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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.

Maupygernons and Mash

BY

GLYN DANIEL

Dr Daniel was Steward of the College from 1946 to 1955 and here discusses some of his problems and pleasures as Steward, and gives a portrait of Mr Sadler, who retires this year as Kitchen Manager after nearly half a century of service in the College.

WHEN, after nearly five years away from the College in the Royal Air Force during the war, I came back in early 1946, I was surprised to be asked by the then Master, E. A. Benians, if I would take on the job of Steward. I liked eating and drinking, then, as now, and am sorry for people who regard food and wine as matters of necessary ingestion rather than delights to be cultivated, but I had no qualifications for taking on a job which involves a technical knowledge of eating and drinking, of catering and costing, of planning feasts and buying wine, of dealing with the wages of a kitchen and garden staff, and of complicated personal relationships with complaining dons and undergraduate Kitchen Committees. Benians brushed my doubts aside: "No one is born or trained into College offices" he said. "You will have to learn as you go along, and fortunately in your Kitchen Manager, Mr Sadler, and your Head Gardener, Mr Thoday, you have two excellent mentors to whose service before and during the war the College is much indebted". He went on to say that two things were necessary for the new Steward to do; the re-equipment and reconstruction of the Kitchens, and the gradual restoration of feeding and drinking to something approaching pre-war standards. With that kindly twinkle in his eye which made all who dealt with him love him he opened Walter Scott's *The Antiquary*, and quoted to me the passage which in 1950 *The Cambridge Review* used as a Valentine to the Steward of St John's: "If you want an affair of consequence properly managed, put it into the hands of an antiquary, for as they are eternally exercising their genius and research upon trifles, it is impossible they can be baffled in affairs of importance". It was both a compliment and a challenge, and I accepted both.

That I survived as Steward for nearly ten years without appearing to be baffled by affairs of importance—at least outwardly—was due to the fact that throughout I had as my mentors and supporters A. J. Sadler as Kitchen Manager, R. E. Thoday as Head Gardener, and F. E. Robinson as Butler. Mr Robinson has already left us. This year, 1960, both Sadler and Thoday retire from the service of the College they have loved and served so well. Of Ralph Thoday I have already written in this journal (*The Eagle*, 1950), and since that notice he has won further laurels for himself and for the College; when he retires this year the College Kitchen Garden in Madingley Road will come to an end—a matter of great regret to many of us. Alfred Sadler retires this year after nearly fifty years service in the College. Born in 1895, he spent two years in the Kitchens at Emmanuel and then came to St John's as an apprentice cook on 16 January 1912. The Kitchen Manager and Head Chef at that time was the well known Mr Parsley who presided over the College Kitchens with distinction until 1919. Sadler learnt his trade with Parsley whom he regarded as a very good teacher and a very good cook. He joined a staff which at that time consisted of seven cooks, five apprentices, and twelve kitchen porters. Sadler's salary in 1912 was 1s 6d a week for the first two years (and he had had to pay a premium of £20) 2s 0d for the third and fourth years, and 2s 6d a week in the fifth year. But by the fifth year the war had come and Sadler was in the Army in 1915: he served in the Royal Field Artillery—most of the time as a cook, for an army, marching on its stomach, never lets good cooks stray far from their trade—and saw service in France and Belgium and eventually in Germany with the Army of occupation. It is interesting that in his first year in St John's when his pay was 1s 6d per week, the cost of lunch to undergraduates was 1s 3d.

In 1919 when he was demobilised Sadler returned to St John's and was taken on as a cook. Parsley had retired and the kitchens were from 1919 to 1932 in the charge of Mrs Masters, apparently a charming, kindly and amiable woman who was not, and did not pretend to be, an expert cook or caterer. Sadler became Kitchen Manager in 1932 and has held that position with charm, tact, distinction, and an impeturbability rare in his profession for twenty eight years: but it is only just to say that much of the burden of menu-planning and costing between 1919 and 1932 fell upon his youthful and capable shoulders. He has served under no less than eight Stewards (Dr Blackman, Mr Brindley, Mr Cunningham, Professor Briggs, the writer of these notes, Mr Hinsley, Dr Hinde, and Mr Thistlethwaite), and it is, in passing, a pleasant and agreeable thought that six of these eight Stewards

are still Fellows of the College, and will be especially concerned in saying farewell to him.

Mr Sadler has seen many changes other than changes of Stewards in the half-century of his work for the College. He has seen the number of undergraduates to be fed go up from 250 in 1912 to 750 in the present year. There was already a double service of dinner in Hall when he began work in the College: in 1946 he and I had to introduce a third Hall so that St John's with Trinity next door are I believe the only two Colleges in Oxford or Cambridge with three shifts of meals every night in full Term. When Sadler began work undergraduates and Fellows could walk into the Kitchens right up to 1.30 p.m. and select dishes from an *à la carte* tariff which were then delivered to their rooms by the considerable staff of Kitchen Porters. When I was an undergraduate and a Fellow immediately before the war it was a naturally expected and readily given kitchen service that all meals could be sent to one's rooms. Breakfast parties were a joy to give and the day seemed already made when the door of one's keeping room would open and in would come on the head of a kitchen porter a tray covered in green baize cloth, the tray put down skilfully in front of the fire, the baize cloth removed, and dishes of sausages and scrambled eggs, of kidneys and bacon put in the hearth with the coffee and toast to wait the guests. Or perhaps it would be a dish of kedgeree—Martin Charlesworth delighted in this at breakfast, and always had a special dish of hot melted butter to pour over this splendid confection of fish and rice—a refinement I never met when eating kedgeree in India. But my favourite breakfast dish was the *Croustades à la St Jean*, which I allowed to be eaten in that neighbouring house, Fisher College, in *The Cambridge Murders*. It consists of an hour-glass shaped piece of fried bread through which a central hole has been cut vertically: this central hollow is filled with minced creamed chicken, and a poached egg is balanced on top. Difficult to eat without demolishing the structure, but delicious to demolish.

In the years before the 1939-45 war the sight of College porters with green baize covered trays on their heads, walking with the elegance and assurance of Lisbon fishwomen from the Kitchens to College rooms or to lodgings outside was one of the standard features of Cambridge life. The war killed this and all College kitchens now have smaller staffs than they had before the war, even though they all have larger numbers of undergraduates and dons to feed. I was most anxious after the war to get back some sort of service of meals to rooms and Mr Sadler did all he could to help me in this aim. What we soon realised was that if the Kitchens prepared and cooked the meals, undergraduates were quite ready to collect them from the Kitchen themselves and

carry the food to their rooms. One of the difficulties of providing meals from the Kitchens to rooms is the distance involved in transporting them—it is now a College legend, but true, that it is a quarter of a mile from the Porter's Lodge to Professor Jopson's rooms on I Staircase, New Court, and that many rooms in Trinity are nearer our Kitchens than many of our own sets. Increasingly since the war undergraduates and gyp-less Fellows have devised ways of keeping food hot in their gyp-rooms and in some ways the service of meals to rooms is more satisfactory now than it was before the war.

It seems to us now almost unthinkable that the College Kitchens should be open all day, and that it should be possible to walk in or telephone, order China Tea and Anchovy Toast and it would arrive in one's rooms in a quarter of an hour: yet this was so, before the war. The late Professor Sir Percy Winfield used to order tea and buttered toast to be sent to his rooms. One day his order arrived without a jug of hot water; Mr Sadler recollects with a wry smile that on every single occasion for the next twenty years when Winfield ordered his tea, he always said fiercely "And don't forget the bloody hot water this time". Of such stuff are eccentric dons made, and what stories Stewards and Kitchen Managers could tell if only they did not value continuing relationships with their colleagues.

I had two strange and amusing accidents with the Kitchens in 1938. I had wanted to meet Dr Margaret Murray, now at 95 surely one of the oldest archaeologists that ever lived, and Maureen O'Reilly (now Mrs Hutton) made a third at lunch so that I could meet her. I thought I had ordered a pleasant meal for an important occasion, a fillet of sole, a veal escalope, salad, and crême brulée. The soles were breadcrumbed and looked a little odd; mine and Maureen O'Reilly's ate well but Dr Murray obviously was having great difficulty with hers. It was soon apparent that she had been given an escalope of veal done up to look like our fillets. I apologised explaining that the next course was to be an escalope of veal: she was cruel and kind "But I adore veal", she said, "I am quite prepared to eat veal at every course in my meal."

On another occasion we were breakfasting with Deryck Williams, now Senior Lecturer in Classics at Reading, who kept in E7 Second court next door to me. It was a birthday breakfast and very good—except for the coffee. It had come up from the kitchens and seemed the right colour and temperature and was in the right kind of pot. But it was not coffee; the flavour was highly peculiar. Those of us who were undergraduates looked at each other a little nervously, made wry faces and remained polite. After a while Martin Charlesworth put down his coffee cup and said sadly: "Let us not go on pretending that we

are drinking coffee. Let us go down into the kitchens and ask them what they have been doing". We all trooped down and soon found the answer. A sleepy cook had lifted down a saucepanful of soup from a shelf, added coffee grounds and brought this strange mixture to the boil.

These and many more complicated troubles are the lot of a Kitchen Manager and he needs all the tact and firmness and imperturbability that he can command without at the same time giving the impression that he is paying no attention to difficulties. Sometimes no amount of explanation and tact will convince undergraduates of the truth. Two or three years after the war we had difficulties in getting through by train our consignment of chickens, which were deflected and stolen. The railway authorities with our approval began labelling cases of perishable food with off-putting labels like *Frozen Rooks* and *Frozen Badger*, and perhaps it was not surprising that Mr Sadler and I could not persuade the undergraduate Kitchen Committee that these labels were in their best interests!

The 1939-45 war was one of Mr Sadler's great trials and worries and for three reasons. The first and most obvious one was rationing, and undergraduates who during and after the war realised the restrictions and exigencies of rationing at home and in hotels, seemed curiously unaware that the same problems existed in College life. The second difficulty was that part of an R.A.F. Initial Training Wing occupied New Court and had to be fed in Hall—at first without any cooking staff from the Service. Over a quarter of a million meals were prepared by the Kitchens for the R.A.F. during the war by a staff that was constantly being depleted. Mr Sadler did everything; he was cook, stoker, boilerman, bottlewasher and the College owes him a special and individual debt of gratitude perhaps for nothing more than for his devoted loyalty and hard work during the war. He kept the Kitchens going and preserved the traditions of College cooking and service intact.

The third reason was the blackout. The Kitchens were at the time of the war separated into two parts by Kitchen Lane running down from St John's Street to the Kitchen Bridge. The pastry shop, vegetable kitchen, and store were on the south of the lane and cooks had to run across this darkened lane with trays of pies and vegetables. The difficulties of the war precipitated the necessity of kitchen reconstruction, although this had been discussed long before 1945. The buildings to the south of the Kitchen Lane had been built as an annexe to the Kitchen in the 1890s, and at the same time the height of the Kitchens had been increased for purposes of ventilation by taking in a set of rooms formerly occupied by William Wordsworth and approached by

E Staircase, First Court. When Mr Sadler and I, together with our architects, came to discuss in detail the modernisation of the Kitchens it became clear that Kitchen Lane would have to be closed, and that, in the 1950s it was no longer necessary to have a high kitchen for ventilation—this could be done by extractor plants. The College Council approved our schemes and in 1952 the Kitchen Lane was closed, and a single unit Kitchen organized from the Screens to the frontier between St John's and Trinity. The roof of the Kitchen was brought down ventilation organized by an extractor plant situated on the top of the turret of O Staircase Second Court, and as a result of this, Wordsworth's old set appeared again as a physical entity. It has now been extended and refurbished as a Wordsworth Room for private dinner parties and entertainments and has direct service lift communication with the Kitchens below.

As part of the reconstructions I wanted to enlarge the then very small Kitchen Shop, combine with it what was then the Butler's office and turn it back into what it had been for long centuries, the Scholars' Buttery. Having done this and installed beer machines and a hatch into the Stankard Passage for the service of drink to waiters from Hall, and a long counter ostensibly for the service of groceries, it only remained to turn the place into a proper Buttery and serve drinks direct to undergraduates and Fellows who wanted to use it as a bar. Mr Sadler was hesitant, reminding me that earlier Stewards he had known had been against drinking in the Butteries; he counselled me that this was a matter which should go to the College Council of which I was then Secretary. I talked to Martin Charlesworth (then President), and we agreed that perhaps it might come up late on the agenda one day under 'Steward's Business'. Neither of us was enthusiastic and we did not hurry on our Council discussion. Meanwhile the Scholars' Buttery was finished and beer began to be served there. Somehow we never managed on the Council to get round to discussing the appropriateness or otherwise of serving beer in the Scholars' Buttery, and now, nearly ten years later, this is obviously an age-old College custom, and the most Council or Dean can do is regulate hours and conditions. It is still a sad thing that St John's is still too much of a thoroughfare as a college to permit the more intimate domestic drinking that goes on in many an Oxford College. I am always enchanted by and envious of the scene on a summer evening before Hall in, say, the inner quad of Jesus College, when groups of undergraduates and Fellows sit on benches around the quad drinking beer and wine from the Buttery nearby.¹

¹ In the 1959 reconstruction of the Kitchen range of Second Court the opportunity has been taken to make the Scholars' Buttery larger and to re-plan and re-equip the Wordsworth Room. (See *The Eagle*, 1960, p.35).

While the Kitchen reconstructions were proceeding there was inevitably a dislocation of the service of meals but it was only a physical dislocation and was kept down merely to the three summer months of July, August, and September. During this time undergraduates in residence for the Long Vacation lunched in Trinity and dined in the Union Society; the Fellows took over the premises of the Hawks Club and dined there.

More interesting than the re-construction of the Kitchen fabric and equipment in the post-war years was the reconstitution of the Kitchen traditions of cooking and eating: at first rationing cabined and confined a Kitchen Manager and a Steward who wanted to do the best they could and had to improvise with soya-link sausages and whale-meat. We had maintained before the war a splendid piggery in the Kitchen Gardens in the Madingley Road but during and immediately after the war all our pigs were sold to the Ministry of Food and we did not benefit ourselves from them as food. Remembering the Pig Clubs run by Service Units and Offices during the war I formed the St John's College Pig Club, to which half the Pigs of the College were transferred. We were then allowed to eat ourselves half the Pig Club pigs (literally so—whenever a pig was sent to the Kitchens it was two half-pigs on the invoice) and this was a very pleasant and just addition to our rations in the five years following the war. We had to have a small group of members of the Pig Club, and I hastily got together half a dozen dons, Mr Sadler, Mr Thoday, and Mr North. We had to meet statutorily once a term to pass accounts; these meetings happened at twelve noon on a Saturday—we drank beer and wine together and ate sausages. My only regret at the time was that the law did not insist that we had to have a plaque on the front gate of the College saying "Head-quarters and Registered Office of the St John's College Pig Club". When rationing came to an end and there was no need to have Pig Clubs, we all decided to keep the Club on as a splendid anomaly. It still meets once a term, and in the last few years the Council has permitted its summer meeting to take place in the Wilderness. On these summer occasions the wives of members are invited. I find it one of the most pleasant occasions in the year, and the Pig Club itself most delightful, as the only organised occasion when dons and servants meet socially and equally.

As rationing ended it became easier to plan meals and feasts and the controlling factor was, as it must always be, money. It must always be difficult to plan varied and interesting food on an institutional basis when large numbers have to be served in a short period of time, and the cost of the meal kept down as low as possible. It is inevitable that a low priced lunch should have frequently meat-loaf, rissoles, and sausages and mash. It was always

pleasant to turn from the money-cramped problems of undergraduate feeding to the planning of High Table dinners and particularly special lunches and dinners and feasts. In the planning of Feasts Mr Sadler and I perhaps came closest together although to the end of our professional association he could not bring himself to approve of my refusal to print menus entirely in Menu French, and regarded the footnotes which I began to append to Feast menus as a rather dubious eccentricity—as did many of my colleagues. Menu French is of course one of the bugbears of English catering; few people go so far as the Pouding à la Yorkshire of many a story, and the Welsh Rabbit, which, suffering enough from most people with the false etymology of Welsh Rarebit, appears on the menu of the French Restaurant of the Midland Hotel in Manchester as Croute Galloise. Dishes should appear on menus in the language of their country of origin and I would regard it right and proper to read a menu which said *Gaspacho*, *Baked Cromer Crab*, *Wiener Schnitzel*, *Stilton Cheese*, *Crème Brulée*. My predecessor Professor Briggs and Mr Sadler tell a very good story about the time when some dons of the College were so infuriated by Menu French that they asked for the menus always to be written in English. This is equally as stupid as writing menus always in French, but, though Briggs knew this, he bided his time, solemnly putting everything into English until one night when *Fonds d'artichauts farcis* appeared on the High Table menu as *Stuffed Artichoke Bottoms*, even the most rabid anti-Menu French don was compelled to recognise that some things are better in their language of origin.

With the approval and encouragement of Martin Charlesworth as President I was able to introduce a feature of High Table life which I think has been appreciated and has become a permanent feature, namely a private dining night on Wednesdays at which normally only Fellows and their Guests were present. Wine was to be served as part of the meal, and to make the idea work Mr Sadler and I planned fifty-two menus, each of three courses, for the Wednesday dinners, so that no dish was served which had been served in College before, and no dish was repeated during that year. It was great fun doing it although there were sometimes disasters—I particularly remember the night when the *Cassoulet* went wrong. My colleagues were surprisingly tolerant and interested, though also helpfully critical. I was once teased by Dr Palmer and Professor Walker that while I sought for strange dishes from foreign countries it was noticeable that I had never put on a dinner displaying the food of my own country. I waited and on St David's Day 1955 the menu was *Cawl*, the *Welsh Hermit's Favourite Chicken and Leek Pie*, (with *Punch-Nep* and

Grilled Tomatoes), and *Caws Pobi*.¹ and well I remember how excellently the Kitchens prepared this meal.

Towards the end of my Stewardship there was a discussion in the House of Commons about food, about catering in the House, and about the decay of English traditions of cooking. Someone commented on the fact that nowadays no-one ate lovely things like maupygernons.² "What" said Mr Sadler to me on reading the reports of this discussion "are maupygernons? They sound like one of the funny things you like to put on the menu on Wednesday nights". I had no idea but did a little research and found several good recipes for this mediaeval and Tudor dish which is nothing more than spiced balls made of fresh pork. The Kitchens made me maupygernons, colouring some of the balls gold, and others red as was the old custom, and a dish of these gaily coloured meat balls was served at the next meeting of the Pig Club. They were delicious and afterwards we served them once or twice at dinner in Hall. Discussing all this afterwards Mr Sadler burst out laughing and said "For all their highfalutin' name and the mystery about them, there's nothing mysterious about these maupygernons; they are just sausages without skins". I laughed too and said "Do you think we should have less complaints from undergraduates if occasionally instead of Sausages and Mash we put Maupygernons and Mash on the Menu and instead of Meat-Loaf or Meat-Pie we put The Welsh Hermit's Favourite Pie or Pickwick Pie?" "I don't think so" was his wise answer looking back on long years of dealing with undergraduates and dons. "The undergraduate likes standard things when he is lunching or dining in Hall and will only try out new and interesting things in his private dinners". "And the dons?" I asked. He smiled "They don't have any choice, do they?" he said "You give them what you want. All they can do is sack their Steward".

It is most important that from time to time there is a change in the Stewardship of a College; it would be intolerable if someone was concerned with the food and drink of a community for a lifetime. If a Steward is a good one he will make his contribution in five to ten years; if he is a bad one, he ought to be got rid of in under five years. A Kitchen Manager is a different thing and good Kitchen Managers are more difficult to find than Stewards.

¹ This recipe which appeared in Lady Hall's *Good Cookery* (1867) is quoted by I. K. Fletcher in *Wine and Food*, 1935, p.20.

² Maupygernons were last served at the Coronation Banquet of Charles II. The King refused to eat them. The word is an old English one 'mau pyg yrcheons' or urchins, or pigs belly urchins. See Dorothy Hartley, *Food in England*, (London, 1954), 110.

I was happy to give up my Stewardship after nearly ten years, knowing that it had been part hard and unrewarding work like undergraduate complaints and staff wages and part easy and rewarding work like planning feasts and buying wine and dealing with Mr Sadler and his cooks. But that is what a Steward's job is—Maupygernons and Mash.

Ash Before Oak

ALMOST as comic as our coinage, or the solemnity with which we measure by rod, pole or perch, is our reckoning of the seasons. The 21st March, for example, bearing no more resemblance than Summer Time to any natural division, enjoys a mystical significance, perhaps, but as an indication of the turn of the weather lacks a certain infallibility that we might expect from the First Day of Spring. But although, notoriously, our seasons have neither ending nor beginning, merging into one another inconsequently, until only the nostril can detect the freshness of Spring or the approach of Autumn, undeniably they shape the pattern of our lives.

Living on an island peculiarly prone to the fickleness of the elements, it is perhaps not altogether surprising that, seen through the eyes of native cartoonists and foreign observers alike, the Englishman is commonly pre-occupied, if not obsessed, by his weather. This characteristic of the species, commented upon with humour and astonishment, frequently analysed but seldom explained, is in truth quite shortly resolved. The topics of sun and rain animate the Englishman's conversation for the simple reason that they never cease to surprise him. In the tropics, there is a certainty about the climate, a regularity with which monsoon succeeds drought and heat follows cold, which is unknown to the native of this country. A precocious February afternoon and the midsummer strength of a late October sun are accepted with equal delight from a bountiful Providence—as ready, without warning, to contrive snow in May. Indeed the uncertainty of our weather is the bane of the organiser of every outdoor event from Test Match to village fête. In the planning of any such occasion, a questioning 'if wet?' appears in unspoken parentheses; in how many other countries can one insure so lavishly—and so expectantly—against the weather? With a resignation born of long-suffering, sponsors of gymkhana and point-to-point pray that their premiums may prove a needless precaution.

From Thailand to Timbuktoo, men have no need of weather forecasts. But on this island, the experts of isobars and isotopes, prophets of deepening depressions and sunny intervals (not without honour, you may say, save in their own country) are accorded a hearing, if not a reverence, that finds its equivalent, perhaps only in the witch-doctor. We switch on the 'weather' in the morning—with a willing suspension of disbelief—and venture forth in the unreasoning conviction that, today, the spoken word

will not deceive us. At the risk of making him almost human, the B.B.C. even gives us a 'friendly Met.' man, to advise and sympathise, while on the Air Ministry roof the experts, oblivious, are confidently concocting the recipe for another day. In the Sunday newspapers some sensitive observer has discovered the significance of the extension of the Arctic ice-cap, or the disappearance of caviar from the Caspian Sea: another Ice Age is on its way; this Summer, predict the pundits, Worthing will score more sun hours than Skegness. But if, from day to day, we wish to confirm our hopes and suspicions by reference to the ultimate authority, without hesitation we give a resolute tap on the "glass". No second-hand knowledge this, but verifiable, before our very eyes, the needle registers with a finality that few can deny; between Stormy and Very Dry the whole gamut of our weather is played out.

The elements have long provided Man with portents of the wrath to come; a hazy moon followed by a reddening sky bodes ill for the day, and the early hawthorn is an unwelcome harbinger of the unfolding months. The advent of ash before oak, or the glimpse of a low-flying swallow, is greeted by the wagging of fingers and the shaking of heads. While no evidence is so incontrovertible as an oncoming attack of Grandfather's rheumatism. If "superstition is the religion of feeble minds", these signs are yet something more than superstition: and while we know that primitive societies cannot live without myths to support them, more sophisticated societies are the poorer without them.

Ironically, because at times our weather really is deplorable, driving even the doughtiest from our shores, the sun, when at last it appears, with haggard and unwilling look after a long winter, brings about a metamorphosis, unknown to those who live in regions where the sun, like free teeth or an egg subsidy, is taken for granted. In no land, surely, is the sun so relished as in England. Its break-through after a morning's rain transforms not only the day, but the outlook of those living it, radiating a genial spirit of bonhomie. Of sunshine, as of champagne, it may be said that

Even when the day is gone,
The glow is gonna' ling . . er on.

It is not, we may conclude, because he has nothing better to talk about that the Englishman is engrossed with his weather. Rather, its varieties and vagaries, and consequently the contrivances he employs and the lengths to which he will go to forecast it, combine to give visitors to our shores a grotesque impression, and one which, by nature, he will do nothing to dispel. He is adept at extracting every advantage from winter sunshine stolen from a summer's day, even if an excess of zeal will, on occasion,

land him in bed. Not for him, in short, the monotonous regularity of clearly defined season, but a climate that surprises even itself sometimes: surprises that assume many forms: at their worst, it is true, they are scarcely printable—at their best, they beggar description.

I. S. WORDSWORTH

Inter-Racial Friction

THE problem of race relations in the world of today looms larger possibly than it has ever done, and this for two main reasons. In the 20th century and in particular since the last war, the means of travel have been so improved that distance is no longer what it was. This century too has seen, combined with a tendency for the former colonial territories to attain independence, a much more sinister movement—namely that of the richer countries to get richer and the poorer to become yet poorer. Without entering into any great detail, this is the result of European influences which, while checking the appalling death-rate in these under-privileged countries, have yet failed to check the ensuing prodigious birth-rate, or to so improve the means of agricultural and industrial production that the burden of excess population could be borne without strain. And in this of course the blame is not entirely theirs. It is none the less a problem with which we all have to live, and it increases proportionately the longer we choose to ignore it. The problem of inter-racial friction really involves, therefore, the problem before the ruling and politically dominant minority (mainly white-skinned) as to what they shall do about the under-privileged yet numerically dominant group of peoples (whose skins are generally speaking darker).

It will be well to keep this larger aspect of the matter in mind throughout the rest of the essay, and it will be again mentioned in conclusion. The title of the essay is a very broad one for, while plenty can be said on the subject it is likely to have too much substance and too little form. I shall therefore try to deal first with the general aspects, then return and select a number of more concrete cases to illustrate the principles enunciated.

It would be pleasant, were there such a thing as a "pure" race. Unfortunately, though this would simplify the task of the anthropologist considerably, no such thing exists today, nor existed in the past, so far as we are able to tell. Contact between peoples seems to have been the overriding factor in the past, whether it was purely a cultural contact, or one established through trade, or more frequently through war. Even a cursory examination of a map of the movements of peoples within Europe before the Norman Conquest should suffice to convince anyone that mixture had gone on even before that early date. India had early become a melting-pot, as successive waves of invaders were absorbed. The later movements of population have been yet more spectacular. Starting in the 18th century with the mass trans-Atlantic

movement of slaves, and reaching a climax at the end of the 19th century with the European emigration to the Americas, and in the 20th century the continued emigration to Australasia and Africa.

Race ought not to be viewed therefore as a static scheme of things but rather as the result at any point in time of a constantly evolving system. It is perfectly valid to point out that there are broad differences between human groups, differences based generally on skin-colour, hair-type, nose and lip shapes and so on, but where are the lines of racial demarcation to be drawn? It will be found impossible to lay down a set of characteristics which will be observable in the whole "race".

Perhaps therefore, it would be well to define what we mean by "racial characteristics". The only differences which we are justified in calling racial are those directly observable physical characteristics which are inheritable. There has been a tendency, perhaps not so marked today, to consider as racial characteristics, such things as language, religion, social customs and nationality. These however are quite obviously acquired subsequent to birth and are neither physical nor inheritable. They are cultural differences, and although important they are susceptible to change, which the racial characteristics, as defined here, are not.

All this must be borne in mind then, when we speak of "race", else it becomes an emotionally-charged word. In fact the only really objective way of proceeding to delimit the races is by collecting really comprehensive data on these physical attributes, including blood-groups, and compiling frequency distribution charts for each statistical population. If a number of such attributes can be shewn to coincide over a significant proportion of the population, then we are correct in speaking of this population as a race. In point of fact even were this done it would be of very little use to anyone, but as pointed out, it is the only objective way to approach a racial classification. Whether the classification is useful or necessary is quite another question. It seems that the word "race" ought to be dropped as having outlived its usefulness in any case.

So far it will be noticed, no mention of mental capacities, as between various ethnic groups has been made. In the present, as in the past, this has been a strong argument used by one group to justify its treatment of another. Mental capacity is curious in that it stands between those physical and hereditary characteristics already discussed, and the cultural features acquired later. Because a savage does not behave as a European, and lacks the power to manipulate money for instance, it is not to say that he has a lower intelligence. It may be that he has never been taught but that, once taught, he might make a fortune on the Stock Exchange.

We now have at our disposal, mainly due to the work of Binet, the sort of test which determines the intelligence quotient of the individuals concerned. It is however very difficult to apply this test fairly to people of varying cultural backgrounds. Tests involving verbal differentiation are particularly suspect from this point of view. Even in tests designed so as to use only graphic aids, things can go amiss. Margaret Mead cites the example of some Samoan girls who were set the test of finding the quickest way through a maze. Instead of trying to trace the quickest way they tried to make the most pleasing pattern on the paper. Such had been their cultural background, that this was natural to them. Other cultures too, do not place the same emphasis upon individual effort, as does our Western technological culture. It is in fact, often more common for matters to be discussed and problems solved by group discussion, among the elders for instance. There is also lacking, very often, the Western time-value. It is very seldom that a primitive finds it necessary to hurry, and certainly not in the performance of a test, the significance of which he almost certainly does not grasp.

Leaving aside all these pitfalls dependent on culture, we still have a number of factors which will adversely affect an individual's performance in one of these tests. For example, those who are purported to have a lower I.Q. come from the section of the community least privileged and suffering from malnutrition and so on. In tests conducted in the Southern States of the U.S.A., the negroes obtained a score well below most whites, who have an artificially maintained position of privilege. In the Northern States however, negroes showed much better results, and in many cases their score was better than that obtained by the whites in the South!

There have been all sorts of objections to tests on children—mainly contending that black children develop sooner but not to the same final stage as whites. Tests have therefore even been devised for infants, but these are also quite evidently subject to the same objections as the others. A baby well-nourished will give a better performance than one suffering from malnutrition.

From all this discussion of mental ability there emerges only one relevant fact—namely that we do not know whether there are significant differences as between ethnic groups, and it has so far been impossible to devise a fair test of comparative ability. All we can honestly say then is that there are bound to be brilliant people in any group, but that the proportions may vary, both in place and time.

It will be seen that what I have so far tried to do, is to point out, that on objective grounds there is no reason to suppose that one ethnic group is superior or inferior to any other such group.

This inevitably raises the question of how it is that we in Europe have evolved such a complex and advanced technology, while these peoples remain in a very primitive state. One of the answers to this of course is that our time-scale is distorted. We fail to realise how small a portion of man's history on earth our own post-industrial revolution society occupies. The second part of the answer lies in the way in which knowledge is spread—by contact. Inventions and discoveries, made in favoured parts of the Eurasian landmass, were spread by culture-contact the length of it, and as one invention added to another the fund of human knowledge grew and was able to grow the faster as more knowledge was added. It was a cumulative process, the time between discoveries decreasing by leaps and bounds, and culminating in our own phase of civilisation.

Consider, however, a place like Africa South of the Sahara. This was an area cut off both geographically and culturally from the events in Eurasia, it had to make its advances independently, and let it be said, in an environment much less favourable to progress than that of parts of Eurasia. Any initial delay had a value out of proportion to its proper significance and delayed further discoveries proportionately. Despite these drawbacks however, there evolved especially in West Africa, quite independently of outside contacts, a script, iron-smelting, artistic bronze work of very high calibre and a political organization able to control large areas and populations. It is also worth remarking upon the fact that the African has shown himself very quick to learn the techniques of Western civilisation, learning within a few years, what it has taken thousands of years to evolve.

By way of a footnote to this whole question, it is well to point out what we, from our egocentric position, tend to overlook. We tend to judge every other people by our own standards of development—mainly material criteria. A people like the Arunta of Central Australia have what might be termed a "Stone-Age" culture from the material angle, yet they have evolved an extremely complex social and religious system which is in constant evolution. Material and intellectual development are not always coincidental.

Friction between racial groups is almost always the result of contact between two such groups (usually broadly defined by skin colour). This juxtapositioning of peoples with widely varying physical and cultural characteristics is a phenomenon of the last two centuries or so, and the result of the European expansion which has formed the centre-piece of that period. Wherever two such groups are put together there are two alternative results. Either they can become integrated, as in the case of Brazil, or they can keep apart, as in the case of South Africa. Social separation has been more often the course of action

adopted, for reasons yet to be discussed. It is worth noting however that "when separation is forced by one ethnic group upon another, the practice constitutes a discriminatory practice." (Richard). In fact, as already pointed out, historically, it is much more common for groups to integrate than to separate. Friction will tend to be greater where cultural differences are most marked, and will also be dependent upon the numerical importance of the respective groups. This introduces the concept of the "critical number" which is best illustrated by examples. In the United Kingdom the coloured population is of such small proportions that it could be absorbed. Likewise in West Africa, the white population is of negligible size. As the two groups come nearer to numerical parity however, so it becomes increasingly difficult to treat both alike. Perhaps South Africa furnishes the best example of the critical number. Here the white population numbers some 3 millions, who represent the privileged section of the community, yet are numerically indigestible, although outnumbered by the 10 million Bantu and 1½ million coloureds. Add to this the cultural and economic disparity and friction is almost bound to result.

Why should friction be such a feature of multi-racial societies however? It is perhaps time some attempt was made here to elucidate the reasons, both apparent and obscure. As I have tried to show, there are no 'a priori' reasons for one group to be considered inferior or superior racially to any other.

When attempting to discover the reasons for the racial friction and prejudice of today an interesting fact emerges. These phenomena date broadly speaking from the time of European colonisation. Fairly obviously, before that time discrimination and friction existed but not along racial lines. The Greeks kept slaves, but these were not only black. Despite the exclusiveness of Rome, intermarriage in the colonies was quite common. Other peoples were not branded as being inherently inferior, and skin colour alone was not a bar to advancement.

It was mainly with the recruitment of slave labour to work in the Americas, that these ideas gained prominence. It was a convenient rationalisation to salve the conscience, to characterise the negro as sub-human, and from this have grown insidiously the ideas which colour, consciously and unconsciously, so much of the white man's thought today! Similarly, within the African colonies, where cheap labour was, and still is, the basis of the white man's prosperity, the same ideas have taken root. It was necessary that the higher paid jobs should be kept for white people, therefore convenient to state that the black could not perform these functions.

There were of course good reasons at first for considering the negro inferior, culturally. But it is the denial that he can learn, implied in the idea of racial inferiority, which is so damnable. It has been amply seen in the West Indies, the United States and West Africa, that the negro both can and will learn, and learn well, the techniques of civilisation as we understand it.

These "racial" beliefs were unfortunately strengthened during the 19th century, with the coming into prominence of racial theories, particularly concerning the "Aryan" myth. Gobineau's "Traité sur l'inégalité des races humaines" has the whole set of beliefs written into the title.

There are of course other reasons for inter-racial friction. It has been shown that the roots of prejudice are almost always psychological. The sort of person who is likely to exhibit acute xenophobia and prejudice, is generally ill-balanced in some way or feels his security, albeit unconsciously or unreasonably, threatened. In such cases it is common for him to seek some kind of scapegoat. We are all I think aware of this sort of situation. It is also to be seen at work on a larger scale. For instance, in Hitler's Germany, a people dispirited by defeat and economic depression were led, not only to consider themselves a superior race, but also to consider the Jews as an inferior race, ridden with the vices they most despised. It is also interesting to note the form which the prejudice takes. It is most often expressed as a sexual fear. This is most clearly shown by the inevitable question in any discussion of the black-white problem in England: "How would you like your sister to go out with a negro?" Alternatively it is expressed as an economic fear. The fear that one might be unemployed while a negro has work, or that he might have a better job than oneself. It must be apparent that in choosing a scapegoat it is much easier if he is readily identifiable and is part of a group. The German caricature of Jewishness and the black skin of the negro are examples of this sort of trait.

Part of the reason for racial friction may also lie in the fact that people generally do not like others to be different from themselves. There seems an urge to conform and anyone who contravenes this unwritten law, whether he is able to avoid it or not, lays himself open to stigma of one kind or another. In the case of a whole group living in close association with another and "being different", the feeling might run much higher than mere stigma.

So much for the deducible reasons for inter-racial friction. Perhaps I have dwelt over-long on the general aspects of the topic but I think it essential to have a clear idea of the issues involved before going on to particularities. In the following pages I shall discuss the examples of South Africa, Great Britain, and Brazil. These represent, successively, societies where the critical number

has been attained, where it is almost negligible, and finally where integration rather than separation has been the keynote.

The history of the South African situation is too well known to be repeated in detail. In terms of race relations it has the biggest problem of any country in the world and this ought not to be forgotten by its critics. Criticism is justified, but easy, whereas informed and constructive criticism is very difficult. There are about 3 million whites, 10 million Bantu, 1½ million Cape Coloureds, and about ½ million Asians (mainly Indian and Cape Malay). The problem is how to get them to live together in harmony, denying none of them their basic freedoms and opportunities.

The whites have, from the first, regarded the other groups as inferior, which they no doubt are, culturally. Even today several millions of Bantu live in a very raw state in the reserve areas. The processes of integration were begun however, when cheap labour was required, firstly for the European farms, later for the diamond and gold mines, and for domestic servants in the towns. It cannot be over-emphasised how entirely the structure of the South African economy now rests upon this basis of cheap native labour.

Tribal life was shattered by this migration of young men to work in the mines, among other factors, and there has tended to grow up a new type of African—the urbanised African. He has no tribal ties at all and the life of the town is the only one he has ever known. The number of such Africans increased enormously particularly following the 2nd World War, so that in Johannesburg alone there are perhaps two thirds of a million of this sort.

Before the rise to power of the Nationalist party following the war, no rigid policy had been pursued regarding the groups other than the whites. Their opportunities were restricted and they were treated as inferiors but there was no bitterness on either side and it might have been possible to have instituted a programme of gradual infiltration of other groups into the “white” jobs and so on.

Since the coming to power of the Nationalists however the notorious policy of “apartheid” has been instituted as the solution to all South Africa’s problems. This involves rigid legislation to keep the black and white groups apart in every walk of life. Eventually it is hoped to put all the Africans back into their tribal societies and areas, the so-called Bantustans. These will be developed as “autonomous” areas for and by the Bantu. In view of what has already been said on the subject of dependence on native labour and the disruption of tribal life, and the concomitant growth of an urbanised African group, these plans must appear ludicrous. The areas to be allotted for the Africans are in

any case already hopelessly overcrowded and in many cases terribly eroded. The Transkei area is a case in point. To develop these areas to an economic level would involve the expenditure of vast sums of money: the £104 million over the first ten years recommended by the Tomlinson Report was an optimistic estimate. But according to the plan the Native is to develop these areas by his own efforts!

This policy, along with the oppressive pass laws, the restrictive education policy and all the other measures both repressive and obnoxious from the humanitarian view-point, has done something which the previous quiet policy, for all its faults did not do. It has stirred up great bitterness among the black peoples. The relatively small section of them which is well-educated, is denied any proper outlet for its energies, and forced into inferior positions and employment. It is from this section of the population that the impetus comes. Perhaps movements for freedom would have in any case arisen, but I feel there would have been more hope of integration had the Nationalists not come to power.

There are signs that the organisation, which was lacking until a few years ago, is now there. The attempt to organise a strike of domestic servants by the African National Congress a few years back received about 2% support. Two or three years ago a very effective boycott of the bus services was organised in Johannesburg, though it meant great hardship to those involved. This year the boycott of potatoes, a staple of urban diet, was tremendously effective and frightened white people considerably. It demonstrated not only the organisation behind it, but the stiffening of attitude among the people, who showed themselves willing to do without necessities in defence of their beliefs.

In the Union of South Africa the white position seems to be upheld by the two fears already mentioned—fear of economic hardship and a sexual fear, expressed in terms of preserving their “pure” race. In their blind concern with these fears however they have ignored the facts of the situation. Although a more equitable distribution of wealth might mean a lowering of their own standard of living, it has to be weighed against the possible loss of everything should they refuse to do this. And it might be better to sink one’s “racial” exclusiveness in a common pool, than to have it wiped out altogether.

Unfortunately it may already be too late. The government has so entrenched itself and so rigidly adheres to its policy, that conflict is eventually inevitable. The tragedy lies in the fact that there is now no room for moderation on the side of the African either. I spoke with African Congress members in Johannesburg, civilised people, willing to risk imprisonment by entertaining white people in their homes. When asked about this problem

the reply was: "The average black person is itching to express his resentment and unfortunately, when trouble does start, we shall not be listened to—we have had too much to do with Europeans. We are suspect." Unhappy though the prospect may be therefore, it seems that white racialism will be replaced by black racialism, which is no whit better.

This commentary may have been Cassandra-like in tone but I feel legitimately so. South Africa ought, on the small scale, to provide the warning for the problem on the world scale. I certainly feel that hope of a peaceful settlement in South Africa must now be abandoned. It is to be hoped that on a world scale we shall be neither bigoted nor hypocritical but instead put into practice the humanitarian principles, which are after all in our wider self-interest.

In Britain the situation is vastly different from South Africa. There are perhaps 200,000 coloured people here, mainly from West Africa and the West Indies. They comprise a number of students and the rest permanent residents. These latter tend to be concentrated in the larger ports and cities. The main influx of these people has come since the war, and Britain has become a sort of El Dorado for people from the West Indies.

Where friction has occurred, it has mainly been in areas where concentrations of coloured people have come into being. The situation will be, that, having obtained a house, the West Indian may drive away his white neighbours, who fear they lower their social position by having him as a neighbour. The way is then open for his friends to come in and a community soon builds up.

The coloured people are generally only able to get rather low-rate jobs, as for example, on public transport. The reason for this is often, that their educational standard is low; it may also be due to prejudice among employers.

When friction develops, as it did in Liverpool and Cardiff in 1919, in Liverpool in 1948, and more recently, in Nottingham and Notting Hill, it is usually a special type of white who indulges in it. These are generally people, themselves largely uneducated, who may find it difficult to hold a job. The reasons stated for the friction are usually sexual again. The economic motive is also often in the forefront. This is particularly true of people with a "depression epoch" mentality who think in terms of future unemployment.

There is a great deal wrong with our attitude here in Britain. Landladies often refuse to accept coloured lodgers, houses may not be let to them, offers of jobs withdrawn and so on. Here colour prejudice is to some extent linked with class prejudice. This may be because the coloured people who have emigrated have often had a lower standard of living than most of us. It is

also of course the hangover of our whole attitude toward coloured people dating from the days of slavery and colonialism. The one saving grace of the whole system is that there is no legislation concerning racial exclusiveness in Britain. These people are as fully citizens as anyone else, and it is to be hoped that in a short time the prejudices at present to be seen will be lost. It should be noted again, that the number of coloured people in Britain is so small as to constitute no "threat", real or imaginary, to the white group.

In Brazil the pattern of development has differed from the cases already considered. Here the initial white population was small, and as in all early colonial settlements inter-marriage with the indigenous population was common, and encouraged even by the home government. The Portuguese policy has always approved mixed marriages, and in Brazil the system has carried on till the present day. Contrast this with the rigid Immorality Act of South Africa, despite the living testimony to earlier miscegenation in the Cape Coloured population. White and Indian mixtures became the "mestizo" element, and further mixture with the negro slaves became the "creoles". Eventually the shades of gradation became so complex, with "quadroons" and even "octagoons", as to be futile.

Racial feeling is therefore lacking in Brazil. Instead, classes are organised along economic and social lines. True there is a tendency for the whiter people to be at the top of the social tree, but racial considerations are of no importance at all.

Brazil seems to be the outstanding example of harmonious inter-racial development, and shows that miscegenation does not lead to degeneration, as is so often argued. If miscegenation is accepted by the society in which it occurs then all is well: it tends to produce degeneration only when the cards are stacked socially and economically against it.

I have tried to show that no "racial" group is inherently inferior to any other. (Incidentally, even were this not true, the moral responsibility of the "superior" group would be no less urgent). That racial friction exists is evident, and an attempt has been made to analyse its causes. The illustrations have, I hope, thrown some light on the more particular aspects of the problem. It is now time to return to the wider aspect of the problem already mentioned in the introduction. The white peoples of the world are faced with the choice; they can pursue a selfish policy of self advantage, which, despite appearances to the contrary, is true today. This, it is true, will lead to short-term advantage, and one of the ways of maintaining this ascendancy is racial prejudice, which leads to inter-racial friction. If on the other hand we undertake the course which we are morally obliged to do, we can

look for no short-term advantages. We must be prepared to give without prospect of reward. All we can do is to hope that the peoples we shall have helped will remember that help. We have no reason to expect their gratitude.

A. MALEY

Feminine Nature

(A Praelection)

WHEN Baudelaire announces (quote)
La femme est naturelle (unquote),
 I think we must agree—don't you?—
 That, by and large, the statement's true,
 And not waste time on an attempt
 To fix precisely what he meant.
 For once you start to analyse
 A word like 'natural', the sky's
 The limit. So let's draw a line
 Inclusive of the feminine.

But when he adds (quote) *c'est à dire*,
Abominable (unquote), it's clear
 The statement's now a pseudo one,
 A paradox, if not a pun.
 Now though some argue paradox
 Is meaningless, or meant to fox,
 I can't believe Charles Baudelaire
 Was given to uttering hot air;
 And though it foxes *us* to call
 The abominable natural,
 And to elucidate *la femme*
 By a dyspeptic cryptogram,
 He must have meant the utterance
 To shed light in his native France,
 If taken metaphysically.

So let's consult the dictionary.
 'Disgusting' 'loathsome' 'odious'
 'Detestable', etc.—thus
 We read. This Latin etymon
 Was apt to be spelt, earlier on,
 With *h* between the *b* and *o*—
Abhominable, just as though
 Formed from *ab homine*, i.e.
 'Devoid of all humanity'.
 'Woman is natural, that is,
 Inhuman and abhorrent', this
 Might do as a crude paraphrase
 Of what the poet's French conveys.

But aren't men natural, as well?
 And if they are, then why the hell
 Create this female how-d'you-do?
 We're on a false trail. Let's pursue
 It's opposite.

Does he, perhaps,
 Mean men are artificial chaps,
 Exotic and perfectionist,
 Lovers of Beauty in a Mist,
 Of perfumes, lingerie and lace,
 And of the half-averted face
 Of veiled, peroxide Goldilockses?
 In short, unnatural paradoxes ?

Best leave the question in the air,
O hypocrite poète, mon frère.

A. G. L.

The Restoration of Second Court II

A PREVIOUS article gave an account of the history of the Second Court buildings, of the various structural changes and repairs which had been done before 1957, and of the steps taken to secure suitable materials for the repairs which have been going on since. Here we turn to the first phase of the restoration, involving that part of the building above the Butteries and Kitchen which the experts agreed was not merely in need of repair, but was so unstable that a threat of partial collapse existed. It will be remembered that this had been warded off for the time being by the insertion of special iron ties into the brickwork on the Second Court Side.

One of the first problems to arise in preparing for the restoration of this part of the building was to make new arrangements for the College Office. The Chief Clerk was wont to say that he understood from his predecessor that the Office " had been fitted up temporarily in 1911 ". It was housed in a set of rooms, panelled in the style of the mid-18th century, on the first floor of E Staircase, First Court, and had at one time been provided with a private stair to the Fellows' Buttery below. The room arrangements, fixed as they were by the panelling, were very ill-suited for use as an office. There was no convenient place where business with students could be carried out, and an unnecessarily large amount of space was taken up for circulation. It would obviously be necessary to arrange that the College Office could carry on business as usual while the alterations were in progress, and this in turn raised the question of whether it would not be better to re-house the office permanently elsewhere, rather than to provide temporary working accommodation. The Council accordingly appointed a Committee to review this and certain other problems connected with the use of rooms in the College for communal purposes, and it was decided that it would be best to make a new office at the north end of the ground floor of the old Chapel Court buildings, as this was not suitable for conversion into sets of rooms. Erected to Penrose's designs in 1885, the ground floor in this building was originally devoted mainly to three large lecture rooms. As it projected northwards from the north-west corner of Second Court, access to the rooms in it was through E Staircase, Second Court and a long passage at the west side of the building. The making of this access from Second Court had, of course, involved the removal of the landing of the old Library Staircase and an alteration in its lower flight, which quite ruined the original

effect. The most northerly of the three large rooms, Lecture Room No. 5, had been partitioned by the time that the new buildings were put up, around 1939, to form a Ladies' Cloakroom at the west end, while the floor level of the east end had been raised, a new oak floor put down and the room converted into a lecture room, which came in time to be a reading room. This partitioning was utilised in forming the new College Office, and the structural changes needed were few. The most important one concerned the windows giving on to Chapel Court. In Penrose's design these were set so high in the wall that even after the floor had been raised it was only possible to see out of them when standing up, and it appeared highly desirable both from the standpoint of good lighting and also amenity in the new College Office that the sills should be lowered and the windows made larger. This would, however, have meant an important alteration in Penrose's facade. Although on the drawing board this was originally intended to be in the same style as Second Court, partly as a consequence of the choice of materials and the pointing the result had long been regarded as unsatisfactory, and important modifications had been made in 1939 when the new buildings were put up. The Old Buildings Committee accordingly decided to consult Sir Edward Maufe, who had given much thought to the elevations at that time. Wide-angle photographs were prepared, showing the west side of Chapel Court as it then existed, and as it would look if the windows were lowered, and on the basis of these Sir Edward had no hesitation in advising that the proposed change would improve the elevation. Accordingly the sills of the windows were lowered by 26 inches representing two units of the glazing, increasing the number of panes below the arched window head from four to six, and greatly improving the lighting of the room. At first the new Clipsham stonework was left untouched to see how it would weather, but the small areas of new stone proved so distracting to the eye that they were artificially darkened by a recipe obtained from Mr Topper (recently awarded an honorary M.A. for his work as a mason on University and College buildings). Mud dredged up from a drain in the Court (and therefore containing the same type of soot, dust, etc., as that which would normally settle on the stonework) was mixed with stale beer and applied with a brush. After a couple of years weathering, particularly of the sills, the match is now very close indeed. The remaining alterations were made by the College maintenance staff, the whole costing approximately £2,160. The northern half of the long corridor was blocked off and formed a convenient stationery store for the office. This had the incidental advantage of stopping a strong draught which used to blow through the building, and

thus reduced the risk of the spread of fire. A new Ladies' Cloakroom was made by cutting off one quarter from the south end of the middle lecture room, the remainder of which became the new Reading Room.

These alterations were all completed by June 1957, and the way was clear for the removal of the College Office to its new home so that the restoration of the building above the Butteries and Kitchen could begin. In order to expedite matters the old panelling, and such other fittings as could be conveniently removed, were dismantled and put into store by the College staff before the contractors began work.

The tender of William Sindall Ltd for the repair and restoration of Second Court was accepted by the Council on Wednesday, 26th June, subject to certain items being included in the contract as provisional, and the contract was subsequently sealed. It had been decided that the first part of the restoration to be tackled should be the section south of the Hall, above the Butteries and the northern part of the Kitchen, where, as explained in the previous article, the wall on the Second Court side was regarded as being in a very bad state. The intention accordingly was to strip off the roof tiles and expose the roof timbering, and at the same time to take down partitions and remove floors inside the building so that all the main structural timbering of the first four bays south of the Hall could be examined in detail. It was hoped that it would suffice to demolish the thin upper walls above the floor level of the second floor rooms, and that the rest of the wall would prove to be stable enough to make it possible to demolish part of the brick skin, and tie the remainder back into the wall behind by withdrawing occasional bricks, building in ties and putting the bricks back again. The intention was to deal in this way with the whole of the stretch of wall from the Screens to the O Staircase turret, but as it was known that the rafters had at some recent time been replaced by new oak in the roof from a point just north of the O Staircase turret, it was hoped that the southern half of the roof could be preserved.

Work began on Monday, 8th July. The scaffolding was largely completed within a week, and demolition of the gables by removal of the coping stones began at once, a tarpaulin roof being provided in order to protect the lower parts of the building from the weather. By Wednesday, 17th July, the contractors had become alarmed about the stability of the main wall, and it was necessary to tie the two sides of the building together temporarily by timbers across the face, connected by cross ties. By the end of July demolition of the gables had proceeded far enough for removal of the upper windows to begin. This revealed that much of the visible surface of the window was made up of a considerable

thickness, in some cases of 2 inches or more of Roman cement, reinforced by what appeared to be strands of rope. It seems that this technique of reinforcement was commonly used during the 18th century and it accordingly seems possible that these extensive repairs may have formed part of the work on which the College sought the advice of Soane, as described in the previous article.

By the end of July, sufficient demolition of the interior of the old College Office had been done to reveal, above the ceilings of the rooms adjacent to the Hall, an old ceiling having the plaster supported by reeds instead of laths, not an uncommon feature of some old ceilings in the College. Above this there were decorative moulded joists, and the beams supporting them at the end away from the Hall showed signs of having been painted. It seems likely that this may have formed the ceiling of a single room, running through the block from the First Court to the Second Court sides, in which case it would have been much larger than most of the early rooms in the Court, on account of the width of the Hall (30 feet). Certainly this ceiling appears to be more elaborate than those of the rooms occupied by the Fellows in the early days of the College. Could it then have been "the great middle chamber over the Kitchen looking towards both courts in which the old library books were kept" (Willis and Clark, *Architectural History II*, footnote to p. 264), during the period between 1616 and the completion of the new Library?

When the panelling of the old College Office was removed, large cracks were visible in the interior face of the wall on the first floor, between the window adjacent to the Hall on the Second Court side, and that immediately to the south of it. It seems likely that this inner face of the wall had actually been leaning against the panelling, and that the removal of the panelling made it unstable, because about a month later a large piece of the inner skin between the two windows fell away, and part of the filling, which was quite loose, poured out into the room. It looked at first sight like the contents of a dustbin, containing much dusty rubbish and even fragments of old bones.

Early in the week beginning 12th August the partitions and ceilings on the first floor had been completely cleared and some part of the boarding of the second floor removed so that it was possible to inspect carefully the condition of all beams in the northern half of the block. The fourth main beam, counting from the Hall end, was found to have a very large crack rather similar to that in the beam which ran along the top of the Wordsworth Room partition and some other main beams were seen to be in poor condition. The decorative moulded joists were in many cases found to be completely rotten. At the same time

the majority of the roof tiles were now off and it was possible to see the condition of the roof timbers. There had been considerable patching of the roof at some time and in many instances packing pieces had been nailed on to the principal and common rafters, which were much out of straight, so as to obviate any sag in the tiling. Many of the common rafters were in two pieces, perhaps because timber of sufficient length (27 feet) was not available.

In view of the condition of the beams and rafters an emergency meeting of the executive sub-committee of the Old Buildings Committee was held on the site during the morning of 14th August. Mr Crook of the department of Estate Management suggested that all the roof timbers, second floor beams and joists and, if possible without disturbing the Kitchen, the first floor beams and joists should be removed and be replaced by steel roof trusses and suspended concrete floors. It might also be necessary to demolish the wall on the Second Court side to first floor level. It was agreed by the sub-committee that these proposals were of such a drastic nature that the Ancient Monuments Branch of the Ministry of Works should be invited to comment on them and accordingly Mr Burge came to view the building on the 15th August and returned to London to discuss the matter. Mr Burge thought that in all probability the advice of his Department would be to replace the roof and floors with new oak and not steel and reinforced concrete. A meeting of as many members as possible of the Old Buildings Committee was arranged for the afternoon of the 20th August to discuss the various proposals with Mr. Burge and Mr Crook. Work on the building had for the moment ceased.

During the period from the 17th to the 20th August discussions proceeded between the three Bursars and the architects in order to explore the possibilities of preserving as much as possible of the old structure. However, at the meeting of the Old Buildings Committee on the 20th both Mr Burge and Mr Crook remained convinced that it was necessary to replace the roof and demolish the wall on the Second Court side at least down to first floor level. In view of this unanimous advice the Committee felt that the original plans for repair must be abandoned, and a new structure put up to replace the old. The view of the Department of Estate Management was that the new structure should be of steel and reinforced concrete: that of the Ancient Monuments Branch of the Ministry of Works that it should be of oak, of much the same dimensions as that which would be demolished, Mr Burge being of the opinion that timber of the necessary dimensions might possibly be found. What figures were available to the Committee indicated that the cost of the former would be rather over £20,000,

and of the latter at least £28,000, as opposed to an original estimate for this part of the work of nearly £14,000. The Committee had also to take into account that if a structure essentially similar to the old were replaced, the main oak beams might again give trouble owing to the width of the span; and also that a modern type of structure would be much more resistant to fire. It should be borne in mind that once the necessity for demolishing and rebuilding the wall on the Second Court side had been accepted, the final appearance of the elevation would be quite unaffected by the internal construction of the building, whether of steel and concrete, of new oak, or of the old oak re-used. After an extended discussion it was decided to rebuild in a modern steel and reinforced concrete construction.

Planning to carry these ideas into effect began at once and by the 12th September Mr Crook had produced a detailed replanning of the second floor which was considered and accepted by the executive sub-committee. At the same time arrangements were made for a complete photographic survey before demolition of any part of the old structure. On the 16th September full plans and bills of quantities for the new scheme were sent out to the contractors, who promised a revised price within a few days. Accordingly it was decided not to resume work until this had been agreed.

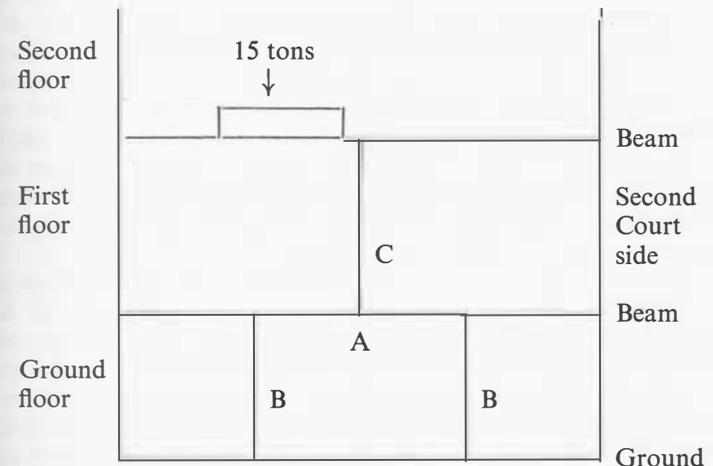
Meantime during the Long Vacation work had been proceeding on the rebuilding by the College maintenance staff of the chimney stack in the north-west corner of the Court facing the Master's Garden. The brickwork of this was completed and the pots inserted on 14th October. The most easterly of the three flues, which is disused, turned out to be blocked part way down and accordingly it was blanked off at the top and a dummy pot inserted.

On the 2nd October the Old Buildings Committee met and considered the revised plans for the reconstruction of the range above the Kitchens. These involved a steel and concrete structure from the first floor level upwards, supported on the First Court side by the existing wall, and on the Second Court side by steel work which would be carried down into the foundations. The new steel roof trusses made necessary some alterations in the planning of the second floor, which was re-arranged to produce additional accommodation in the form of two sets and three bed-sitting rooms in place of four rather inconvenient sets. The number of dormer windows on the First Court side was increased from four somewhat irregularly-spaced ones to six with regular spacing, so that the two keeping rooms on this side would have two dormers each. All these details were approved by the Committee, who understood that the cost would probably be in the neighbourhood of £22,500, compared to the rough estimate of

£20,000 produced at the meeting on 20th August, and the sum of £13,771 tendered for the original scheme of repair. It was agreed that the work should proceed provided that the firm price did not differ substantially from this sum.

And so began a long, slow, painstaking and at times disheartening search for sound parts of the old structure to which the new work could be fixed—a search which was to be much longer than anyone at that time suspected, and which, before it was ended, would involve gutting the whole of the upper two floors of the range as far as the south gable end, doubling the area of building involved, and raising the price from the estimates already mentioned to about £40,000.

One of the first discoveries to be made as the clearing of the old interior proceeded was highly characteristic. It revealed an unsuspected danger to the building, and illustrated both the difficulty of determining the exact state of an old structure by examination of its surface, and also the effect of piece-meal repairs and reconstructions. The somewhat complicated situation will be made clearer by a diagram, representing a cross section of the building about half way between the Screens and the south gable end in Kitchen Lane. At this point the building was spanned by two large oak beams at first and second floor levels.



At some time the lower of these had cracked at point A, and two tubular stanchions B, B, had been put in underneath as props. Visitors to the Kitchens will remember them on either side near the entrance to the Kitchen passage. The beam at second floor level was also cracked, and, presumably at some other time, a further massive H-section stanchion, C, had been inserted between

the middle of the two beams, and subsequently encased in a partition. It will be observed that the weight transmitted by this stanchion was not carried directly by the stanchions B, B, but was brought to bear upon the cracked first floor beam at the point A. The second floor beam supported two fireplaces in second floor rooms, one at the south end of the passage at the top of E staircase, First Court, and the other in the adjacent room to the south reached from O Staircase, Second Court. These two fireplaces were served by a massive free-standing chimney which was carried up through the ridge of the roof, and which, with the fireplaces, was estimated to contain about 15 tons of brickwork. Seeing that both ends of the first floor beam were rotten, the effect of this arrangement was to make the two halves cant about the tops of the stanchions B, B, allowing the point A to sink, and with it the whole mass of brickwork extending up through the roof. At the time that this was discovered, the movement was obviously proceeding relatively rapidly, because the casing put round the lower half of the first floor beam at the time of the reconstruction of the Kitchens in 1951 had been forced apart, leaving a gap of rather over a quarter of an inch, and it is obvious that a highly dangerous situation was developing in the middle of the building.

Fortunately in this particular case the remedy was simple. It had all along been intended that the new rooms to be formed in the space vacated by the College Office, and those on the second floor above, should have central heating derived from the Kitchen boiler. The massive chimney stack, which was not an original feature of the building, and which made an unnecessary break in the roof line between the south end of the Hall and the south gable, was accordingly unnecessary. When it had been demolished it did not have to be replaced, and with its disappearance went the necessity of devising means of supporting such a ponderous weight at such a height in the building.

A remedy might be simple, but the discovery of the poor state of these beams meant in practice that it would have been foolish to have built the new structure against them, and that it would be necessary to demolish at any rate one further bay towards the south. By this time the demolition was extending out over the Kitchens, and it was necessary to put in a false ceiling so that work in the Kitchens could continue as usual while the building above was being demolished. As demolition proceeded it became clear that the next two sets of beams were also in a bad state, and finally it was decided to extend the new structure as far as the south gable end wall of the building which meant, amongst other things, a reconstruction of the Wordsworth Room.

To include here an account of the various discoveries made in this further demolition, and of the methods used in reconstructing

the building, would extend this article to an unreasonable length, and they must await a future opportunity. It should be said here, however, that throughout the reconstruction the utmost care has been taken to restore the original dimensions of the elevations: the new windows occupied the same asymmetric positions as did the originals, dimensions of all the stonework are unchanged, and the only alteration has been the lowering of the stone capping of the plinth between the Screens and the O Staircase turret by one course of bricks. Before concluding, two general matters seem to be worth a short consideration.

In view of the fact that the bulk of the old woodwork of First Court is in a good state of repair the condition of the beams between the Hall and the south end of the building was surprising, and may have been due to several possible causes. In the first place as we have already noticed the span of this part of the building is half as big again as that of any other part of First Court, although the beams are little, if anything, larger in cross section. On this ground alone they would be very much weaker than the timbering of the rest of First Court. Even so, they were of such a size that their strength should have been adequate for all but exceptional loads, such as the chimney we have just mentioned, had the timber originally been of the best quality. In fact many of the beams showed severe shakes and very large knots, and where one of these knots came anywhere near the middle of the span, the beam had almost invariably cracked at this point. It may have been that, with the transport conditions of the early 16th century, this was the best timber obtainable here. Obviously for the other ranges of the Court it would be much easier to select beams two-thirds of the length without a knot in an awkward position. A more sinister possibility also presents itself. For ease of removal the cracked timbers were sawn into convenient lengths. In many cases, instead of showing the intensely hard and almost polished surface characteristic of very old oak in good condition, the sawn surfaces were very rough, and there were indications that the timber had lost much of its mechanical strength, becoming what a carpenter would call "carrotty". This had happened in a number of places where the possibility of fungal attack could be ruled out, and it seems very likely to have been associated with excessive drying of the timber. It is tempting to suppose that this might be connected with the fact that for some decades the ground and part of the first floor of the building had been steam-heated, but clearly this cannot be the whole story. It might possibly account for some recent loss of mechanical properties of the wood, but one at least of the cracks, that under the ridge shaped structure which used to be visible in the stud work along the north wall of the Wordsworth Room, is much

older. This must have existed in the middle of the 18th century, because the structure in question was obviously put in to take the load from above off the crack, and the date 1754 was deeply incised in it. Thus many factors may have contributed to the failure of these beams, and their relative importance is difficult to assess. Had new timber been put in, it might have been possible to avoid using any which was initially unsound, but the factor of central heating would have continued to operate in any foreseeable future, with consequences which are difficult to predict, but which might have been serious. The Old Buildings Committee's decision to turn to a modern type of structure is therefore seen to have been the path, not merely of economy, but also of wisdom, and the present writer is the readier to acknowledge this as he was at the time strongly opposed to the demolition of the ancient fabric with all its multiple evidences of the continuing life of the College.

As we have seen, the work to the south of the Screens was not only much more radical than had at first been contemplated, but it involved nearly twice as much of the building. This extra work was reflected in the cost, which has been approximately £40,000, and the estimate, already mentioned, of £22,500 for the first half of this work is seen to have been a fairly close one. At the same time the extra cost, over and above the original estimate, is very large. It raises many questions in the mind about the cost of restoration of this type, laboriously fitting a piece of new building within an ancient structure, and reproducing in the exterior as many as possible of the old features. Supposing one had simply knocked the building down and put up a new one housing as many undergraduates (not that this would have been possible in the case in point, because of the Butteries and Kitchen, but supposing that it were) what is the cost likely to have been? Or put another way, how large a part of the cost could reasonably be assigned to providing really good modern accommodation in an old building, and how much to the work of repair and restoration? Of these two questions the former is much the easier to answer. If we take our buildings of 1938 to 1940 as representing a good modern standard of construction, we find that if the cost of the whole building were divided by the number of sets, thus including a proportion of public rooms in the cost per individual, this works out at about £1,500 in the money of 1939. The index of building prices rose from 98 in 1938 to 375 in 1958. The modern price of such a building would accordingly be about £5,700 per individual. If we assume one of the sets of the Chapel Court building to be equivalent to two bed-sitting rooms we should expect the cost to be in the neighbourhood of £2,800 per undergraduate, and on this scale the building south of the Screens,

which houses 14 undergraduates, would have cost about £40,000, almost exactly the cost of the restoration. Any saving would therefore have had to be made by scaling down the standard of construction or accommodation below that of the Chapel Court building.

If the calculation be made in terms of post-war buildings, the result is much the same. More than one College has recently found it necessary to spend sums of around £2,000 for each student on residential buildings for undergraduates. Accommodation for 14 undergraduates might therefore well have cost £28,000. But this occupies only about three quarters of the area of restoration of which we are speaking, the remaining quarter being occupied by the Wordsworth Room and its Servery, the Scholars' Buttery, and some consequential reconstruction of neighbouring parts of the Kitchens. Adding a third we reach a total of around £37,000, which in a very rough calculation of this kind is practically the same answer. We may thus conclude that all the special features and materials involved in this work have added surprisingly little to the cost which would have been incurred in putting up a good modern building.

On the other hand, it is clear that had the old building been structurally sound, it could have been modernised at a small fraction of this cost. As it happens, all the services were installed by the College maintenance staff, so that the cost of electric wiring, plumbing, and central heating can readily be assessed. The accounts for the past four years show the total cost of work done by the maintenance staff to have been £6,289, a total which covers the whole cost of these installations, together with a small amount of work on the removal of panelling and old floors, etc. On the other hand it would, of course, have been more expensive to have put these services in an old building where the room arrangement was less convenient, and where the services have to be threaded through a network of old timbering. Even so we may accept a total in the neighbourhood of £6,000—£7,000 for the cost of putting modern services into an old building of this kind, and we see that the reconstruction of the building itself represents the great bulk of the final cost.

G. C. E.

College Chronicle

THE ADAMS SOCIETY

President: D. J. H. GARLING. *Vice-President:* R. V. JAYSON

Secretary: D. E. WALLWORK. *Treasurer:* D. I. OLIVE

The College Mathematical Society has had a full and very satisfactory year.

In the Michaelmas Term Sir Edward Bullard, in a most interesting talk on 'Rockets and Satellites', told of the problems facing the scientists of today, and of the uses of artificial satellites for obtaining information. Mr F. W. Campbell chose as his subject 'Cybernetics and Experimental Biology'. He explained how electronic recording equipment could be used in biological experiments. Our next meeting was an informal one at which Dr F. Smithies showed slides of the highlights of a visit he had recently made to Uganda. 'Stellar Evolution' was the subject of the last talk of the Michaelmas Term, which was given by Dr L. Mestel who spoke first about the older theories and showed the fallacies in them. He concluded by explaining the modern theory which stems from the original Kelvin-Helmholtz theory.

Our first speaker of the Lent Term was Professor Sir William Hodge, whose subject was 'John Napier and the Invention of Logarithms'. The reason Napier invented logarithms was that he wanted an easier method for doing his astronomical calculations. Dr K. G. Budden talked about 'Some problems of Radio Wave Theory'. He explained the difficulties in this field and ended by telling us of long delay echoes, phenomena which are still a complete mystery. Our last speaker of the term was Mr F. P. White whose elegant solution of 'The Problem of the Sheepfold' was most stimulating to the assembled company.

In the Easter Term the Ninth Triennial dinner was held. The guests of honour were Professor Sir Harold Jeffreys and Mr J. R. Bambrough.

At the Annual General Meeting the following officers were appointed: *President:* D. E. Wallwork; *Vice-President:* D. I. Olive; *Secretary:* J. J. McCutcheon; *Treasurer:* P. G. Smith.

COLLEGE CHRONICLE

SOCCER CLUB

Season 1959-60

President: G. H. GUEST, Esq. *Captain:* P. A. FELDMAN

Match Sec.: P. H. GAMMON. *Fixture Sec.:* N. MCKENNER

It was inevitable that this season should seem poor in the light of the successes of last year, but the efforts of the 1st XI in the league competition of the Michaelmas term were very disappointing, relegation being avoided by the barest margin. Lack of enthusiasm contributed largely to this; also there were few freshmen capable of filling the gaps around the nucleus that remained of last year's successful side. D. A. Peck was the only one who secured a regular place in the first team, although others played occasionally. Reinforced by P. E. H. Palmer and M. A. J. Ryan, the Cuppers side looked promising on paper but hardly gave of its best until, after scraping through the 2nd and 3rd rounds, we met Christ's in the semi-final with their usual array of Blues and Falcons. However, last year's impressive victory was not repeated, although we were unlucky not to earn a replay.

The Second XI was good as 2nd XI's go; with a core of old hands in their third year and a few keen freshmen it was successful in both the league and "league Cuppers" competitions of the Michaelmas and Lent terms. More important there was a fine spirit in the team, and the football was enjoyed by all who took part. The club also tried to run a third XI but often the team played with only nine or ten men.

The annual exodus this summer has depleted the numbers of the club quite considerably, but it is hoped that sufficient freshmen will wish to play soccer next year for the club to maintain a high standard. At all events we can be sure of another enjoyable, if not notably successful season.

THE ATHLETIC CLUB

Captain: P. A. JACKSON. *Secretary:* A. H. B. TURNER

The year 1959-60 promised well at the beginning of the year, for we had only lost three of last year's winning Cuppers side.

Unfortunately, though we had some very promising freshmen, we were again weak in the Field Events. This weakness and injuries to M. Cross and D. Lee in the Lent Term caused the team to be rather disappointing.

The first inter-college event of the year was the Field Relays in November. The College found life a little different than last year in the 2nd Division and returned rather outclassed to the lower Division.

The Track Relays on the other hand were very successful. We came second to St. Catharine's, winning two events and coming third in another. If we had done better in the hurdles we might not have had to be satisfied with second place.

Cuppers were a little disappointing. In a trial match with Christ's our weaknesses in the Field Events were once more rather forcefully shown. In the first round we met Emmanuel and Magdalene, which we won fairly comfortably but not very convincingly. The final against Christ's and St. Catharine's, after being postponed twice through frost was eventually held at the end of February. Despite a double win by T. E. Briault in the mile and three miles and A. H. B. Turner in the 100 yards and the quarter, we were again too weak in the hurdles and field events and came third behind St. Catharine's (1st) and Christ's.

In the Easter Term we combined with Christ's in a very enjoyable match against Trinity College, Dublin.

Full colours were awarded to: P. L. Howland, I. Argyle, P. Burrows and C. M. Childs.

Half colours were awarded to: L. R. Drury, P. M. Whelan, W. Stallard and I. Liddell.

The College has been quite well represented in the University teams.

I. Argyle and P. Burrows, were selected for the half-mile in the Annual Freshmen's match against Oxford.

T. E. Briault (1 mile), I. Argyle ($\frac{1}{2}$ mile), A. H. B. Turner (sprints) and P. A. Jackson (high jump) competed in the Inter University Relay matches. T. E. Briault (1 mile) was our only representative in the Blues team which was defeated at the White City.

I. Argyle and A. H. B. Turner (sprint relays) ran for the University in their other matches during the Easter Term.

P. Burrows (mile), C. M. Childs ($\frac{1}{2}$ mile) and P. Howland (long jump) represented the Alverstone Club in their matches during the Easter Term.

At the Annual General Meeting the following officers were elected for next season: *Captain:* A. H. B. Turner; *Secretary:* P. L. Howland.

THE BRIDGE CLUB

President: J. N. EVERETT. *Captain:* T. SHALLICE

Secretary: W. J. WAGHORN. *Treasurer:* P. D. STEPHENS

At the start of the year we tried holding weekly rubber bridge meetings, with occasional duplicate sessions. There was, however, negligible demand for such activity in the College, so we soon gave up and devoted our energy to Cuppers.

We had three teams entered for Cuppers, but we were unable to raise a first team, and the third team did not survive their preliminary round match against Sidney Sussex II. However, the captain selected a strong second team composed of the four members of the committee, and this managed to make fewer mistakes than any of its opponents and so eventually win Cuppers. The semi-final victory over Trinity Hall was particularly pleasing, since they were represented mainly by University players.

Much of the credit for our continued success must go to J. N. Everett for his great skill in controlling his rather wild partner, T. Shallice. The other pair were unbeatable at their own level, to which they were usually able to reduce their opponents.

Second team Cuppers results:

<i>First round</i>	v.	Sidney Sussex	Won by 24 IMP's
<i>Second round</i>	v.	Christ's	Won by 11 IMP's
<i>Semi-final</i>	v.	Trinity Hall	Won by 11 IMP's
<i>Final</i>	v.	Trinity	Won by 12 IMP's

The prospects for next year are excellent, since only one committee member is going down, and the general feeling seems to be that his absence will improve our chances. Any competent player who would like to join a Cuppers team will be extremely welcome and should contact one of the committee.

Tim Shallice has been Match Secretary of the University Bridge Club this year, and has regularly represented the University; he played both in the team-of-eight match against Oxford and in the team-of-four. We offer him our congratulations and best wishes.

THE CHESS CLUB

Captain: M. E. ALLEN. *Secretary:* T. SHALLICE

The Club has had a rather poor record this year, as last year's lack of outstanding players has remained, and the number of good intermediate players has fallen. The first team failed to qualify for the final pool of the Cuppers, and again came fourth in the first division of the Cambridge District League. A successful innovation was the introduction of a College Tournament during the Lent Term, which was entered by twelve players.

Of the thirteen matches played by the first team, 3 were won, 2 drawn and 8 lost. The second team won 4, drew 1 and lost 2.

The club was represented by the following players: M. E. Allen, T. Shallice, A. J. Cox, D. Gelder, W. N. Bryant, J. M. Richards, B. Delargy, D. B. Pearson, J. L. Ferguson, J. Astbury, J. R. Bailey, A. J. Bridge, A. M. J. Davis, P. J. Jones.

THE CLASSICAL SOCIETY

President: J. B. HALL*Secretary:* R. W. THEOBALD. *Treasurer:* A. J. BOWEN

The Society has been very active this year and attendance has been encouraging. The first meeting of the Michaelmas Term, at which a Greek play—*The Frogs* of Aristophanes—was read, was very crowded, and that this was not due entirely to the provision of beer instead of the usual coffee was shown by the fact that the more formidable fare of the next meeting, at which Miss Rich of Girton College delivered a paper entitled 'Plotinus and the Platonic Theory of Artistic Imitation', met with an equally large audience. Late in November Mr H. D. Jocelyn read a paper on some aspects of Roman tragedy.

In the Lent Term the Senior Tutor gave his now celebrated talk on 'Greek Athletics', and Mr Chadwick, of Queens' College, delivered a paper demonstrating the shortcomings of the standard Greek and Latin dictionaries.

In the Easter Term a paper by Professor Manton, of Otago University, on 'Vergil and the Greek Epic' commanded the full attention of many anxious Tripos candidates.

The Annual Dinner of the Society was held in June. Dr Hugh Plommer, who, with Miss Rich and Professor Jopson, was our guest, entertained the company at some length, and the other speeches also were well received.

Officers for year 1960-61; *President:* A. J. Bowen (for 2 terms), R. W. Theobald (for 1 term); *Secretary:* D. J. Little; *Treasurer:* J. A. D. Hope.

THE CRUISING CLUB

College Secretary: W. J. KILGOUR

Membership is now around 40 and Johnians are well in evidence at St Ives and Woolverstone, especially when the threat of exams is far away.

Two thirds of the last year's team that won Cuppers were not available this year. The biggest loss was probably last year's half blue Clive Sampson who was forbidden to sail by his doctors. He however performed yeoman service to the club as Sailing Secretary. New members appeared in the college team and did very well especially some who had not sailed before coming up.

We had a good record in college matches beating Newnham, Jesus, Girton and Magdalene. A very strong Trinity team with three half blues beat us however in the semi-final of Cuppers.

R. M. Needham and C. Sampson continue as officers of the Club and W. J. Kilgour was elected onto the committee.

The following represented the college in the semi-final of Cuppers.

K. G. Bosomworth

J. A. H. Butters

D. Hudson

W. J. Kilgour (Capt.)

R. S-H. Tan

M. J. Williams

M. L. A. Andrews, F. W. Hulton and R. J. B. Way also represented the College during the year.

THE CRICKET CLUB

Captain: P. E. H. PALMER. *Secretary:* R. F. C. WEBSTER

The Cricket Club enjoyed a good but not outstanding season's cricket. It played 18 games, winning 9, losing 7, and an all out effort to force a decision either way resulted in only 2 draws, which is a credit to the Club. The team had a majority of batsmen but with only one outstanding success, David Peck, scoring 850's during the season, each a joy to watch, studded with delightful strokes. Phil Palmer again showed us the elegance of his strokes, and the ease with which he plays them. Richard Bernard was welcomed into the side on several occasions, but, excepting a mere 46 in 10 minutes, he seemed unlucky with his batting. But his bowling was very useful. Dennis Woolley, though primarily a bowler, played some excellent innings, including the only 100 of the season—a very fine knock. Of the bowling, Mike Harris, on very good form, bowled extremely well throughout the season, ably supported by Dennis Woolley and Joker Lawley. Tony Hall, though playing in very few matches, also bowled very well indeed. Light relief, this year, came from Joker and Max Wilkins, and Phil's bowling!

On the whole the team was very cheerful, and out to enjoy their cricket, which they did, thoroughly. This, and the success of the season, is due to the captain.

THE DEBATING SOCIETY

President: A. C. RENFREW. *Hon. Secretary:* I. S. WORDSWORTH

The past year has seen an increased tempo in the life of the Debating Society, even if the attendance on most occasions bore little relation to the effort expended on organising the Debate. In an attempt to find an evening comparatively free of other Society meetings, Sunday evenings were chosen throughout the year: it is clear however, that this does not appeal to Senior members, and Fellows Debates will almost certainly have to be held on a weekday in future. In this College we tend to become resigned of late to apathy in various forms, and it is to be hoped that with a fresh influx of freshmen (unsullied perhaps by military service?), a standard approaching that of, say, Queens' or Christ's will be attained.

However, during this year a start was made, and 5 debates were held in the two winter terms—an increase on recent years. The

opening debate was on 14th November. Mr J. Webster and Mr Bambrough proposed the motion that 'Beer is Best', opposed by Mr Wordsworth and Mr Hinsley. The proposition scored with the slogan 'Beer is best, but best bitter is better', and the production by Mr Bambrough of 2 bottles from his briefcase. For the opposition, Mr Wordsworth warned the House that not only for Watney fans, but beer-drinkers in general, the 'writing was on the wall'. Mr Hinsley took Mr Bambrough to task on a high moral level, and, many members departing for the Mitre at 9.55 p.m., the motion was fortuitously defeated.

The second debate of the Michaelmas Term was "Rule Britannia"—proposed by Mr J. E. H. Hartland and Mr J. T. Killen, and opposed by Mr J. R. Simblett and Mr J. D. Leahy. Mr Hartland tried to divide the House into right and wrong, as opposed to Right and Left. The opposer declared that the British Lion was warming itself on the hearthrug before the dying embers of Imperialism. The third speaker, Mr Killen, was doubtful whether he was qualified to speak for the proposition, coming as he did from a long line of rebels from the Republic of Ireland. Mr Leahy told the House of his family troubles at the time of the Trouble. The motion was carried by seven votes to five.

In the Lent Term, the House debated the motion "Big Business is Too Big". This took the form of an inter-college debate with Downing. Proposed by Mr Evett and Mr Bennett of Downing College, the latter dwelt on the virtues of the small firm in society, conceded the material progress Big Business had brought in its wake, but deplored the tendency to monopoly. The opposition, in the persons of Mr Cockcroft and Mr Tonkin, of St John's, explained take-over bids to the House, and eulogised magazines such as 'Which?' for the consumer's benefit; nor was the small operator exactly a pillar of society. A leading question on pigeons, and a lurking doubt that Small Business might not be too Small, concluded the paper speeches. The motion was defeated, but not before the Downing Secretary, from the floor, had treated us to a fairy-tale in verse. The same team debated the same motion against Jesus College the following day, and benefiting, perhaps, from their earlier experience, managed to win.

The last debate of the year was an internal one, of a novel kind, being a spontaneous and off-the-cuff debate, where the motion was announced 10 minutes before the debate began. This gave the speakers, Mr W. L. Paine, Mr J. R. Simblett, Mr J. A. H. Butters and Mr J. E. H. Hartland five minutes to prepare their speeches on the motion "This House would rather march to Land's End than Aldermaston". The motion being carried, audience and speakers alike marched to the Blue Boar to complete the evening's entertainment.

THE ETON FIVES CLUB

Secretary: D. J. H. GARLING

The Eton Fives Club spent another quiet but enjoyable season. This year saw the start of Eton Fives Cuppers; the College team made a dignified exit in the first round.

We congratulate Richard Nelson-Jones on winning his Blue, and wish the best of luck to David Saltmarsh, next year's secretary.

THE GOLF CLUB

Captain: J. N. SCOTT. *Secretary:* D. I. OLIVE

This year the Golf team was built up from scratch. This handicap was overcome and in Oxford on the Thursday of Bumps week the team celebrated one of the most successful years in the history of the Golf Club.

In the Michaelmas Term the two matches were only narrowly lost despite team selection difficulties. The Lent Term was crowned by a victory against Queens' and in the Easter Term the team held its own both at Mildenhall and Huntcombe against a strong side from St Edmund's Hall.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

President: MR E. MILLER

Secretary: FR R. BARRALET. *Treasurer:* D. GRAHAM

During the last year the society has listened to a number of interesting papers. Dr G. Elton of Clare College spoke at the opening meeting of 'Bureaucratic strife under Elizabeth'. Later meetings were addressed by Professor D. Whitlock who discussed 'Some alleged forged Charters' and Mr F. Thistlethwaite who spoke of the historical significance and importance of 'migration' between Europe and the United States. The Michaelmas Term finished with a joint meeting with the College Theological Society. The Reverend Professor O. Chadwick read a most interesting and amusing paper entitled 'The hunt for Marprelate'.

The last year has not been one of the best in the life of the Society from the point of view of membership. Numbers at most meetings have been regrettably few and so it was decided to limit our activities in the Lent term. Mr H. Pelling came from Oxford to speak on 'The Sweetheart and the Yellow Dog: the history of American Labour'. Later in the term A. Bruford, a member of the society, discussed 'Witches at Stake'.

No annual dinner was held this year. In lieu of it our president was very hospitably 'at home' to members of the society one evening towards the end of the Easter Term.

M. J. Twaddle is to be secretary for the next year and M. M. O'Hara treasurer.

THE HOCKEY CLUB

President: MR A. G. LEE*Captain:* L. H. GRANT. *Secretary:* M. ROUSE

Somewhat disappointingly, though perhaps naturally, the Club was unable to maintain the previous year's very high standard. Performance in the League was never quite what it should have been. The defence was sound enough, with the refreshingly gay and humorous approach to the game on the left balanced by the steady ability on the right, and proved enough to hold most sides. The attack, though fast and penetrating up to the inside, could never turn this advantage into goals. The side's Cuppers chances were much improved by the inclusion of our two Blues—Jonathan Clarke adding more attack at centre-half and Stewart Mayes proving an inspiration and example both inside and outside the circle. Unfortunately, however, we were beaten by Queens' in the semi-final despite the club's usual knack of winning in extra-time. Our thanks must go to the Secretary, Mike Rouse, and to the Captain, Sandy Grant, who, despite the lack of success in actual results, made it an extremely enjoyable season both on and off the field.

The 2nd XI had a very good season indeed. Captained for the second year running by David Thomas they were the keenest and probably the best 2nd XI in the University. Despite losing in the Cuppers to Christ's they had earlier on beaten the same team in the vital match to decide which of the two should be the only 2nd XI to play 1st XI's in the League.

Our 3rd XI, one of the few in the University, played more matches than ever and this plus the fact that there was no lack of willing players is a just measure of their success.

With only two members of last year's league side going down the prospect of a very good side next year seems more than bright and we wish the captain Mike Rouse, the very best of luck.

THE LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB

*Officers:**President:* THE MASTER. *Captain:* J. R. OWEN*Vice-Captain:* E. T. C. JOHNSTONE. *Secretary:* H. MCKEAG*Assist.-Secretary and Junior Treasurer:* R. S. SYMONDS

In the Long Vacation, 1959, J. R. Owen, J. Parker and F. P. T. Wiggins rowed in the Goldie Boat Club VIII which toured South Africa.

MICHAELMAS TERM 1959

The 1st Light IV started rowing at Cambridge three days before the beginning of term under Finlay Best. He took us for the first three weeks, and under him we made considerable improve-

ment, he taught us first to control the boat and then went for the finishes and later for sharper beginnings. When he left us the boat was running well between strokes with little check. Llewellyn Bevan took us for the last period and the races. He made us faster round the turn and thus put us more firmly on our feet and raised the rating.

The 2nd IV started on the first day of term under Alf Twinn who took them most days although Finlay Best took them on odd occasions. Unfortunately no sooner had they got the boat running than McKeag had a recurrence of the knee trouble which he had in the May Term. Various substitutes were tried but none proved very satisfactory; then Symonds who was steering had an argument with a Peterhouse VIII and the four was damaged. When this happened we decided to withdraw their entry.

In the races on Wednesday we were drawn against King's and won by 12 secs. after a not very satisfactory row. On Thursday, we had a better row and beat Christ's by 20 secs. Against St Catharine's on Friday we had a good and much harder row, eventually winning by 12 secs. The final against 1st and 3rd Trinity was a very good race, we led by 1½ secs. at the ditch but after this Trinity gradually reduced our lead and finally beat us by 2½ secs. in the fast time of 10 mins. 1 sec.

The IV was *Bow* J. R. Owen (steers)
2 J. Parker
3 F. P. T. Wiggins
Str. P. W. Holmes

The Clinker IV's

We only had one IV this term, they started on the first Monday of term and soon got their boat control. They were always very rough but also very hard working. Once they had got together they began to move fairly fast but whenever set to row they tended to shorten and rush at the least provocation; indeed they never really cured this fault and nearly lost a race because of it. For the first fortnight they were coached by J. R. Owen and for the last fortnight by Col K. N. Wylie.

On Wednesday they were pushed harder than expected by Clare but won by 4½ secs. On Thursday against Pembroke they built up a 7 secs. lead at the Grind and then began to rush and eventually won by 4 secs. On Friday, they beat Caius by 7 secs. In the final they had a very gutty row against Emmanuel but lost by 6 secs., Emmanuel had shown themselves to be the fastest crew throughout the races and in the final equalled the record 6.33 secs.

This was the fifth IV's final the club have lost in the last three years.

The IV was *Bow* R. G. Brindley
 2 B. Taylor
 3 R. C. P. Dower
 Str. B. M. Webster
 Cox A. Y. L. Lee

Colquhoun Sculls

This year there were two entries from the club, E. T. C. Johnstone and B. R. Bonner-Davies. Johnstone trained full time under Alf Twinn and soon showed himself to be one of the fastest scullers on the river. Bonner-Davies trained without a coach and also rowed in the 2nd light IV until it was disbanded. Johnstone had bad luck and pulled a muscle in his back, this kept him out of the boat for a week, nevertheless he went to the races one of the favourites.

On Wednesday, Bonner-Davies lost to Calder of St Catharine's by 12½ secs. Johnstone had a bye and on Thursday beat Williams of Pembroke by 33 secs. in 7.51, a fast time. On Friday against Brown of Trinity Hall he did not have his best row off the start and was nearly 5 secs. down at Ditton, finally he lost by 2 secs. Brown won the final by 5 secs.

Fairbairn Races

The 1st boat started a few days after the IV's. After a few days under J. R. Owen they were taken over by D. R. Muirhead who took them up to about a week before the races and brought about some improvement in the VIII. However the VIII always tended to be very stiff in the arms and shoulders and no one could cure them of this. For the last week they were taken by John Hall-Craggs, who worked them very hard but although they improved they never really showed signs of going very fast. The boat started head and rowed level with Jesus until Chesterton foot-bridge but thereafter lost their form. They all worked hard in the row and it was disappointing to find that they had come as low as 9th.

The 2nd boat was the only boat to go up this year. They had five novice freshmen rowing so their performance may be considered a particularly fine one. They were coached from the time they got together by Shean Jackson and to him must go much of the credit for their result. Started 20th and finished 18th.

	1st	2nd	3rd
<i>Bow</i>	P. J. V. Rounce	M. G. Cruttendon	R. G. Guinness
	2 M. M. O'Hara	2 R. M. Wager	2 M. G. Burdon
	3 Hon. R. A. Napier	3 C. D. Cook	3 J. R. Conybeare
	4 B. M. Webster	4 N. J. C.	4 F. W. Williams
	5 R. C. P. Dower	Walkinshaw	5 R. A. Jones
	6 B. R. Bonner-Davies	5 W. Haigh	6 P. Fisk
	7 R. G. Brindley	6 J. R. Simmons	7 A. J. Adey
<i>Str.</i>	A. J. Collier	7 J. B. Peddie	G. A. W. Murray
<i>Cox</i>	I. S. Wordsworth	<i>Str.</i> J. M. Scroggie	J. H. Butters
		<i>Cox</i> N. J. M. Abbott	

	4th	5th
<i>Bow</i>	J. Y. Luke	J. D. Trubshaw
	2 H. D. Woodward	2 C. D. Carter
	3 I. J. R. McMullen	3 C. A. S. Macmillan
	4 P. J. Smith	4 I. B. Riddell
	5 R. J. Ø. Gray	5 D. H. Cave
	6 J. M. Collard	6 D. H. Reid
	7 W. J. F. Rawling	7 P. J. Jones
<i>Str.</i>	D. L. M. McMullen	P. C. Cunningham
<i>Cox</i>	D. I. Morphet	J. A. D. Hope

At the Fairbairn dinner our president, Sir James Wordie, resigned; he had been president of the club ever since he became Master of the College and had always been a most active president and a great friend of the club. We will miss him greatly. When Sir James resigned he proposed the new master the Rev. J. S. Boys Smith as his successor. Soon after the dinner the new master was elected.

Trial VIII's

Two freshmen were entered for freshmen trials, A. J. Collier and the Hon. R. A. Napier; neither survived to the beginning of the Senior trials. P. W. Holmes, F. P. T. Wiggins, J. Parker, E. T. C. Johnstone, R. S. Symonds, H. McKeag, D. C. Dunn, B. R. Bonner-Davies and A. Y. L. Lee were all entered for trials. McKeag was forced to retire because of his knee; this has most unfortunately put him permanently out of rowing. Of the others Holmes stroked, Johnstone rowed 7, Symonds bow and Lee coxed the winning VIII, Milanion, Wiggins and Parker rowed 5 and 6 in the losing VIII Atalanta.

LENT TERM 1960

The 1st boat started early on January 7th under H. D. Galbraith who stayed with them until he had to return at the beginning of school term. His period was upset at the start by various late arrivals and he did not get a complete VIII for several days, these days he used for extensive tubbing and thus laid a good foundation for Hugh McKeag whose activities were now

regrettably confined to coaching. Hugh took the VIII for two and a half weeks and produced a steady and gradual improvement. Next they were taken by Gordon Simpson for a week, he coached the crew mainly for finishes and put some life into their rowing. The last fortnight and the week of the races was managed by Llewellyn Bevan who once again did a very good job with the crew.

During the races they never looked like getting Jesus on any night but did well and confounded many prophets by staying 2nd on the river.

The 2nd boat were coached first by D. C. Dunn and then by A. Y. L. Lee who took a fortnight each, the boat containing seven novices making steady progress but always looked rough. The last three weeks were taken by Shean Jackson who had coached most of the crew the previous term, he smoothed them out and taught them to really race, this they proved to the full in the races. On the first night the crew were being chased by King's I who were reputed to be one of the fastest crews on the river, the 2nd boat were not in the least deterred by this and rowed very well only being caught by King's at the Railway bridge, King's went on to make four bumps. On the second night they were bumped by 1st and 3rd II after another hard but not so good row. On the Friday they rowed over and on the last night after rowing to about 200 yards short of the finish were rewarded with a bump on Corpus I. This was an exceedingly fine effort for a crew full of novices who had already been bumped twice.

1st	2nd	3rd
Bow P. J. V. Rounce	Bow C. D. Cook	Bow A. J. Adey ✓
2 R. R. Jordan	2 M. M. O'Hara	2 J. P. Conybeare
3 Hon. R. A. Napier	3 M. G. Cruttendon	3 P. J. Jones ✓
4 B. M. Webster	4 J. M. Collard	4 P. C. Cunnington
5 R. C. P. Dower	5 C. A. S. Macmillan	5 M. G. Burdon ✓
6 B. R. Bonner-Davies	6 R. M. Wager	6 J. F. A. Moore
7 R. G. Brindley	7 N. J. C. Walkinshaw	7 W. Haigh ✓
Str. A. J. Collier	Str. J. R. Simmons	Str. G. A. W. Murray ✓
Cox N. J. M. Abbott	Cox J. A. D. Hope	Cox J. A. H. Butters ✓

4th	5th	6th "Hartebeestes"
Bow I. J. McMullen	Bow M. J. Williams	Bow W. L. Paine
2 H. D. Woodward	2 N. Vincent	2 G. R. Gillings
3 J. Y. Luke ✓	3 A. A. D. Easterbrook	3 P. J. Newman
4 I. B. Riddell	4 D. C. S. Bartlett	4 C. D. Carter
5 R. J. P. Gray ✓	5 R. M. Turnbull	5 R. M. Binns
6 P. G. Smith	6 D. J. Harvey	6 A. J. F. Webster
7 W. J. F. Rawling	7 T. J. Budgeon	7 N. J. F. Evans
Str. D. L. McMullen	Str. D. D. Chandler	Str. G. J. Yeomans
Cox J. A. Burdon-Cooper	Cox R. H. Harper	Cox R. W. Whitfield

7th

Bow A. J. M. Butt
2 P. A. Strittmatter
3 D. J. M. Farris
4 F. R. Shackleton
5 S. W. Sykes
6 A. C. Hendra
7 N. L. Booth
Str. J. M. Tarrant
Cox J. F. Powell

After the races Collier and Napier entered for the Foster Fairbairn pairs, they only trained for three days but beat the Christ's and Selwyn pairs before losing to the King's pair who had been training all term. R. A. Napier also entered for the Bushe-Fox sculls. He beat W. Elliot of Jesus by 16 secs., Marsden of 1st and 3rd by 9 secs. In the final he met Franzini of Selwyn who had a reputation of being a good sculler, however Napier sculled steadily away from him and won by 14 secs.

The Putney Head

This year we only entered one crew for the Putney Head, and the Lady Somerset entry was withdrawn. The Putney boat was the 1st Lent boat with one change. The crew were taken by David Whittaker. They enjoyed their week under him and he certainly made sure that by the time the race came they knew the course. They boated from Thames once again, to whom we are most grateful for their hospitality.

In the race they started 16th but had a very disappointing row and finally ended up 32nd, one place behind Pembroke.

In the University boat race P. W. Holmes rowed stroke, E. T. C. Johnstone 7, J. Parker 4, F. P. T. Wiggins 3 and J. R. Owen bow in the crew which lost by 1½ lengths to Oxford. R. S. Symonds rowed bow in the good Goldie crew which came 2nd in the Putney Head.

MAY TERM 1960

This term we had entries in both the Magdalene pairs and the Lowe double sculls. In the Magdalene's Wiggins and Parker were again together. Last year they lost the final by only 4½ secs. and we had great hopes that with a year's more experience they would win this year. They were coached by Alf Twinn again but never really showed the potential they had had last year. In the first round they were drawn against Giles and Edgar of Emmanuel, last year's winners. Giles and Edgar started very fast and had a commanding lead at the ditch which they gradually increased to win by 16 secs. The event was won by Thompson-McCausland (1st and 3rd) and Calder (St Cath's.).

In the Lowe's Johnstone partnered Brown (Trinity Hall) thus bringing together two of the most powerful scullers in the University. There was only one other entry, Franzini and Devereux from Selwyn. In the race Brown and Johnstone went steadily away to win by 15 secs. in the fast time of 7 mins. 18 secs., one second outside the record.

The first and second boats did not start early this term owing to lateness of Easter, with Alastair Macleod coaching the 1st boat. When he left the crew were more finish-minded than they had ever been before. Llewellyn Bevan took us next; during his period we had the spell of bad luck. First Symonds strained his back and missed the best part of a week, after this Wiggins developed trouble with his knee and Owen was out for a few days. As a result Harry Almond took over a rather depressed boat; we tried Wiggins again but unfortunately his knee was still bad and regretfully we had to leave him out until Henley. This necessitated various order changes and it was not until Harry's second week that the VIII began to move forward again. Dick Emery then took over and, as always, did his job magnificently and the boat by the time of the races was moderately confident of being capable of doing their job and staying head.

In the races on all nights but Thursday the boat was well outside its distance at the Red Grind and was not troubled by Jesus at all but on Thursday we rowed badly to Ditton and Jesus gave us a bad scare round the corner and in the Reach when for about a minute they were within a length. Fortunately we pulled ourselves together and rowed away from them over the last part of the course.

The second boat also had a disturbed first half of term partly due to the first boat disorders and partly due to their own mishaps. The first two periods were taken by David Hutton and Ken Wylie. The boat was settled by the start of the third period and under David Turner they soon began to move and once to their great delight beat the first boat. Llewellyn Bevan carried on David's good work and by the time of the races we had great hopes that at last our second boat would catch Jesus II and rise to be the highest 2nd boat on the river. As a result of this it was very disappointing when they did not and were bumped by St Catharine's on the second night. This rather unnerved them and on the last two nights they were bumped by Clare I and King's I.

The third boat was most regrettably only a three day a week boat and with the high position they had on the river it was not surprising to find that they successively fell to Magdalene II, St Catharine's II, Fitzwilliam House I and Christ's II.

Overall the Mays results were not very good and this was due to a lack of six day a week oarsmen and an unwillingness of many to row in anything but a gentlemen's boat with their friends.

	1st	2nd	3rd
	<i>Bow</i> R. S. Symonds	<i>Bow</i> P. J. V. Rounce ✓	<i>Bow</i> A. C. Hendra
	2 J. R. Simmons	2 J. M. Collard ✓	2 N. Vincent
	3 Hon. R. A. Napier ✓	3 M. M. O'Hara ✓	3 W. J. F. Rawling
	4 A. J. Collier	4 J. B. Peddie	4 C. D. Cook —
	5 E. T. C. Johnstone	5 R. C. P. Dower ✓	5 J. D. Trubshaw
	6 J. Parker	6 B. M. Webster ✓	6 D. J. Harvey
	7 J. R. Owen	7 N. J. C.	7 C. A. S. Macmillan ✓
	<i>Str.</i> P. W. Holmes	Walkinshaw ✓	<i>Str.</i> F. R. Shackleton
	<i>Cox</i> A. Y. L. Lee	<i>Str.</i> R. R. Jordan —	<i>Cox</i> J. A. D. Hope ✓
		<i>Cox</i> N. J. M. Abbott ✓	
	4th	5th	6th
	<i>Bow</i> P. J. Jones —	"Hartebeestes"	<i>Bow</i> I. J. B. McMullen ✓
	2 P. C. Cunnington ✓	<i>Bow</i> W. L. Paine	2 D. Gelder
	3 M. G. Burdon ✓	2 G. R. Gillings	3 D. H. Cave —
	4 F. R. Noble	3 P. J. Newman	4 I. B. Riddell
	5 R. A. Jones	4 C. D. Carter	5 R. J. G. Gray ✓
	6 J. F. A. Moore	5 R. M. Binns	6 H. D. Woodward
	7 A. J. Adey ✓	6 A. J. F. Webster	7 R. N. Perham
	<i>Str.</i> G. A. W. Murray ✓	7 N. J. F. Evans	<i>Str.</i> D. L. McMullen
	<i>Cox</i> J. A. H. Butters ✓	<i>Str.</i> G. J. Yeomans	<i>Cox</i> J. J. Coulton
		<i>Cox</i> R. Whitfield	
	7th	8th	9th
	"Rugger Boat"	<i>Bow</i> D. A. V. Beare	"Cygnetts"
	<i>Bow</i> P. L. Hogarth	2 B. W. Higgins	<i>Bow</i> A. J. M. Butt ✓
	2 F. W. Hulton	3 A. A. D.	2 P. A. Strittmatter ✓
	3 P. T. N. Coates	Easterbrook	3 D. W. Brown
	4 G. E. B. Tyler	4 P. G.	4 I. M. Wright
	5 R. M. Turnbull	Constantinides	5 D. J. M. Farris ✓
	6 D. E. Bucknall	5 A. N. Barnard	6 J. A. Howell
	7 K. Orrell-Jones	6 C. S. Mence	7 N. L. Booth ✓
	<i>Str.</i> F. B. B. Oxley	7 D. H. Reid	<i>Str.</i> J. M. Tarrant
	<i>Cox</i> M. E. Cross	<i>Str.</i> D. H. Chandler	<i>Cox</i> J. F. Powell ✓
		<i>Cox</i> G. A. Burdon-Cooper	
	10th	11th	12th
	"Zul's Boat"	"Medics"	"B.A.'s"
	<i>Bow</i> C. R. Evans	<i>Bow</i> M. J. Williams	<i>Bow</i> R. D. Wolstencroft
	2 R. L. Hughes	2 R. S-H. Tan	2 B. N. Loncarevic
	3 R. R. G. D.	3 I. G. Grove-White	3 R. F. Griffin
	Moore-Ede	4 R. D. Sinclair	4 C. W. Cryer
	4 M. F. Shaylor	5 K. R. Hunter	5 M. R. Ayers
	5 C. A. Watts-Jones	6 R. I. Kennedy	6 J. Lyons
	6 Z. G. Kassim-	7 D. V. Ingram	7 B. Jeffrey
	Lakha	<i>Str.</i> D. N. L. Ralphs	<i>Str.</i> F. C. German
	7 T. K. Thompson	<i>Cox</i> C. F. Lian	<i>Cox</i> J. D. Mudie
	<i>Str.</i> J. A. H. Butters ✓		
	<i>Cox</i> C. J. Gatty		

HENLEY

The 1st boat assembled at Henley on the evening of Wednesday, 15th July, most of us feeling rather the worse for wear due to May Balls. The 2nd boat joined us the next day. Once again we stayed at Remenham Rectory and we are very grateful to Mr Pettit for allowing us the run of the Rectory.

For the rest of the week the 1st boat was coached in the evenings by Tim Denby and under him, and by ourselves in the mornings, we slowly got fit again after the May Week excesses. The second boat were taken by John Hall-Craggs whenever he could manage.

After the weekend the 2nd boat started with John taking them every outing and working them very hard. Unfortunately they were chosen to row in preliminary rounds of the Ladies Plate and were drawn against Clare who had bumped them in the Mays. By the time the race came they were going faster than in the Mays although they had had two order changes, but so were Clare. In the race Clare took a quick lead and although the 2nd boat hung on well Clare won by three lengths in 7.17. This was disappointing and bad luck for them for they had been a keen and hard working crew throughout their training.

The first boat were coached for the Henley fortnight by Raymond Owen. After some discussion we decided to scratch from the IV's events and concentrate on the VIII. On Monday we had a change in the bow side order, Wiggins had returned to the crew and his knee having proved fit he went to 5 and Johnstone to 7, Owen returning to bow and Symonds going to 3. Napier had already changed sides to 2 when Wiggins returned. The new order took us a bit of time to get used to and progress in that week was steady but not very fast. After the weekend rest the boat suddenly began to improve fast and to do some quite fast times.

We had a bye to the semi-final of the Grand and thus did not have to race until the Friday. We made good use of this time and improved fast particularly in our ideas as to what kind of rating we could maintain over the course, ratings went up from 33 or 34 to 36 or more.

In the race against Molesey we had hoped to lead off the start realising that our chances were very slim anyway but negligible if we did not. We did not; we went off at 41 and Molesey at 43 and they had a lead of $\frac{3}{4}$ of a length at the $\frac{1}{4}$ mile but the crew hung on well and Molesey had only increased their lead to just over a length at Fawley although still going hard, at Fawley both crews were rating 38. After Fawley Molesey had things all their own way and having had a larger lead eventually won by $1\frac{1}{3}$ lengths. They beat Oxford University in the final by $\frac{1}{3}$ of a length.

Although we did not win anything, the Henley fortnight was fun and was enjoyed by all. The crews were:—

1st	2nd
Bow J. R. Owen	Bow P. J. V. Rounce
2 The Hon. R. A. Napier	2 M. M. O'Hara
3 R. S. Symonds	3 R. G. Brindley
4 A. J. Collier	4 J. R. Simmons
5 F. P. T. Wiggins	5 R. C. P. Dower
6 J. Parker	6 B. R. Webster
7 E. T. C. Johnstone	7 N.J.C. Walkinshaw
Str. P. W. Holmes	Str. R. R. Jordan
Cox A. Y. L. Lee	Cox N. J. M. Abbott
Coaches A. T. Denby & Dr J. R. Owen	Coach J. F. Hall-Craggs

THE LAW SOCIETY

President: P. J. CLARKE. Secretary: J. E. CHEETHAM

Junior Treasurer: A. J. S. MACLAREN

This was a most successful year for the Society. Meetings and the Annual Dinner were well attended and it is hoped support will continue to be as strong next year, even though the number of Johnians reading Law will be considerably reduced.

The opening meeting was addressed by Mr B. N. Bebbington, O.B.E., the Chief Constable of Cambridge. His talk on 'The Police and the Public' was topical and amusing. He covered a vast field, from initial police training to the latest scientific methods used in the detection of crime, blending into this discussion the part played by the public, whose co-operation was essential. When the programme of the Society was first published, due to a printer's error the second talk was entitled 'The adolescence of law and lawyers', but this was later corrected and Dr R. M. Jackson spoke about 'The obsolescence of law and lawyers'. This was a highly instructive talk and on some controversial matters produced considerable discussion. The final position, however, remained unchanged; lawyers were extremely conservative and lacked the flexibility essential in dealing with modern problems. Mr J. Wilmers, who is an Old Johnian, gave an illuminating talk on 'Life at the Bar'. In recent years there have been a number of talks on this subject but this did not prevent members from appreciating the clarity and fairness with which Mr Wilmers presented his subject. The disadvantages of a career at the Bar were fully discussed but did not prevent the speaker from concluding that it was a wonderful life.

It was originally intended to hold a moot at the end of Michaelmas term but this proved impossible and it was held in the first

week of Easter term. The moot was judged by Mr Scott. A. J. S. Maclaren and T. J. Shaw appeared for the appellants and P. G. Constantinides and P. D. le P. dit le Loux for the respondents. The second meeting of the term proved to be a very interesting and unusual one. Mr F. L. Tyler, the Legal Adviser of the *Daily Express*, gave a talk on 'The Press and the Law'. He covered a wide range of topics, with particular emphasis on imprisonment for contempt of court. His opinion that no paper intentionally involves itself in a breach of the law in order to boost sales was not shaken. The final meeting of the Society took the form of a moot against Clare College. It was judged by Mr Hall, and D. L. E. Berry and J. Butters appeared for the Society.

Dr Jackson very kindly entertained to sherry members attending the Society's Annual Dinner which was held in the Wordsworth Room. F. H. Lawton, Esq., the Recorder of Cambridge, was the Guest of Honour. Professor Bailey, Dr Jackson and Mr Hall were among those present, and we were very sorry that Mr Scott was prevented by illness from attending. The Society is most grateful to all of them for their support and assistance which is invaluable.

At the Annual General Meeting, J. E. Cheetham was elected to serve as President for 1960-61, J. G. Mackenzie as Secretary, and N. B. Stallard as Junior Treasurer.

THE LAWN TENNIS CLUB

Captain: J. F. CLEGG. *Secretary:* G. J. KORBEL

This has been a successful season for the club: with the same side as last year, the 1st VI finished third in the first division while the 2nd VI were promoted to the third division, winning every match decisively. The 3rd VI remain comfortably in the bottom section. In the Cuppers competition, the side progressed to the semi-final where it was defeated by the eventual winners—Clare. At that stage T. M. L. Lee was unable to play, which was a great loss, for he has been the most successful college tennis player for four years and no St John's side is quite the same without him.

1 VI colours were re-awarded to T. M. L. Lee, A. Y. L. Lee, S. D. Mayes, G. J. Korbelt, A. D. Stalbow, and awarded to M. M. Locke.

2 VI colours were re-awarded to M. Ellwood, M. Pemberton, G. Holbrook, and awarded to D. Orr, J. Wight, R. Harrison, P. Goring, B. Richards.

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY

President: PROF. H. A. HARRIS

Chairman: K. R. HUNTER. *Secretary:* D. V. INGRAM

The society held seven meetings in Dr Campbell's rooms during the year. At the first meeting Dr Campbell himself gave a demonstration of hypnotism. Those who volunteered as subjects gave much merriment to their large audience by their actions while 'under the influence'. During the remainder of the Michaelmas term two undergraduate meetings were held. At one R. J. Kennedy gave a most interesting and somewhat exciting description of his journey to Lebanon by car and of his experiences working in a Mental Hospital there during the Long Vacation. The other meeting took the form of a discussion group at which members exchanged their views about the practice of artificial insemination. At the end of term Dr Bertram, General Secretary of 'The Eugenics Society', gave us an outline of the problems involved in this work and stimulated some lively discussion among the large number of members present.

At the beginning of the Lent term, Mr Welford, from the Department of Psychology, gave a lecture on 'Memory' which was especially appreciated by those preparing for Anatomy examinations. Later in the term Dr Bratherton brought his Geiger counter along from Addenbrookes Hospital and told us something about Radioactivity in relation to medicine. Finally we invited Mr Thistlethwaite to give us a talk on some aspect of the history of medicine. He chose as his subject 'Some Nineteenth Century Medical Cults' and amused us with his account of the practices of that period.

Other activities of the Society included a visit to Burroughs Wellcome, Ltd., at Beckenham, the Annual Dinner in March and participation in the May races as L.M.B.C. XI boat.

THE MUSICAL SOCIETY

President: MR A. G. LEE

Senior Treasurer: MR F. THISTLETHWAITE

Musical Director: MR G. H. GUEST. *Librarian:* MR J. A. CROOK
Secretary: J. W. GITTINS. *Junior Treasurer:* J. M. BUTTREY

Committee:

P. E. MIZEN, J. C. B. SWEETEN, A. D. GREENSMITH, G. I. ALLEN
During the Michaelmas and Lent terms the society held six concerts. The first, by tradition an open concert, included a performance of the Mozart Piano Quartet in G minor, while the second was given entirely by freshmen, all of whom showed

considerable musical talent. The final concert of the term was held in the Combination Room, the programme including music by Telemann, Handel, Schumann, and Britten.

Of the three members' concerts during the Lent term one was devoted to compositions by junior members of the society, music by J. D. Harvey, P. E. Mizen, and L. Coates being performed, and another included a sonata for clarinet and 'cello by Phyllis Tate, played by Mr Crook and J. D. Harvey.

The May Week Concert, held on June 13th, was directed by Mr Guest, and the orchestra was reorganized to include several instrumentalists from outside the college; the college chorus did not take part this year. The programme consisted of Rossini's overture 'The Silken Ladder,' Kodaly's 'Marosszek Dances', and Bach's A minor Violin Concerto with Charles Sweeten as soloist. The orchestra was joined by the chapel choir for a performance of Robin Orr's 'Spring Cantata', in which the soloist was Mrs Nancy Guest. The evening was completed by the First May Boat's rendering of the college boating song.

NATURAL SCIENCE CLUB

President: SIR JAMES WORDIE

Vice-President: DR. J. R. SHAKESHAFT. *Chairman:* C. F. J. HAMER
Secretary: R. M. HOLFORD. *Treasurer:* W. J. KILGOUR

Since it was founded at the beginning of the century, the Club has seen large variations in popularity, vigour and size. It has on several occasions become nearly extinct through lack of support, and it appears that this fate is now threatening it again since there are only 5 undergraduate members, and no freshman joined the club this year.

In spite of the lack of members the club managed fairly well in keeping to its aim of having the majority of its talks given by the undergraduate members. We had in fact four undergraduate speakers, two research students and one Fellow. Topics ranged from radio stars, stellar spectra and steam engines, pallo-magnetism, succulents, spiders and American research.

We try to combat the increasing isolation of even one scientific faculty from another by providing varied topics of fairly general interest, and by allowing plenty of time for a fairly general discussion after the prepared talk. We hope that this year some freshmen will find it worthwhile to give up an evening once a fortnight for a meeting of this kind.

THE PURCHAS SOCIETY

Secretary: H. D. WOODWARD

The Purchas Society, devoted to the memory of Samuel Purchas, Johnian, geographer and tall-story teller of the early seventeenth century has had a year neither brilliantly successful nor totally without results. The propensity of Cambridge men for travel by devious means in foreign parts remains unabated and the result of this was an interesting series of geographical talks coupled with a startling succession of under-and-over-exposed colour photographs of clouds, skies, and trees in a variety of places. The numbers attending Society functions fluctuated unpredictably and on one occasion a quorum had to be made up of University Lecturers and Girtonians. A dinner, held in the Wordsworth Room, drew a full turnout however, and it was conclusively shown that a spirit of amity and concord ran throughout Purchasdom. Later in the year the Society wandered from Cambridge to come to rest in the establishment of Messrs Flowers. Our fame has spread even further afield however, and we have received requests from as far away as San Francisco for copies of our Learned Publications. Attention might at this point be drawn to the total lack of such publications in our Society for who would dare to set quill to paper after the thorough treatment given to every subject under the Sun by our illustrious Founder?

THE RUGBY FIVES CLUB

The Rugby Fives Club had an enjoyable season, and continued to play in its true amateur spirit. There was no danger of infringing our amateur status since we quickly lost in the first round of the Cuppers matches, and so saved ourselves the embarrassment of having to go into training. We also had some other matches against visiting clubs, and a particularly enjoyable visit to Oxford.

We hope that next year some more people will join the club, so that the present players can take the weight off their feet, and retire into the oblivion of the ale houses. The team actually had great, unharnessed potential, but apart from the captain, who was awarded his Blue for the second successive year, the others did not distinguish themselves, although all have played for the Sparrows.

We should also like to thank Mr J. G. W. Davies for being our president, and congratulate him on yet another victory over us.

The following four players were the only ones who appeared more than once on the courts, and thus comprised the team unopposed. D. T. Sharman *Captain*, R. M. Davidson, *Secretary*, J. M. Whitfield, D. O. Gough.

THE RUGBY FOOTBALL CLUB

President: MR E. MILLER*Captain:* M. WILKINS. *Secretary:* H. D. WILSDON

The prospects for the 1959-60 season looked particularly good, with thirteen old colours in residence and over ninety players to choose from. However, with several players competing for Varsity or LX Club places and others suffering new injuries, selection became more difficult and the League side once again took a few games to settle down.

We lost the first two, (and our Captain Max Wilkins with a damaged cartilage) but then did not lose a League match until Christ's met us in a thick fog at the end of term. The side finished half way down the League Table.

Everyone was pleased when Rodney Makin joined David Bird in the Blue side and although the latter had the great misfortune to contract jaundice we had a strong side and great hopes for the Cup matches.

No one in the side had ever tasted defeat in a Cup match before but Caius gave us this experience by converting a last-minute penalty after a very close game in the first round. Nevertheless the term saw some most successful and enjoyable rucker and, with its Captain restored to his rightful position with renewed vigour, the College scored a good 200 points and again beat St Edmund Hall, Oxford.

The Easter Vacation took the Club to Portugal, where the students of Coimbra and Lisbon Universities treated us as royally as if they, and not we, had had victorious games.

The Rucker Boat and the Cygnets Boat rowed well in the May Races.

We wish Alan Watson and Derek Councill all the best for next season.

1st XV League: Played 8, won 3, drawn 2, lost 3. Cuppers: Lost to Caius 9—8.

1st XV colours were re-awarded and awarded to the following: M. Wilkins (*Captain*), H. D. Wilsdon, R. L. Makin, C. R. Potter, J. N. Scott, A. R. Watson, L. R. Drury, D. J. Councill, A. M. Murdock, R. S. Rugg, F. K. Keysell, R. H. Palin, J. R. Bernard, H. J. Wyman, S. M. Vaughan, J. C. Lawley.

THE SQUASH CLUB

1959-60: *Captain:* W. L. PAINE. *Secretary:* S. A. C. FRANCIS1960-61: *Captain:* R. I. DICK. *Secretary:* P. L. HOGARTH

A most successful season was capped by our winning of the inter-college knock-out competition held in the Lent term. Dick

gained his Blue and has been appointed Secretary of the C.U.S.R.C. Hall was awarded his Gander. We congratulate them both.

In the League, the 3rd V rose to the fourth Division at the end of the Michaelmas term, but dropped back again at the close of the following term. The 2nd V are now in Division II. To get there they have had to defeat several college 1st teams. This is a fine effort and reflects the strength of our Squash during the year. The first V finished up 2 equal in the first Division—an other good performance in view of the fact that during the Lent term they conceded six walk-overs!

We reached the final of Cuppers by beating Clare, Trinity, and Emmanuel. In the final we beat Trinity Hall, the holders, 5—0. The team, all of whom should be here next year, was: R. I. Dick, R. A. B. Hall, R. H. Palin, S. A. C. Francis, R. F. C. Webster.

We had a number of very enjoyable Club fixtures and obtained these from good experience, sometimes from players of County status. We played the following sides: Cumberland Club, Escarts, Nottingham, St John's, Oxford, Cheyne Walk Club, L.S.E., Ealing, and Norwich C.E.Y.M.S.

A competition held in the Lent term for all who had not played in the Leagues was entered for by over 30 people and won by D. J. Councill.

There were about 80 names on the ladders. Of these some remained stationary throughout the year, but a new provision whereby anybody could challenge anybody (instead of only anyone within 3 places ahead) produced a fair amount of activity and enabled talent to rise more easily.

We were much helped this year by the improved condition of Courts 1 and 3. It is to be hoped that the maintenance may continue and increase.

1st V Colours were awarded to R. H. Palin and R. F. C. Webster. 2nd V Colours to R. C. Harrison, P. L. Hogarth, P. E. K. Fuchs, T. B. Tomlinson, and J. L. Clark

League teams were represented as follows:—

1st V: Dick, Hall, Palin, Francis, Webster, K. G. Holmes, N. S. K. Reddy, Hogarth, Harrison, J. N. Scott, Fuchs.

2nd V: Webster, Reddy, Harrison, Hogarth, Fuchs, Tomlinson, Clark, Scott, D. J. M. Farris, J. G. Collins, M. A. A. Harries, I. M. Argyle.

3rd V: Fuchs, Farris, Harries, Argyle, D. Hudson, A. J. D. Ferguson, J. Allan, J. F. Powell, F. W. Hulton, M. Locke, D. Orr, R. M. Turnbull, N. Pemberton.

College Notes

Honours List

Birthday Honours, June 1960:

C.B.E.: Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. GOLDEN (B.A. 1921), Chief Constable Wiltshire Constabulary.

O.B.E.: Mr C. CULPIN (B.A. 1931), Machinery Advisory Officer, National Agricultural Advisory Service, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

O.B.E. (Colonial Officer List): Mr P. FLETCHER (B.A. 1925), lately headmaster Prince of Wales School, Nairobi, Kenya.

Elected into Fellowships

At the Annual Election, May 1960:

PETER NICHOLLS (B.A. 1956), biochemist.

TIMOTHY CHARLES WHITMORE (B.A. 1956), botanist.

MARTIN DUNCAN COWLEY (B.A. 1955), engineer.

From 1 October 1960:

DONALD HENRY NORTHCOTE (M.A. 1949), Downing College. University Lecturer in Biochemistry.

REGINALD HESKETH PRINCE (M.A. 1960), Sidney Sussex College. University Demonstrator in Organic and Inorganic Chemistry.

Mr NORTHCOTE and Mr PRINCE have been appointed Supervisors in Biochemistry and Chemistry respectively.

Mr KENNETH DOUGLAS WHITE, Professor of Classics in the University of Natal, has been elected into the Fellowship offered annually by the College to a scholar from the Commonwealth.

Mr M. V. POSNER (M.A. 1958), University Assistant Lecturer in Economics, has been elected into a Fellowship in Pembroke College, Cambridge.

Mr F. R. D. GOODYEAR (B.A. 1957), Fellow, has been elected into an official Fellowship in Queens' College, Cambridge.

Dr T. G. MURPHY (B.A. 1954), formerly Scholar, has been elected into a research Fellowship in St Catharine's College, Cambridge, from 1 October, 1960

University Awards

On 30 April 1960, the University of Liverpool conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Science upon Professor N. F. MOTT (B.A. 1927), Master of Gonville and Caius College, and upon Mr R. PEIERLS (M.A. 1936), Professor of Mathematical Physics in the University of Birmingham.

On 2 July 1960, at Newcastle, the University of Durham conferred the honorary degree of D.C.L. upon Sir HAROLD JEFFREYS (B.A. 1913), Fellow.

On 7 July 1960, the University of Edinburgh conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity upon the Rev. W. A. WHITEHOUSE (B.A. 1936).

Mr LEONARD WHARTON (B.A. 1957) has been elected to the Society of Fellows of Harvard College.

Dr M. G. KENDALL (B.A. 1929) has been elected President of the Royal Statistical Society.

The George Russell Memorial Prize of the Institute of Costs and Works Accountants has been awarded to Mr J. HOLROYD (B.A. 1955), station master at Maryport, Cumberland.

The Prestwich Medal of the Geological Society of London has been awarded to Sir V. E. FUCHS (B.A. 1929).

The title of Fellow of University College, London, has been conferred upon Dr J. F. DANIELLI (Ph.D. 1942), formerly Fellow, Professor of Zoology at King's College, London.

Dr E. N. WILLMER (M.A. 1929), Fellow of Clare, Reader in Histology, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society.

Of the six newly elected Fellows of the Australian Academy of Science, three are members of the College:

Dr G. M. BADGER, formerly Fellow, Professor of Organic Chemistry, University of Adelaide;

Dr K. J. LE COUTEUR (B.A. 1941), formerly Fellow, Professor of Theoretical Physics, Research School of Physical Sciences, Australian National University;

Dr F. W. G. WHITE (Ph.D. 1934), Chairman of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation.

Mr H. S. DAVIES (B.A. 1931), Fellow, has been awarded a Leverhulme Fellowship for 1960-1 for research in the vocabulary of English, its special nature and uses.

Mr K. J. BOWEN (B.A. 1955), sometime choral student, has been awarded the second prize in the Royal Liverpool Philharmonic Society's International Competition, which carries with it the offer of a contract at Covent Garden Opera House.

Edward S. Prior Prize: A. R. WILSON (Matric. 1957).

Grant from the Alasdair Charles Macpherson Fund: S. W. SYKES, A. N. THOMPSON.

Grant from the Theological Studies Fund: E. H. PALMER.

Grants from the Scandinavian Studies Fund: J. P. BRADFORD, a member of the Cambridge Expedition to Svartisen; A. N. BARNARD, a member of a botanical Expedition to Finmark.

J. S. CHICK (B.A. 1959), has received a John Thouron Award of 5,000 dollars a year at Pennsylvania University.

Mr A. H. M. EVANS (B.A. 1957), has been awarded the Birkenhead Scholarship and Mr P. GRAHAM (B.A. 1957), the H. C. Richards Prize, by the Honourable Society of Gray's Inn.

Academic Appointments

Dr C. W. OATLEY (B.A. 1925), Fellow of Trinity College, University Reader in Engineering to be Professor of Electrical Engineering.

Dr E. F. GALE (B.A. 1936), Fellow, Reader, to be Professor of Chemical Microbiology.

The Rev. J. S. BEZZANT (incorporated B.D. 1933), Fellow and Dean, to be Lady Margaret's Preacher for 1960.

Dr P. A. PARSONS (B.A. 1958), Fellow, to be a University Demonstrator in Genetics.

Mr C. W. PARKIN (B.A. 1951), Fellow of Clare College, to be a University Assistant Lecturer in History.

Mr R. A. HINDE (B.A. 1947), Fellow, to be an Assistant Director of Research in Zoology.

Mr R. M. NEDDERMAN (B.A. 1956), to be a University Demonstrator in Chemical Engineering.

Mr M. SOUTHWOLD (B.A. 1953), to be an Assistant University Lecturer in Social Anthropology.

Dr L. S. B. LEAKEY (B.A. 1926), formerly Fellow, curator of the Coryndon Museum, Nairobi, has been elected Herbert Spencer Lecturer at Oxford for 1960-61.

Mr T. C. WHITMORE (B.A. 1956), Fellow, has been appointed lecturer in botany in the University of Southampton.

Mr R. R. INSKEEP (B.A. 1956), University Assistant Lecturer in Archaeology and Anthropology, has been appointed a senior lecturer in Archaeology and Ethnology in the University of Cape Town.

Mr R. HENSTOCK (B.A. 1944), lecturer in mathematics in the University of Bristol, has been appointed a Senior Lecturer in Pure Mathematics in the Queen's University, Belfast.

Mr W. D. REDFERN (B.A. 1957), has been appointed Assistant Lecturer in French in the University of Reading.

Dr A. W. WILLIAMS (B.A. 1926), Professor of Medicine at Makerere College, University College of East Africa, has been appointed Director of Postgraduate Medical Studies.

Mr G. W. E. GHEY (B.A. 1926), has been appointed Director of Studies at the Britannia Royal Naval College, Dartmouth.

Mr M. D. FOX (B.A. 1960), has been appointed to a mastership at Tudor Grange Grammar School, Solihull.

Professor Sir JOSEPH HUTCHINSON (B.A. 1923), Fellow, has been appointed a member of the Nature Conservancy, and Dr S. M. WALTERS (B.A. 1941), formerly Fellow, has joined the Committee for England.

Mr G. H. BAILEY (B.A. 1931), headmaster of Dunstable Grammar School since 1949, has been appointed headmaster of Woolverstone Hall School, near Ipswich, the first L.C.C. boarding school.

Dr G. W. HUTCHINSON (B.A. 1942), lecturer in Physics in the University of Birmingham, has been appointed Professor of Physics in the University of Southampton.

Ecclesiastical Appointments

The Rev. J. R. G. RAGG (B.A. 1938), social and industrial adviser to the Bishop of Bristol, to be head of Oxford House, Bethnal Green, London, E.

The Rev. P. M. LLOYD (B.A. 1949), vicar of St Martin, Middlesbrough, has resigned his benefice.

Ordinations, 12 June 1960

Deacon: Mr P. E. BARBER (B.A. 1958), Wells Theological College, by the Bishop of Guildford, to the curacy of St Francis, Westborough;

Mr R. H. ROBINSON (B.A. 1958), Ridley Hall, by the Bishop of Chester, to the curacy of St Andrew, Cheadle Hulme;

Mr P. R. THOMPSON (B.A. 1947), Tyndale Hall, by the Bishop of Southwark, to the curacy of New Malden and Coombe;

Mr J. E. HOLLINS (B.A. 1958), Oak Hill College, by the Bishop of Manchester, to the curacy of St Edmund, Whalley Range.

Priest: The Rev. P. N. CHALLENGER (B.A. 1957), Ripon Hall, Oxford, by the Bishop of Lichfield;

The Rev. W. J. D. DOWN (B.A. 1957), Ridley Hall, by the Bishop of Salisbury.

Medical Appointments

Mr J. W. T. SEAKINS (B.A. 1953) has been appointed research Biochemist at the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, London.

Dr P. H. BUXTON (B.A. 1939), has been appointed consultant pathologist to the regional neurosurgical unit, Walton Hospital, Liverpool.

Mr G. S. UDALL (B.A. 1939), has been appointed Deputy Area Medical Officer for Hornsey and Tottenham.

Mr C. M. MCGREGOR (B.A. 1950), has been appointed assistant medical officer of health and school medical officer, Wolverhampton.

Mr D. J. ROBERTS (B.A. 1951), has been appointed deputy medical officer of health and deputy school medical officer, Southport.

Public and Other Appointments

Mr P. G. WHITE (B.A. 1959), Organ Scholar, has been appointed sub-organist at Chester Cathedral.

Mr E. R. BOWEN (B.A. 1935), Q.C., M.P., Recorder of Merthyr, has been appointed Recorder of Swansea.

Mr P. C. SALTMARSH (B.A. 1929), has been appointed to the Board of W. H. Allen, Sons and Company, Queen's Engineering Works, Bedford.

Mr I. M. G. BAILLIE (B.A. 1955), has been appointed advertising co-ordination manager of Birds Eye Foods, Limited.

Mr J. HOLROYD (B.A. 1955), station master at Maryport, has been appointed to the planning office at Euston of the London Midland Region of British Railways.

Mr T. W. KEEBLE (B.A. 1945), of the Commonwealth Relations Office, has been appointed Deputy High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in Accra.

Mr G. A. WHITE (Matric. 1960), has been appointed an assistant district commissioner in Northern Rhodesia.

Marriages

PHILIPPE PIERRE DE MARIGNY LAGESSE (B.A. 1958) to JANE HENRIETTA ALTHAM, daughter of Group Captain John Altham—in April 1960, at Fontainebleau, France.

DAVID CARTER HOGG (B.A. 1957) to ELIZABETH ANNE SIMPSON, daughter of L. C. Simpson, of Syston, Leicestershire—in 26 March 1960, at Syston High Street Methodist Church.

GORDON FRANK PUGH (B.A. 1956) to NORMA JILL ALEXANDER, elder daughter of E. P. J. Alexander, of Worthing—in 26 March 1960, at Broadwater Parish Church, Worthing.

GEOFFREY DAVID INGRAM (B.A. 1957) to ELSPETH FRASER, younger daughter of Eric A. Fraser, of Esher, Surrey—in 30 April, 1960, at St Christopher's Church, Hinchley Wood.

PETER GEORGE WADE (B.A. 1949), to ROSEMARY VANDA WYLIE—in 30 April 1960, at Holy Trinity Church, Northwood.

ANSEL CHARLES DUNHAM (B.A. 1959), to DOROTHY HELEN CHRISTINE KIRKUP, eldest daughter of Roger Kirkup, of West Hartlepool—in 23 April 1960, in Durham Cathedral.

JOHN SINCLAIR MARTIN (B.A. 1953), to KATHARINE ELISABETH BARCLAY, of Cambridge—in 2 July 1960, at St Columba's Presbyterian Church, Cambridge.

ERWIN HEINZ KRONHEIMER (B.A. 1949) to JANET HARRIS, daughter of C. W. J. Harris, of Newport—in 30 June 1960, at Hampstead.

MICHAEL STANTON KING (B.A. 1959) to ELSPETH CALDER, daughter of the Rev. Archibald Calder, vicar of Feltham, Middlesex—in 23 July 1960, at Feltham Church.

PETER CHARLES PEDDIE (B.A. 1954) to CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH RYAN, only daughter of E. P. Ryan, of Betchworth, Surrey—in 25 June 1960, at St Michael's Church, Betchworth.

ANDREW CHRISTOPHER LE MAITRE (B.A. 1954) to MARY FIONA FLEMING, elder daughter of A. Ian Fleming, of Edinburgh on 30 July 1960, at Old St Paul's Church, Edinburgh.

ERIC ANTONY BASDILL WILLCOCKS (B.A. 1960) to KATHARINE MARY JOYCE WARMAN, (of Newnham College, B.A. 1956), daughter of the Rev. Canon Francis Frederic Guy Warman, vicar of Aston, Birmingham—in 23 July 1960, at Aston Parish Church.

Deaths

TERENCE WICKHAM ATKINSON (B.A. 1940), assistant master at Worksop College, died in July 1959, aged 41.

STEWART BROWNE PRISTON (B.A. 1902), Archdeacon of Stanley, Falkland Islands, from 1922-5, and recently rector of Marwood, Devon (a College living), died 26 April 1960, at Eydon, Rugby, aged 79.

ARNOLD GORDON PATTON (B.A. 1915), C.I.E., late of the Indian Civil Service, finance and revenue secretary to the Government of Assam from 1937 to 1947, died at Fleet Hospital, 27 April 1960, aged 67.

JOHN LAWSON ALSAGER ELGOOD (Matric. 1941), solicitor, died 23 March 1960, aged 36.

HUGH NIMMO TAIT (B.A. 1910), C.M.G., formerly assistant secretary, Commonwealth Relations Office, died 10 May 1960, aged 72.

WILLIAM LAWRENCE BALLS (B.A. 1903), C.M.G., C.B.E., F.R.S., Honorary Fellow, sometime Fellow, cotton technologist to the Egyptian Ministry of Agriculture from 1934 to 1947, died at his home at Fulbourn, Cambridgeshire, 18 July 1960, aged 77.

JOHN GILROY BAILLIE (Matric. 1924), Minister to the Republic of Liberia from 1949 to 1951, and Consul-General at Gothenburg from 1951 until his retirement in 1955, died 7 March 1960, aged 63.

MARTYN WILFRED BAKER (B.A. 1905), formerly in medical practice at Redhill, died at Walton on Thames, 20 March 1960, aged 77.

MARTIN JOHN POLLARD (B.A. 1926), associate professor of applied mathematics in the University of Cape Town, died at Bishops court, 10 March 1960, aged 56.

JOSEPH ARTHUR WOOD (B.A. 1896), in medical practice at Marton, Warwickshire, until his retirement in 1928, died at Teignmouth, Devon, 21 March 1960, aged 85.

WALTER HARRY ROSEVEARE (B.A. 1901), vicar of St Paul, Herne Hill, from 1929 to 1944, and vicar of Warlingham, Surrey, from 1944 to 1950, died at Norwich, 16 March 1960, aged 80.

ALFRED TOM WALLIS (B.A. 1891), canon emeritus of Rochester Cathedral, rector of Cliffe at Hoo, Kent, from 1915 to 1937, died 8 April 1960, aged 93.

PERCY ALEXANDER IRVING (B.A. 1909), of Bridport, Dorset, died 21 April 1960, aged 75.

HENRI SAMUEL MOSSERI (B.A. 1927), formerly a consultant in agriculture and estate management in Egypt, died at Montreux, Switzerland, 3 March 1960, aged 54.

ROLAND PAUL LEE WARNER (Matric. 1911), died at Iverton, Devon, 8 February 1960, aged 67.

WILLIAM LAW WILLIAMS (B.A. 1930), eighth baronet, of Upcott House, Barnstaple, died 1 July 1960, aged 53.

WILFRID HENRY WOOLLEN (B.A. 1909), formerly a master at Downside, and afterwards at Ealing Priory School, died at Cowes, Isle of Wight, 22 July 1960, aged 72.

PERCY GLEADOW SMITH (B.A. 1892), rector of Everleigh, Wiltshire, from 1917 to 1931, died at Bournemouth, 2 July 1960, aged 89.

WILFRID AMADEUS LONG (B.A. 1894), vicar of Cheswardine, Shropshire, from 1915 to 1926, died at Exton, near Exeter, 25 June 1960, aged 88.

CYRIL LEMUEL DRUCE (B.A. 1907), formerly a master at University College School, Hampstead, died at Felpham, Sussex, 23 July 1960, aged 77.

GILBERT BEITH (B.A. 1904), a younger brother of JOHN HAY BEITH (B.A. 1898, Ian Hay), was drowned while bathing at Bordighera, Italy, 21 July 1960, aged 78.

The Library

WILBERFORCE LETTER

WE print below a letter from William Wilberforce, the Parliamentary leader of the movement for the abolition of slavery, who was admitted to the College as a Fellow Commoner in 1776 and graduated B.A. 1781. The Library already possessed 14 letters from Wilberforce (10 in his autograph, the others signed by him), but they are all of later date than 1800. The present letter, dated 1792, was bought for the College at an auction sale at Christie's on the evening of 22 June 1960, held on behalf of the funds of the London Library. It had been given by Miss Octavia Margaret Wilberforce, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., a great granddaughter of Samuel Wilberforce, Bishop of Oxford, and thus a great great granddaughter of William Wilberforce.

The letter unfortunately does not give the name of the recipient, but a later hand has endorsed it "to probably Mr Edwards", meaning no doubt Bryan Edwards (1743—1800), a West India merchant who supported the slave trade with some restrictions, and was called by Wilberforce "a powerful opponent of slave trade abolition".

The volume referred to in the opening sentence consists of two works, "The Debate on a Motion for the Abolition of the Slave Trade, April 18 and 19, 1791" (London, 1792, 133 pp.), and "The Debate on a Motion . . . , 2 April 1792 (n.d., 171 pp.). There is a copy of each in the College Library.

Bath August 7th 1792

Sir,

The accompanying little Volume contains the best printed Report, though not a very good one, of the Debates on my Motions in the Years 1791, & 2 respecting the abolition of the Slave Trade.

A thousand times have I thought of sending it you, & I can scarce distinctly state how it is that I have been prevented. Be this as it may, Let me now beg you will honor me by accepting it. I dare not hope that on a Subject you must have so fully investigated, it will suggest many new Arguments to your Consideration, but besides conveying to you the Assurance of my Respect & Confidence, it will at least convince you that I am not of the Number of those, if any such there be, who bring forward the Charge of Cruelty towards their Slaves against the Gentlemen of the West Indies in general, & rest on that Ground the Merits of the Question of Abolition.

I cannot but persuade myself (excuse my Freedom, tis an Idea I willingly indulge) that having hitherto differ'd as to Time & Mode rather than on first Principles, we shall ere long agree, that the rapid Improvements which I understand to have taken Place of late will soon produce such an Effect on the Population, as to leave the Possibility of keeping up the existing Stock of Slaves no longer doubtful in the Mind of every observing & impartial Man, & then I trust you will join us in endeavouring to repair to Africa the wrongs she has sustain'd, & to diffuse throughout her extensive Coasts the Blessings of religious Truth & the comforts of civilized Society.

I have the Honor to be

Sir

Your most obedient &

Most humble Servant

W Wilberforce

Book Reviews

COLIN BERTRAM. *Adam's Brood (Hopes and Fears of a Biologist)*. (Peter Davies, 1959, 21s.)

Most people are unconcerned about population trends and food resources. Mankind's future is consequently imperilled. So the author's purpose is to create concern and understanding, especially among potential leaders. His easy-running exposition, with many forceful passages, brings neither substantial new information nor much critical appraisal. But its vivid insistence on matters of deep human feeling, will at the least catch the attention of the general reader. Any who have given thought to the issue will find plenty to quarrel with.

In the optimally populated world of the author's vision and even in our present over-crowdedness, living things and their environments offer the highest aesthetic and intellectual satisfactions. These satisfactions may be drawn, however, only through biological education which is no less imperative for a comprehension of the food and population problem. Intriguing recollections from the author's travels in polar regions, the Arabian coasts and the Antipodes come into his ample dissertation on the pleasures biological knowledge can bring. Enmeshed in dissections of enjoyment, however, they tend to lose effect.

Apart from the gross menace of population increase there are the horrors of local over-crowding. "I can see no density-dependent influence for good that might foster, educate or encourage the inhabitants of cities as they grow from 10,000 to 1 million or even to 10 millions". All the force and feeling with which this is urged are no doubt needed if people and governments are to be stirred. An examination of principles for coping with these excessive concentrations might have been expected from a scientific writer.

The discussion on food is a foundational weakness. Some of its miscellaneous notes are scarcely relevant, others doubtfully accurate. Its great failing lies in the unattested central declaration: "the best calculations available suggest that over two-thirds of all the people in the world suffer from a diet which is inadequate in quality or quantity or both and that the deficiency is clinically observable in the individual". Here again, perhaps, public conscience cannot be stirred by authenticated fact alone. But in this gruesome issue greater scientific certitude has now become a pressing need. Apart from a number of special types, clinical signs of "undernourishment" are very difficult to define: so, too, are minimal and optimal food needs, especially in the case of amount and kind of protein. Food standards have been proposed for some large tropical communities which, with the greatest possible agricultural improvement, would be far, far beyond the resources of their land and climate. This book would have had much more scientific weight if the nature and seriousness of our present deficiencies of nutritional knowledge had been competently explained.

War, disease, starvation on the one hand and on the other expanding production of food will play their parts, but only in contraception is the author able to find any hope of averting global calamity. In using this agency unflinching selectiveness must be assured. Though "well meaning

equalitarianism run mad" is evident in the holding back of the able by the weak in schools and universities, men, like any animal species, are born unequal.

Fewer people in the world would, therefore, be but a part solution; "each generation must provide the finest children—those genetically with the best potentialities". Admittedly "precision" in detecting potentialities would not be possible, but a few generations of selective breeding would unquestionably elevate a nation's quality. At this point the author would have done well to re-examine the genetic consequences of selective artificial insemination of dairy cows.

Selective breeding is imaginatively conceived. One normally born child to each marriage and after that A.I.D. births, the D-stud possibly being picked by popular election—that is one vision of a better world. But as livestock show, controlled breeding is tricky and in this case popular choice might be misguided (an earlier passage warns us that "in large degree most people are by no means rational").

No one will regard the speculative extremes the author allows himself in dealing with contraception as merely imaginative play. They show the appalling degree of sacrifice of personal freedom which, to him, may be required to save the world from yet worse horrors.

Readers of whatsoever view, or with no view, on world food and population will be moved by this book to interest, to annoyance or to further pondering. For by its energetic thrusts and the assortment of minor positions dealt with on the way to the main objective, it effectively accomplishes its intention to stir up thought. As he was writing, the author must have asked himself what would happen if China, decided for (or against) birth control. Since then the rulers of its 700 million people (+ 34,000 a day) have decided that more power through more people is to be preferred to higher standards of living and that the increasing number can be fed: and a Peking Professor has, reportedly, been dismissed for having argued that China's over-population is an obstacle to progress.

F. L. E.

Demi-Paradise. By JASPER ROTHAM. London, 1960, Chatto and Windus. pp. 208, 1 plate. 18s.

Cyril Rootham came up to St John's in 1894 and after a brief period as organist of Christ Church, Hampstead, and St Asaph Cathedral, returned to College in 1901 as organist. Seven years later he married Rosamund Lucas who survived him and is still with us as the dear friend of so many Johnians past and present. Their only child Jasper was born in 1910 and still lives near Cambridge although now he is one of the four officials in the Bank of England described as 'Advisers to the Governors'.

In *Demi-Paradise*, we learn first of Jasper's childhood in Cambridge, his schooldays at Tonbridge, his days back in Cambridge as an undergraduate in his father's old College, and his travels abroad as schoolboy and undergraduate. In 1933 we find him taking the decision as to his adult career: 'academic life, which offered, seemed too easy and too pleasant', apparently his training and background caused him 'to look askance at politics', and he funked 'the profession of literature which was my Everest'. He entered the Home Civil Service and in seven years saw service in the Ministry of Agriculture, the Colonial Office, the Treasury, and No. 10 Downing Street. Because he believed, when war broke out, that to fight was right, and his conscience told him 'that whatever the rules said, an unattached bachelor in excellent physical health, however reserved his occupation, was natural cannon fodder', he resigned from the Civil Service and joined the Army. Of some part of that career which ended with Colonel Rootham

in the Army of Occupation in Berlin he has given us an account in his *Miss Fire*, which was a chronicle of the British Mission to Mihailovich in 1943-4. We end this present book with Rootham and his wife standing at the end of the war in the snow on the top of Moel Siabod: this story rests fifteen years ago.

To write one's autobiography is always an exercise in deception. One must deceive the readers because there are things in one's life too precious, too sacred, too vulgar, too scandalous, to write about. One must also deceive oneself, and create the *persona* one believes in, one wishes to believe in, and hopes the public sees and believes, rather than write about the self which only the sympathetic and maybe loving observer knows, and oneself perhaps never. By these commonly applied and cruel tests Jasper Rootham emerges well. He acknowledges the public deception by self-imposed limits: there is nothing intensely personal in this book—not even what we look for at once, a clearly etched portrait of his father—and, as he says more than once, "in accordance with the general rule of this book, no name of a living person finds a place." This, very naturally, deprives us of a great deal, although it may well make the author's passage through the Clubs and Colleges and promotion-lobbies of the world easier in the years to come. One has to choose the right moment when to write honestly about one's contemporaries, and many wisely leave it until they are dead.

But it would seem that Rootham has included himself in this rule of not writing about living persons. What we are given is his *persona*. Of his own sincerity we can never be in any doubt, even if his passion in life for England and the English seems often too establishment-wise to bear, and if some of his moralisings and generalisations (e.g. 'Life is the practice of the possible', (p.123); 'There is evil and there is good, there is suffering and there is joy, but happiness, meaning the secure possession of good, is an illusion', (p.207); 'life is an exceedingly worthwhile kind of mixture between a crusade and a surprise packet', (p.11) still remain embarrassing even if read, silently, alone. The *persona* is that of a middle-class Englishman, Tonbridge and St John's, the Civil Service, the Bank of England, and the Army, who approves strongly of classical studies, believes 'that religion is not bogus', and that England is the best place on earth—that it is, in fact, 'this other Eden'. As Sir James Grigg says in his preface to the book 'how very unfashionable': but how Dr Thomas Arnold would have re-echoed Grigg's phrase "and how refreshing!"

The *persona* does not do justice to the subject and fortunately, the real self peeps out often—in Rootham's sensuous love of hot baths after a rugby match, in his deeply appreciative and perceptive delight in music (Bach 'the greatest man who ever lived', and Carl Nielsen 'the equal and possibly even the superior of Sibelius'), his picture of bachelor London before the war, and his many amusing anecdotes like that of meeting fifty Red Indians 'in full feathers and war paint, with tomahawks dangling from their belts' on Hamburg Station platform. Jasper Rootham should not really have funked the profession of literature, and indeed with two books to his name he cannot really say that he has done so. In creative imaginative writing his real self may emerge in more sympathetic and accurate portraiture than the conscious portrait given us in this book.

Any book of fiction or record about a man in his late forties is uninteresting unless it describes at least one of the major crises of that man's life. It would appear to an outsider that one of the great problems of life which Rootham had to deal with was what to do when war broke out. He skates far too easily over his decision to leave the Civil Service and join the Army, and here the character painting is very blurred. Those men of Rootham's generation and mine who were forced in 1939-40 to decide whether to

continue as civilians or join the Armed Forces had much then, and now, to think about. A great deal of the work in the Armed Forces was indistinguishable from that in the Civil Service: I suspect that the pick of the Open Civil Service Examination were not, and are not, in the best interests of the nation, 'natural cannon fodder'. Rootham does far less than justice to this change in his career, and seems to have forgotten, what he believed before and is re-iterating in 1960, namely, that the Civil Service "is just as much one of the services of the Crown as the armed forces—the only difference between it and them being that it is necessarily on active service all the time, whether in peace or war" (p.155). Perhaps here we see the ambivalence of the whole book—the dichotomy of *persona* and self. What may have happened in 1940 is that the self was identified with the *persona*: the curiously difficult writing of the last few pages suggests that this identification is not now complete, and that the man of approaching fifty is looking back with too conscious a sentiment to his youth and upbringing. Eden, and demi-paradise, are where and when and what we make them.

GLYN DANIEL

Foundations. The report of a Committee [under the chairmanship of H. J. G. COLLIS] appointed by the Council of the Incorporated Association of Preparatory Schools. (I.A.P.S., 1959, 2s.)

The British type of preparatory boarding school is an educational form unique in character, though the conception of that character presented by authorities such as Alec Waugh, Nigel Molesworth (assisted by Ronald Searle) and the regrettable T.V. series of an alumnus of this University, is even less representative of the 500 or more schools belonging to the Incorporated Association of Preparatory Schools than is the Rugby of Tom Brown's Schooldays of the present day public school.

The intimate, family, atmosphere of the preparatory school, small in size as it is, the friendly interest in boys as individuals and the ethical and social training undertaken, which are possible only when boys are living the greater part of their lives at school, are wholly admirable features. The academic curriculum, dictated by the requirements of the Public Schools Common Entrance Examination, is an ambitious one with its addition of Latin, French, Algebra and Geometry to the usual primary subjects, and general standards of teaching, aided by the advantage of small classes and supervised preparation, have improved with the rising level of salary scales and, consequently, of the academic qualifications of staff.

"Preparatory," it is natural to ask, "to what?" And herein lies a problem, for whereas almost all their pupils once went on to the public schools of their parents' choice, nowadays an increasing proportion cannot do so, owing to the big increase which has taken place in the preparatory school population since the war, through the extension of places for day-boys, unmatched by a corresponding increase in the capacity or number of the schools to which they are traditionally preparatory, and which, taking advantage of this situation, have been progressively raising their entrance standards. For an increasing number of preparatory school boys therefore transfer to maintained secondary schools can be the only answer, and it is not going to be easy for such boys to get a place in a grammar or technical school at 13, even if they are really suited to such forms of secondary education.

Add to this the willingness of many parents to meet the costs of 3 or 4, but not of 9 or 10 years' independent school fees and the rising educational and material standards of the County Schools, and the need for a re-appraisal

of the position of the preparatory schools in the general education system of the Country becomes apparent.

The variation in the age of transfer from the primary to the secondary stage under the two educational systems, the one independent and the other maintained by County and Ministry grants, is a further complication, at present resolved only at University level. How to make it easier for boys from maintained schools to transfer to independent preparatory and public schools, and for boys from preparatory schools to enter secondary grammar or technical schools, on the basis of present methods of selection, has for some time been exercising the minds of the Public Schools' Headmasters' Conference and of the Incorporated Association of Preparatory Schools (I.A.P.S.).

In "Foundations", published recently, an I.A.P.S. Committee under the Chairmanship of an old Johnian, H. J. G. Collis, Chairman of the Association, has endeavoured to provide some answer to this difficulty so far as the preparatory schools are concerned, and at the same time, as its main object, to set out the outlines of the ideal curriculum, uncircumscribed by considerations of the present public schools' entrance examination, for boys of 8 to 13, the normal preparatory school age range.

In doing so they would appear to have been more successful in fulfilling the latter than the former of their dual terms of reference, since apart from a recommendation for postponing a start on Latin until the second year level at about 9½ plus, and dropping it altogether in the case of those who appear unlikely to benefit from it (a policy which is in any case arguable in its own right), the curriculum suggested for the age range 8 to 11 remains considerably different from that of the maintained primary schools, and a boy transferred to a preparatory school would still find himself at nearly as much of an initial disadvantage as he is at present. To achieve complete ease of cross-transfer at 11 plus, assuming neither type of school would accept the other's curriculum, the only solution would be a compromise far nearer the middle of the road than the curriculum the authors of "Foundations" have devised. At present the curricula of the maintained junior and the independent school are vastly different. The former is chiefly concerned with the subjects on which selection for secondary grammar, technical or modern schools at 11 plus is based, namely Language (English) and Arithmetic, and the latter almost entirely with the curriculum of the Common Entrance Examination, taken at 12/13, which includes also papers in Latin, French, Algebra and Geometry. Scripture, History, Geography, and in most schools some Art, Craft, Music and Physical Education may be taken as being common to both, except that the preparatory school boy is being prepared to take a Common Entrance paper on the Geography of the whole world, a Scripture paper on the whole of the Bible and a History paper on the whole of English history from 55 B.C. to the present, with little or no choice of questions. In the Procrustean bed devised by the Common Entrance Board of Examiners must be crammed, or stretched to fit, every boy whose parents place him in a preparatory school with the intention of his proceeding to a public school.

It is not surprising therefore that the main conclusion of the authors of "Foundations", in their search for the ideal curriculum for the preparatory school, takes the form of a revolt against the present form of the Common Entrance Examination, which, especially since it is becoming more fiercely competitive as their pass mark is progressively raised by the public schools, is tending to turn the preparatory schools into "crammers" and to strangle the initiative and adventurousness which are the very stuff of education.

The broad terms of their definition of the curriculum to be aimed at are sound and progressive, without being revolutionary: the fostering of in-

tellectual curiosity of a broader and more leisurely nature than is dictated by the present examination syllabus; encouragement of boys to explore, to collect facts for themselves and develop their own powers of reasoning; and their more thorough training in the facility of expressing their own conclusions clearly, both orally and on paper. While acknowledging that it would defeat its own purposes by attempting to draw up a detailed curriculum, and that every school would have to provide its own interpretation of this philosophy of education in the light of its own circumstances, resources and staff, "Foundations" goes on to make its main recommendations. These are summarised as

a) A later start in Latin, and this subject only to be persisted with in the case of boys capable of benefiting from it. (French, however, to be started at 8).

b) The introduction of some elementary Science, with safeguards against a runaway reaction or any idea of early specialisation.

(c) More emphasis on English, at the expense of the traditional main subjects, Maths and Languages; also on Geography and Physical Education.

d) Fuller attention to cultural interests, especially music.

e) Greater flexibility in programmes, to fit the needs of differing boys, and the inclusion of occasional lessons on general subjects like Architecture, Heraldry, Meteorology, Surveying, Local Government, World Affairs and domestic repairs.

f) More integration between different subjects, and more correlation of English, Latin and French grammar and tense names.

In the sections on the teaching of individual subjects many sound ideas and useful suggestions are advanced, and although, as always happens when specialists are given their head, the problem of getting the quart of their recommendations into the pint pot of available teaching time limits the practicability of their full adoption, this part of the Report provides a fund of useful advice for those whose job it is to teach in preparatory schools.

"Foundations" has been well received by the educational Press and by the Headmasters' Conference. The extent to which its recommendations will be adopted by preparatory schools must, however, depend to a considerable extent on the Headmasters' Conference schools, since they will still call the principal tune by their entrance requirements. How far such adoption can facilitate more transferability between independent and maintained schools time alone can show. The transition would still remain difficult for the boy entering a preparatory school from a Local Authority's Junior School at 11 plus, but with present trends these would appear unlikely to prove as numerous as those going from the preparatory to the appropriate maintained secondary schools, for whom there would seem to be no real problem.

G. F. DARK

College Awards

STUDENTSHIPS, ETC.

Harper-Wood: Gray, S. J. H.; *Hutchinson*: Gray, W. R., Taylor, B.; *McMahon*: Blackburn, D. M., Crabtree, J., Scott, C. H. C.; *Slater*: Faulkner, J., Graham-Brown, W. D.; *Strathcona*: Davis, A. M. J., Garling, D. J. H., Gittins, J. C., Hankinson, G. S., Boyde, P. (Grant for Research), Killen, J. T. (Grant for Research).

SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS

Elected to Scholarships: Bent, I. D., Bernau, S. J., Berrett, A. M., Coates, L., Councill, D. J., Cruttenden, M. G., Fryer, T. D., Gelder, D., Gray, W. R., Jeffcoate, S. L., Perham, R. N., Taylor, B., Thorncroft, A. J., Wicken, A. J., Williams, F. W., Woodward, H. D.; *Roger Neville Goodman Travel Exhibitions*: Cavanagh, J., Dunn, D. C.; *Samuel Nunn Travel Exhibition*: Colledge, M. A. R., Coulton, J. J.; *Sir Albert Howard Travel Exhibition*: Barritt, E. E.; *Sir Humphrey Davy Rolleston Travel Exhibitions*: Moss, D., Redman, D. R.; *Strathcona Travel Exhibitions*: Anwer, K., Coates, L., Hind, J. G. F., Platt, K. J.; *Douglas Chivers Travel Exhibitions*: Downes, R. H. R., Frost, D. L., Morphet, D. I.; *Sloley Fund Grants*: Bray, W. M., Hendy, M.; *Hoare Exhibition*: McCutcheon, J. J.

PRIZES

SPECIAL PRIZES

Adams Memorial: Garling, D. J. H.; *Bonney*: Cann, J. R.; *Diver*: Cowley, R. W.; *Hart*: Frost, D. L.; *Hawksley Burbury*: Bowen, A. J.; *Hockin*: Faulkner, J., Richards, B. H.; *Larmor Awards*: Bird, D. R. J., Jillings, G. R., McMullen, W. A., Palmer, P. E. H., Platt, K. J.; *Master's*: Hamilton, W. D., Maley, A., Morphet, D. I.; *James Bass Mullinger*: Thorncroft, A. J.; *Newcome*: Vernon-Smith, C.; *Wilson Reading*: Bowen, A. J., Sykes, S. W.; *Winfield*: Hudson, A. P.

PRIZES AWARDED ON UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

MATHEMATICS—*Tripes, Part III*: Davis, A. M. J., Faulkner J., *Wright's Prize*; Garling, D. J. H., *Hughes Prize*. *Tripes, Part II*: Bernau, S. J., *Wright's Prize*; Fryer, T. D., *Wright's Prize*; Gelder, D.; Pearson, D. B. *Preliminary*: Reid, G. A., *Wright's Prize*. *Tripes, Part I*: McCutcheon, J. J., *Wright's Prize*; Richards, M.; Roberts, R. S. *Diploma in Numerical Analysis and Automatic Computing*: Ds Pearson, R. A.

CLASSICS—*Tripes, Part I*: Bowen, A. J.; Coulton, J. J.; Hind, J. G. F.; Theobald, R. W. *Preliminary*: Bridge, A. J.; Miller, J.

HISTORY—*Tripes, Part I*: Berrett, A. M.; Thorncroft, A. J.

NATURAL SCIENCES—*Tripes, Part II*: Gray, W. R.; Jeffcoate, S. L.; Taylor, B.; Wicken, A. J., *Wright's Prize*. *Tripes, Part I*: Burdon, M. G.; Holford, R. M., *Wright's Prize*; Leake, J. A.; Parkes, D. A.; Perham, R. N.; Stephens, P. D.; Whelan, P. M. *Preliminary*: Burgess, D. D.; Caswell, J. L.; Glass, D. S.; Harris, T. J. B.; Henley, K. J.; Smith, J. J. B.; Tan, R. S.-H.; Vine, F. J.; Waters, S. J. P., *Wright's Prize*; Wright, D. J., *Wright's Prize*.

AGRICULTURE—*Third Examination*: Fuller-Lewis, H. E.
 ARCHAEOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY—*Tripes, Part I*: Cunliffe, B. W.
 ARCHITECTURAL STUDIES—*Second Examination*: Harper, R. H.
 ECONOMICS—*Tripes, Part II*: Jillings, G. R. *Tripes, Part I*: Child, J.
 ENGLISH—*Tripes, Part I*: Morphet, D. I. *Preliminary*: Hendra, A. C.,
Wright's Prize; Tonkin, H. R.
 GEOGRAPHY—*Tripes, Part I*: Cruttenden, M. G., *Wright's Prize*; Wood-
 ward, H. D.
 LAW—*LL.B.*: Ds Blackburn, D. M. *Tripes, Part II*: Hudson, A. P.
Qualifying I: Haynes, B. J. *Qualifying II*: Councell, D. J.
 MECHANICAL SCIENCES—*Tripes, Part II*: Richards, B. H. *Tripes, Part I*:
 Adey, A. J., *Wright's Prize*; Newman, W. M.; Thornley, S. A. M.,
Wright's Prize; Williams, F. W. *Preliminary*: Dunn, G. H.; Higgins,
 B. W.; Napier, Hon. R. A., *Wright's Prize. Principles of Industrial*
Management: Jones, R. A.; Sleath, J. F. A., *Wright's Prize*.
 MODERN LANGUAGES—*Tripes, Part I*: Pritchard, D. E.; West, J. D.
Preliminary, Part II: Jackman, G. M.
 MORAL SCIENCES—*Tripes, Part I*: Vernon-Smith, C.
 MUSIC—*Tripes, Part I*: Bent, I. D.; Coates, L., *Earle Prize*.
 ORIENTAL STUDIES—*Preliminary*: McMullen, I. J.

OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS,
 DECEMBER 1959

Major Scholarships:

Schofield, M., St Albans School, for Classics (Henry Arthur Thomas Scholarship). Town, C. D., Queen Elizabeth Grammar School, Wakefield, for Natural Sciences (United Steel Companies Scholarship). Raven, J. A., Friends' School, Saffron Walden, for Natural Sciences. Stewart, J., William Ellis School, N.W.5, for Natural Sciences. Taylor, R. J. H., Harrow School, for Natural Sciences. Marshall, D. J., Worthing High School, for Natural Sciences. Moss, R. E., Manchester Grammar School, for Natural Sciences. Hardy, M. E., Pocklington School, for History. Phillips, D. P., Dartford Grammar School, for English (Whytehead Scholarship).

Major Scholarship for Music:

Salmon, G. N., The King's School, Canterbury.

Minor Scholarships:

Fowkes, T. R., Highgate School, for Mathematics (Baylis Scholarship). Lait, A. J., Headlands Grammar School, Swindon, for Mathematics (Strathcona Scholarship). Brown, E., South Shields Grammar-Technical School, for Mathematics (Baylis Scholarship). Thomas, M. W., City of London School, for Mathematics with Physics (Baylis Scholarship). Houston, W. J., Manchester Grammar School, for Classics (Patchett Scholarship). Brearley, J. M., City of London School, for Classics. Findlay, C. M. P., Wycliffe College, Stonehouse, for Natural Sciences. Pogson, C. I., St Paul's School, for Natural Sciences. Baker, J. P., High Wycombe Royal Grammar School, for Natural Sciences. Kenyon, N. D., Southend-on-Sea High School, for Natural Sciences. Jones, C. G., St Lawrence College, Ramsgate, for Natural Sciences. French, M. E., Edinburgh Academy, for Natural Sciences (Humphry Davy Rolleston Scholarship). Findlay, P. R., Brockenhurst County High School, for Modern Languages. Cantley, M. F., Hillhead High School, Glasgow, for the General Examination.

Exhibitions:

Barber, J. R., Chesterfield School, for Mathematics with Physics. Valentine, S. H., Durham School, for Mathematics with Physics (Baker Exhibition). Chamberlin, G. F., Shene County Grammar School, S.W.14, for Mathematics with Physics. Woodsford, P. A., Weymouth Grammar School, for Mathematics with Physics. Martin, J. H., Wolverhampton Grammar School, for Classics. Silk, M. S., King Edward's School, Birmingham, for Classics. West, R. G., Clifton College, Bristol, for Classics. Croft, D. D., Oundle School, for Natural Sciences (Munsteven Exhibition). Redman, C. W. G., The Perse School, for Natural Sciences. Waters, J. W., Cheltenham College, for Natural Sciences. Clarke, P. F., Eastbourne Grammar School, for History. King, E. J., St Benedict's School, Ealing, for History. Waller, C. D., High Wycombe Royal Grammar School, for Modern Languages. Gleeson, T. F., West Park Grammar School, St Helens, for Modern Languages. Marshall, R. A. M., Pocklington School, for English (Downham Exhibition). Farrington, B. P., Queen Mary's Grammar School, Walsall, for Geography. Ellis, D. S., Cambridgeshire High School, for Geography. Ellis, J. H., Rye Grammar School, for the General Examination.

STRATHCONA EXHIBITIONS FOR
 COMMONWEALTH STUDENTS, 1960,
 CLOSE EXHIBITIONS, ORGAN STUDENTSHIP,
 AND CHORAL STUDENTSHIPS

Strathcona Exhibitions for Commonwealth Students:

Cox, B. G., University of Otago. Price, H. E., University of Witwatersrand. Woodhouse, P. B., University of Melbourne.

Close Exhibitions:

Lupton and Hebblethwaite: Bruce Lockhart, J., Sedbergh School.
Spalding and Symonds: West, M. L., Bury St Edmunds Grammar School. *Vidal*: Hurford, J. R., Exeter School.

Organ Studentship:

Runnet, H. B., Waterloo Grammar School, Liverpool, and the Liverpool Matthay School of Music.

Choral Studentships:

Keeling, D., Tiffin School (*Alto*). Burrows, B. S. M., Sir John Leman School (*Tenor*). Clifford, T. L., Solihull School (*Bass*).