIETY

President: A. M. JUDD. *Vice-President:* P. V. LANDSHOFF
Secretary: D. J. H. GARLING. *Treasurer:* R. V. JAYSON

The College Mathematical Society has had a very interesting year.

In the Michaelmas Term, Professor Hoyle spoke about 'Cosmic Sources of Radio Waves', describing the various sources and types of waves arising from them. He then gave one possible explanation of how and why they arise. Dr R. Penrose took as his subject 'Conic Cubes' and showed us that practically all properties of conics are special cases of a general theorem that he proved to us. The last talk of the term was given by Mr J. R. Bamborough who considered 'The Mathematical Ideal in Philosophy' finally leading us to the conclusion that there are many philosophical problems that cannot be treated in a quasi-mathematical way, so that the search for a Mathematical Ideal is doomed to failure.

In the Lent Term, our first speaker was Dr E. H. Linfoot whose subject was 'Information Theory'. He developed the subject and finished by giving an example of its use in the study of Optical Images. Dr M. V. Wilkes who told us about 'The Work of the Mathematical Laboratory', gave us a brief history of the University's interest in computing machines and then explained to us the uses that computers can be put to. The final meeting of the year was addressed by Mr A. E. Ingham, who examined the results obtainable from 'The Arithmetico-Geometric Mean'. He justified the study of this subject by the forceful argument that it had once proved useful in a Tripos problem.

In the Easter Term the Eighth Triennial dinner was held. The guests of honour were Mr E. Cunningham and Mr F. P. White. Both of them entertained us with their reminiscences. Mr Cunningham recalled senior members he had known, during his time in the college, including those present senior members who had attended his lectures. Mr White told us about college societies which had existed in the past.

At the Annual General Meeting the following officers were appointed: *President:* D. J. H. Garling; *Vice-President:* R. V. Jayson; *Secretary:* D. E. Wallwork; *Treasurer:* D. I. Olive.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB

President: MR G. H. GUEST. *Fixture Sec.:* J. M. KING
Captain: W. A. KARWOWSKI. *Match Sec.:* E. E. GAVIN

The first team has done surprisingly and unexpectedly well in the past season. There was no lack of talent both old and new. All members of the previous year's team were up, even if they were not always available for selection. In addition some excellent new material entered the club, more notably M. A. J. Ryan and P. H. Gammon. The former especially was unlucky not to make the blue team and we extend to him our best wishes for next year. The success of the team was therefore surprising and unexpected only because equally well stocked teams of previous years have failed where we succeeded.

At the end of the Michaelmas Term we tied for second place at the top of the league. This comparatively undistinguished placing was due to two slipshod games against St Catharine's and Selwyn, two weak teams which finished at the bottom of the division. The team played better against stronger opposition, beating the eventual league winners Trinity, and drawing against Emmanuel and Christ's. Throughout the term players were pestered by injuries which made it impossible to field a consistent team. In fact in no two consecutive league games did the same team play.

In the Cuppers competition in the Lent Term the team was drawn in the preliminary round against Christ's, cup holders for two years running and strong favourites to complete the hat trick. This did not dismay our supporters who turned out in force to help us to a 6-3 victory. Our 6 goals were scored in the last thirty minutes, a magnificent recovery from 0-3 down. By beating Christ's we passed by far the stiffest test and the subsequent climb to the final was expected if not always obvious. Victories against Clare 5-0, Pembroke 7-2, and Fitzwilliam House 4-1, brought us to Grange Road where we beat Trinity 4-2, although for this last game the team was weakened by injury to two key players.

The success in the Lent Term can largely be ascribed to brilliance in the forward line, and here the steadying influence of Palmer cannot be overestimated. Little constructive play was expected from the defence which indulged in spoiling tactics and passed the ball up.

This is probably a fitting place to pay tribute to 'Fred' Bate-man who is now going down. He has been a staunch club member for four years and turned up to play in the Cuppers final in reply to a telegram, with less than twenty-four hours' notice. We wish him all the best in his career as a teacher.

Full colours: W. A. Karwowski, J. M. King, E. Gavin, J. A. E. Cockcroft, J. Walton, P. E. H. Palmer, P. H. Feldman, P. H.

Gammon, M. A. J. Ryan, C. D. R. Bovell, D. B. Willkins, N. McKenner, P. V. J. Lloyd, D. A. Spencer, D. Bateman.

ATHLETIC CLUB

Captain: G. DENNY. *Hon. Secretary:* P. A. JACKSON.

The 1958-9 academic year has been for the Athletic Club, as for many other College sports clubs, a most successful one.

For the most part, our strength has been taken from Freshmen and Seniors of one year's standing. Nevertheless, although our active members have only numbered about thirty, we have always been able to produce two good strings for each of fifteen or so events.

The inter-collegiate competitions started in the Michaelmas Term with the track and field relays. In the former, the College, running for the first time in scarlet vests, were placed 5th equal in Division I after being handicapped by two pulled muscles actually during races. In the field relays, we comfortably dismissed all opposition in Division II to resume our rightful place in Division I next year.

Cuppers, in the Lent Term, after being postponed owing to a frozen track, proved to be a fitting climax to the season. We beat Jesus and Caius (the holders) in the semi-final by 112 pts.—85½—100½. In the final, we had a convincing victory over Christ's and St Catharine's by 109 pts.—95—91 to win the Rouse Ball Bowl for the first time since 1937.

With only two of our Cuppers team going down, next season promises to be as triumphant a one as this has been.

Full colours were awarded to: P. J. Day, R. M. Wager, T. E. Briault, A. H. B. Turner, A. N. Duerr, W. Taylor.

Half colours were awarded to: D. R. Barnard, K. Orrel-Jones, W. J. Waghorn, D. B. Wilkins.

The College has been well represented in the University teams.

T. E. Briault (2 miles); A. H. B. Turner (sprints); and R. M. Wager (pole vault) were selected for the annual freshmen's match with Oxford.

D. J. Murray Bruce (1 mile); M. E. Cross (1 mile); P. J. Day (½ mile); G. Denny (javelin); P. A. Jackson (high jump) competed in the Inter-University Relay matches.

T. E. Briault; P. A. Jackson; M. E. Cross; K. R. van Horn (220 yds.) were included in the Blues team which was defeated at the White City.

G. Denny; D. W. E. Lee (3 miles); A. N. Duerr (long jump) were also included in the University team versus the A.A.A. at Fenners.

P. A. Jackson and M. E. Cross represented Oxford and Cambridge against Harvard and Yale in June.

At the Annual General Meeting it was announced with regret by the retiring Captain, G. Denny, that Mr White had intimated that he would like to relinquish his office as President of the Club.

The following officers were elected for next season: *Captain:* P. A. Jackson; *Secretary:* A. H. B. Turner.

THE CHESS CLUB

Captain: P. K. HAWES. *Secretary:* M. E. ALLEN.

The club made up this year for a lack of any outstanding players who might have done consistently well on the top boards by having a large number of good intermediate players. Thus the second team did very well, coming second to Trinity in the second division of the Cuppers; while the first team consistently beat the weaker sides it met, coming fourth in the first division of the Cambridge District League, and reaching the final pool of the Cuppers.

Out of 20 games played by the first team 5 were won, 5 drawn and 10 lost. The second team won 8, lost 2, and drew 1.

The club was represented by the following: J. J. Billington, R. A. Pearson, P. K. Hawes, T. Shallice (who was awarded his Dragons colours), D. Gelder, F. W. Knight, W. N. Bryant, M. E. Allen, J. Richards, B. Delargy, D. Pearson, F. W. Morgan, R. Clarke, J. Astbury, C. Briscoe, B. Edney, P. Stephens, J. Gray.

At the annual Chess Club Lunch the officers elected for next season were: *Captain:* M. E. Allen; *Secretary:* T. Shallice.

THE CLASSICAL SOCIETY

President: J. B. HALL.

Secretary: C. J. A. CURTIS. *Treasurer:* N. J. M. ABBOTT.

The Classical Society has met on seven occasions in the past academic year. Attendance at meetings has been variable, but on the whole better than in recent years, and it is hoped that this trend will continue. During the Michaelmas Term, we heard papers from Mr Woodhead of Corpus Christi College, and Professor Page of Trinity College, who spoke on 'Ancient and Modern Epitaphs' and 'The History of Troy' respectively. A small number were present at a reading of the Helen of Euripides. Perhaps the highlight of the term was Professor Page's paper, given to a large number of members. The speaker dealt with a controversial subject with his customary vigour and lucidity, and our numbers were swelled by the Girton College Classical Society.

In the Lent Term the Secretary was absent from Cambridge, and the President carried out a double task. Speakers in this term were confined to the college. Mr Bambrough read a most stimulating paper on 'The Socratic Paradoxes' at a meeting held in conjunc-

tion with the Philosophical Club. We then turned to two junior members—Mr Goodyear who spoke on the Helen episode in the Aeneid of Virgil, and M. R. Ayers, who read a paper on some aspects of Anaxagoras.

The Society usually holds one meeting only in the Easter Term. This year the junior members were invited to Girton to read the newly-discovered play of Menander, the 'Dyscolos'. The committee created history by being the first undergraduates to dine in Hall at Girton, not on High Table, for some ten years. We returned the hospitality, and Miss Duke, Fellow and Tutor of Girton, was gracious enough to attend our Annual Dinner, the first member of the opposite sex to do so *ex hominum memoria*.

Twenty-four persons attended the Dinner, which was held after the exams this year, and the occasion was a memorable one. Speeches were witty, sometimes in Latin, and usually to the point. The close of a successful year was marked by a rousing sing-song in Mr Goodyear's rooms.

The Society is very grateful to Mr Crook, who has given us the use of his rooms with most generous and unfailing regularity, and to Mr Howland and Mr Bambrough, who were kind enough to speak at the Annual Dinner.

Officers for year 1959-60: *President*: J. B. Hall; *Secretary*: R. W. Theobald; *Treasurer*: A. J. Bowen.

THE CRUISING CLUB

College Secretary: C. SAMPSON

There are now 31 College members of the C.U. Cruising Club. Many of them visit St Ives regularly, and several have represented the Club in its many matches. C. Sampson gained a half blue.

Two years ago the College was beaten in the final of Cuppers by Trinity, and last year won the Competition, gaining a narrow victory over Magdalene in the final. This year the College won comfortably, having the strongest team for many years. The final was won very convincingly, since all three Emmanuel boats retired in the first race.

R. M. Needham continues to hold office in the Club as Secretary. For next year C. Sampson has been elected Rear Commodore and J. W. O. Cleave has been elected Sailing Secretary.

In the Cuppers final the College team was: C. Sampson, J. W. O. Cleave, C. G. B. Mitchell, D. Spearman, J. Kilgour, M. Andrews.

THE CRICKET CLUB

Captain: R. J. PEBERDY. *Secretary*: P. E. H. PALMER.

With most of last year's side still in residence (?), the club enjoyed a most successful season. As is general throughout college cricket,

the batting was stronger than the bowling, which relied heavily on the Captain, R. J. Peberdy, and M. A. A. Harriss for any effective penetration. J. L. Ward and P. E. H. Palmer scored considerably more than the other batsmen, seven of whom nevertheless scored fifties on more than one occasion. The freshmen were rarely needed to show their full capabilities with so many old colours in the side, but R. F. C. Webster batted extremely pleasantly on occasions, and F. V. Morgan bowled his off-spinners with consistent steadiness. The latent talent of Percy's slip-fielding was brought to light midway through the season, and if interest ever waned in the field, the sight of Harvey practising his golf-swing provided entertainment of another kind. The club was fortunate once again to have the services of C. J. R. Lasper as Umpire. His interpretation of the 'off-side' rule and (in)ability to spot the dubious action of one college bowler during the last match against Trinity, brought the season to a pleasant ending.

J. R. Bernard was once more prominent at Fenner's; a freshman N. S. K. Reddy enjoyed a most successful final trial, and appears destined to score many runs in University cricket. C. I. M. Jones also played for the Varsity, and having secured a 'pair-of-spectacles', managed with their aid to score 44 off Middlesex.

T. R. Davies and J. M. B. E. Raven welded together a strong Second XI, the latter achieving his third century in three years.

First XI: Played 19, Won 10, Lost 3, Drew 6. Second XI: Played 11, Won 5, Lost 3, Drew 3.

Officers for 1960: *Captain*: P. E. H. Palmer. *Hon. Secretary*: R. F. C. Webster.

THE DEBATING SOCIETY

Hon. Secretary: M. R. AYERS.

The past year has *not* been one of great achievement for the Debating Society, although it has seen a change of policy that may give some hope for a more worthwhile and secure rôle for the Society in the future. As both Lent Term meetings had to be cancelled, it would be rash to say how much hope.

The days are past when College debating could be a popular Saturday night entertainment. (Saturday was the day for meetings until 1923.) The undergraduate's activities and interests during term are now perhaps neither much more nor much less estimable than they were; they are certainly different. No longer can one rely on the attractions of weekly debates on perennial motions, as in the golden age when women's emancipation, disestablishment and Mr Gladstone's foreign policy were religiously and, no doubt, eloquently reviewed by each generation in turn.

Fewer may now have their eyes on public life; while in this sphere itself debate has given way to the three-line whip at one

level, and at another to journalists' rhetoric and telepersonality. If the future of the world depends on 'talks', it does not, we may piously hope, rest with the art of debating. The undergraduate, that earnest animal, has lost his faith in the value of debating, although he may vociferously demand international 'negotiations'; without that faith he has perhaps not the heart to enjoy its humour, which traditionally lacks some lightness of touch. Union debates certainly in part rely, even for their diminished popularity, on their anachronistically enhanced reputation outside Cambridge among schoolmasters and politicians. It takes a national figure—maybe a popular comedian with script writers we can trust—to fill the house.

At the beginning of the year it was decided that meetings of the Debating Society should be more informal and less frequent; deadly regularity should be sacrificed to the two principles that attractive speakers, preferably senior members of the College, grace each debate, and that there should genuinely be some general interest in the motions. The meetings that *were* held were well attended—perhaps the best attended for years—and were successful. It is to be hoped that this policy will be followed next year.

THE ETON FIVES CLUB

Secretary: P. D. C. ROGERS.

The Club has had another successful year. Membership has remained at a high level, and the standard of play has improved. Among the matches played was one against Queens' College in their recently renovated outdoor court; however our lack of local knowledge led to our downfall.

The Secretary for the coming year will be B. G. Garling, to whom we wish the best of luck, and hope that the Club remains in its present healthy state.

THE GOLF CLUB

Hon. Secretary: J. N. SCOTT.

In the last two years the College has had sufficient players of a high standard to be able to produce a strong side. Unfortunately, the availability of players has limited our fixtures. However, we have enjoyed matches against Cambridge colleges and St Edmund's Hall, Oxford, in addition to regular social fixtures against a C.U. Ladies' team.

The College was represented by A. N. Duerr and J. L. Ward in the Carr Cup. A. N. Duerr represented the University in the dinner match against Oxford.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

President: MR E. MILLER. *Vice-President:* D. A. JOHNSON

Secretary: P. T. HAMMOND. *Treasurer:* R. HYAM.

In the Michaelmas Term, Professor Denis Brogan spoke about the 'Shadow of the French Revolution', indicating how the Revolution has continued to be a dominant theme in French politics. Dr Helen Cam, F.B.A., Professor Emerita of Harvard University, read a paper entitled 'Richard III: Fact and Fiction'. This was a particularly enjoyable occasion. 'John Redmond and the Third Home Rule Bill' was the subject chosen by Professor Mansergh. The only undergraduate paper of the term was given by Father Roger Barralet, on 'St Francis and his Age'.

In the Lent Term we were fortunate in hearing Professor Richard Hofstadter during his visit to this country. His subject was 'Right-wing extremists in the United States'. Dr J. H. Plumb provided a discourse on Lord Macaulay. Hugh Brogan read an impressive paper on Alexis de Tocqueville. Finally Mr Miller gave us an enlightening picture of the 'English Medieval Peasant'.

The Annual Dinner was held on 30 April. The guest of honour was the Reverend Professor M. D. Knowles, Regius Professor of Modern History, who read a paper to the Society last year.

THE HOCKEY CLUB

President: MR A. G. LEE.

Captain: H. A. C. EDWARDS. *Secretary:* M. ROWSE.

The club was clothed in glory during the season 1958-9. Despite a somewhat dubious rise to fame, one match containing no less than three penalty goals, the Cuppers side finally emerged victorious and proved themselves worthy winners. The side was perhaps fortunate in having five Blues and the remainder all of Wanderer standard, but to begin with there was some lack of teamwork, though individuals normally were very good. A sound defence was held together by the University captain C. I. M. Jones, which made up for the inexperience shown by the forwards, who relied almost entirely upon the scoring power of John Chick, who accepted the burden with great dexterity, together with Stuart Mayes, another Blue. Mayes was replaced, as secretary, by Guy Jillings when he left for higher planes, and the side was effectively captained by Hugh Edwards, whose sense of humour normally proved both demoralising to the opposition and inspirational to the XI.

The 2nd XI were similarly well captained by David Thomas whose energy to no small extent contributed to their not inconsiderable success. The lethargy normally attributed to second elevens was rarely apparent, and although the secretary had few

chances to attend matches in person, the fact that the team is now in a higher division and will therefore be playing only first eleven sides next season is a token of their remarkable achievement.

Few colleges boast a 3rd XI, but John's 3rd showed the same winning spirit as the other teams, and the only failure that captain David Beale can regret is the cancellation of the match against Homerton (away, go changed).

John's is not only a keen, but a very good hockey college. Sandy Grant has a hard record to maintain, but with many good players remaining for the season we can only hope for the same spirit in all teams and good weather, whilst we wish him the very best of luck in his captaincy.

THE LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB

President: THE MASTER. *Senior Treasurer:* MR A. M. P. BROOKES.

Captain: R. I. L. HOWLAND. *Vice-Captain:* R. H. C. SYMON.

Secretary: E. T. C. JOHNSTONE. *Junior Treasurer:* F. P. T. WIGGINS.

MICHAELMAS TERM 1958

Two crews were entered for the Light IV's and two for the Clinker IV's. The order of rowing in the Light IV's remained unchanged throughout training. Both were coached for the first ten days by Finlay Best (an ex-Pembroke oarsman) and for the last spell the 'A' IV was coached by Alf Twinn while L. V. Bevan took the 'B' IV. The 'A' IV soon mastered good boat control and balance and in practice returned fast times. Though the 'B' IV took longer to achieve the same proficiency, it was soon clear that both crews were among the best on the river. In the races the 'A' IV easily disposed of Trinity Hall and King's, but it was evident that they were not producing the good form they had shown the week before. A close race in the semi-final against Jesus was lost by a mere 1.6 secs., and the result might well have been different but for an unavoidable steering error and minor shipwreck. The 'B' IV came on well under "Beve's" coaching and in the races beat Emmanuel 'B' and Magdalene easily, returning faster times than the 'A' IV and rowing up to their best form. In the semi-final against Emmanuel 'A' their fine spurt brought an exciting finish, but Emmanuel, having been 4 seconds up at the Railway Bridge, hung on to win by 2.4 secs.

J. F. Hall-Craggs coached the Clinker IV's for the first period, and after he had seen the crews in various combinations, and in an VIII, the order was settled. C. Vita-Finzi then took over the coaching of the 'Red' IV and R. H. C. Symon the 'Green'. Both crews improved steadily and the 'Red' IV, with a considerable advantage in weight, were among the favourites for the event.

Then, on the evening before the races, they lost Muirhead through illness. Vita-Finzi gallantly gave up coaching to row at '2' and endured a particularly tough introduction to the year's rowing. The first race against King's resulted in a dead-heat, and so did the rerow. They won the second rerow the next morning by 3 secs., but in the afternoon lost by 4.2 secs. to a good Emmanuel IV, who were eventually the joint winners of the dead-heated final. The 'Green' IV lost its first race to quite a good Caius IV by 4.5 secs. This was a pity; they deserved better things for their enthusiasm and progress during training.

Crews:

		<i>Light IV's</i>	
		'A'	'B'
<i>Bow</i>	J. R. Owen (<i>steerer</i>)	<i>Bow</i>	R. S. Jackson
	2 R. H. T. Ward		2 J. Parker (<i>steerer</i>)
	3 F. P. T. Wiggins		3 E. T. C. Johnstone
<i>Str.</i>	R. I. L. Howland	<i>Str.</i>	P. W. Holmes
		<i>Clinker IV's</i>	
		'Red'	'Green'
<i>Bow</i>	J. R. B. Murray	<i>Bow</i>	D. R. C. Kelly
	2 C. Vita-Finzi		2 P. I. Sygall
	3 J. M. Dunn		3 B. R. Bonner-Davies
<i>Str.</i>	D. C. Dunn	<i>Str.</i>	H. McKeag
<i>Cox</i>	A. Y. L. Lee	<i>Cox</i>	G. L. Williams

Results

'A' IV.

First round: Beat Trinity Hall by 12 sec. in 10 min. 37 sec.

Second round: Beat King's by 11 sec. in 10 min. 35 sec.

Semi-final: Lost to Jesus by 1.6 sec. in 10 min. 21 sec.

'B' IV.

First round: Beat Emmanuel 'B' by 15.4 sec. in 10 min. 33 sec.

Second round: Beat Magdalene by 15.8 sec. in 10 min. 33 sec.

Semi-final: Lost to Emmanuel 'A' by 2.4 sec. in 10 min. 22 sec.

'Red' IV.

First round: Beat King's by 3 sec. in 8 min. 3 sec. after two dead-heats in 7 min. 58 secs. and 3 min. 22 sec. (half-course).

Semi-final: Lost to Emmanuel by 4.2 sec. in 7 min. 58 sec.

'Green' IV.

First round: Lost to Caius by 4.5 sec. in 7 min. 55 sec.

There were two entries from the Club for the Colquhoun Sculls, D. N. H. Greig and J. K. Munro. In spite of keen practising, each lost his first race; Greig to G. Francis (1st & 3rd), and Munro to J. Sutherland-Smith (Pembroke). The final resulted in a dead-heat between C. M. de Selincourt (Magdalene) and O. N. Tubbs (Caius).

The Club again entered seven crews for the Fairbairns, and finished the races with four in the first division. For the first time in ten years and the second time in history the 1st VIII won the

Fairbairn Cup. They beat Jesus by a very convincing margin, after being on even terms at the Railway Bridge, in the good time of 15 min. 59 sec. Their success is all the more praiseworthy because they had rowed together as a crew for only eight days before the race, and a lot of credit is due to C. K. Macmillan (Jesus!) for the inspiring coaching he gave them in training and during the race. A notable feature of the race was the cool and accurate coxing of Lee. The only other Club crew to improve its position was the 5th VIII. At the Fairbairn Supper "Crockpots" were awarded to the 1st VIII.

Crews:

<i>1st VIII</i>		<i>2nd VIII</i>			
<i>Bow</i> R. S. Jackson		<i>Bow</i> D. R. C. Kelly ✓			
2 D. C. Dunn		2 H. McKeag			
3 J. R. B. Murray ✓		3 D. N. H. Greig			
4 B. R. Bonner-Davies ✓		4 R. R. Jordan -			
5 J. M. Dunn		5 B. M. Webster -			
6 D. R. Muirhead ✓		6 J. M. Whitfield			
7 E. T. C. Johnstone		7 R. S. Symonds			
<i>Str.</i> G. M. Newbury ✓		<i>Str.</i> R. H. C. Symon			
<i>Cox</i> A. Y. L. Lee ✓		<i>Cox</i> G. L. Williams -			
<i>3rd VIII</i>		<i>4th VIII</i>		<i>5th VIII</i>	
<i>Bow</i> M. M. O'Hara	<i>Bow</i> R. G. Guinness -	<i>Bow</i> J. T. Spence -		<i>Bow</i> J. T. Spence -	
2 J. L. S. Maclay ✓	2 J. M. Scroggie -	2 B. C. Taylor -		2 B. C. Taylor -	
3 D. Buchan	3 P. Mizen -	3 J. D. Trubshaw -		3 J. D. Trubshaw -	
4 C. Morgan	4 J. F. A. Moore -	4 R. A. Jones -		4 R. A. Jones -	
5 R. G. Brindley ✓	5 W. Haigh -	5 I. S. Borthwick -		5 I. S. Borthwick -	
6 P. J. Harbour -	6 D. W. Gould -	6 M. S. King -		6 M. S. King -	
7 J. K. Munro	7 J. A. Vincent -	7 N. J. F. Evans -		7 N. J. F. Evans -	
<i>Str.</i> D. J. Brewster	<i>Str.</i> F. W. Williams -	<i>Str.</i> G. A. W. Murray -		<i>Str.</i> G. A. W. Murray -	
<i>Cox</i> A. F.	<i>Cox</i> J. A. H. Butters -	<i>Cox</i> I. S. Wordsworth -		<i>Cox</i> I. S. Wordsworth -	
<i>6th VIII</i>		<i>7th VIII</i>			
<i>Bow</i> W. J. F. Rawling -		<i>Bow</i> D. M. Glover -			
2 D. Gelder -		2 F. C. German -			
3 A. J. Adey -		3 A. Lamb -			
4 W. D. Kerkham -		4 L. Milner -			
5 J. B. Peddie -		5 D. J. C. Whitfield -			
6 R. C. Grime -		6 J. C. Rucklidge -			
7 P. J. V. Rounce -		7 G. F. Woodroffe -			
<i>Str.</i> A. B. M. Campbell -		<i>Str.</i> F. R. Noble -			
<i>Cox</i> N. J. M. Abbott -		<i>Cox</i> B. H. Richards -			

Results

1st VIII started 6th, finished Head, time 15 min. 59 sec.
2nd VIII started 7th, finished 20th, time 17 min. 5 sec.
3rd VIII started 24th, finished 27th, time 17 min. 21 sec.
4th VIII started 27th, finished 41st, time 17 min. 50 sec.
5th VIII started 34th, finished 32nd equal, time 17 min. 33 sec.
6th VIII started 42nd, finished 53rd, time 18 min. 23 sec.
7th VIII started 62nd, finished 67th equal, time 19 min. 21 sec.

Several movements to and from C.U.B.C. Trials had delayed the settling of the order in the Club's higher Fairbairn crews, and in the end five members rowed in the Trials. P. W. Holmes stroked the winning Trial VIII, "Phineas", with J. Parker rowing at 2; and in "Hophni" R. I. L. Howland, F. P. T. Wiggins and J. R. Owen rowed at 4, 3, and bow. "Phineas" beat "Hophni" by $\frac{1}{2}$ length in 16 min. 41 sec.

LENT TERM 1959

Training started on 7th January and within a short time the first boat showed that it could be good. There were some changes in order before it was decided that the boat went best with Parker at stroke and Muirhead at 6. It was a heavy crew, the heaviest on the river, and their optimum rate of striking was rather lower than that of most bumping-race crews. This meant that in the races they made little or no impression on their opponents over the first part of the course, but at the critical point they produced a turn of speed out of Ditton that was for the spectators remarkable to watch, and for their quarry unnerving. Their coaches were R. H. T. Ward, Angus Forbes, and L. V. Bevan, while R. S. Jackson, C. Vita-Finzi and K. W. Blyth coached the second boat.

On the first night of the races the first boat closed right up on Jesus by the Railings, but in the zig-zag manoeuvres that followed the Jesus cox managed to escape and L.M.B.C. rowed over, while Jesus went on to bump 1st and 3rd. On Thursday 1st and 3rd were their full distance away from L.M.B.C. and within a canvas of Jesus at Ditton. L.M.B.C., however, producing their usual spurt, closed the gap amazingly quickly and bumped 1st and 3rd near the Glasshouses. Friday evening was a tragic occasion, and the facts are by now well known. L.M.B.C., well able and determined to bump Jesus and go Head, broke an oar (No. 6's) on the first stroke and fell an easy prey to 1st and 3rd in the Gut. On the last night they bumped 1st and 3rd back again at the Railings after giving their celebrated 'ten' out of Ditton. The second boat bumped Sidney on the first night after a long chase, but could not catch Corpus on Thursday before they bumped King's. On the third night they disposed of King's but on Saturday had to yield to a very fast Selwyn boat. The third boat went down to Christ's II, a crew which made five bumps, and then bumped Peterhouse II and Jesus IV. The fourth boat did well, for, after three nights of rowing over as sandwich boat, not only did they get away from a notoriously successful 1st and 3rd V, but they then went on to bump St Catharine's III.

THE EAGLE

Crews and Results

1st VIII

- Bow* J. R. B. Murray -
 2 G. M. Newbury -
 3 B. R. Bonner-Davies -
 4 D. C. Dunn -
 5 J. M. Dunn -
 6 D. R. Muirhead -
 7 E. T. C. Johnstone -

Str. J. Parker -

Cox A. Y. L. Lee -

Started 3rd, finished 2nd.

Bumped 1st & 3rd twice.

Bumped by 1st & 3rd.

3rd VIII

- Bow* A. Lamb -
 2 A. J. Roskell -
 3 J. B. Peddie -
 4 P. Fisk -
 5 R. C. P. Dower -
 6 W. D. Kerkham -
 7 M. M. O'Hara -

Str. P. J. Harbour -

Cox J. J. Coulton -

Started 36th, finished 35th.

Bumped by Christ's II.

Bumped Peterhouse II and Jesus IV.

5th VIII

- Bow* D. M. Glover -
 2 F. W. Williams -
 3 J. D. Trubshaw -
 4 F. R. Noble -
 5 D. J. C. Whitfield -
 6 D. W. Gould -
 7 R. G. Guinness -

Str. G. A. W. Murray -

Cox D. I. Morphet -

Started 51st, finished 51st.

Bumped Queens' III.

Bumped by 1st & 3rd V.

2nd VIII

- Bow* N. C. Peacock -
 2 D. J. Brewster -
 3 B. M. Webster -
 4 R. R. Jordan -
 5 R. C. Brindley -
 6 J. M. Whitfield -
 7 R. S. Symonds -

Str. H. McKeag -

Cox C. P. E. Sutton -

Started 18th, finished 17th.

Bumped Sidney Sussex and King's.

Bumped by Selwyn.

4th VIII

- Bow* J. T. Spence -
 2 J. L. S. Maclay -
 3 D. Buchan -
 4 A. D. Thombs -
 5 M. R. Ayers -
 6 P. I. Sygall -
 7 H. A. Shrimpton -

Str. J. M. Aitken -

Cox I. S. Wordsworth

Started 49th, finished 48th.

Bumped St. Catharine's III.

6th VIII

- Bow* N. J. M. Abbott -
 2 D. Gelder -
 3 A. J. Adey -
 4 W. J. F. Rawling -
 5 G. F. Woodroffe -
 6 R. C. Grime -
 7 P. J. V. Rounce -

Str. A. B. M. Campbell -

Cox W. J. Kilgour -

Started 53rd, finished 56th.

Bumped by Caius III, Clare III and

Selwyn III.

7th VIII

- Bow* C. W. Cryer
 2 H. D. Woodward -
 3 M. G. Cruttenden -
 4 J. C. Ling -
 5 P. Van der Meer -
 6 G. J. Yeomans -
 7 J. B. Conybeare -

Str. R. A. Jones -

Cox J. A. Burdon-Cooper -

Started 67th, finished 67th.

Bumped by Fitzwilliam House III.

Bumped Caius IV.

In the Bushe-Fox Freshmen's Sculls B. R. Bonner-Davies first beat M. A. F. Stanford (Sidney) by the large margin of 1 min.



Third Court St John's College

12.7 sec. Then in the Semi-Final he endured two dead-heats before beating A. J. Jarvis (Emmanuel) over a shortened course by 2.7 sec. In the Final he lost to S. Martin (Emmanuel) by 5 sec. in 9 min. 39 sec.

Two crews, based on the first and second Lent boats, were entered for the Head of the River race at Putney, but since some men were unable to continue rowing after the end of term, both crews suffered changes in composition and order. There was clearly little enough time for them to settle into their new order, and in the event neither crew managed to achieve the speed over a long course that had been promised by their performances in the Lents, and the result was disappointing. The Club was also represented in the Head of the River race by three members rowing in the Goldie crew; Holmes rowed at 2, Howland at 4 and Wiggins at 7. The race was won by Barn Cottage with Isis second and Goldie, who started sixth, third in a time of 19 min. 8 sec., one second slower than Isis. Lady Margaret were 16th equal in 19 min. 53 sec. and Lady Somerset 129th in 21 min. 5 sec.

In the University Boat Race J. R. Owen rowed bow in the Cambridge crew which lost to Oxford, and R. I. L. Howland was spare man.

The Putney crews were:

<i>Lady Margaret</i>		<i>Lady Somerset</i>	
<i>Bow</i>	R. S. Symonds -	<i>Bow</i>	N. C. Peacock -
	2 G. M. Newbury -		2 D. J. Brewster -
	3 P. I. Sygall -		3 B. M. Webster -
	4 D. C. Dunn -		4 H. McKeag -
	5 J. M. Dunn -		5 R. G. Brindley -
	6 D. R. Muirhead -		6 J. M. Whitfield -
	7 J. R. B. Murray -		7 D. R. C. Kelly -
<i>Str.</i>	J. Parker -	<i>Str.</i>	J. L. S. Maclay -
<i>Cox</i>	A. Y. L. Lee -	<i>Cox</i>	C. P. E. Sutton -

MAY TERM 1959

There were no entries from the Club for the Lowe Double Sculls but there were three members concerned in the Magdalene Pairs. Parker and Wiggins paired together and Owen partnered P. J. Gibbons of Magdalene. Owen and Gibbons lost to Giles and Edgar (Emmanuel) by 11 sec., and Parker and Wiggins, after beating Halliwell and Gray lost the final to Giles and Edgar in a fine race by $4\frac{1}{2}$ sec. in 7 min. 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.

At the beginning of term the first boat started training in the evenings under Harry Almond, while Rodney Dingle coached the second boat. The Captain had anticipated British Summer Time by a whole week, and so, to begin with, most of the work was done in the dark, but the coach saw enough to make one change in personnel and gave the crew a good grounding in boat control and sliding. Though experiments were later made with the order of

rowing, the composition of the crew was then the same as in the races. Tim Denby then coached the crew for three weeks, followed by Alf Twinn and Dr Owen for a few days. During this time the crew made steady progress and it was clear that, unless things went wrong, the crew could well be the fastest on the river. Things very nearly did go wrong when McKeag had to spend a whole week with his leg in plaster, because of a knee injury, and Ward was bitten by a horse-fly. Fortunately they were both fit again by the time Dick Emery took over the coaching for the last period; as usual he tuned the crew up perfectly for the racing.

On the first two nights of the Races the first boat bumped 1st and 3rd and Pembroke, both by Grassy Corner. On Friday, in spite of a fast start by L.M.B.C., Jesus were still nearly at their distance ahead at Grassy, but a good 'ten' out of the corner set the tone for the rest of the row. Up the Plough Reach L.M.B.C. steadily closed the gap, but Jesus fought hard and it was not until the Glasshouses that the bump was made. On Saturday the row over at the Head of the River was good—at least, as far as the Railway Bridge. The second boat during training suffered several upheavals in order and composition before settling down under Gordon Simpson's coaching. Although under him they showed a marked improvement, their earlier disturbances delayed their progress. However, with the coaching of F. P. T. Wiggins, J. R. Owen and, finally, "Beve", they improved steadily. In the races they did extremely well to raise their already high position to 10th by bumping Clare and Magdalene. The latter bump came after a long chase and, as the Magdalene cox did not acknowledge it, both crews raced through to the finish. It was confirmed afterwards by the Umpires that the bump had been properly made just past the Railway Bridge.

The third boat went down to a good Emmanuel II on the first night and then rowed over. The fourth boat, who had distinguished themselves during training by sinking a sailing boat, made two bumps but then fell on the last night to Emmanuel III. The 'Swans' (eighth boat), considering the type of training they enjoyed, went surprisingly fast and made three bumps. It takes a lot of skill to propel a boat that can boast a man of 13 st. 7 at bow, and the tenth boat, the heaviest and one of the most enthusiastic crews on the river, had not enough of it to cope with crabs; they went down with an overbump on the first night and then to our own eleventh boat. This crew, the 'Cygnetts', by winning their oars, fully justified our putting a record number of boats on the river again.

On balance the Club came out with a gain of 7 places: up 18 (counting rowing over Head as a bump), down 11, and 16 rowing over.

Crews and Results

1st VIII		2nd VIII			
Bow J. R. Owen -		Bow J. R. B. Murray -			
2 H. McKeag -		2 R. H. C. Symon -			
3 R. H. T. Ward -		3 R. G. Brindley -			
4 R. I. L. Howland -		4 P. I. Sygall -			
5 F. P. T. Wiggins -		5 B. Taylor -			
6 J. Parker -		6 D. C. Dunn -			
7 E. T. C. Johnstone -		7 R. S. Symonds -			
Str. P. W. Holmes -		Str. G. M. Newbury -			
Cox A. Y. L. Lee -		Cox N. J. M. Abbott -			
Started 4th, finished Head.		Started 12th, finished 10th.			
Bumped 1st & 3rd, Pembroke, Jesus.		Bumped Clare and Magdalene.			
3rd VIII		4th VIII			
Bow P. J. V. Rounce -		Bow G. Brown -			
2 M. M. O'Hara -		2 R. A. Jones -			
3 J. A. Vincent -		3 D. J. C. Whitfield -			
4 P. J. Harbour -		4 J. A. Walker -			
5 R. C. P. Dower -		5 I. M. Wright -			
6 R. R. Jordan -		6 C. Morgan -			
7 B. M. Webster -		7 J. T. Spence -			
Str. J. L. S. Maclay -		Str. F. R. Noble -			
Cox J. J. Coulton -		Cox I. S. Wordsworth -			
Started 26th finished 27th.		Started 41st finished 40th.			
Bumped by Emmanuel II.		Bumped King's II and Downing II.			
		Bumped by Emmanuel III.			
5th VIII ✓		6th VIII ✓			
Bow A. J. Adey -		Bow W. L. Paine			
2 D. Gelder		2 C. D. Carter			
3 W. J. F. Rawling		3 P. J. Newman			
4 J. F. A. Moore		4 G. R. Jillings			
5 J. B. Conybeare		5 R. M. Binns			
6 R. C. Grime		6 A. J. F. Webster			
7 J. J. Billington		7 N. J. F. Evans			
Str. D. W. Gould		Str. G. J. Yeomans			
Cox D. I. Morphet		Cox R. Whitfield			
Started 53rd finished 51st.		Started 62nd, finished 62nd.			
Bumped Trinity Hall IV and		Bumped 1st & 3rd VI.			
Queens' III.		Bumped by Pembroke IV.			
7th VIII ✓		8th VIII ✓		9th VIII ✓	
Bow M. G. Glasspool		Bow P. H. M. Price		Bow D. R. Cooling	
2 C. M. V. Godfrey		2 F. C. Woodhouse		2 C. H. Bond	
3 J. J. Cogswell		3 J. G. Clarke		3 C. M. Hill	
4 J. R. Longbottom		4 H. A. C. Edwards		4 J. N. Scott	
5 R. E. Axford		5 T. J. Blackwood-Murray		5 K. Orrel-Jones	
6 M. King		6 M. S. Peacock		6 R. L. Makin	
7 D. N. H. Greig		7 D. W. H. Farmer		7 J. M. Virgoe	
Str. J. M. Aitken		Str. D. R. C. Kelly		Str. J. B. Peddie	
Cox G. Williams		Cox J. A. Burdon-Cooper		Cox M. M. Flett	
Started 72nd		Started 80th		Started 93rd	
finished 76th.		finished 77th.		finished 94th.	
Bumped by		Bumped Caius V,		Bumped by Downing IV.	
St. Catharine's IV,		Caius IV, Peterhouse IV.			
Emmanuel V,					
Queens' V, Corpus Christi III.					

10th VIII

Bow H. D. Wilsden
 2 B. H. Sharpe
 3 B. R. Reid
 4 D. E. Bucknall
 5 C. R. Potter
 6 D. R. J. Bird
 7 L. R. Drury
 Str. D. H. Odling-Smee
 Cox A. P. Hudson
 Started 107th, finished 111th.
 Overbumped by Magdalene VI
 bumped by L.M.B.C. XI.

11th VIII

Bow A. J. S. Maclaren
 2 L. Milner
 3 P. D. le Roux
 4 J. A. Howell
 5 N. F. K. Kefford
 6 R. K. Worters
 7 N. L. Booth
 Str. J. M. Tarrant
 Cox D. L. Destefano
 Started 112th, finished 108th.
 Bumped Christ's VII, L.M.B.C. X,
 Christ's VII (a second time) and
 Corpus Christi IV.

MARLOW

A few hours after the May Ball the first boat assembled, miraculously, at Marlow for five outings before racing for the Marlow Grand Challenge Cup on the Saturday. Ward was taking an exam. at Cambridge but returned to the crew on Thursday, Symonds taking his place in the meantime. The VIII gave Thames R.C. their hardest race, but after being on even terms until half way, Thames drew ahead to win by a length in a time of 4 min. 15 sec. In the next and final round Thames won the event by 2 lengths in 4 min. 19 sec.

Four members of the VIII also competed for the Senior Fours Challenge Cup. They easily disposed of London R.C. in the first round and Leander in the second round, but lost the semi-final by $\frac{1}{2}$ length to a combined St. Edmund Hall and Lincoln four, who won the event and later the Stewards' Challenge Cup at Henley. The main conclusion drawn from Marlow Regatta was that it takes more than a couple of days for the effects of a May Week to wear off. The VIII was the same as for the Mays and the Four was the same as for the Visitors' Challenge Cup at Henley. The crews were fortunate in having Tim Denby to coach them in the evenings.

HENLEY

After Marlow the crew began training at Henley under Dr Raymond Owen. They began to achieve a more powerful finish to the stroke and developed a fast start off the stake boats. Conditions in practice were often good, although never exceptionally so. The crew put up some very fast times, once beating the Harvard Grand crew by a length to the barrier in 1 min. 53 sec. They won the first race against Lincoln College easily, paddling past the enclosures at a rating of 24/25; and the next race, against Caius, was similar. The semi-final against Eton was the "needle" race, as they were reputed to be very fast. Eton, however, seemed unable to command the rating necessary for a Henley race and L.M.B.C.

drew away from the start, gained "clear water" and held their advantage to win by $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths. In the Final, against Emmanuel, L.M.B.C. again went ahead from the start and were able to hold off some very determined challenges. They were never unsettled by these but had to race hard to win by $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths. The members of the VIII also rowed in two fours for the Visitors' and Wyfold Challenge Cups. The Visitors' four had comfortable wins over Brasenose, University College and Keble, but in the Final the effects of their race in the Final of the Ladies' Plate in the morning and the discomfort of a very hot afternoon were evident, and they lost to a fresh Pembroke four by 1 length. The Wyfold four beat 'easily' Lincoln and then Keble, but lost to a very fast Molesey crew, who later won the event so easily that they were generally considered to be of Stewards' class.

Once again Cecil and Mrs Butler looked after the crew at Remenham Rectory with care and consideration, helping to make this year's Henley as enjoyable for all as it was successful.

Crews and Results

Winners of the Ladies' Plate

Bow J. R. Owen, 11 st. 7 lb.	Coach: Dr J. R. Owen.
2 H. McKeag, 11 st. 3 lb.	1st Round: Beat Lincoln easily in 7 min. 36 sec.
3 R. H. T. Ward, 12 st. 8 lb.	2nd Round: Beat Caius by $2\frac{1}{2}$ lengths in 7 min. 19 sec.
4 R. I. L. Howland, 12 st. 12 lb.	Semi-final: Beat Eton by $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths in 7 min. 17 sec.
5 F. P. T. Wiggins, 12 st. 3 lb.	Final: Beat Emmanuel by $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths in 7 min. 13 sec.
6 J. Parker, 12 st. 6 lb.	
7 E. T. C. Johnstone, 12 st. 7 lb.	
Str. P. W. Holmes, 12 st. 1 lb.	
Cox A. Y. L. Lee, 8 st. 5 lb.	
(Average weight less cox: 12st. 2 lb.)	

Visitors' Four

Bow J. R. Owen (steers)
 2 R. I. L. Howland
 3 F. P. T. Wiggins
 Str. J. Parker
 1st Round: Beat Brasenose by
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ lengths in 8 min. 6 sec.
 2nd Round: Beat University Coll. by
 $2\frac{3}{4}$ lengths in 8 min. 2 sec.
 Semi-final: Beat Keble by $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths
in 7 min. 48 sec.
 Final: Lost to Pembroke by 1 length
in 7 min. 50 sec.

Wyfold Four

Bow E. T. C. Johnstone (steers)
 2 P. W. Holmes
 3 R. H. T. Ward
 Str. H. McKeag
 1st Round: Beat Lincoln easily in
8 min. 27 sec.
 2nd Round: Beat Keble easily in
8 min. 6 sec.
 Semi-final: Lost to Molesey easily in
7 min. 34 sec.

During the Long Vacation three members of the Club, Owen, Parker and Wiggins, rowed in the C.U.B.C. "Goldie" Crew which went on tour in South Africa. They returned with an unbeaten record.

Throughout the year Don Strange has, with his usual care, kept the boats, equipment and boathouse in perfect condition. At the

end of the Lent term workmen invaded the boathouse, and by mid-April there was a new tarmac hard and a concrete and timber frontage, with a recessed bay for the bank-tubs. This was a very welcome, and much needed improvement.

After a year that has been one of outstanding achievement for the College in sport, it is pleasant to record that L.M.B.C. has met with its share of success. Only two from the First May Boat have gone down, and next year's prospects for the Club seem bright; may it continue successfully under the new Captain, J. R. Owen.

THE LAW SOCIETY

President: G. M. NEWBURY. *Secretary:* P. J. CLARKE.

Junior Treasurer: C. J. F. TURNER.

This has been another active and flourishing year for the Society. The opening meeting was addressed by Mr J. G. W. Davies, Secretary of the Appointments Board, who is an Old Johnian, his subject being 'Openings and Opportunities for Law Graduates'. In the course of an interesting and helpful address he gave details not only of the openings available in the legal profession, but also of the opportunities that exist generally for persons with a law degree. 'Reform of the Criminal Law' was the subject of the talk that Dr Glanville Williams gave to the second meeting; his interesting and controversial views provoked a lively series of questions. The Society were also very fortunate in being addressed by F. H. Lawton Esq., Q.C., the Recorder of Cambridge, who in the course of an entertaining talk successfully convinced his audience that the Bar is still a profession with great opportunities for those who are prepared to work hard. At the end of the Michaelmas Term, Mr J. B. Tyrer, an Old Johnian and the present County Court Registrar in Cambridge, gave the Society an illuminating talk about his job. The programme for the term was rounded off with a moot judged by Mr Hall in which G. D. Reed and T. J. Shaw appeared for the appellants and B. Fenwick-Smith and C. J. Bell for the respondents.

During the Christmas Vacation the President, Secretary, and Junior Treasurer of the Society were greatly honoured in being invited to lunch at the House of Lords by Lord Morton of Henryton. Lord Morton, who is an honorary Vice-President of the Society, proved a charming host and showed a great interest in the affairs of the Society.

At the first meeting of the Lent Term Mr P. L. Bushe-Fox, an assistant Legal Adviser to the Foreign Office, gave the Society a fascinating insight into his work. Two moots were also held in this term. One with Jesus College was judged, in the absence of Mr Scott, by a Court of Appeal consisting of Mr Hall, J. G. Miller, and D. Armes: D. A. Goulden and D. J. Brewster appeared for

the Society. The annual moot against University College, London, held this year in Cambridge, was argued before Mr Hall, who set the problem: R. J. Eaglen and A. F. Moncur represented the Society.

The Society's Annual Dinner was a notable success. It was held in the Old Music Room with Mr A. Ll. Armitage, President of Queens' College, as Guest of Honour, after Dr Jackson had entertained to sherry those attending the event. Professor Bailey, Dr Jackson and Mr Hall were among those present, and we were very sorry that Mr Scott could not also be with us, owing to his accident. The Society is most grateful to all of them for their unflinching support and assistance.

At the Annual General Meeting, P. J. Clarke was elected to serve as President for 1959-60, J. E. Cheetham as Secretary, and A. J. S. Maclaren as Junior Treasurer.

THE LAWN TENNIS CLUB

Captain: T. M. L. LEE. *Hon. Secretary:* J. F. CLEGG.

This season the Club has improved its League record, although Cuppers turned out to be rather disappointing. This year for the first time there were no separate singles and doubles Cuppers; instead Cuppers matches consisted of 3 doubles and 6 singles. The Club—strengthened by B. R. Hatton, the University secretary—lost narrowly in the first round to Clare, the match being decided by the outcome of the final doubles.

The first league side had a good consistent season, winning all its matches, and so returning to the First Division from which it was relegated in 1958. The side was the same throughout the season, and this helped considerably towards winning matches. The 2nd and 3rd VI's remain in the same Divisions next year; the 2nd VI being particularly unlucky not to gain promotion.

1st VI colours were reawarded to B. R. Hatton, I. T. Jones, A. Y. L. Lee, and awarded to: J. F. Clegg, S. D. Mayes, G. Korbell, and A. Stalbow.

2nd VI colours were reawarded to: J. G. Clarke, M. Pemberton, and awarded to: R. I. Dick, M. Ellwood, M. Locke, G. Holbrook, Z. G. Kassim-Lahka.

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY

President: PROFESSOR H. A. HARRIS. *Chairman:* J. M. AITKEN.

Secretary: S. L. JEFFCOATE.

The Society, which is open to members of the College who are interested in medicine, meets on Wednesday evenings in Dr Campbell's rooms.

The aims of the Society are primarily to stimulate thought on the revitalization and readjustment of the accepted *status quo*, as

set by the medical yardsticks of Koch, Hunter and Bull.

The Michaelmas Term was mainly devoted to a homeopathic experiment, conducted by Dr Campbell and Dr Noel Pratt, a homeopathist from Norwich. Unfortunately the results were of little statistical value, and although the clinical manifestations, of the supposedly highly potent succussion, should have been dramatic in the extreme, the only significant symptoms, other than one case of idiopathic sinovitis, were those of orchipsoriasis. However a further experiment, designed to overcome the inherent ineptitudes of subjects in recording typical sensations, may well be run in the future. Dr Grillo, who comes from Nigeria, gave a well balanced lecture on 'Racial Problems'. His conception of race prejudice, and the psychological elements involved therein, were very stimulating. Dr Campbell started a subsidiary discussion group, for the pursuit of the philosophical aspects of physiology and psychology.

In the Lent Term, two more of our Vice-Presidents, Dr Hayhoe and Dr Greville, gave lectures. The former spoke about the history and aetiology of leukaemia, the latter talked on 'Fat Women and Ketosis'. Dr D. B. Cater told us about his experiences, surgical and otherwise, in London and Shanghai. D. J. Fagan showed some slides on the Cambridge Apollonia Expedition. Dr Glanville Williams, who is a lawyer and President of the Abortion Society, led a very learned discussion on medico-legal matters. He made it quite clear that present-day opinion on abortion is coeval with papal rites and leaded lights, and furthermore is designed to perpetuate ethically unjust suffering. Probably the most interesting and popular meeting of all was held at the beginning of the term, when Professor Alexander Kennedy, from the department of Medical Psychology at Edinburgh University, spoke about his experiences in the Secret Service, and gave some details of methods involved in brainwashing. We visited the British Drug Houses. The Annual Dinner was held on Monday, 9 March.

Dr J. W. Millen has automatically been elected a Vice-President.

THE MUSICAL SOCIETY

President: MR A. G. LEE.

Senior Treasurer: MR F. THISTLETHWAITE.

Musical Director: MR G. H. GUEST. *Librarian:* MR J. A. CROOK.

Junior Treasurer: J. D. HARVEY. *Secretary:* M. E. MANASSE.

Committee: J. M. BUTTREY, B. P. S. CRITCHINSON, J. W. GITTINS, P. G. WHITE.

The Society held three concerts in the Michaelmas Term, three in the Lent Term, and two in the Easter Term. The amount of instrumental and vocal talent available made it possible for two

concerts to be held in the Combination Room, instead of only one, as was the case in previous years. The College Orchestra has also been functioning right through the year, instead of being used only for the May concert.

The highlights of the year were the two Combination Room Concerts in which the orchestra performed works by Cimarosa, Fauré, and Mozart, chamber ensembles performed Mozart's quintet for wind and piano K. 452, and Brahms' Piano quartet in C minor; while Mr Crook, ably accompanied by Miss Phyllis Palmer, performed the sonata for clarinet and piano by Herbert Howells. The choral scholars have actively assisted, singing both solo and ensemble works.

For the May concert B. P. S. Critchinson conducted the College Chorus in a performance of Stanford's *Songs of the Fleet*, P. E. Mizen and L. Coates played Fauré's *Dolly* for piano duet, and M. E. Manasse conducted the College Orchestra in Wagner's *Siegfried-Idyll*. After the interval the chapel choir, accompanied by the orchestra and under the direction of Mr Guest, sang Act IV of Purcell's *The Faery Queen*, the solos being sung by choral scholars. The first May boat completed the programme with a rendering of the college boating song.

The committee has been concerned about unauthorised use of the Music Room by non-members, as the entire brunt of the maintenance of the Music Room and the two pianos is borne by the Society's finances, and these depend upon members' subscriptions.

THE NATURAL SCIENCE CLUB

President: THE MASTER. *Vice-Presidents:* MR A. T. WELFORD, DR J. R. SHAKESHAFT. *Chairman:* J. C. RUCKLIDGE. *Secretary:* C. J. F. HARMER. *Treasurer:* R. M. HOLFORD.

Of science and logic he chatters
As fine and as fast as he can;
Though I am no judge of such matters
I'm sure he's a Talented Man.

—W. Mackworth-Praed.

Even scientists feel this way sometimes; for it is very difficult to produce a paper which is both informative to those who have specialised in one's own branch of science, and interesting to those in other departments. However, the Natural Science Club has continued to interest members and guests with its usual variety of topics, including, for example, 'The Structure of the Earth—a Petrologist's Viewpoint', 'The Physical Basis of Vision', and 'Scientific Atheism'. Several members have been on scientific expeditions abroad and have given talks of more general interest, illustrated with slides of artistic as well as scientific value.

Interest in a meeting is easily kept if everyone knows, or thinks he knows, something about the subject in question, which no doubt accounts for the success of a discussion evening, held in the Lent Term. Dr P. A. G. Scheuer gave a stimulating introduction entitled 'Why are dons dim?' to a discussion of the relation of teaching to research in the University. All scientists consider themselves well-informed concerning lectures and related topics, and a many-sided discussion took place, which covered in a single evening the necessity of specialisation, the degree of subjectivity in the marking of examinations, and the waste of professional talent on administration.

Thus for another year has the Natural Science Club continued to fulfil its constitutional function, the 'broadening of the scientific mind'.

THE RUGBY FIVES CLUB

Secretary: A. G. SCHROEDER.

This year's season has been somewhat disappointing, considering that two members of the Club are Blues, and a third has played regularly for the Sparrows. Out of nine matches played the Club won six, the vanquished including the Oxford University Beavers, who provided a useful first pair but found little support from their second pair.

G. Wilsher and D. J. T. Sharman are to be congratulated on being awarded their Blues, and the latter, together with R. M. Davidson, should be a difficult pair to beat; they will no doubt form the nucleus of the Club for the next two years. In Cuppers we succumbed to Trinity Hall, whose main strength lay in M. J. Allen, a first-class player; the game was a close one but the Trinity Hall men proved fitter and were able to exploit the weakness of our second four.

The Club officers for 1959-60 will be: *Captain:* D. J. T. Sharman; *Secretary:* R. M. Davidson.

THE RUGBY FOOTBALL CLUB

President: M. R. E. MILLER. *Captain:* I. T. JONES.

Captain: I. T. JONES. *Secretary:* M. WILKINS.

It has yet to be recorded that the Rugger Club won the Inter-College Cup last season—1957-8. The leadership of P. L. Morris and the brilliance of J. P. Horrocks-Taylor laid the foundations of our success. This season we started from scratch. No one had fully proved himself, and the majority of our players were unknown even in College football. I. T. Jones represented the third year almost single-handed, and so, much responsibility lay with the comparatively inexperienced members from the first and

second years. The League season started uncertainly, but by half-term the 1st XV had settled down. We were runners-up in the competition, and nine freshmen were thoroughly initiated in the ways of the League. Slightly senior players such as J. Scott and B. H. Sharpe had also made their mark.

Meanwhile the 2nd XV were struggling manfully. Always playing against 1st XV's, they could not compete in terms of settled team-work or individual brilliance, but no side had an easy game against them. They beat Sidney who were later to trouble the Cuppers XV in the final. C. W. Bond led the side splendidly.

The 3rd XV retained their place in Division III and deserved it. The Club is proud of what one of our veteran Cyprus campaigners would call our strength in depth. Particularly this year when only I. T. Jones, R. J. Peberdy and T. C. Kabell remembered a year without victory in Cuppers. We were all delighted to watch the progress of our stars; especially D. R. J. Bird as he made it clear that he would be playing at Twickenham.

Cuppers, of course, was a different matter. Half of us knew what it was about, but all of us knew that we were up against some formidable opposition. We played very hard, fast, rugby, which unsettled the opposition, and provided us with opportunities to score. It would be foolish to single out individual names, for all the players enhanced their reputations. The victories over Pembroke and Christ's were a justification of hard training and planning. Even in the Final, the same sort of rugby ensured our success—hardly ambitious tactics when they had already toppled the two likely favourites.

During the off-season, the Club is not merely recovering from its victorious tour of Denmark, but displaying its lively colours on the Cam in the May Races. At the moment we are feeling fairly confident and hope to feel the same way next year.

1st XV League: Played 8, won 4, drawn 2, lost 2. Runners-up. Cuppers—Winners. Points for, 31; Points against, 9.

League XV: I. T. Jones (*Capt.*), M. Wilkins (*Hon. Sec.*), C. R. Potter, B. H. Sharpe, J. N. Scott, S. Rugg, P. L. D. Reid, D. J. Councill, E. Bowater, E. J. Gamble, B. H. Cox, L. R. Drury, M. M. Flett, A. Murdoch, A. Watson, D. S. Rowe-Beddoe.

1st XV colours were reawarded and awarded to the following who represented the Club in Cuppers: I. T. Jones (*Capt.*), M. Wilkins, H. D. Wilson, D. R. J. Bird, R. L. Makin, C. R. Potter, B. H. Sharpe, J. N. Scott, B. H. Cox, D. J. Councill, L. R. Drury, M. M. Flett, A. Murdoch, D. T. Sharman, A. R. Watson, P. M. Whelan. Also played: C. M. Hill.

THE SQUASH CLUB

Captain: P. O. BROWN.*Secretary:* Michaelmas, K. G. HOLMES; Lent, W. L. PAINE.

The considerable improvement this year in the College Squash has been largely due to four freshmen: Dick, Hall, Reddy and Francis. The Lent Term League finished with the 1st V second to Trinity Hall in the First Division, the 2nd V second in the Fifth Division, and the 3rd V equal first in the Sixth Division. However, the most encouraging feature was the entry of more than thirty for a competition open to any member of the College and in the 1st or 2nd V.

Besides College League matches there were two other fixtures in the Michaelmas Term. Our visit to the London School of Economics was successful and very enjoyable. The Cheyne Walk Club beat us but the more lasting result of our visit might be to succeed in persuading British motor manufacturers to fit two spare wheels in their cars. In the Lent Term we won against the Escorts, L.S.E., and St John's College, Oxford, but unfortunately the matches against Balliol College, Nottingham Squash Club, and Cheyne Walk Club, had to be cancelled.

Congratulations to Brown on his half-blue. With his reinforcement to the League side we hoped to do better than our third seeding, but Emmanuel beat us in the third round while he was ill. Next year we should do better, with renovated courts and strong freshman support.

1st V from: R. I. Dick, R. A. B. Hall, M. S. K. Reddy, S. A. C. Francis, K. G. Holmes, W. L. Paine, E. Leader.

2nd V from: Francis, Paine, Leader, M. A. A. Harries, J. G. Collins, B. R. Hatton, R. F. C. Webster, J. N. Scott, N. B. Taylor, F. D. Johnson, M. D. Goldberg.

3rd V from: Harries, Collins, P. Chawla, C. F. Lian, M. V. Bright, J. F. Powell, A. P. Shaw, D. S. Milner, J. F. Darden, F. W. Hulton.

TORTOISE BOAT CLUB

President: MR L. V. BEVAN.*Captain of Boats:* D. KEENS.*Hon. Secretary:* N. J. M. ABBOTT. *Hon. Treasurer:* C. D. STRONG.

Few people, perhaps, realized the full significance of recent notices referring to Tortoises. This semi-illustrious Club exists 'to offer moral support to Lady Margaret and Cambridge rowing. Membership, which shall be by invitation of the Committee, shall be open to members of any Lady Margaret crew which has: either been "technically" bumped, or been bumped by another L.M.B.C. crew, or sunk (scullers excluded)'. Thus this year's L.M.B.C.

10th May Boat is eligible, following their performance in the Mays and doubtless invitations will be forthcoming.

Apart from meeting convivially, occasional, and very casual, races against similar clubs of other Colleges are held. Our last effort was to have been an eight-oared race against the C.U.W.B.C., but our opponents were regrettably unable to appear at the last minute, for reasons which need not, but nevertheless shall, remain unmentioned.

College Notes

Honours List

New Year Honours, 1959:

K.B.E.: Dr M. L. E. OLIPHANT, Honorary Fellow, Director of the School of Research in Physical Sciences, National University, Canberra.

C.B.E.: Dr E. E. POCHIN (B.A. 1931), Director of the Department of Clinical Research, University College Hospital Medical School, London.

Birthday Honours, 1959:

Knight Bachelor: Professor W. V. D. HODGE (B.A. 1925), formerly Fellow, Master of Pembroke College, physical secretary of the Royal Society.

Lieutenant G. H. DUNN (Matric. 1958), of The Cheshire Regiment, has been awarded the M.B.E. (Military Division) for distinguished and outstanding services during the Malayan campaign.

On 11 June 1959 the University conferred the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Science upon Sir Vivien Ernest Fuchs (B.A. 1929).

Fellowships

Mr JEAN VICTOR EDMOND PAUL MARIE BONY, Slade Professor of Fine Art, has been elected into a Fellowship.

Dr GEOFFREY MALCOLM BADGER, Professor of Organic Chemistry in the University of Adelaide, has been elected into the Fellowship annually offered to a scholar from the Dominions.

At the Annual Election of Fellows in May 1959, Dr P. A. PARSONS, of Trinity College, Dr M. G. PITMAN, of Sidney Sussex College, and Mr F. R. D. GOODYEAR (B.A. 1957), formerly Scholar, were elected into Fellowships.

Mr J. W. MILLEN (M.A. 1949), Reader in Anatomy, and Mr J. G. W. DAVIES (B.A. 1933), formerly Scholar, Secretary of the University Appointments Board, have been elected into Fellowship from 1 October 1959.

Prizes, Awards, and other Honours

A Wetherill Medal has been awarded by the Franklin Institute to Dr JAMES SAYERS (Ph.D. 1938), formerly Fellow, Professor of Electron Physics in the University of Birmingham, for his work on narrow-beam radar.

The Nobel Prize for Chemistry for 1958 has been awarded to Dr F. SANGER (B.A. 1939) for his work on the structure of proteins, especially that of insulin.

The Sylvester Medal of the Royal Society has been awarded to Mr M. H. A. NEWMAN (B.A. 1921), formerly Fellow.

Dr HERBERT HOWELLS, Fellow Commoner, sometime deputy organist of the College, has been elected president of the Royal College of Organists.

On 4 December 1958, the honorary degree of D. Litt.Celt. was conferred by the National University of Ireland upon Dr K. H. JACKSON (B.A. 1931), formerly Fellow.

On 15 October 1958, the honorary degree of D.C.L. of the University of Durham was conferred upon Sir THOMAS HAVELOCK (B.A. 1900), Honorary Fellow, at King's College, Newcastle upon Tyne

Sir VIVIEN FUCHS (B.A. 1929), has been awarded the Hubbard Medal of the National Geographic Society of the United States, the Richthofen gold medal of the Berlin Geographical Society, and the Kirchenpauer medal of the Hamburg Geographical Society.

The Hopkins Prize of the Cambridge Philosophical Society for the years 1955 to 1957 has been awarded to Dr A. SALAM (B.A. 1948), formerly Fellow.

A gold medal and the Gordon-Lennox Cup have been awarded by the Royal Horticultural Society to the College for a group of apples, pears and grapes exhibited by the College gardener, Mr R. E. THODAY.

The Royal Astronomical Society's gold medal has been awarded to Dr R. A. LYTTLETON (B.A. from Clare, 1933), Fellow.

The honorary degree of doctor of technical science of the Technical University of Delft has been conferred upon Sir JOHN COCKCROFT (B.A. 1924), O.M., Honorary Fellow.

The honorary degree of Sc.D. was on 3 July 1958, conferred by the University of Dublin upon Dr K. G. EMELEUS (B.A. 1922), Professor of Physics in Queen's University, Belfast.

Squadron Leader G. C. R. RICHARDS (B.A. 1940), and Wing-Commander J. H. F. FORD (B.A. 1935), have been awarded respectively the second and third Gordon Shephard Memorial Prizes for 1958.

Dr W. O. CHADWICK (B.A. 1939), Master of Selwyn College, has been elected an honorary Fellow of Trinity Hall.

Dr ABDUS SALAM (B.A. 1948), formerly Fellow, Professor of Applied Mathematics at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, University of London, Mr G. E. BLACKMAN (B.A. 1925), Sibthorpe Professor of Rural Economy in the University of Oxford, Fellow of St John's College, Oxford, and Mr M. H. F.

College Athletic Cups, 1959

KEY

- 1 The Head of the River Plate.
 - 2 One Mile Challenge Cup.
 - 3 Two Miles Challenge Cup.
 - 4 The Ladies' Challenge Plate.
 - 5 Pearson and Wright Sculls.
 - 6 C.U.A.F.C. Challenge Cup.
 - 7 Rugby Football Challenge Cup.
 - 8 Newmarket Harriers Challenge Cup.
 - 9 The Rouse Ball Challenge Cup (Athletics).
 - 10 The Fairbairn Cup.
 - 11 The Lady Somerset Fours.
 - 12 The Andrews and Maples Freshmen's Sculls.
 - 13 L.M.B.C. Captain's Tankard.
 - 14 The Lady Somerset Pair Oars.
 - 15 The Bateman Silver Pair Oars.
 - 16 Almond-Worldidge Pairs.
 - 17 The Prior-Sandford Cup.
- The Hockey Cup is not included.



Photo by Edward Leigh

THE COLLEGE ATHLETIC CUPS: 1959

WILKINS (B.A. 1938), assistant director, Medical Research Council Biophysics Research Unit, have been elected Fellows of the Royal Society.

Mr J. C. GUNN (B.A. 1938), formerly Fellow, Cargill Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Glasgow, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

Mr T. W. (THOM) GUNN (B.A. 1953, from Trinity), formerly Harper Wood Student, has won the Somerset Maugham award for 1959.

Mr B. HOPE-TAYLOR (Matric. 1958), F.S.A., has been awarded a Leverhulme Fellowship, and Dr R. E. ROBINSON (B.A. 1946), Fellow, a Leverhulme Research Grant.

Dr R. PENROSE (Ph.D. 1957), Fellow, has been elected into a N.A.T.O. research Fellowship at Princeton, New Jersey.

Mr J. NUTTALL (B.A. 1957), formerly Scholar, has been elected Jane Eliza Proctor Visiting Fellow at Princeton.

Mr T. S. LEGG (B.A. 1958), has been awarded a student scholarship of £850, and Mr I. H. DAVIES (B.A. 1954) a pupil studentship of 100 guineas by the Masters of the Bench of the Inner Temple.

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

Smith's Prize: J. NUTTALL (B.A. 1957).

Proxime accessit for the Porson Prize: J. B. HALL (Matric. 1956).

Henry Arthur Thomas Travel Exhibition: D. L. DESTEFANO (Matric. 1957).

David Richards Travel Exhibitions: B. N. NORTH (Matric. 1957), J. D. TRUBSHAW (Matric. 1957).

John Stewart of Rannoch Scholarship in Sacred Music: J. D. HARVEY (Matric. 1957).

Academic Appointments

Sir JOHN DOUGLAS COCKCROFT (B.A. 1924), O.M., Honorary Fellow, has been appointed to be the first Master of Churchill College, Cambridge.

Professor NEVILL FRANCIS MOTT (B.A. 1927), formerly Fellow, has been elected Master of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge.

The following University appointments have been announced:

Reader in Theoretical Astronomy: Dr R. A. LYTTLETON (B.A. 1933), Fellow.

University Lecturer in the Department of Archaeology and Anthropology: Dr J. R. GOODY (B.A. 1946).

University Lecturer in Veterinary Clinical Studies: Mr D. W. B. SAINSBURY (M.A. 1956).

Shell Professor of Chemical Engineering: Mr P. V. DANCKWERTS (M.A. 1948).

Senior assistant in research in the Department of Botany: Dr M. J. P. CANNY (B.A. 1952).

Assistant in research in the Department of Engineering: Mr K. FOSTER (B.A. 1954).

Mr M. H. CRESSEY (B.A. 1958) has been appointed Tutor of Westminster College, Cambridge.

Mr D. W. ROBERTS (M.A. 1949), University Lecturer in Architecture, has been elected into a Fellowship in Magdalene College.

Mr W. B. P. P. ASPINALL (B.A. 1933) has left Windsor School, Hamm, British Army of the Rhine, to take charge of a new boarding school for sons of Army and Royal Air Force parents, stationed in the Middle East, King Richard School, Dhekelia, Cyprus.

Mr H. J. G. COLLIS (B.A. 1935) has been elected chairman of the Incorporated Association of Preparatory Schools.

Mr R. J. GETTY (B.A. 1930), formerly Fellow, Professor of Classics in University College, Toronto, has been appointed to the newly established Paddison Professorship of Classics in the University of North Carolina.

Mr H. J. HABBAKKUK (B.A. 1936) and Mr R. SOMERVILLE (B.A. 1929) have been appointed members of the Advisory Council on Public Records.

Mr D. R. S. DAVIES (B.A. 1927), Professor of Common Law in the University of Liverpool, and Dr G. L. WILLIAMS (B.A. 1933), formerly Fellow, Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge, have been appointed members of a committee on Criminal Law Revision.

Mr H. S. A. A. PEISER (B.A. 1939) has been appointed Chief of the Mass and Scale Section, Mechanics Division, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Dr J. G. A. POCOCK (Ph.D. from Emmanuel, 1952), formerly Fellow, has been appointed senior lecturer in political science in the University of Canterbury, New Zealand.

Dr W. O. JAMES (Ph.D. 1927), F.R.S., Reader in Botany in the University of Oxford, of Oriel College, has been appointed Professor of Botany at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, University of London.

Mr H. E. CLARK (Matric. 1949) has been appointed Fulbright Lecturer in American Literature at Kiel University for 1958-1959.

Professor R. O. REDMAN (B.A. 1926), Professor of Astrophysics, has been elected President of the Royal Astronomical Society.

Mr T. H. SAVORY (B.A. 1918), formerly a master at Malvern College, has joined the staff of Stafford House Tutorial College, Phillimore Gardens, Kensington.

Mr W. H. KENNEDY (B.A. 1934), assistant master at Aldenham School, has been appointed headmaster of Kirkham Grammar School, Lancashire.

Dr M. A. JEEVES (B.A. 1951), lecturer in psychology in the University of Leeds, has been appointed Professor of Psychology in the University of Adelaide, South Australia.

Dr S. C. CURRAN (Ph.D. 1941), F.R.S., chief scientist for the divisions of nuclear research and electronics at Aldermaston, has been appointed principal of the Royal College of Science and Technology, Glasgow.

Mr A. HURRELL (B.A. 1945) was last year appointed Principal of Queen Victoria School, Matavatocu, Siva, Fiji.

Mr W. E. SAXTON (B.A. 1949), lecturer in history at University College, Ibadan, has been appointed assistant registrar of the University of Durham.

Mr T. B. FERGUSON (B.A. 1948) has been appointed lecturer in mechanical engineering in the University of Sheffield.

Mr L. E. GODFREY-JONES (Matric. 1932), mathematics master at Rugby School, has been appointed headmaster of Marling School, Stroud.

Ecclesiastical Appointments

The Rev. G. E. MARTINEAU (B.A. 1926), rector of St John, Jedburgh, to be rector of St Columba, Edinburgh, and diocesan missionary, and an honorary Canon of Edinburgh Cathedral.

The Rev. E. ROSEVEARE (B.A. 1922), rector of Holy Redeemer, Sea Point, Cape Town, to be rector of Heene, Sussex.

The Rev. D. H. OWEN (B.A. 1919), rector of Barnack with Ufford and Bainton, to be a non-residentiary canon in Peterborough Cathedral.

The Rev. G. W. SILK (B.A. 1920), vicar of Hartshead, Yorkshire, to be rector of Nigel, Transvaal, South Africa.

The Rev. E. G. H. SAUNDERS (B.A. 1948), assistant secretary, Church Pastoral Aid Society, to be vicar of Christ Church, Finchley, London.

The Rev. G. W. WOODWARD (B.A. 1947), vicar of Whorlton, Yorkshire, to be vicar of St Thomas, Middlesbrough.

The Rev. E. G. KNAPP-FISHER (M.A. 1949), formerly Chaplain of the College, Principal of Cuddesdon Theological College and vicar of Cuddesdon, to be rural dean of Cuddesdon.

The Rev. DEREK WHITEHEAD (B.A. 1950), curate of The Ascension, Lower Broughton, Manchester, to be divinity master at Lichfield Grammar School.

The Rev. O. R. FULLJAMES (B.A. 1923), rector of St Mary, Hornsey, to be priest in charge of Holy Trinity, Kingsway, and an honorary chaplain to the Bishop of London.

The Rev. K. E. NELSON (B.A. 1933), rector of Brotton, Yorkshire, to be vicar of Sheriff Hutton, Yorkshire.

The Rev. A. E. R. KNOPP (B.A. 1933), vicar of Babraham, Cambridgeshire, to be rector of Quendon with Rickling, Essex.

The Rev. J. D. MANN (B.A. 1922), vicar of St Albans, Westcliff on Sea, to be assistant rural dean of Canewdon and Southend.

The Rev. D. R. HOWE (B.A. 1951) curate of Basingstoke, to be rector of Rotherwick, Hook and Greywell, Hampshire.

The Rev. Canon N. W. HAGGER (B.A. 1915), rector of Coningsby, to be vicar of Witham on the Hill, Lincolnshire.

The Rev. P. M. LLOYD (B.A. 1949), curate of St James, Piccadilly, to be vicar of St Martin, Whinney Banks, Middlesbrough.

The Rev. E. G. H. SAUNDERS (B.A. 1948), vicar of Christ Church, North Finchley, London, to be secretary of the Evangelical Churchmen's Ordination Council.

Ordinations

Mr P. C. N. CONDER (B.A. 1956), Ridley Hall, was ordained deacon 21 September 1958, by the Bishop of Warrington, to the curacy of St Mary, Grassnedale.

The Rev. H. K. MORTON (B.A. 1951), was ordained priest 21 September 1958, by the Bishop of St Albans.

Mr C. G. SCOTT (B.A. 1954), Cuddesdon College, was ordained deacon 28 September 1958, by the Bishop of Wakefield, to the curacy of Brighouse, Yorkshire.

The Rev. A. J. TOMBLING (B.A. 1954) was ordained priest by the Bishop of Peterborough, 28 September 1958.

Mr O. N. EVERSON (B.A. 1956), Wycliffe Hall, Oxford, was ordained deacon 21 December 1958, by the Bishop of Birmingham, to the curacy of St Augustine, Edgbaston.

The following were ordained on 24 May 1959:

Deacon: Mr P. N. CHALLENGER (B.A. 1957), Ripon Hall, Oxford, by the Bishop Suffragan of Stafford, as Commissary for the Bishop of Lichfield, to the curacy of Bushbury, Staffordshire; Mr W. J. D. DOWN (B.A. 1957), Ridley Hall, Cambridge, by the Bishop of Salisbury, to the curacy of St Paul, Fisherton Anger, Wiltshire.

Priest: The Rev. P. C. N. CONDER (B.A. 1956) by the Bishop of Liverpool.

Retirements

The Rev. Canon G. WATKINSON (B.A. 1894), vicar of Northowram, Yorkshire, since 1910.

The Rev. Canon F. P. CHEETHAM (B.A. 1912), vicar of Hartford, Cheshire, since 1939.

The Rev. Canon J. W. GLEAVE (B.A. 1912), vicar of St Mark, Sheffield.

Legal and Medical Appointments

Professor E. C. S. WADE (B.A. 1920, from Caius) has been appointed Queen's Counsel.

On 16 June 1959, the following were called to the Bar: Mr C. P. LIM (B.A. 1958), by the Inner Temple; Mr J. P. KAESTLIN (B.A. 1936), by the Middle Temple; and Mr G. H. C. GRIFFITH (B.A. 1951), by Gray's Inn.

Mr B. T. C. SMALL (B.A. 1955) passed the Final Examination of the Law Society in March, and in June 1959 was placed in the second class in the examination for Honours of candidates for admission on the Roll of Solicitors of the Supreme Court.

Mr R. S. JOHNSTON (B.A. 1939), Q.C., has been appointed by the Lord Advocate to be Senior Advocate Depute.

In the examination for honours, 1958, of candidates for admission on the Roll of Solicitors of the Supreme Court, Mr D. W. G. HARDY (B.A. 1955) and Mr P. D. WILLIAMS (B.A. 1955) were placed in the third class.

On 25 November 1958, Mr P. A. ENGELBRECHT (B.A. 1926) was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple, and Mr J. CRABTREE (B.A. 1957) by Gray's Inn.

Dr R. G. BENIANS (B.A. 1937) has been appointed assistant geriatrician to the Bradford Hospital Group.

Mr J. L. REED (B.A. 1953), was admitted a member of the Royal College of Physicians 31 July 1958, and Mr D. N. WHITMORE (B.A. 1951), 30 October 1958.

Mr G. S. UDALL (B.A. 1939) has been appointed senior assistant medical officer for the districts Brentford and Chiswick, Heston and Isleworth, and Southall.

Mr J. VALLANCE OWEN (B.A. 1942) has been appointed physician to the Royal Victoria Infirmary and lecturer in medicine in King's College, Newcastle upon Tyne.

Mr J. O. MASSEY (B.A. 1954) has been appointed medical officer in Uganda.

Mr R. J. WILLIAMS (B.A. 1941), F.R.C.S., has been appointed consultant general surgeon to the Pontypridd and Rhondda Hospital Management Committee group.

Mr P. C. HEAL (B.A. 1954) has been appointed medical officer in Uganda.

Mr B. H. B. ROBINSON (B.A. 1951) was elected M.R.C.P. in April 1959.

Public and other Appointments

Mr D. B. PRICE (B.A. 1958) has been successful in the competition for appointment to the Administrative Class of the Home Civil Service.

Mr M. M. L. PARKINSON (B.A. 1929), general manager of Texaco Trinidad Oil Company, has been appointed assistant manager of Texas Company (Iran), Limited.

Mr C. I. RUTHERFORD (B.A. 1940) has been appointed a director of the Fibres Division of Imperial Chemical Industries Limited.

Mr F. W. MOTTERSHEAD (B.A. 1933), under-secretary, Ministry of Defence, has been appointed a Deputy Secretary.

Mr J. HOLROYD (B.A. 1955) has been appointed station master and goods agent at Maryport, London Midland Region, British Railways.

Mr G. A. N. HIRST (Matric. 1922), M.P., has been appointed chairman of the East and West Ridings Regional Council of the Federation of British Industries.

Mr T. W. KEEBLE (B.A. 1945) has been promoted to be Assistant Secretary, Commonwealth Relations Office, and has returned from secondment to the Foreign Service.

Mr K. NEWIS (B.A. 1938) has been appointed Under Secretary, Ministry of Works.

Mr JAMES HODGE (B.A. 1941), chief engineer to Power Jets (Research and Development), Limited, has been appointed to the new post of Chief Engineer, Holman Brothers, Limited, Camborne, Cornwall, mining, quarrying and pneumatic plant specialists.

Mr G. R. BELL (B.A. 1937) has been appointed Principal Private Secretary to the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr B. N. FOX (B.A. 1950) has been appointed agricultural representative for Shell Chemical Company in the Worcestershire area.

Mr R. J. LEES (B.A. 1939) has been appointed head of the instrument and photographic department of the Royal Aeronautical Establishment, Farnborough.

Mr J. A. L. GORRINGE (B.A. 1940), M.B. Edinburgh, has been appointed an associate director of Park, Davis and Company, Limited, manufacturing chemists.

Mr J. A. McMULLEN (B.A. 1932) has been appointed transport officer of Imperial Chemical Industries, Limited.

Mr H. E. TYSON (B.A. 1927) has been elected President of the National Association of Colliery Managers.

Marriages

PAUL GREENER (B.A. 1950) to ANGELA JANE GRAY, only daughter of H. I. Gray, of Shaftesbury, Dorset—on 31 January 1959, at St Peter's Church, Ruddington, Nottinghamshire.

JOHN MICHAEL ROUND (B.A. 1956) to JENNIFER ANN BAUM—on 8 August 1958, at St Philip's Church, Leicester.

HUGH MICHAEL FRANCIS BARNES (B.A. 1950) to ANNE MARTIN DAVIES, daughter of Dr Lewis S. Davies, of The Old Cottage, Ditchling—on 11 October 1958, at Ditchling Parish Church.

ALEXANDER THOMAS DALGETY (B.A. 1956) to SUSAN HOPE WALLER, daughter of Wing Commander W. H. de W. Waller, of Poplars Farm, Brampton, Huntingdonshire—on 14 February 1959, at St Mary's, Brampton.

JOHN MICHAEL MEADOWS (B.A. 1950) to DOROTHY KATHRYN STANBRA, daughter of Laurence Glenn Stanbra, of Renton, Washington, U.S.A.—on 7 August 1958, at St Luke the Evangelist Church, Teluk Anson, Malaya.

JOHN NAFFORD BRADY (B.A. 1957) to PRISCILLA MARY PILCHER, elder daughter of R. E. M. Pilcher, of Boston, Lincolnshire—on 16 August 1958, at St Botolph's Church, Boston.

ARTHUR GORDON TAIT (B.A. 1957) to ANN GILBERT, younger daughter of Colonel Stuart Gilbert.

GORDON BARRIE STOTT (B.A. 1957) to SYBIL JOAN CALVERT—on 6 September 1958, at St Mary's Church, Riddlesden, near Keighley, Yorkshire.

JOHN STANLEY HAMILTON SANDERSON (B.A. 1958) to GILLIAN BOSTOCK, daughter of H. Bostock, of Bodfari, North Wales—on 4 October 1958, at Bodfari.

HENRY WILLIAM ACTESON (B.A. 1946) to MARILYN MARGARET KRAMER, of Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada—on 10 November 1958, at Regina.

JAMES KEITH O'NEILL EDWARDS (B.A. 1941) to VALERIE K. C. SEYMOUR, of South Kensington, London—on 5 November 1958, at Crowborough, Sussex.

JAMES ROBERT BETHELL (B.A. 1955) to JOAN IRIS AUSTIN, daughter of A. J. Austin, formerly Head Porter of Jesus College—on 27 December 1958, at Holy Trinity Church, Cambridge.

GILES CONSTABLE (Matric. 1952) to ESTHER VAN HORNE YOUNG—on 3 January 1959, at Van Hornesville, New York, U.S.A.

PETER FOX HOLT (B.A. 1943) to MARGARET HARVEY, daughter of Captain J. D. C. Harvey—on 3 January 1959, at St James's, Gerrards Cross.

HOWARD JOHN WINTLE (B.A. 1956) to ROSALIE FRYE, only daughter of A. E. Frye, of Torquay—on 3 January 1959, at St Mark's, Torquay.

PETER JEFFREY WORDIE (B.A. 1955) to ALICE ELLINOR MICHELE DE HALLER, younger daughter of Pasteur Nicholas de Haller, of La Cure, Yvonand, Switzerland—on 27 February 1959, at Yvonand.

HOWARD WESTCOTT SABIN (B.A. 1938) to JANET EILEEN BAILLIE, only daughter of R. B. Baillie, of Tunbridge Wells—on 13 May 1959, at St Columba's, Pont Street, London.

PATRICK JAMES VINCENT (B.A. 1957) to PATIENCE JANET ANN SOWDEN, only daughter of W. F. Sowden, of Cambridge—on 23 May 1959, at Great St Mary's, Cambridge.

EDWARD RAVEN PERCY FRANKLIN (Matric. 1937) to JULIET CAMILLA BROWN, younger daughter of Walter Brown, of Effingham—on 3 June 1959, at Effingham, Surrey.

PETER KENNETH JOHN LINDSEY (Matric. 1947) to JEAN SWINDELLS—on 6 June 1959, at St Paul's Church, Withington.

ROBERT MILLER MANGLES (B.A. 1954) to MARY ROSE HODGSON, daughter of Captain H. J. Hodgson—on 23 May 1959, at St John's Cathedral, Hong Kong.

PETER HUBERT DAVISON (Matric. 1949) to JANE AUCHINCLOSS TRUSLOW, daughter of William Auchincloss Truslow—on 7 March 1959, in New York.

MICHAEL HEUDEBOURCK BALLANCE (B.A. 1948) to SELINA ROSEMARY TOMLIN, daughter of Air Vice-Marshal Sir Paul Maltby—on 17 March 1959, at Chelsea Old Church.

JOHN GAIR ROBSON (B.A. 1957) to JANE MARY MACDONALD—on 21 March 1959, at St Michael's Church, Highgate, London.

JOHN ALAN DENYER (Matric. 1954) to PATRICIA DAVIES, younger daughter of Richard Ambrose Davies, of Cambridge—on 28 March 1959, at Emmanuel Congregational Church, Cambridge.

JOHN LEONARD PATCHETT CORT (B.A. 1907) to ALICE MARGARET MASSE, of Buxton—on 4 April 1959, at St John's, Buxton.

PATRICK TAYLOR DAVIES (B.A. 1950) to MARJORIE EILEEN WILKINSON, of Rotherham, Yorkshire—on 9 May 1959.

SIMON BARRON FRASER (B.A. 1948) to PRUNELLA HODGSON, only daughter of C. G. Hodgson, of St Albans—on 23 May 1959, at Chelsea Old Church.

Deaths

JOHN DENIS GILBERT KELLOCK (B.A. 1928), partner in the firm of Gerrard and Reid, discount brokers, of Lombard Street, died 1 January 1959, aged 52.

ANDREW RABY (B.A. 1901), canon emeritus of Leicester Cathedral, vicar of the Church of the Martyrs, Leicester, from 1913 to 1946, died 5 January 1959, aged 94.

WILLIAM CHARLES FLETCHER (B.A. 1886), C.B., formerly Fellow, Chief Inspector of Secondary Schools from 1904 to 1926, died 13 January 1959, aged 93.

CUTHBERT THEODORE HORTON (B.A. 1902), formerly a master at Loretto School, died 18 January 1959, aged 79.

HERBERT LESLIE ALLSOPP (B.A. 1920), O.B.E., formerly a master at Wellingborough School, and for the last seven years principal of Stafford House Tutorial College, Phillimore Gardens, Kensington, died 20 January 1959, in London, aged 59.

ALFRED EDWARD BEVAN (B.A. 1899), formerly a missionary in Queensland, vicar of Fawley, Wantage, Berkshire, from 1912 to 1945, died at Bishops Lydeard, Somerset, 29 January 1959, aged 84.

ROBERT WALTER SLOLEY (B.A. 1905), sometime a master at Liverpool College, and from 1914 to 1939 a member of the Department of Instrument Inspection of the Air Ministry, died at Amersham, Buckinghamshire, 18 August 1958, aged 79. He was an authority on ancient Egyptian mathematics and science, and contributed a chapter to *The Legacy of Egypt* (1942).

JOHN WILLIAM FREDERICK ARROW (B.A. 1929), author, died 31 October 1958, as the result of an accident, aged 51.

ERNEST WEATHERHEAD (M.B. 1904), sometime tuberculosis officer for the Isle of Ely, for Cheshire and for Lindsey, Lincolnshire, died at Folkestone, 22 November 1958, aged 84.

MATTHEW WALLACE PATERSON (B.A. 1908), O.B.E., M.C., for many years in medical practice at Hyde, Cheshire, died at Llandudno, 15 November 1958, aged 71.

JOHN COLLINGS SQUIRE (B.A. 1906), Knight, author and journalist, founder and editor of the *London Mercury*, died in Sussex, 20 December 1958, aged 74.

CHARLES STEELE STEELE-PERKINS (B.A. 1901), formerly an attorney at law in Calcutta, died at Colyford, Devon, 5 August 1958, aged 77.

JOHN ROLAND MOORE (Matric. 1905), formerly a member of the London Stock Exchange, died at Little Compton, Warwickshire, 4 August 1958, aged 70.

RODERICK REES KIMBALL HORNE (Matric. 1930), of the firm of Smyth-Horne, Limited, bookbinders' machinery dealers, died at Chipstead, Surrey, 19 August 1958, aged 47.

DOUGLAS HENRY STEERS (Matric. 1919), O.B.E., lieutenant-colonel, Royal Engineers, retired, died at Savernake Hospital, Marlborough, 25 August 1958, aged 65.

THOMAS PROCTER HARTLEY (B.A. 1898), vicar of Morland, Penrith, from 1922 to 1956, died in Carlisle Infirmary, 12 August 1958, aged 91.

STUART MONRO DOUGLAS (B.A. 1901), formerly headmaster of Lutterworth Grammar School, died at Airton, Yorkshire, 1 September 1958, aged 78.

FREDERICK MAURICE MOSELY (B.A. 1913), formerly medical officer to the Wandsworth Gas Company, died at Windlesham, Surrey, 15 September 1958, aged 72.

CHARLES HENRY RITCHIE (B.A. 1910), canon of St George's Chapel, Windsor, formerly rector of St John the Evangelist, Edinburgh, from 1927 to 1939, and archdeacon of Northumberland from 1939 to 1954, died in Cornwall, 8 September 1958, aged 71.

WILLIAM LEVI WOOD (Matric. 1905), newspaper proprietor and publisher, editor of *The Architect and Building News* from 1926 to 1946, died 9 October 1958, aged 79.

FRANK HORLINGTON (B.A. 1917), Brigadier, O.B.E., T.D., died 19 October 1958, aged 64.

JOHN HENRY BLANDFORD (B.A. 1897), a Bishop in the Moravian Church, died at Clifton, Bristol, in January 1959, aged 84.

WILLIAM DAVID MURRAY HENRY (B.A. 1912), died in London, 4 February 1959, aged 66.

GEORGE MACDONALD BENNETT (B.A. 1915), C.B., F.R.S., formerly Fellow, Government Chemist, died at Worcester Park, Surrey, 9 February 1959, aged 66.

FRANK SAMUEL WEBB (B.A. 1901), formerly of the Ministry of Education, Egypt, died 21 February 1959, aged 80.

JOHN JAMES ROBINSON (B.A. 1894), solicitor, of Leeds, a cricket and Rugby football blue, died 3 January 1959, aged 86.

EDWARD ERNEST PREST (B.A. 1895), M.D., formerly medical superintendent of Glenshafton Sanatorium, Ayrshire, died at Dumfries, 20 May 1959, aged 84.

ROY GLADWIN COLLINSON (B.A. 1948), Ph.D., formerly Scholar died suddenly, 5 June 1959, aged 32.

GRANTLY DICK READ (B.A. 1911), M.D., formerly in medical practice at Woking, who devoted himself to spreading the theory and practice of 'natural childbirth', died 11 June 1959, at Wroxham, in Norfolk, aged 69.

GILBERT EDWARD JACKSON (B.A. 1911), a former adviser to the Governors of the Bank of England, and an economics consultant in Canada, died at Toronto, 16 June 1959, aged 69.

ALFRED SUTHERLAND LE MAITRE (B.A. 1920), K.B.E., C.B., M.C., controller of ground services, Ministry of Civil Aviation, from 1948 to 1957, died at Polstead, Suffolk, on 22 March 1959, aged 62.

CHARLES STANLEY FLEET (B.A. 1909), vicar of Newquay from 1926 to 1934, and of St Sithney, Helston, Cornwall, from 1934 to 1938, died at Bristol, 9 April 1959, aged 70.

JAMES CHRISTOPHER WIMBUSH (B.A. 1923), formerly an assistant master at Bishop Cotton School, Bangalore, and chaplain for the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, died in Exeter, 21 April 1959, aged 58.

JESSE ROBERT GARROOD (B.A. 1895), M.D., F.S.A., formerly medical officer of health in Huntingdonshire, and President of the Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire Archaeological Society, died at Alconbury Hill, Huntingdon, 22 April 1959, aged 85.

WALTER GEORGE GLEDHILL (B.A. 1902), formerly a master at Woodbridge School, died at Richmond, Surrey, 15 May 1959, aged 79.

ARCHIBALD PERCY LONG (B.A. 1911), formerly Director of Forestry for Wales, died 7 March 1959, aged 69.

JOHN KEITH MUNRO (Matric. 1957) was drowned on 24 May 1959, at Arlesey, near Bedford. He was wearing underwater swimming gear and did not reappear after diving into the Blue Lagoon, a deep water-filled chalk pit.

He was due to take Part II of the Mathematical Tripos, this term, and was confidently expected to acquit himself with distinction.

A Memorial Service was held in the College Chapel on Saturday, 30 May.

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

ARCHIBALD YOUNG CAMPBELL (B.A. 1907), who died on 19 February 1958, at his home in Bulstrode Gardens, will be sadly missed and affectionately remembered, particularly in Cambridge and in Liverpool, for his engaging personality, sprightly conversation and scholarship, and, above all, the *candor animi* which won him many friends.

He was born on 18 April 1885, and was the eldest son of the late George Campbell of Blantyre, Lanarkshire, and brother of Sir George Riddoch Campbell, K.C.I.E., who was Regional Port Director of South-Eastern England in the last two years of the Second World War. After attending first Hamilton Academy and then Fettes, he entered St John's in the Michaelmas Term of 1904. A contemporary and friend of Rupert Brooke, he too might have been described in Henry James' words concerning Brooke as 'a creature on whom the gods had smiled their brightest'. In 1907 he was in Class I, Division I, of the Classical Tripos, Part I, and in 1908—1909 was Assistant Lecturer in Classics in the University of Liverpool. There he collaborated with H. A. Strong, then Professor of Latin, in providing a lively translation of *Language and Character of the Roman People* from the German of Oscar Weise and supplying additional notes and references for English readers.

From 1909 until 1911 he was Lecturer in Classics in University College, Reading, and in the latter year returned to St John's as Lecturer in Classics. He had already been elected Fellow in 1910, the year in which the Kennedy Professor of Latin, John E. B. Mayor, died, and the rooms (G 2, Second Court) which were his from 1911 until 1922 were part of the set which Mayor had occupied for forty-seven years. In 1922 he was appointed to the Gladstone Professorship of Greek in the University of Liverpool in succession to A. C. Pearson, who returned to Cambridge as Regius Professor of Greek. It was in Liverpool that his main scholarly output took place, and those who knew him there in later years have pleasant memories of him as he meditated upon some textual crux during a stroll on the moor near his house at Cald, overlooking the estuary of the Dee. In 1950 he retired and resided in Cambridge until his death, apart from a period of teaching in the University of Bristol in 1954. His house in Cambridge had been his second home for some years before his retirement and he

had maintained his contacts with St John's and with the Cambridge Philological Society, where he read a number of papers on the text of Greek and Latin authors from time to time.

In his earlier days Campbell had written a considerable amount of poetry and drama. More than seventy lyrics, which for the most part had appeared previously in periodicals such as *The Cambridge Review* and in anthologies, were published in 1926. Whether in lighter or in more serious vein, these poems with their individual blend of the classical and the romantic, represented their author's reaction to what, as he put it, 'is now generally understood as poetry'. His own attitude he went on to define as follows:

'Precise, rhythmic, nervous language, loaded or clarified as occasion may demand, but always musical; rhyme, rhyme everywhere, naked and unashamed; appreciable sense throughout, logic never conspicuous either by its presence or its absence, and, above all things, point; these, or rather the fusion of them into a single entity, make and have always made for me the enjoyment peculiar to lyric. It is not a fashionable definition!'

His *Horace: a New Interpretation*, which was published in 1924, neatly adapted on its title-page a quotation from the *Satires*: 'If some things I have said are too bold, and others too jocular, you must allow me at least one excuse—the precedent of my author himself'. Whatever may be said of his theory that Horace was primarily a moral teacher, and although as he grew older he would express some dissatisfaction with details in the book, it remains a stimulating and valuable contribution to Horatian criticism.

But, in the years which followed, his interests were concentrated on the emendation of classical texts, particularly those of Aeschylus, Euripides, and Horace. To some extent this was a happy game for him, but there is no doubt of his sincerity when, for example, he wrote of Horace: '... in the surviving text of the Odes and Epodes extremes of precision and vagueness, lucidity and obscurity, point and vapidity are presented to us such as surely no poet, whether equable artist or irregular genius, ever published—or, in some cases, ever devised'. To eradicate what seemed to him vague, obscure, vapid, and therefore unworthy of his poet was his aim, but his lively and often puckish ingenuity and drastic procedure in emendation have usually been received with more or less amused incredulity.

In his editions of twenty Odes of Horace in 1934, the *Agamemnon* of Aeschylus in 1936 (followed by a translation into English verse in 1940), the *Helena* of Euripides in 1950 (dedicated to the memory of his nephew, Colin, Scholar elect in History of St John's, who died of wounds in 1945 at Nijmegen), and the *Odes* and *Epodes* of Horace in 1945 with Latin and in 1953 with English notes, he

showed himself an epigone of an English tradition in scholarship which took its impulse from Bentley and from Porson. Yet, when he was charged with having modelled his critical methods upon those of Bentley and a later critic, the Dutchman Peerlkamp whose methods resembled his own, he replied: 'My motive is not ambition: it is curiosity.' He knew that he was regarded in many quarters as the Don Quixote of scholarship, but he believed that he was facing real problems and once remarked on a postcard to the present writer: 'Now one of my merits (if I may put it on p.c.) is that I *never* use a nostrum, but treat every problem *ab initio* and by itself.' Others may reasonably ask whether his problems were always real, but they will be mistaken if they ignore his treatment of them, for he was true to his dictum that 'textual criticism when it deals with poetry becomes inevitably an aspect of literary criticism'. And, as *Horace: a New Interpretation* shows, in literary criticism lay his strength.

Much of the charm of Archie Campbell's conversation lay in his spontaneous addiction to wit and epigram, as when, on catching sight of infantile garments on a clothes-line and waving in the breeze, he exclaimed: 'Now I realize the meaning of Baby Bunting.' As impishly he could remark at the beginning of a review (called 'Tough Tragedy') of the most magisterial or, as he called it, 'the record' edition of the *Agamemnon*: 'It weighs 6 lb. 7 oz.; fortunately it is in three volumes.' A largely attended meeting of the Classical Society in what were then Mr Lee's rooms on Thursday, 20 October 1938, to hear the late E. E. Sikes read what was to be his last paper, 'The Humour of Homer', may still be remembered also for Archie's pertinent remarks in the discussion afterwards, as it is by the writer for his exclamation on a homeward walk through the moonlit Backs: 'Oh! the poetry-of it! Do you know, I never saw this when I was an undergraduate!'

He married in 1912 Olwen, younger daughter of the late James Ward who was sometime Professor of Mental Philosophy and Fellow of Trinity, and leaves his widow, two daughters, and a son.

R. J. GETTY

Book Reviews

JOHN FERGUSON. *Moral Values in the Ancient World*. (Methuen, 1958, 22s. 6d.)

Professor Ferguson's Inaugural Lecture, which was reviewed in a recent number of *The Eagle*, revealed him as a firm believer in the relevance of classical studies to the problems of the modern world. In his latest book he is concerned not only to survey the moral values preached and practised by Greek, Roman and Jew, but also to give a judgement on their adequacy as moral standards for our own and all future ages. He declares at the outset his conviction that what was good in earlier moral traditions was summed up and fulfilled in the Christian conception of *agape*, and consequently he presents the moral aspirations of classical and Old Testament writers and thinkers as gropings, more or less well-directed but always in the last analysis ineffective, after the moral ideals which are revealed with authority and finality in the New Testament.

Every age and people sums up its moral principles and practices in a small number of key concepts of such generality that they can function as motto-themes for the historian of morality. Professor Ferguson deals in each chapter with one or more of the leading ideas of ancient moral reflection: *dike, nemesis, arete*; the four 'cardinal virtues'; *philia, eros, philanthropia, homonoia, autarcy, virtus, clementia*. These and other concepts are interpreted with sympathy and learning, but each chapter ends with what will seem to some to be a rather perfunctory and over-dogmatic dismissal of the ancient thinkers for their failure to conform to a set of standards of which they were not and could not have been aware. Even in the history of science it is dangerous to present earlier attempts as mere foreshadowings of later achievements. The danger is much greater in moral philosophy, as indeed in any field where there is no agreed body of knowledge which is common to author and reader. One may sympathise with Professor Ferguson's determination not to divorce his historical enquiry from a concern for the moral questions which are its subject-matter, while at the same time regretting that he has not felt it necessary to argue for his moral and philosophical conclusions as well as for his historical judgements.

It is inevitable that much of what Professor Ferguson describes and expounds should be already familiar to classical scholars, but he rightly claims that no unified work on these themes has hitherto appeared, and the closing chapters on Judaic and Christian moral concepts contain much that will be new and interesting to the classical reader. The book is also addressed to the general reader, who will be grateful not only for the transliterations and explanations of Greek, Latin and Hebrew words and phrases, but also for the clear prose and the wealth of historical and literary references which help to distinguish the book from all too many of the writings of classical scholars.

J. R. BAMBROUGH

JOHN FERGUSON. *The Road to Heaven*, A Nativity Play for Schools. This is a variant on the usual nativity play. A group of children is overheard singing the popular song, 'Oh you'll never go to heav'n on roller-skates, You'll roll right past those pearly gates.' They are taken in hand by

a narrator who unfolds the story of God providing a way to heaven, not on roller-skates but by the living way of Christ, whose coming was prepared by 'a people through whom heaven should come to earth'. In turn the children are caught up in the pattern and themselves become a people through whom heaven is to come to earth. They understand their task as they worship the child Christ and seek to become one with Him.

The words the children use are those of an adult trying to accommodate himself to child language. It does not come off. Otherwise the play is good, insofar as it places the Incarnation in the setting of the long story of Israel, and understands the word to include, not just the nativity, but also the whole of the incarnate life.

There are parts for sixteen characters and a chorus.

P. H. E. G.

J. A. TANNAHILL. *European Volunteer Workers in Britain*. (Manchester University Press, 1958, 18s.)

Between 1939 and 1950 the number of aliens over the age of sixteen in the United Kingdom increased from about 240,000 to 430,000. The increase of about 200,000 was the net gain from the admission of 250,000 aliens who came in three main streams: 130,000 members of the Polish Armed Forces and their dependents who elected to stay in this country, 85,000 displaced persons brought from camps on the Continent, and some 20,000 men and women brought over for a limited period to work in undermanned industries. It is with the second group, the 'European Volunteer Workers' as they came to be called, that Mr Tannahill's book is concerned. These workers were brought to Britain under three separate schemes: the 'Balt Cygnet' scheme for the recruitment in Germany of women from the Baltic countries for work in hospitals, the 'Westward Ho' scheme for men and women of various nationalities for work in a number of undermanned industries, and a scheme for the assimilation of Ukrainian prisoners of war who had fought with the Germans against the Russians in the hope of establishing an independent Ukraine. In all, some ten nationalities were represented, mainly Baltic and East European.

Mr Tannahill, an official of the Ministry of Labour, wrote this book while on a year's leave of absence at Manchester University. As a civil servant, he was able to gain access to official papers, and this has made it possible for him to produce a well documented work. It could not have been an easy subject to write about. So many nationalities were involved, each with their own problems, and there were so many administrative details in connection with the various recruitment schemes, that it would have been understandable if Mr Tannahill had written a somewhat unwieldy book. In fact, he has succeeded in reducing a mass of material to a small compass, and what he has to say is always clear and interesting.

Mr Tannahill deals in turn with the nationalities of the immigrants, the schemes under which they were recruited, the process of selection, their entry into British industry and their present position. He makes it clear, in the first place, that the primary motive for admitting the refugees was not humanitarian but economic. There was of course an element of compassion, but the refugees were brought over mainly to provide recruits for industries that were short of labour. Before they came they had to sign an undertaking that they would accept employment selected by the Ministry of Labour and that they would not change their employment without the Ministry's consent. Indeed, one of the main criticisms of the scheme as it worked out was that, although the limitations on employment were in fact removed after 1950, no indication was originally given to E.V.W.s of how long they would have to accept employment in the industries to which the Ministry of Labour directed them. A heartening feature of the story is that

on the whole Trade Unions were not hostile to the foreign workers and cases of discrimination and opposition were less frequent than in more recent years. Employers in the textile and other industries, too, were appreciative of the refugees, as well they might have been considering their zeal for work. In general, Government departments seem to have done their work with efficiency and understanding, although some blunders were prevented by strong opposition from organised refugee groups. Since 1950, when the flow of E.V.W.s dried up, the process of assimilation has set in, but as Mr Tannahill shows, there have been considerable differences between the ways in which different national groups have identified themselves with this country. On the whole, those refugees who have remained in this country (about one quarter re-emigrated) seem to have settled down well, although there are unhappy cases, many of them among intellectuals.

Mr Tannahill has not been content to deal only with official policy. He selected from Ministry records a sample of 447 E.V.W.s and was eventually able to interview about 180 of them as well as many others who had been concerned with the refugees. Throughout the book his sympathetic understanding for the human problems of the refugees stands out, although it is clear that he has been at great pains not to allow his sympathies to bias his record of events. Mr Tannahill's account of his interview findings is one of the most interesting parts of his book. It is, indeed, a pity that he was not able to devote more space to an account of what he found out in this way. His general conclusion is that, by and large, Britain comes well out of its treatment of the refugees, but that it has itself been the main beneficiary from its acceptance of a group of people who have worked hard and behaved excellently in their adopted country.

A. S.

Johniana

THE following passage appeared in the *Annual Record of Trinity College*, 1955-6, page 7, and records the work of Mr R. Toller, senior painter of St John's, in the redecoration of the Hall of Trinity:

The redecoration of Hall, begun in the spring of 1955, went on throughout 1955-56. The walls and ceiling were re-painted in the summer of 1955 by Mr R. C. Starling and his men, and the beams re-gilded by Messrs Allen and Phillips (of Bridge Street). The Royal Arms, pilasters, and other carvings over the dais and on the Screens and Gallery have since been redecorated with gold and platinum leaf, much vermilion paint and a little ultramarine, by Mr Bamford, of Messrs Northfields, and Mr Toller, senior painter at St John's. Mr Webb, of Messrs Unwin, had dismantled, repaired and reassembled the panels round the dais; and Messrs Barker and Thompson stripped, toned, and polished the panelling throughout the Hall. The work has been supervised by a Committee of Fellows, and is very generally admired.

Mr Toller had carried out the colouring and gilding of the coats of arms over the Great Gate of Trinity College and on the Clock Tower in Great Court in 1951. More recently, in 1956, he coloured the coat of arms over the gates of Newnham College, facing Sidgwick Avenue.

His very notable work on the Great Gate of St John's in 1937 is recorded and illustrated in *The Eagle*, No. 221 (June 1938), Vol. L, pages 249-53. In the previous year he had coloured the vaulted ceiling of the entrance of the Great Gate.

College Awards

STUDENTSHIPS, ETC.

Denney: Hall, J. B.; *Harper-Wood:* Leitch, D. P.; *Hutchinson:* Cann, J. R., Dyke, K. G. H., Flint, J. A.; *Laski:* Brogan, D. H. V.; *McMahon:* Dolman, J. W., Jacovides, A. J., Northam, J. B.; *Naden:* Ayers, M. R.; *Slater:* Landshoff, P. V., Lardner, R. W.; *Strathcona:* Fowler, M., Hammond, P. T., Hyam, R., Papaloizou, P. J., Smith, A. G., Stoddart, D. R., Williams, P. F., Wood, N., Mackenzie, P. T. (Research Exhibition), Spearman, T. D. (Research Exhibition), Jocelyn, H. D. (Grant for Research).

SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS

Elected to Scholarships: Alcock, R. N., Blair, H. A. M., Davis, A. M. J., Duncan, G. I. O., Eilley, E. S., Faulkner, J., Hudson, A. P., Jackson, P. A., Jillings, G. R., Jones, R. A., McGlashan, A. R., Murray, I. A. K., Pearson, D. B., Pleasants, P. A. B., Redman, D. R., Russell, A. S., Sleath, J. F. A., Trouern-Trend, J. B. G.; *Roger Neville Goodman Travel Exhibitions:* Dyke, K. G. H., Smith, B. F.; *Samuel Nunn Travel Exhibition:* Adams, R. B. de R.; *Sir Albert Howard Travel Exhibition:* Strong, C. D.; *Sir Humphrey Davy Rolleston Travel Exhibitions:* Kennedy, P. A., Kennedy, R. I., King, M. S.; *Strathcona Travel Exhibitions:* Driver, G. S., Fowler, M., Graham, D. J., Scarborough, J. E. M. *Douglas Chivers Travel Exhibitions:* Bevan, C. H. K., Cann, C. R.; *Hoare Exhibitions:* Shephard, P., Strittmatter, P. A.

PRIZES

SPECIAL PRIZES

Adams Memorial: Landshoff, P. V.; *Benians:* Brogan, D. H. V.; *Diver:* Cogswell, J. J.; *Master's:* Hamilton, W. D., Brogan, D. H. V., Morphet, D. I.; *Hockin:* Landshoff, P. V., Lardner, R. W.; *Henry Humphreys:* Nicholls, P.; *Larmor Awards:* Gorring, P., Howland, R. I. L., Kelly, D. R. C., Tarrant, J. M.; *Wilson Reading:* Bevan, C. H. K., Knight, F. W.; *Winfield:* Blackburn, D. M.

PRIZES AWARDED ON UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

MATHEMATICS—*Tripes, Part III:* Fowler, M., *Wright's Prize;* Landshoff, P. V., *Wright's Prize;* Lardner, R. W., *Hughes Prize. Tripes, Part II:* Davis, A. M. J.; Faulkner, J.; Garling, D. J. H., *Wright's Prize;* Gittins, J. C.; Jayson, R. V.; Olive, D. I. *Preliminary:* Bratley, P.; Pearson, D. B.; Pleasants, P. A. B. *Tripes Part I:* Powell, J. F., *Wright's Prize;* Strittmatter, P. A.

CLASSICS—*Tripes, Part I:* McMullen, W. A.; Murray, I. A. K. *Preliminary:* Bowen, A. J.; Theobald, R. W.

HISTORY—*Tripes, Part II:* Brogan, D. H. V., *Hughes Prize;* Hyam, R., *Wright's Prize.*

NATURAL SCIENCES—*Tripes, Part II:* Cann, J. R.; Dyke, K. G. H.; Flint, J. A., *Wright's Prize;* Smith, A. G. *Tripes, Part I:* Evans, D. A., *Earle Prize;* Jackson, P. A.; Redman, D. R.; Russell, A. S.; Sheppard, B. A.; Trouern-Trend, J. B. G. *Preliminary:* Bosomworth, K. G.; Burdon, M. G.; Holford, R. M., *Wright's Prize;* Leake, J. A.; Pankhurst, R. J.; Parkes, D. A.; Perham, R. N.; Read, A. P.; Stephens, P. D.; Wraight, E. P.

AGRICULTURE—*Second Examination:* Fuller-Lewis, H. E.

ARCHITECTURE—*Third Examination:* Wood, N.

ECONOMICS—*Preliminary:* Jillings, G. R., *Earle Prize.*

ENGLISH—*Tripes, Part II:* Papaloizou, P. J., *Wright's Prize.*

GEOGRAPHY—*Tripes, Part II:* Stoddart, D. R., *Hughes Prize. Preliminary:* Cruttenden, M. G.

LAW—*LL.B.:* Jacovides, A. J. *Tripes, Part II:* Blackburn, D. M. *Tripes, Part I:* Duncan, G. I. O. *Qualifying I:* Cheetham, J. E. *Qualifying II:* Hudson, A. P.

MECHANICAL SCIENCES—*Tripes, Part II:* Alcock, R. N.; Eilley, E. S.; Evans, J. R., *Wright's Prize;* Judd, A. M., *Wright's Prize;* Mitchell, C. G. B., *Hughes Prize. Tripes, Part I:* Jones, R. A.; Richards, B. H.; Sleath, J. F. A., *Wright's Prize. Preliminary:* Adey, A. J., *Wright's Prize;* Booth, N. L., *Wright's Prize;* Dunn, G. H.; Leacy, A. C.; Thornley, S. A. M., *Wright's Prize;* Williams, F. W.

MODERN LANGUAGES—*Preliminary:* Blair, H. A. M. *Tripes, Part I:* Elsworth, J. D., *Wright's Prize;* Jackman, G. M.; White, M. R.

MORAL SCIENCES—*Preliminary:* Vernon-Smith, C.

MUSIC—*Tripes, Part I:* Harvey, J. D. *Preliminary:* Bent, I. D.; Coates, L.

THEOLOGY—*Tripes, Part III:* McGlashan, A. R. *Tripes, Part I:* Sykes, S. W., *Wright's Prize.*

OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS, DECEMBER 1958

Major Scholarships:

Reid, G. A., Dulwich College, for Mathematics (Baylis Scholarship).
Anthony, J. G. H., Plymouth College, for Mathematics with Physics (Baylis Scholarship).
Saltmarsh, G. M., Shrewsbury School, for Mathematics with Physics.
Henderson, A. A. R., Aberdeen Grammar School and Aberdeen University, for Classics (Henry Arthur Thomas Scholarship).
Bridge, A. J., Manchester Grammar School, for Classics (Patchett Scholarship).
Wright, D. J., Latymer Upper School, Hammersmith, for Natural Sciences (McAulay Scholarship).
Waters, S. J. P., Haberdashers' Aske's School, Hampstead, for Natural Sciences (Whythead Scholarship).
Gough, D. O., Hackney Downs School, for Natural Sciences.
Burgess, D. D., Merchant Taylors' School, for Natural Sciences (United Steel Companies Scholarship).
Caswell, J. L., Thornbury Grammar School, for Natural Sciences.
Compton, A. J., Brockenhurst County High School, for Natural Sciences.
Glass, D. S., Uppingham School, for Natural Sciences.

Major Scholarship for Music:

Roche, J. L. A., Downside School.

Minor Scholarships:

Cunnold, D. M., High Wycombe Royal Grammar School, for Mathematics.
Napier, Hon. R. A., Winchester College, for Mathematics with Physics (Townsend Scholarship).
Warburton, I. C., Manchester Grammar School, for Mathematics.
Lewis, P. L., Marlborough College, for Mathematics (Hamlet Horace Mayor Scholarship).
Reid, D. H., South Shields Grammar-Technical School, for Mathematics.
Smith, J. J. B., Wyggeston Grammar School, Leicester, for Natural Sciences.
White, A. R., Newcastle upon Tyne Royal Grammar School, for Natural Sciences (Humphry Davy Rolleston Scholarship).
Waddell, S., King Edward VI Grammar School, Morpeth, for History.
Mackenzie, J. G., Liverpool College, for Modern Languages.
Jones, J. C., Guildford Royal Grammar School, for Modern Languages.
Large, N. F., Marling Grammar School, Stroud, for Geography.

Exhibitions:

McCutcheon, J. J., Glasgow Academy, for Mathematics. Walkinshaw, N. J. C., Marlborough College, for Mathematics. Avery, C. H. F., King's College School, Wimbledon, for Classics. Collard, J. M., Sedbergh School, for Classics. Gavin, M. J., Allyn's School, London, for Classics. George, R. F., Worthing High School, for Natural Sciences. Child, J., Purley County Grammar School, for History. Carter, R. W., Bradfield College, for History. Langhorne, R. T. B., St Edward's School, Oxford, for History. Cox, A. J., Latymer Upper School, Hammersmith, for Modern Languages. Whyte, P. J., Bishop's Stortford College, for Modern Languages. Hendra, A. C., St Albans School, for English. Coombs, J. M., King Edward's School, Bath, for Geography. Walters, P. W., The Perse School, Cambridge, for Geography. Ashworth, G. J. E., The John Fisher School, Purley, for the General Examination.

Johnson Exhibition:

Glass, D. S., Uppingham School, for Natural Sciences.

CLOSE EXHIBITIONS AND CHORAL STUDENTSHIPS,
1959

Close Exhibitions:

Baker: Austin, D. M., Durham School. *Dowman:* Marsden, G., Pocklington School. *Lupton and Hebblethwaite:* Collard, J. M., Sedbergh School. *Munstevan:* Brown, D. W., King's School, Peterborough. *Somerset (Wootton Rivers):* Woolley, D., Manchester Grammar School.

Choral Studentships:

Morphy, D. E., Rydal School (Bass). Judge, T. R., Hove Grammar School (Tenor). Scott Plummer, S. H., Winchester College (Alto).