

THE EAGLE



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The Eagle

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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 careers of members of the College. They will welcome for review, books and articles dealing with the College and its members, and also books published by Johnians. They will also welcome drawings and photographs, suitable for reproduction.

WHY Should The Aged Eagle Stretch Its Wings? or, Please Don't Throw Me Away Yet, Young Man—I'm Much Too New To Die.

By the time this issue of *The Eagle* appears, Goldie will have been forgotten (he was a brother fowl who escaped from the London Zoo), and the consequent clamour to change the name of the magazine will have died away. The barrage balloon will have been forgotten (its huge rotundity hovered over the College for a whole day). And the new portrait of the Master will look as if it had always hung above the Combination Room stairs. Yet *The Eagle* is not so dilatory as it seems. It comes out when it can, when, in other words, there is enough material available to fill it; and that happens about twice a year. It would be unkind to ask more, in this way, of those who produce the magazine. *The Eagle* cannot become more of a newsmagazine than it is already. It cannot have a stop press column; but it does try to record the history of the College and its members, resident or not, as it unrolls. From one point of view the conscientious achievement of this worthy task is enough.

But from others it is not.

A college the size of John's inevitably runs the risk of succumbing to amorphousness. Perhaps it is paradoxical that it should be so. The point of collegiate education is, surely, the sense it affords of belonging to a great and continuing community which offers the twin blessings of identity and variety. Our more than seven hundred graduate and undergraduate students ought to be able to give each other all the stimulus that intelligence, youth and diversity need or are capable of. The more, one might have supposed, the merrier. And in private they are certainly merry together, as collegians should be. But it is clear that smaller colleges often make more success of the job in public. It is in the smaller colleges that group activities attract most interest, and engage the largest number of energetic participants. Even our hallowed Boat Club is kept going more by a few devotees than by the desultory many. And even the desultory many do not amount to more than a minority of the student body.

If this is true of the Boat Club, it is even truer of the other organs of the College. It is probably just as well that we have few alcoholics on the books, but it is nevertheless depressing to

note that there are not many regular users of the Scholars, Buttery. (Here a distinction must be made: of course we are all familiar with the large, noisy, trampling crowd that invades the place for ten minutes before every Hall; and everyone gets some supplies there. But as a social force the Buttery's success, like that of the *Mitre* or any other pub, must be measured by the number of people who go there frequently to drink and enjoy each other's company.) Where are the Lady Margaret Players? How many go to the Debating Society? Where are the contributors to *The Eagle*? And where, above all, are our missing readers?

It is strange how clear a picture one has of the *Eagle* readership. Typically, one copy will be carried by a virtuous headhunter through miles of festering swamp to the last outpost of civilisation, where a haggard Englishman will read, with tears in his eyes, the news that dear old Tom Snuffbox has got married at last. Another copy will be ruthlessly inspected for mistakes by a Fellow of the College at the same time as he enjoys a glass of good claret. Yet another will arrive at breakfast-time as a second-year man is turning his attention from cornflakes to bacon. A cut-rate copy of *The Times* waits disdainfully on the corner of his table for its moment; Radio London thunders past his shoulder into the unoffending air of Second Court. What happens to the *Eagle*? It is too painful to relate. But it certainly does not get read.

Or so we believe. We may be wrong (let us hope we are). Nor do we repine over being of use and interest to Old Johnians (it would be shocking if we were not). But even if *The Eagle* has more undergraduate readers than seems likely, there can be no doubt about the shortage of contributors. Every issue manages to contain the work of a couple of poets and two or three writers in prose. Yet there are quite certainly many more undergraduates in the College who write, who might benefit from seeing themselves in print, and who might appreciate the advantages of a guaranteed circulation of 2,000. There may even be, within the College, a group, or groups, who try their writing out on each other, and might appreciate the intellectual challenge of a periodical to serve as a focus for their efforts and a forum for their views. If so, the *Eagle* is very much at their service.

Unfortunately, a vicious circle sets in at this point. Young writers like to be read, and they are well aware of the probable fate of most undergraduate copies of the *Eagle*. So they do not write for it because nobody reads it, and nobody reads it because nobody writes for it. But the circle can be broken, if the young writers care to try. Let them take over the *Eagle*, publish in it, and then make their friends read it. Let them puff it and push

it. They need not be novelists, playwrights or poets. There must be budding journalists in the College too, or critics, or travel writers, even (rarest class) men with ideas they wish to convey. If they publish regularly in the *Eagle* they will build up its readership, and also their own. We might then appear three times a year, and have a genuine correspondence column.* At the very least, the claims for intellectual achievement on the part of the oldest surviving college paper in Cambridge would not be based so exclusively on the work of a tiny number of undergraduates and a rather larger number of Fellows who are prepared to labour in this way for what they take to be the good of the College (with all that that implies).

One last point must be made, though nothing is drearier than sermons in the name of some equivalent to the mythical "school spirit". It is made therefore with diffidence. The Cambridge man has long tended to turn his back on all organised activities except those tiresome examinations. The Union is a bore, *Varsity* is vulgar, the ADC a waste of time, rowing ridiculous. No doubt, no doubt. But what about *you*, my boy—you who toil so dutifully for that inevitable 2/1, that seemingly marriage and that appropriate employment as something or other? This college has afforded what is probably your last chance of belonging to a community of intellect and feeling, rather than to one based merely on convenience or pleasure. It is not like the golf-club or professional association of your latter years. Have you exploited it enough? Do you do more than play squash in winter and tennis in summer? No? Then the *Eagle* may be of service to you yet. What have you given to the College, or it to you? The pages of the *Eagle*, void of your presence, suggest the answer *Nothing*. The old bird must be lying. But mayn't it be worth while to write in and tell her so? Don't you ever get tired of writing nothing but essays?

* In response to public demand, there will not be a spoof one again.

The Naming of the New Building and the adjoining areas and buildings

THE Council, after receiving recommendations from the New Buildings Committee, and with the consent of Mr C. H. Cripps and his family, have agreed that the new building provided by the benefaction of the Cripps Trustees and the adjoining areas and buildings be named as follows:—

The new building is named *Cripps Building*, and this name extends to the building as a whole.

The eight staircases in Cripps Building will be lettered continuously A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Staircase A being the staircase nearest the river and Staircase H the staircase at the far western end of the building. The staircases will be known as, e.g., Staircase A, Cripps Building.

Since it will be convenient to be able to refer separately to the two main areas enclosed (or partly enclosed) by the two main parts of Cripps Building (the part east of the Bin Brook and the part west of the Bin Brook),

the area lying between the part of Cripps Building to the east of the Bin Brook is named *River Court*,

the area enclosed by part of Cripps Building to the west of the Bin Brook, the School of Pythagoras, and the wall of the new car park, is named *Merton Court*. The name Merton Court will continue to record that Merton College owned this area for nearly seven centuries.

The Council do not think it necessary to distinguish by separate names the western, larger, and higher part of River Court and its eastern, smaller, and lower part; though if experience showed it to be convenient to refer to the latter as "Lower River Court" that would be appropriate.

The name *Merton Hall* is retained for the residential building (timber-framed and dating from the 16th and 17th centuries) now so named.

The name *School of Pythagoras* is retained for the ancient building (stone and dating from c.1200) the College is to restore and use as a large hall and ancillary rooms.

The Council, in arriving at these decisions, had before them the following note on the disposition of Cripps Building and on access to it, submitted by the New Buildings Committee.

THE NAMING OF THE NEW BUILDING DISPOSITION OF, AND ACCESS TO, CRIPPS BUILDING

In the words of the architects, the building "has been designed as a continuous line of building bent at intervals to form partially enclosed courts Rather than splitting the new rooms into two groups on either side of the Bin Brook, the building spans over it and on its west side is arranged so as to bring the School of Pythagoras into a newly formed court. The space enclosed by New Court and the new building becomes a new courtyard, the scale of which—especially in its effect of length—is reduced by splitting it into two sections on the line of the north-east turret of the central tower of New Court".

The main access to the new building from the older parts of the College will be through the entrance to the central staircase (E staircase) of New Court, out by a new exit in the north-east turret of that central tower, and northwards along a paved pathway to the cloister of the new building, from which point all parts of the new building will be accessible under cover by means of the cloister. There will be a secondary access by H staircase, New Court, leading in particular to the new Junior Combination Room. There will not be access by B Staircase, New Court: the present doorway that leads to the old baths will be converted into a window and the steps removed.

It was originally intended that the paved pathway from E Staircase, New Court, to the cloister of the new building should be covered. It is now decided that it shall be a paved but uncovered pathway (its length will not exceed about 30 yards, similar to the distance across Third Court). The larger section of the court to the west of this pathway will be at a level about 7 feet higher than the smaller section between the pathway and the river, and there will be a steep bank or slope at the junction of the two levels, giving emphasis to this division. The pathway will adjoin the top of this bank. From this large court lying between the New Court and the new building there will be views to the river, and from its western and larger section these views will be both over the lower section and under the eastern part of the building, the ground floor of which at this end will be unenclosed by walls. The western end of this court will be closed by a lower range of building (containing Junior Combination Room and Seminar Room), extending southward from the main line of the new building nearly to the north-west corner of New Court, but leaving a gap of about 12 feet adjacent to the New Court wall to provide access for fire-engines.

Access to the new rooms (136 two-roomed sets, 55 bed-sitting rooms, 8 Fellows' sets: 199 in all) will be by eight staircases, all entered directly from the continuous cloister extending along the

whole length of the new building from the point of main access near the river to the far end adjoining the south-east corner of the School of Pythagoras.

There will also be an entrance to the new building from Northampton Street by the entrance-roadway, over a bridge that will cross the Bin Brook, and up steps to a Porter's Lodge. From this Porter's Lodge, it will be possible to turn right and follow the main cloister to the west end of the building adjoining Merton Hall, or to turn left and follow the main cloister in the opposite direction till it meets the paved pathway from E staircase, New Court, or to proceed straight forward (southwards) to the new Junior Combination Room.

But whether the building is approached from E Staircase, New Court, or from Northampton Street by the new Porter's Lodge, or, intermediately, from H staircase, New Court, the natural route to staircases will be by the cloister of the continuous building and not by crossing a court.

Said Ryle to Hoyle

(*The Eagle* has been kindly permitted to reprint this poem by its author, Professor Gamow, and his publishers, the Cambridge University Press. It is taken from pages 63 and 64 of *Mr Tompkins In Paperback*, a learned and lighthearted fantasy about physics that can be warmly recommended as both enjoyable and instructive.)

'YOUR years of toil,'
Said Ryle to Hoyle,
'Are wasted years, believe me.
The steady state
Is out of date.
Unless my eyes deceive me,

My telescope
Has dashed your hope;
Your tenets are refuted.
Let me be terse:
*Our universe
Grows daily more diluted!*

Said Hoyle, 'You quote
Lemaître, I note,
And Gamow. Well, forget them!
That errant gang
And their Big Bang—
Why aid them and abet them?

You see, my friend,
*It has no end
And there was no beginning,*
As Bondi, Gold,
And I will hold
Until our hair is thinning!

'Not so!' cried Ryle
With rising bile
And straining at the tether;
'*Far galaxies
Are, as one sees,
More tightly packed together!*

'You make me boil!
Exploded Hoyle,
His statement rearranging;
'New matter's born
Each night and morn.
The picture is unchanging!

'Come off it, Hoyle!
I aim to foil
You yet' (The fun commences)
'And in a while,'
Continued Ryle,
'I'll bring you to your senses!'

GEORGE GAMOW.

Domestic Harmony

or, Lines Written upon Hearing of the Singularly Felicitous Domestic Arrangements of a Friend, an Artisan, who lived in Satterthwaite, Cumberland.

JOHN Sprat and Sarah lived alone
Beside the village common.
John was a man, a carpenter,
And Sarah was a woman.

And every day John sawed with saws
To get their simple living,
While Sarah's housework had no flaws,
Such care to't she was giving.

They had a pig, a simple beast—
'Twas slaughtered in due season.
But not at once they made a feast—
I'll tell you now the reason.

Good old John Sprat had little taste
For bacon fat at table,
While Sarah's lean must go to waste,
Try hard as she was able.

But Sarah loved the silver fat
Scorned on her husband's plate:
John longed to sit where Sarah sat,
Eat what she never ate.

At length the pair agreed to make
A pact to help each other:
Each from the other's plate would take
And thus would end the bother.

So happy John ate all the lean
And Sarah ate the fat.
No couple I have ever seen
At gayer table sat.

From simple folk we thus can learn
 (And learning is our duty)
 How discords can to concord turn
 And make united beauty.

W-LL--M W-RDSW-RTH (1).

- (1) The authorship of this lyrical ballad is not absolutely certain. It seems to have been transcribed from the original manuscript (now missing) at Dove Cottage in the spring of 1802 by a Miss Dorothy W-rdsw-rth, if an allusion in a letter from Lord Liverpool to the Master of Trinity College on 19 May, 1808, can be trusted; and a hint in *Biographia Literaria* may be taken as vouching for its authenticity. It has however, been urged ^{has long} ^{asons for} attributing to it a more primitive date than that of the ballad. Other critics (notably Mr Guy Lee) hold that the ballad is obviously work of someone, not W-rdsw-rth, with an insecure hold on the poet's diction, but a passionate admiration for his lofty thought and dramatic Editor of *The Eagle* confesses that he finds *Domestic Harmony* too touching and too true to be anything but genuine W-rdsw-rth. The fourth line in isolation more than sufficiently proclaims the man—and the POET!

The Modern Coryestes

CORYESTES was a wanderer, and our fragmentary picture of his life is formed from three brief conversations while he strayed across the hills and through the wooded vales, along the dusty paths and among the green olive trees.

"Why do you wander, Coryestes?"

"Ours is an accursed race, for we know the meaning of sin and we must bear the pain of expiation. Mine is an accursed family, for we are of noble blood. I must love, lose, search, wander, and sometime die. So be it.

"One day long ago I was young, and strolling in the market place at Athens, I met a girl. I know not whence she came nor whether she were goddess, simple peasant or daughter of a king. I do not even know her name. We talked an hour and then she smiled and slipped away. And so I search."

"Why do you wander, Coryestes?"

"I wander to find this unknown girl. Success is always near, for her laughing eyes await me round each bend, her smiling face across the brow of every hill. And if a lithe young figure appears far off along the road, each pace becomes a leap towards our meeting and each heartbeat a moment less apart, till eyes can focus through a film of tears.

"And though you say she is not near I am closer to her by my wandering. And so I search."

"Why do you wander, Coryestes?"

"I wander to find, though sometimes I wonder if I found her would she be the same? Time is long and fate inexorable, illusion sweet and reality unkind. And if I met her, what to say? For in long hours of silent conversation while I walked, I have spoken to her of grey winter dawns, and summer sunsets red and gold, of life and hope, of death and sadness, love and birth. We stood and watched the trickling woodland streams, the rocky crags and clear Aegean sea. Together we felt the burning summer sun, and cool caressing springtime breeze. So can I hope for more? But still my life is sad, and still I search to find her. And shall we ever meet again? And is this really what I want?"

"Why do I wander then?"

"I wander to find, for I must wander and we must meet again. And so I search."

Although no specific mention is made, it is clear that Coryestes can never meet his strange enchantress, but must wander on forever, looking and hoping, dreaming and doubting. A man

trying to elude the permanence of his separation by futile searching, almost attaining a sort of tranquillity in his restless pacing, but beset by doubts which will admit of no resolution.

To try and put Coryestes' fate in perspective. Here is a very incomplete but nicely balanced tragedy. A young man of high birth throws away his future to aimlessly wander in search of his love. And yet in his pointless meanderings he nearly achieves a certain compromise with life and a certain contentment. But just as we may feel moved to question his sincerity, so he asks if it is not perhaps to escape his love that he wanders, to preserve one perfect hour intact throughout eternity. These doubts should not be overstressed, they merely serve to crystallise his sadness. And so this weak, unconfident, tormented man we either pity or despise, according to our fashions. And so he wanders on.

Not so the modern Coryestes, for he is dead. And it is for us to answer our tragic question, "Why did you wander, Coryestes?"

Coryestes loved and lost. So, taking money, clothes and a few odd letters, he set off across the world. His tastes and needs were simple, he worked to earn money and he wandered to spend it. He bought a motorcycle and travelled about America moving slowly South. He led a clean and simple life, enchanted by the beauty of a forest in a rainstorm, black and green and wet, gazing fascinated at the glittering city life, silently watching grey seas break against the winter shores. Embracing all things new and strange and fresh with gladness, and living between events in a world of heroism, love, success and fantasy. Dreaming, he worked for money, bought food and wandered on.

But the self degeneration of an alert mind is a hard and risky thing. This slow bucolic waltz proved too sedate, fantasy failed to fill the gaps, and so the pace increased.

He moved South to the tropics, worked less, ate less, travelled more and drank a little, for sometimes he felt depressed. He moved faster but made less progress for the going was hard, and sometimes he stopped to climb the hills and look to see the view and wonder at the strange and silent landscape. Dreams stretched out and now he spent whole days as freshly-washed, clean-shaven, dark suited, sweet smelling, heroic and handsome Coryestes, adored by some, admired by all.

But still reality and image stood apart, and so the pace increased.

He drank more, ate less, worked not at all, travelled faster, on foot and in circles, got nowhere, hopping round and round in circles like a rabbit, dying. When he was tired he lay down and slept, when he was hungry he ate whatever was to be found, when he could he drank. His was a simple life, and I think that by the end he managed both to destroy his awareness and almost

submerge the pain of his illusions. He lingered on for several years before he died.

In a sense his death was a natural one. As we grow old or tired when we may sometimes incline to forget. And latterly Coryestes grew rather forgetful. Even his love he failed to remember then I think, and it seemed that his eyes were filled with the colour of the grasses and the texture of the earth, the endless progress of an ant or the movement of some insect against the bark of a tree. One afternoon he forgot to cover his head from the sun when he lay down to sleep.

He left little by way of material possessions: One rather fine money belt, empty. One passport, out of date. (Strange though that he should have clung to this useless relic of a bygone existence with such tenacity, or maybe just forgetfulness.) One diary. (Which does contain a very good account of the beginnings of his wanderings though it was clearly completely forgotten for the last few years.) And finally, several letters, in a female hand. (Rather impersonal letters really, with a virginal teenage effervescence, hard and green, like an apple unripe.)

It is sad to reflect that there is more grandeur in these last few futile remains than there ever was in the whole man himself.

So Coryestes is dead, his affairs in order, his life wound up. Now it is for you to explain his tragedy, and for you to select an attitude to this weak, unconfident, tormented man.

G. A. R.

Poems

WATCH OUT THAT DILEMMA HAS HORNS

AND shall I write about my little life,
An earnest catalogue of empty days
And of the limp monastic nights that raise
No passion on the page, no splendid strife?
Or shall I be the world's eye, and observe
With sparkling verb and vital adjective,
Painting the very colours as they live,
Hiding the Artist in a deep reserve?
The first is pale striptease
(how pale is flesh)
Pressing the lustless critic to come near;
The second wakes a cold aesthetic sneer—
“When will this showman give us something fresh?”
One signifies an adolescent phase:
One shows that middle-aging skill decays.

SYLLABICS

WHAT a poor-spirited creature I am!
Afraid of the children in the bare streets
Because they laugh without provocation.

They have cracked voices and ravenous eyes
That peel your layers for information,
Wanting knowledge without understanding.

They reserve their sympathy for themselves
And take the wings from flies, the truth from men,
Mechanically avid for occupation.

They have the total logic of the dog
Who, when you stroke it, smells your hand for food.
They think that kissing is a kind of game.

Am I not justified in scuttling past,
Who least can bear a truthful catalogue
To crush me in their clumsy little hands.

CAMBRIDGE

As when you have to pass
A group of people huddling
At the bottom of narrow stairs,
Who laugh until you reach them,
Then stop and look,
Then laugh as you go,

So in this place,
There are many people,
Frightened by many people,
Who are glad to huddle
At the bottom of narrow stairs,
Who laugh too loud, pleased to exult
In not being quite alone.
Well-dressed, stone-faced to strangers,
Sycophants to each other,
They depreciate the unknown
And overprice themselves.

CHRISTOPHER GILL.

How to Live with an Ancient Monument

THE restoration of ancient buildings is quite as much an art as a science; indeed, if the work is to be successful, it is necessary to make extensive use of the principles described so admirably by Professor Gombrich in his book, *Art and Illusion*. The indefinable aura of antiquity surrounding an ancient building is built up by the mind, partly from what it knows already of the history of the building and its associations, and partly from visual impressions some consciously observed, and some on the periphery of attention. As with crime, so with restoration, the most successful operation is that which does not arouse suspicion. A good example is the Hall roof as seen from the Great Gate. The uninstructed visitor, looking at the long sweep of the upper part of the roof, would not suspect that the left hand half had been completely re-constructed and re-tiled. Even if the visitor knew that this had been done, a good eye would be needed to detect the junction between the old and new work. The window-frames of Second Court afford another example. Certain purists in the re-construction of old buildings (not, be it said, members of the College) objected to the removal of the ancient, decayed, and ill-fitting iron casements and their replacement by bronze, on the grounds that this would alter the character of the building. In fact, since the work was completed, no one to the writer's knowledge has commented unfavourably on this feature, simply because it is so extremely inconspicuous. But these are extreme examples, and it is rarely possible to carry out the work in such a way as to leave no visible traces. The important thing, obviously, is to avoid incongruity; but while this is easy to say, to carry out such a policy can involve some very nice points of judgement. Thus, if restoration work is to be successful, it can never be reduced to rule of thumb. Nevertheless, there are a number of points of method, organisation, and finance which are worth a little general discussion, and it is with these that the present article will be principally concerned. While we shall take as our example the College buildings, there will nevertheless be matters of more general interest which would apply equally to the maintenance of any considerable corpus of ancient buildings.

Let us first review the major considerations which have influenced the maintenance of our buildings during the last three decades. Apart from certain major works, during this period the general maintenance of the College buildings has been carried

out by a maintenance staff employed directly by the College, and it was fortunate, if fortuitous, that before the war the statutory income available for repairs sufficed to maintain a staff which included one craftsman in all the major trades, so that all types of building work could be undertaken on a small scale. The only changes which have been made since the war have been intended to improve the balance of the maintenance staff, adding, for example, a second carpenter, because experience had shown that the work of the other trades was being held up for lack of this assistance. However, as the years have passed, the cost of maintaining this balanced staff has steadily increased, until now the wages bill alone exceeds £12,000 a year. The question inevitably arises as to whether this large sum could be more economically employed in paying contractors to do particular jobs, and even more important, whether it ought to be spent on the buildings at all. The College is an institution devoted to education, religion, learning, and research, which happens to occupy an ancient monument; but the maintenance of the monument must be subservient to its primary purposes. The keynote was struck by Bonney in his article on the College buildings published in the Quatercentenary Volume in 1911: "[The College Buildings] should be both strong and ample enough to satisfy, for many years to come, the requirements of the Society, so that it may be able in the coming era to apply this income, yet more than in the past, to the encouragement of research and the advancement of learning."

At any time, then, it ought to be possible to justify expenditure on the College buildings in these terms, and this means, in effect, spending the minimum amount of money on the College buildings in the long run. To this end two intelligible policies are possible: the first, which we may call "low maintenance", involves letting the building rot until a repair becomes inevitable, either because the roof is leaking or because part of the structure is on the point of collapse; the second, which we may call "high maintenance", involves maintaining the buildings in such a state that at any one moment the minimum possible amount of rotting is going on. The first policy is clearly the correct one for a building of limited life, but the second has obvious attractions for an institution like the College which may expect to occupy most of its buildings over a very extended period of years; because if buildings are not ultimately to collapse, the average rate of repair over say a century must obviously equal the average rate of rotting. Much of the rotting of a building is caused by organisms such as beetles or fungi, whose activities tend to be much more wide-spread in a building under a "low maintenance" regime. Consequently, under this regime more repair work is needed in the long run. "High maintenance" also has its dangers. The Law of Diminish-

ing Returns applies to attempts to prevent rotting entirely in all parts of an old building, because it may be necessary to demolish £100 worth of sound work in order to reach a rotten area worth £10, and this has obviously to be guarded against.

A good example of the working of a "high maintenance" policy is provided by the New Court cellars. Much of the area of these large cellars, which extend under the whole of the built up part of New Court, was originally intended for the storage of wine; but during the latter part of last century changes in river level began to make nonsense of the architect's original intentions for the draining of the cellars. Instead of water running down the drain into the river, in times of flood the river water, loaded with suspended mud, would back up the drains into the cellar to a depth of several inches. While the river remained high, this water would stand in the cellars, and during this period the suspended mud would slowly settle. Then, when the river fell again, the water would run back clear, leaving its deposit of mud on the cellar floor. In this way over the decades a substantial deposit of mud three or four inches deep was built up in the cellars under B staircase, the deposit thinning out as one went further away from this centre of distribution adjacent to the drain connected to the river. The cellars were thus rendered useless for the storage of wine, or indeed of anything else; and at the same time a very menacing situation arose. The ventilation of the cellars was insufficient to dry out so large a mass of mud during the summer, and the result was the creation of a vast wet sponge quite close to the woodwork of the Court, and separated from it by brickwork which would be easily permeable to the fungus of dry rot. Thus conditions had been created under which dry rot, if not detected early, could have run through the building like a fire, and involved the College in very great expense. It should be remembered that quite recently the old Shire Courts on Castle Hill were entirely destroyed in this way, and it was not possible to save any part of the building. To remedy this state of affairs it was necessary to make a rather elaborate investigation of the drainage system, and to block off the connexions with the river through which the water was backing up, continued drainage being provided by a sump and automatic pump. Holes were broken through the partition walls where necessary in order to ensure that there should be a good current of air through the cellars, and they were left for rather more than two years for the mud to dry out. Then, one severe winter when outside gardening was difficult, two of the College gardeners spent about ten weeks shovelling up the dry mud and barrowing it out of the cellars into the Pickerel garden, where it was dumped on the site of what is now becoming River Court. The cellars were hosed and

thoroughly cleaned, and after a further period of drying it became possible to detect those parts of the brickwork through which seepage of water from the ground was taking place. These in turn were remedied one by one, and in this way dry cellars were gradually created. At the same time, during severe winter weather when external work on bricks could not be carried on, the College bricklayer was able to put down water-proof cement on the floor of one cellar after another, thus further aiding the drying-out process. The dry cellars have since been very useful for a variety of purposes, but more important than these has been the removal of the menace of dry rot on a grand scale.

It should be noticed, however, that although a "high maintenance" policy may pay substantial dividends in the long run, in the short run the most expensive operation of all is to change over from "low maintenance" to "high maintenance", and this is what in effect the College has been doing during the last thirty years.

This then is the context within which the operations of the College maintenance staff have to be considered, and the arguments in favour of the continued existence of such a staff fall into two classes, those of pure economy and those of convenience. The arguments of economy require either that the cost of particular pieces of work done by the College staff should be lower than the corresponding work done by an external contractor, and of late years this has applied particularly to plumbing and electrical work, or that by controlling the quality of workmanship and materials used, a more lasting job can be done. This last consideration does not weigh with many present-day clients of the building industry, but is of obvious importance to the College, which must contemplate an extended future and limited resources. The arguments of convenience relate both to time and to the manner in which the work is carried out. In any emergency the College staff can at once be diverted to cope with it without delay; they are also accustomed to working within the College community, and can arrange the pattern of their work so that it interferes as little as possible with that of the other members of the community—students, Fellows, and staff alike. These are substantial advantages which would be worth having even if the operations of the maintenance staff showed no financial saving. Certain other considerations have also to be borne in mind, of which probably the most important is precautions against fire. Since the war, except for cases of deliberate vandalism, this has been the principal destroyer of ancient buildings, and a surprising number of fires have been associated with attempts to renovate the buildings, due to such causes as a painter's blow-lamp playing through a crack in old and dry woodwork. The College staff

are well aware of these dangers, and it is no doubt safer to make use of their work, particularly in decorating the older parts of the College, in preference to employing workmen of whom one has no personal knowledge.

Such are the considerations which must be weighed in attempting to assess what the long term policy with regard to maintenance of the College buildings ought to be, and how it should be implemented. It may well be that in the long run the amount of work needed to keep the College buildings in a thoroughly sound state of repair will not be sufficient to employ a balanced staff of minimum size, such as we now have; but we are still in the phase, which began more than thirty years ago, of bringing our buildings into a thoroughly sound state after long periods of comparative neglect, and for a number of years to come the important jobs will exceed the ability of the maintenance staff to carry them out.

Turning now to finance, the present time seems to be a particularly appropriate one for considering past and future expenditure. On the one hand, a period of exceptional, and indeed emergency, expenditure on the repairs and reconditioning of our old buildings is drawing to a close, and within two or three years we can look forward to a period of steady, routine, maintenance. On the other hand, the approaching completion of the new building itself makes necessary a reappraisal of the various aspects of expenditure on the domestic affairs of the College. Finally, we have available for the first time ten years of building accounts classified in such a way as to make easy a breakdown into the different major heads of expenditure. The present form of accounts, in which costs are assigned to each individual job, was introduced for the first time in the financial year 1954-55.

The broad outlines of expenditure can be shortly stated. Overshadowing all other work has been the restoration of Second and Third Courts on which a total of £225,632 was spent during the eight years up to the end of July 1965. This expenditure, being of an exceptional nature, has been kept separate from the remaining, more general, expenditure, and special means have been adopted to finance it. These were:

	£
Appeal Fund	113,291
Pilgrim Trust	11,000
Historic Buildings Council ...	6,750
Charles Taylor Fund	5,346
Linnell Bequest	2,940
Capital Account VIIIA	86,305
	<hr/>
	£225,632

It will be seen that about three-fifths of the total has been met from donations, grants, and bequests; two-fifths having been provided from the central reserves of the College.

Other expenditure for the decade 1954-64 is nearly £129,000. For the purpose of this survey we will ignore certain small items, such as £442 on repairing the furnishings of the Chapel, and concern ourselves with the major headings of Repairs to the fabric of the College, Improvements, Decorations, and Miscellaneous. Ten years ago an item of "Miscellaneous expenditure including purchases for stock" was included in our form of building accounts as a device to save excessive book-keeping. It includes a very great many items too small to be worth classifying; purchases of plant, tools, protective clothing, and other items which are not consumed in the course of a particular job, and therefore not readily classified; and also gives effect to variations in stocks of materials held at the end of a particular year. During the decade it has ranged from a debit of £2,118 to a credit of £1,571, the total for the ten-year period being £12,139. It therefore represents rather less than 10% of the total ordinary expenditure. It is difficult to divide this Miscellaneous item between Repairs, Improvements, and Decorations with any degree of precision; but surveys of the work done by the College Maintenance Staff have suggested that in general their activities are divided between repairs and improvements roughly in the ratio of 2 : 1. Taking a broad view we can therefore divide this Miscellaneous expenditure in the same ratio. Having done so, the total expenditure of the account, in round figures, can conveniently be classified as follows, for reasons which will presently emerge:

	£	£
Total Repairs	62,000	
Decorations of Public Rooms ...	13,000	
Two-thirds Miscellaneous... ..	8,000	
	<hr/>	
	£83,000	£83,000
Total Improvements	37,000	
Decorations, Fellows' Rooms and Master's Lodge	4,000	
One-third Miscellaneous	4,000	
	<hr/>	
	£45,000	£45,000
		<hr/>
	Total	£128,000

Reflection on these figures raises a number of questions, which it will be convenient to set out as we go along.

(a) *Is it fair to separate the work on the restoration of Second and Third Courts from general repair work during the decade?* This question arises from the thought that part at least of the work on Second and Third Courts would be the kind of routine maintenance of this particular block of buildings which the College would normally expect to face during this particular decade. This is true of certain work, such as the reconditioning and repainting of the lantern and bell turret over the Hall, which can be expected to be a recurrent item over rather long periods. But operations of this kind form only a small fraction of the total. The bulk of the work consists of very long-term repairs such as the replacement of most of the stonework by new Clipsham stone, and the replacement of the iron window-frames by bronze. Most of the Northamptonshire stone used in the original building of the Court had survived the 350 years up to the present day, and it would be reasonable under similar circumstances to expect a similar life for the new stone. It has been known for a long time that Second Court was the worst built of all the College buildings, and Baker commented very unfavourably on it 250 years ago. The structure as a whole is now in a much better state than it has been at any time since then. Furthermore, certain operations, such as the use of bronze window-frames, were intended to reduce the long-term cost of maintaining the buildings in repair. A glance at the Court will show that above ground-floor level there is extremely little external painting necessary to maintain the structure in good condition. In buildings where a good deal of external painting is needed to protect the structure this is already a heavy recurrent charge, and because of the large labour element in such work, it can be expected to become relatively heavier as time goes on. (For this reason, external paint work has also been cut to a minimum in the new building now under construction.) We conclude that it is reasonable to separate the expenditure on Second and Third Courts from the remainder on the grounds that it is of an exceptional nature.

(b) *Are these reasonable sums to have spent on keeping our buildings in repair?* This is not an easy question to answer, but we may look at one or two general guides. In the first place, it is widely accepted as good estate management practice to set aside annually for building repairs around 2—2½% of the capital value of buildings. Stated so, this does not help us much, because the capital value of our buildings is just as difficult to assess as the average rate of maintenance. Certain conclusions can, however, be drawn. To replace the facilities of our existing old buildings by minimal modern ones, providing accommodation for 300 undergraduates and about 50 Fellows, with Chapel, Hall, Kitchens, Combination Rooms, Library, and other Public Rooms

would cost at least £1 million, and probably £2 million. Furthermore, these buildings would be less extensive than our existing ones, and they would not include a number of features of our old buildings, such as numerous chimneys, and much carved stone and stained glass, which for historic reasons we must maintain. It will be seen that a calculation on these lines yields a maintenance figure much higher than that before us, and that the larger figure would even exceed the total expenditure on normal repairs and on the restoration of Second and Third Courts. Secondly, there are the financial arrangements for the maintenance of College buildings made by the last Royal Commission forty years ago. These provided that one-third of the Net Union Assessment of the College buildings (in effect the pre-war rateable value) shall be set aside for the repair and general maintenance of the buildings, and there are statutory provisions for exemption from University taxation in respect of this. What evidence is available suggests that up to 1939 this provision was adequate to deal with routine maintenance, but not with special repairs. For reasons connected with College rating the Net Union Assessment has never been fundamentally revised to take account of the fall in the value of money. It continues near 1939 values, but is revised to take into account any new College buildings brought into occupation. The total of these sums for the decade, £22,710, therefore provides us with an index of the money which the Commissioners intended should be available at 1939 prices. An index of the cost of building is published from time to time in *The Builder*, and taking 1939 as 100 its average for the ten years with which we are concerned was 380 (this is a mean of the individual values for the middle of each financial year, which conveniently coincides with points of the discontinuous graph). Applying this factor, £22,700 at 1939 prices becomes £86,000 at mean prices for the decade, a sum which we see would have provided for repairs, decoration of Public Rooms, and two-thirds of the Miscellaneous expenditure. It would therefore seem that the answer to the question is yes.

(c) *Did this expenditure on repair and general maintenance fall where the Commissioners intended that it should, that is on the Internal Revenue Account?* The statutory payments which we have already mentioned, £22,710, all come from the Internal Revenue Account, and from time to time it has been possible to make other payments from the account towards the cost of the repair of the buildings, totalling £41,800 for the decade. If to this we add the whole of the accumulated credit balance of the Internal Revenue Account for the ten-year period, £16,419, we reach a total of about £81,000. It will be seen, by a remarkable coincidence, that this sum is virtually identical with the first

division of our expenditure. The second portion of our expenditure, on Improvements, Decoration of Fellows' rooms, etc., and the Miscellaneous expenditure associated therewith, totalling around £45,000, is also almost identical with the net total of payments from the central revenues of the College, which may reasonably be used to finance work of this kind. The answer to this question must also be yes.

(d) *Leaving aside the restoration of Second and Third Courts, was this a typical decade of building maintenance?* The answer to this question also seems to be almost certainly yes. Reading through the list of items one finds very many small, and small to medium-sized jobs, and only about a fifth of the total expenditure on repairs went on two large undertakings—the complete repair and re-leading of all the windows on the south side and three of those in the apse of the Chapel; and part of the cost of repairing the New Court roof. It would be expected that there would be one or two large jobs to be faced in any typical decade, numerous items of routine maintenance making up the bulk of the expenditure.

Looking into the future, one has to assess the influences of two opposing trends—on the one hand the old buildings of the College are now in a better state of repair than they were ten years ago: many causes of deterioration have been traced to their sources, which have been eliminated or at least mitigated. In terms of a fixed value of money one would therefore in the long run expect the cost of maintaining these buildings to decline. On the other hand, the large block put up in 1939 is now 25 years old, and its maintenance costs, which have hitherto been very low, can be expected to rise from now on. It would not be unreasonable to suppose that these two trends might roughly cancel out in the coming decade.

(e) *How much did building prices rise during the decade 1954-64?* Estimates vary with their source, and also for different types of building work, and increases in indices lie between 30 and 50%. There is, however, no doubt that building wages rose by 50%, and as this is a much larger element in maintenance work than in new building, it would be wise to take the larger figure.

(f) *How much higher are building prices now than the average for the decade 1954-64?* About 35%.

(g) *What then is the cost of similar maintenance work likely to be during the next decade?* The answer to the last question makes clear that it cannot cost less than one-third more, and if the last decade's experience of rising prices were to be repeated, it would probably cost 50% more—say an extra cost in total over the decade, of between £27,000 and £40,000.

At this point the problems of how to live with an Ancient Monument become merged in the wider and more familiar ones of how to live with inflation.

G. C. E.

The Johnian Past

Thanks to the kindness and researches of the Librarian, Mr Guy Lee, the Eagle is able to publish the following documents of an earlier age. The list of food charges is printed complete, and will repay detailed study (Turkey, roasted 2 0); the Examination Rules are also printed in full: they repay scanning. The miscellaneous rules are excerpted from a longer list, dated October, 1876.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE

October, 1876.

- College Chapel.* The hours of Divine Service are as follows: Sunday, 10 A.M.; 6 P.M. On other days, 7 A.M.; 6½ P.M. Surplices are worn on Sundays and Saints' Days, and at the Evening Service preceding them. Undergraduates are expected to attend service in Chapel twice on Sundays; and once daily on the average on other days.
- College Gates.* The gates of the College, and the doors of lodging-houses, are closed at 10 P.M. The names of Students who come in after that hour are entered in the Gate-book for the inspection of the Tutors and Deans. To be out after 12 o'clock is regarded as a serious breach of discipline.
- Hall.* On Sunday, 1st Hall at 4 P.M. 2nd Hall at 5 P.M. On other Days, 1st Hall at 5½ P.M. 2nd Hall at 7¼ P.M. (on 'Surplice Evenings' at 7½ P.M.) Freshmen will be informed at the Butteries at which Hall they will have to dine.
- Dress, &c.* You are required to wear your College cap and gown during the whole of Sunday—every day, before 11 A.M.—after dark, when engaged in any College duties in the Senate House or when in communication with any of the College or University authorities. The Proctors impose a fine on Students found without their academical dress at times when it should be worn. The gown ought always to be *worn*, not *carried*. Smoking is not allowed in the streets or in the College courts or grounds. No Student is allowed to appear in the College courts or grounds in any boating or cricketing

It is ordered by the MASTER and SENIORS that Articles supplied by the Cooks for Private Rooms be charged as follows:—

SOUPS.

	s.	d.
Mook Turtle, per quart	3	0
Mulligatawny "	3	0
White Soup "	3	0
Maccaroni "	2	6
Vermicelli "	2	6
Palentine "	2	6
Julienne "	2	6
Carrot "	2	6
Asparagus "	2	6
Giblet "	2	6
Green Pea "	2	6
Gravy "	2	0
Broth, per basin	0	6

A fried Sole, with plain Sauce	1	6
Ditto, à la Indienne	2	0

Dressed Meat, in joints, 2d. per lb. beyond the Market Price paid by the Steward for Commons.

A Dish of Mutton Chops, per lb.	0	10
Mutton Chops, for a single person	1	4
One Mutton Chop	0	6
A Dish of Beef Steaks, with dressings, per lb.	1	0
A Beef Steak, for a single person	1	2
Stewed Beef Steaks, per dish	3	0
Veal Cutlets, with Bacon	2	0
A Dish of Mutton Cutlets, with Sauce, per cutlet	0	6

Cold Ham, including Mustard, per lb.	1	6
Ditto, for a single person	0	9
Cold Beef, including Mustard, per lb.	1	0
Ditto, for a single person	0	8

A Tongue	5	0
Pig's Face	3	0
Sausages, each	0	2
Kidneys, each	0	3
Six Eggs and Ham	1	6
Brawn, per lb.	2	3
Pressed Beef, per lb.	2	6

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes or Greens, for a single person	0	2
Ditto, per dish	0	6
Other Vegetables, per dish, not to exceed	1	0

POULTRY AND GAME,

At per head above Market Price, including the ordinary Sauces.

	s.	d.
Fowls	0	8
Ditto, pulled, broiled, or curried	1	2
Ducks	0	8
Wild Ducks	0	8
Pheasants	0	8
Partridges	0	6
Goose	1	6
Turkey, roasted	2	0
Ditto, boiled, not including Oysters	2	0
Hare	1	6
Cold Fowl	0	8
Pigeon Pie	4	0
Chicken Pie	4	0
Beef Steak Pie	3	6
Veal and Ham Pie	4	0
Game Pie	4	6
Partridge Pie	6	0
A Raised Pie	7	0
Rabbit, curried	2	6
Patties, each	0	6

TARTS, PUDDINGS, &c.

Fruit Tarts, Apple, &c.	2	0
Raspberry Tart	2	6
Preserve Tart	3	0
Cabinet and similar Puddings	4	0
A Jelly	3	0
Strawberry or Raspberry Cream	3	0
Italian Cream	3	0
Pine and similar Creams	3	6
Blancmanger	3	0
Trifle, with Epergne	6	0
Omelette, sweet	2	6
Ditto, savoury	2	6
Maccaroni	2	0
Mince Pies, each	0	5

SAUCES, &c.

Oyster Sauce, per boat	1	0
Shrimp ditto	1	0
Mint ditto	0	4
Currant Jelly	1	0
Sugar	0	3
Ditto, for a single person	0	1

* Vegetables, or any other Article, be out of Season, the person who orders them must make his own arrangement with the Cook. The Cooks are to send in the Bills of all persons in *Statu* *Antiqui* *Quart*; and if any person's Bill, so delivered, remains unpaid at the expiration of *three months* *etc.* *etc.* are forbidden to send him any further supplies until the Bill be paid.

uniform. Every Student is bound by a University statute to tell his name and the College to which he belongs, to any Proctor or Master of Arts who asks him to do so.

Tradesmen are bound to send to the College Tutor at the end of each Quarter a list of all accounts with his pupils exceeding £5 in amount. Students are recommended to pay their tradesmen's bills as they arise and not to permit their gyps or servants to order for them a larger supply of any article than they really require.

Servants.

The wages of a Bedmaker and his Assistant together are £8 per annum including the vacations:—and it is particularly requested that no other payments whatever be made to them. Any Bedmaker asking for anything further will at once be dismissed. They have no claim to any perquisites.

Undergraduates are requested not to give gratuities to the waiters in Hall, the gyps, or other College servants—and to inform their Tutor of any solicitations for them.

Laundress.

The price charged to each Pensioner is 36s. per quarter. This includes everything except waistcoats, trowsers, and surplices.

Any Undergraduate may have his washing done by the piece, if he prefers it.

Luggage.

The Coal-Porters are allowed to charge a fee of 6d. for carrying an ordinary quantity of luggage to or from the rooms of members of the College.

College Buttery and Kitchen.

Bread, Ale, Beer and Cheese are supplied from the College Buttery—and provisions of various kinds from the College Kitchen—but Undergraduates may obtain these articles elsewhere if they prefer to do so.

The Cook will always have in readiness for inspection a list of articles with prices annexed. He will also be prepared to supply a dinner for a given price per head, such price varying from 3s. up to 8s. for each person. He will provide each Undergraduate with a book of his account with him—and will make up this account as often as he is desired to do so.

It will be necessary to obtain a written permission from the Tutor before a dinner for any number of persons exceeding three can be taken to an Undergraduate's rooms.

Dinner in Hall. The dinner is supplied at 2s. per head (at 7.15 at 2s. 1d. per head). Certain rules for the conduct of these dinners are drawn up and maintained by a committee of Undergraduates.

A dinner of meat and vegetables will be provided at 1s. 8d. per head for those who give in their names at the Scholars' Buttery. They have the option of ordering pastry, &c.

EXAMINATION RULES

- (1) Notices of the College Examinations at the end of the Michaelmas and of the Easter Terms are posted up on the Screens about one fortnight before the commencement of the Examination. Undergraduates are expected to inform themselves of the times and places at which they are required to present themselves for Examination.
- (2) After the papers of questions have been distributed, no Undergraduate who has received a copy will be allowed to leave the room until half an hour has elapsed from the time of distribution; Students are required to present themselves for Examination punctually at the times fixed; any one who comes more than half an hour late will be refused admittance.
- (3) In cases when the Examination is *vivâ voce* as well as by papers, no Undergraduate is allowed to leave the room (*except* by permission of an Examiner) until he has been examined *vivâ voce*. The written answers are to be delivered to an Examiner, and not left on the table at the Student's place.
- (4) All talking during the time of an Examination is strictly forbidden.
- (5) All Undergraduates in their first year of residence, unless in attendance at the Previous Examination or prevented by illness or other grave cause approved by the Master and Seniors, are required to pass the Examination at the end of the Michaelmas Term.
- (6) All Undergraduates in their first year of residence (unless prevented as aforesaid) are required in the Easter Term, to pass either one of the Examinations in their special subject of study or the College Examination in subjects of the Previous Examination.

- (7) All Undergraduates in their second year of residence (unless prevented as aforesaid) are required to pass either the Examinations in their special subject of study held during the year, or the College Examination held in the Easter Term, in subjects of the General Examination.
- (8) All Undergraduates in their third year of residence (unless prevented as aforesaid) who are Candidates for Honours are required to pass the Examinations in their special subjects of study held during the year. Those Students who are not Candidates for Honours and have not yet passed the General Examination are required to attend the College Examination named in Rule 7.
- (9) Undergraduates, who have failed to satisfy the Examiners in any one of the above-named Examinations, at which attendance is obligatory, will be again examined in the course of the following Term; and will not be presented for their degrees until they have satisfied the Examiners.

N.B. The subjects of Examination for *Freshmen* at Christmas 1876 under Rule (5) are Euclid, Books I. II. III. (*vivâ voce*), Arithmetic and Algebra (Elementary), Cicero's First and Second Speeches against Catiline, Paley's Evidences.

Under the Sign of Silence

The Meaning of Occupation

Six o'clock in Paris on a summer evening, June 13th 1940. Paul Simon decided to stroll home from his office. Along the embankment, past the Tuileries gardens, towards Notre-Dame. But how quiet it all was; few passers-by and fewer cars. Like a holiday week-end with the Parisians away on the beaches or in the mountains. Simon felt as if his native city was his very own for the first time. Only there were ugly rumours in circulation and last night the radio had suddenly shut down with a devil-may-care recording of the Marseillaise.

Nine o'clock next morning. Paul was picked up by his friend John and they drove towards the office as usual since the evacuation had begun. John pulled up against the curb and they walked towards the Ministry of Pensions (Les Invalides). Outside the iron gates stood a new figure in a green uniform, helmeted and booted, directing the non-existing traffic with a baton. He was a German gendarme. They returned to the car and drove over the river on to the Place de la Concorde. Here their doubts ceased; guns, lorries, tanks, were massed in the square and the Nazi flag was hoisted on the Ministry of Marine. Their beloved city was in enemy hands, although official communiqués had just told them that the Germans were being held everywhere. Paul could do no work nor read nor smoke that day. He realised that he had for the first time obeyed a German policeman—he, Paul, who after being wounded in the last war, had been set in charge of German prisoners.

The occupation proceeded to the blare of unceasing Nazi propaganda that left Parisians undeceived. Requisitions, rationing, curfew and innumerable other regulations followed. Every kind of freedom was suppressed by this one-way collaboration, with Germans in the railways, the public service, law, police, insurance, press, radio, cinema—everywhere. Sabotage and “accidents”, arrests, hostages, executions. The old soldier in Paul Simon re-awoke and feverish action took the place of stunned inertia. He sought out those of his mates who remained. Some were cautious or intimidated, but a group under the chairmanship of Alexander met each night and backed up Paul's new idea of printing and posting slogans. A beginning was made with a toy rubber printing-set and any paper obtainable. In the early hours of the evening the group secretly pasted their little slogans on shop windows, stations, lamp-posts; the underground

French press was born and multiplied fast, under the very noses of the Nazis. “Liberty, equality, fraternity”; “Vive de Gaulle!”; “Only one enemy: the invader”; “Hitler's vacuum cleaner will empty the country in less than no time”; these were among the slogans pasted up in the metropolitan area; crowds were drawn. Popular morale strengthened.

From that moment, the *Valmy* group, as they called themselves, sub-divided; each member formed his own larger body of active workers. Before Christmas of 1940, a newspaper of that name was produced with infinite difficulty by the aid of three disused printing machines, all of different type. Paul was editor, but it took a month to master the mechanics of this composite type, put together at night with superhuman patience. Four lines a night was good going for a man whose sight had been impaired by an old wound.

This was too slow, and for the third and some succeeding numbers, friendly lady typists, even if working in offices under German control, gave their help. Some typed three hundred copies after office hours, until a large, if somewhat ancient, printing machine, was unearthed. Later, four-page editions ran into thousands. For greater safety, the actual printing was done by only five members in a room unknown to the larger organization of distributors. And every manuscript, carbon paper, stencil and proof was carefully burnt after use. Meanwhile, the Gestapo worked unceasingly to discover Paul's press; homes were searched, as were passers-by in the streets and passengers in public vehicles, for copies of *Valmy*.

The increased circulation demanded more and more distributors, and soon one or two refusals were accompanied by threats to denounce the editor, who knew that one woman had surrendered copies of *Valmy* to the police before she left Paris. Warned, Paul Simon knew that the network was tightening. He fled soon after, and the veteran then served in the ranks of Fighting France; but many other underground news-sheets, large and small, followed his lead, and reminded the French people that out of hatred for the Republic some of their leaders had sacrificed France.

Very modestly, after his perilous escape to London, Paul Simon, no great scholar but a man, wrote an account of *Valmy*, giving much inside information on the life and resistance of Parisians under the invader. There were only two parties in France, collaborators and (the immense majority) anti-collaborators. He throws light on the thoughts of a starving people, but at the end of his little book, which has been translated, Paul makes it clear that it was his duty, not to write more, but to wage war. He stood out as an average French worker, decorated and six times

wounded in 1914-18, following which he became anti-militarist. The first sight of a German soldier in this war made him a soldier once again, a volunteer for dangerous missions.

The worth of another French short story, *The Silence of the Sea*, can scarcely be over-estimated. I hesitate to say the sketch was the most beautiful piece of prose workmanship turned out in World War II, for, artistically, our English *Snowgoose* seems perfect, while as much of a man's heartblood went to the making of Hillary's *The Last Enemy*, and perhaps to *Grapes of Wrath*. Yet I feel *The Silence of the Sea* is one of the finest things written in our century. Its understatement and objectivity suffice to prevent any war-psychosis from warping a critic's judgement in art.

—What is the little book? It is the first of a series written on the soil of France under occupation and secretly printed, a collection known as *Midnight Publications*, and then reprinted in London as *The Little Books of Silence* (1943). The dedication is to writers imprisoned within France but waging the war of the spirit.

“For nearly three years now,” says the preface, “France has lived under the sign of silence. Silence amidst crowds; silence in the home; silence because daily at noon the German parade marches up the Champs-Élysées; silence because there's an enemy officer billeted next door; silence because the Gestapo hides microphones under hotel beds; silence because children dare not say they're hungry; silence because every night bodies of fallen hostages turn the morrow into a day of national mourning.”

“Nations who haven't lived behind this thick wall, built by Germany around the intellect of Europe, can never know what supreme torture means. It should suffice to know that men are dying to cleave that wall.”

In such conditions *The Silence of the Sea* was born. The author's name was given as “Vercors.”—Who was he? Some young writer fetching strength from suffering, or a famous novelist chastened by misfortune? At all events, a psychologist and an artist. Jean Bruller's name was revealed in 1944-45.

There are no conventional Gestapo characters. Only one German—an idealistic officer, Werner von Ebrennac. His sensibility makes him in some respects a clear judge of his own barbarous people. Unconsciously, he falls into the error of believing that Germany aspires to true greatness of soul, seeking to rise above her past. The Nazi masque deceives him; he fails to condemn the brutal means to what is for him a noble idea. He thinks France, the victim, can be won over by love. His awakening is cruel and in the end he is happy to set out for hell—the Eastern front.

The plot is slight. An old French scholar, living with his niece, billets the officer whose bearing is the essence of courtesy. Werner's words on arrival are, “I am distressed.” He would have avoided coming had that been possible. There is nothing obsequious or forced as he assures them of tranquillity. But the old Frenchman and his niece never break their silence. The officer is perplexed, yet approves this systematic dumbness. Like his father, Werner, inspired by Briand, had hoped for Franco-German union in a glorious future.

Night after night, he goes on talking intelligently and with charm, about French people, music, and books. The talks are really monologues, interminable; for not once does he get an answer, a nod of agreement or disagreement, or even a look.

He talks of himself and of a young lady to whom he had been all but betrothed. The two were once wandering through a lovely forest when the girl shrieked, “I've been stung on the chin by a dirty little mosquito. Here! I've caught it, Werner. Look! I'll punish it.” And she pulled out its legs, one by one.

Fortunately for Werner, she had other wooers, but since then he had been bewildered by the conduct of German girls. As with their political leaders, cruelty is in the blood; but, he thinks, happily, in France they will be cured of their bestiality and learn humanity. The discovery of France is his rhapsodic theme.

One day Werner announces he is going on his first leave to Paris. There, he imagines, he will see his friends now working for a wonderful union with the leaders of France.

When Werner returns from Paris he does not repeat his evening visits for a fortnight. Then he turns up and in a thick, emotional voice tells the family he has serious things to say—he had seen his friends and talked of his hopes. All had ridiculed him; France was to be encircled, and her soul, not only her might, destroyed for ever, for her soul was the danger; it must systematically be reduced to a crawling bitch.

Suddenly his features relax and he announces quite naturally that the favour he had asked for had been granted. In spite of his lame leg, tomorrow he would be authorized to join a division in the field. He adds, a faint smile playing on his lips, “I shall be on the way to hell.” He points eastwards, towards those endless plains whose future harvests would be fertilised by human bodies.

Then the final scene is described.

Werner has one hand on the door-handle. Slowly he draws the door towards him and says in a voice strangely expressionless, “I wish you a good-night.” But he does not close the door. Still looking at the niece, he murmurs, “Adieu”. He stands motionless, his face drawn and his tense look fixed on the girl's pale, distended eyes.

At last her lips move. Werner's eyes shine.

The Uncle hears the word, "Adieu". Werner hears it too, and draws himself up. His whole body seems to relax as after a restful bath. And he smiles. The door shuts and his steps die away at the farther end of the house.

He had gone when next day the uncle came down for his morning meal. His niece had prepared breakfast as usual. It was served in silence. Outside a pale sun shone through the fog. It seemed to the old man that it had turned very cold.

University of Tasmania.

L. A. TRIEBEL.

Book Reviews

THE SALAD DAYS ARE OVER

A MAN who went down last year, when asked how he was getting on with his job, replied that he had made the transition from life to living death quite well. This attitude is common among undergraduates looking for jobs;—the feeling is that "I must meet people, move around and have a varied and interesting life to fulfil myself". The underlying idea is a fear of one's individuality being stifled in the factory or the office. The undergraduate has an inevitable sense of superiority, instilled into him from the sixth-form onwards by teachers, parents, educational commentators and the qualifications inflation. This is increased by the great stress laid on individuality in university life, which often results in the assumption that nowhere else are people so interesting; and that in getting a job one is condemning oneself to a very grey world.

The implication of *Outlook Two** is rather different. This is, as its sub-title states, "A Careers Symposium". In contrast to that horrifying hand-out "A Directory of Opportunities for Graduates", it shows the whole business of getting a job from the buyer's, not the seller's point of view; and is therefore much more sympathetic reading. It is also good, and often very entertaining, reading. Its twenty-seven articles cover a wide field from the Anglican Priesthood to Department Store Supervision, taking in commerce, industry, the professions and the arts on the way. The first volume *Outlook One* dealt with a similarly wide range of occupations, and together they include something for almost everyone but those intent on not working for a living. It is obvious from the purpose of the book and from the articles themselves, that there has been no attempt to give falsely favourable impressions. However, it is somewhat surprising that out of over twenty contributors writing about their careers since going down, only one should have taken a completely wrong direction. "A Cautionary Tale" tells this unfortunate story, but also shows that behind it lay a chain of perfectly rational decisions that had begun before "O" level, and that led deeper and deeper into the morass. On the other hand many of those contributors well suited to their jobs took a certain amount of pot-luck in their choice. It is remarkable how many are, in fact, pleased with their jobs, and find in them considerable scope for talent, self-expression

* Robin Guthrie and Tony Watts (Eds): *Outlook Two. A Careers Symposium.* (Macdonald, London, 18s.)

or responsibility. They may all, of course, be remarkable people, but the biographical notes suggest a wide spectrum of social and educational background and attainment, and represent a cross-section of university graduates.

Outlook Two, then, goes a long way to demolishing this myth of individuality. The idea of continually meeting new people is an illusion even at Cambridge. How many more people do you know now than you did at the end of your second term? And how many more real friends have you now? Even the varied delights of eating lunch at "The Mitre" is a very simple routine. But we are much more adaptable, and less demanding than we like to think. Faced with the necessity of earning a living, university attitudes are automatically jettisoned (and often painlessly as *Outlook* shows) and the best is made, in a positive rather than a negative sense, of the job at hand.

The moral seems to be: Try a job, boy! It won't kill you (at least not for some years) and you may even enjoy it.

S. G. F. SPACKMAN.

Religion and Humanism. By RONALD HEPBURN, DAVID JENKINS, NINIAN SMART, HOWARD ROOT and RENFORD BAMBROUGH. *The B.B.C.* Pp.104. 12s 6d.

THIS excellent small book contains ten brief broadcast talks, three by Hepburn, one each by Jenkins and Root, four by Bambrough and the last a discussion by Root and Smart. Its title accurately describes it whereas *Religion versus Humanism* would not. Therein lies its value. Mr Jenkins, Professors Root and Smart are Theists and Christians. Mr Bambrough appears to be regarded as a Humanist though whether or not he is fully so described I am not sure and should regard it as impertinent to say. Professor Hepburn is not a Theist and he assumes, though he does not argue, that much hitherto held to follow from Christian and other forms of Theism is discredited, but he realizes the importance and values of religion and wishes to preserve them. Both he and Mr Bambrough understand what religion and theology are or ought to be, as many who call themselves Humanists do not. Christianity itself, in its intelligent forms, is largely Humanist, not denying the truth in it but regarding it as inadequate as accounting for all that is. Mr Bambrough has as devastating criticisms of the book by Humanists entitled *Objections to Humanism* and of *Honest to God* as any Theist or Christian would make; and though all these talks are admirably clear the palm for combination of insight with lucidity must go to him.

What emerges from this book is that anything claiming to have more than verbal continuity with historic Christianity cannot dispense with Natural theology, which involves metaphysics. If it be held that the natural created order reveals nothing of its Creator or to be fully intelligible without one, there is nothing whatever to be said as ground for affirmation that ancient religious Scriptures do so or for distinguishing between competing and irreconcilable claims that revelation is the reliable basis for any religion. Further, it is useless to discuss what is and is not possible knowledge with meaning, without examination of what knowledge

is and comes to be, *i.e.*, without epistemology; and for this the combination of analytic with genetic psychology, and not other sciences, is fundamental. So called knowledge by so called persons of so called actuality is the prior basis of all more refined forms of knowledge or probable belief, which could not even begin to be attained without it; while awareness and apprehension, which are alogical, are the basis of later comprehension and explanation. It follows that philosophy and theology cannot claim strictly rational demonstration or 'proof' but only alogical though reasonable basis for faith, which can neither be wholly based upon values nor be independent of them. Yet again, logic, ethics and aesthetics are all concerned with sincere and right valuing—the first in thinking, the second in acting and the third in feeling, and right valuing requires right knowing of our *total* environment, not only of abstracted portions of it, and there is no break between valuation of part of it as expedient, pleasant and convenient and part of it as sacred and holy, and as having unconditional claim upon us. Logic has important claims upon the expression of religion and the Gospel, but they are neither absolute nor exclusive.

Any adverse criticism I could make of this book would require greater length than a short notice of it permits or else appear to be superficial sniping at particular points which would be useless. Nor is it possible or necessary to attempt a summary of it, since this is well done by Professors Root and Smart in its last talk entitled "How Much Common Ground?". This could not be other than inconclusive, for the end is not yet or for a long time to come. The deepest problems are ages old even if the expression of them is relatively new. But it is wholly good that such discussion should continue, with attention to the best that has been written in the past.

J. S. B.

The Library

The R. Brice-Smith Collection

BEFORE his death in November last year Rollo Brice-Smith (B.A. 1908) had expressed the wish that his collection of modern limited editions, mostly from private presses, should go to his old College, and in accordance with this wish and by the good offices of his sister, Miss Margaret Brice-Smith, the books are now in the College Library.

The collection comprises some three hundred and fifty volumes, whose dates of publication range from 1923 to 1956—the large majority dating from the first seven or eight years of that period. Best represented is the Nonesuch Press, with some eighty works, including the five volume Bible, the seven volume Shakespeare and the six volume Dryden. From the Curwen Press come thirty-eight Ariel Poems (published by Faber & Gwyer and later by Faber & Faber), from Hardy's *Yuletide in a Younger World*, 1927, to Roy Campbell's *Choosing a Mast*, 1931, and including Eliot's *Journey of the Magi*, *A Song for Simeon*, *Animula* and *Triumphal March*. The Gregynog Press provides eighteen items, among them *Aesop's Fables* with Agnes Miller Parker's attractive woodcuts; Haslewood Books twenty-one items; Peter Davies twelve; Crosby Gaige ten; Shakespeare Head six, including the eight volume *Plutarch's Lives*; Seven Acres Press and Golden Cockerel Press seven each, including the latter's four volume Chaucer with decorations by Eric Gill; Bowling Green and Fortune Presses five each; Cuala and High House four; three each from Beaumont, Chiswick, Cresset (including the four volume Herrick) and Pleiad; two from Fanfrolico, Fleuron and Officina Bodoni; one from Aquila, Bremer (a fine Tibullus), Cayme, Fountain, Halcyon, Lakeside, Merrymount, Morland, Piazza, Raven, St Dominic's and Scholartis. Also worth special mention are the Heinemann *Fables of La Fontaine* and the Harrap *Aesop*, both with engravings by Stephen Gooden.

The College is most grateful to the late Rollo Brice-Smith for this interesting and valuable collection and to his sister for the gift of two handsome glass-fronted oak cases specially made to house it.

A. G. L.

Obituary

Frederick Barry Kipping, 1902-1965

Fellow 1954-65

DR F. B. Kipping died on January 12th, 1965, after an association with the University of almost forty years, and with the College of some twenty years. His story at Cambridge began in 1919 when he came up to Trinity College in October 1919 as an Exhibitioner from Nottingham High School. He read Natural Sciences and in both parts of the Tripos achieved Firsts. He started post-graduate work under Dr W. H. Mills on the stereochemistry of some substituted piperazines and was awarded the Ph.D. degree in 1925; during this time, like many research students today, he worked as a College supervisor and as an assistant demonstrator in practical organic chemistry classes. It was probably during this period that he discovered his predilection for teaching. Much of his subsequent research was stereochemical in character, the possibility of getting unequivocal answers to his questions was one that appealed to him and is characteristic of his direct approach—not confined only to chemical spheres! Often this kind of research was complicated and laborious requiring a great deal of patience and tenacity, two qualities that he possessed in good measure. His stereochemical interests covered tin compounds, sulphonylthiolthanes and cyclobutanes to mention a few but were not confined to those: he also worked on problems connected with natural products, one of them, protoanemonin, a lachrymator, may have had something to do with his duties in the Second World War as we shall see.

He was appointed to a University Demonstratorship in 1930 and for many years lectured on Organic Chemistry to students reading the two parts of the Tripos. He supervised for the College from Michaelmas 1934; he was elected a Fellow in 1954 and was appointed to a College Lectureship in 1955. He was the Director of Studies in Chemistry for the College from 1961 and also helped Pembroke College in this way. It was as a lecturer and teacher and later as an administrator that he excelled. He was nothing if not candid and he was keenly interested in the kind of undergraduates he taught. For example, his comments to me would vary from "I'm impressed how pleasant our freshmen are this year", to "I told him I'm Director of Studies for John's—a *men's* College—not Girton"; referring to the long-haired leather-

jacketted type of undergraduate he occasionally encountered in recent years. Comments like the latter were made with panache and a deep gruff voice that cannot have failed to have had their effect. His lectures were clear, brief and critical and before the increasing volume of material in recent years made it impossible they were illustrated with a large number of experiments. He was an excellent supervisor of the Socratic kind, helping his charges to find their own way and use their knowledge. Dogma in his pupils was discouraged, a deep curt "why?" would often arrest in full spate the fluent and plausible exponent of imperfectly understood views. He particularly liked to help the less-able people he supervised, and had very great patience and understanding which his bluff exterior to some extent concealed. To shed light where there was none before *is* one of the rewards of the supervisor—to Kipping it was the most intensely satisfying feature of the supervision system.

It has been said that Kipping was at his most characteristic in the practical classes. Not for him the spectator's chair; armed with test-tubes he went round the benches and both by experiment and by terse and often devastating comment he stimulated the scholar and stung into action the more sluggishly inclined.

In 1937 he was appointed to a Lectureship, an office he held until his death. Two years later, with the country at war, he made use of his talents in the national effort. February 1940 saw him in the Air Ministry as a Senior Scientific Officer and with the rank of Squadron Leader he was posted to the Middle East Command as an adviser on chemical warfare. When the Ministry of Aircraft Production was formed in May 1940 the chemical warfare staff was transferred to it and in October 1941 Dr Kipping was promoted to Wing Commander. He returned to England in November 1941 as chemical warfare adviser to Fighter Command and Army Co-operation Command. In February 1942 he was made an assistant director of Scientific Research but retained his responsibilities with Fighter Command. In this capacity he advised the Ministry of Aircraft Production on chemical matters, represented it on several committees and helped to maintain liaison with universities.

From 1945 his administrative duties here steadily increased in scope and importance. He served on the Council of the Senate and on the General Board but his most valuable work was probably done as secretary of the Faculty Board of Physics and Chemistry. His capacity for hard work, his attention to detail, his direct approach backed by a reliable memory were invaluable assets to his colleagues. Again and again he was re-appointed to this key position; a fitting testimony to his efficiency.

He was a kind man with what might be called an active com-⁷ passion. He soon recognised that more should be done for teachers and other university officers who were not fellows of Colleges and gave valuable help in the formation of the University Combination Room—he was the first Chairman of the Managing Committee and contributed much to its success.

Kipping had many interests outside chemistry and university administration. As a young man he played the saxophone though this was an accomplishment that he kept well-concealed. His interest in magic however lasted throughout his life and for many years he held office in the University Pentacle Club. As hobbies he collected shells and stamps; he was also a keen sportsman—with tennis as his major interest. Characteristically he was not only an excellent player in his younger days but contributed much to the game in terms of its organisation. He played for Nottinghamshire and later for Cambridgeshire; he served on the Committees of the County and English Lawn Tennis Association and was vice-chairman of the L.T.A. Council in 1964.

Kipping was also a keen golfer and always enjoyed taking part in High Table tournaments for example; he won the cup in the September before he died. It is again characteristic that while playing with him in that tournament he said to me casually, "I'm getting married you know, (this was unsuspected)—it would have have been today but the tournament was on". This was not gamesmanship but what one might call vintage Kipping! Dr Kipping married Margaret Williams in 1926 and there were two sons and a daughter of this marriage. In 1955 his wife died and he lived alone until 1964 when he married Mrs Ursula Ward-Smith who survives him.

In this short account of his life it has been possible to mention only a few of his many achievements and characteristics. How may those of us who knew him as colleague and teacher summarise his personality? Blunt, yes, but he had deeper qualities of compassion and understanding of other people's feelings and motives as well as a well-developed sense of humour. We in the College have lost a sincere and able colleague and the University a fine teacher and administrator.

R. H. PRINCE.

Sir Edward Victor Appleton,

G.B.E., K.C.B., F.R.S.

B.A. 1914. Fellow 1919-1925 and 1936-1939

SIR EDWARD APPLETON, Honorary Fellow, died very suddenly at his home in Edinburgh on Wednesday, April 21st 1965, aged 72. He was one of the world's leading physicists and, more than any other, the founder of the science which we now call Ionospheric Physics.

He first came to the College in 1911 and was elected to a Scholarship in 1913. He took the Natural Sciences Tripos, Part I in 1913 and Part II (Physics) in 1914 and obtained a first class in both parts. When war came he enlisted as a private in the West Riding Regiment, but was later transferred to the Signals branch of the Royal Engineers and became a Wireless Officer with the rank of Captain. At this time the earliest wireless valves were coming into use and some of us can remember Appleton's stories of experiments with them in the trenches. This interest continued and led later to his only text-book, a small monograph on the Thermionic Vacuum Tube which has since run through numerous editions and is still widely used by students.

After the war he returned to Cambridge to work in the Cavendish Laboratory and was elected to a Fellowship of the College in 1919. He now began research and by 1923 had published seven or eight scientific papers mostly on wireless valves and their use in electrical circuits. From 1923 onwards some of his papers dealt with the propagation of radio waves and the possible effects of electrically conducting regions in the earth's atmosphere. The work culminated in December 1924 in the direct experimental proof of the existence of a region about 100 km. high which can reflect radio waves. This Kennelly-Heaviside layer had been postulated as early as 1902 but Appleton and M. A. F. Barnett gave the first unambiguous demonstration of its presence. Shortly afterwards Appleton left Cambridge to become Wheatstone Professor of Experimental Physics at King's College, London. But the experiments continued and led, a few years later, to the discovery of a higher reflecting layer known at first as the Appleton layer. He renamed these layers the E-layer and the F-layer, wisely leaving some alphabetical leeway; some lower layers called the D-layer and the C-layer have since been discovered. The whole group of ionised layers is now called The Ionosphere. Appleton was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1927.

Before he left the College in 1925 he was Director of Studies in Physics. He was succeeded in this post by a theoretical physicist, D. R. Hartree. Both of them had worked on the theory of the effect of the earth's magnetic field on the propagation of radio waves through the ionised upper atmosphere and deduced independently a formula giving their velocity and attenuation. This is now the famous Appleton-Hartree formula, though in fact it was also published at about the same time by another Johnian.

Appleton returned to Cambridge in 1936 as Jacksonian Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Cavendish Laboratory. He was re-elected a Fellow of the College and had rooms in B New Court. Here we used to meet ionospheric physicists from all over the world. Here too we watched the Boat Race on one of the first occasions when it was televised.

In 1939, he became Secretary of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, a most important post involving a major share in the direction of our scientific resources for war. He was knighted in 1941 and awarded the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1947. In 1949 he became Principal and Vice-Chancellor of Edinburgh University, and held this position until his death.

In addition to the heavy responsibilities of his position at Edinburgh he was editor of the *Journal of Atmospheric and Terrestrial Physics*, affectionately known as "The Appleton Journal", and he continued to publish scientific papers, mostly on the formation and changes of the Ionosphere. In his later years he also wrote many articles of a wider scientific interest, for example the Reith Lectures, in 1956, entitled "Science and the Nation". Of particular Johnian interest is the Sir Joseph Larmor Memorial Lecture published in the *Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy* in 1961 (Vol. 61A, p. 55) entitled "Sir Joseph Larmor and the Ionosphere".

He was elected an Honorary Fellow of the College in 1946. September, 1965.

K. G. B.

College Chronicle

THE ADAMS SOCIETY

The Adams Society has had another successful year. Indeed, the meeting addressed by Dr Polkinhorne was the third largest in the Society's history.

The speaker at the first meeting was Dr D. J. H. Garling, who talked about some "Perfectly Horrible Sets". He first showed the remarkable property of Cantor's ternary set, of having zero measure whilst being a continuum, and then examined Lebesgue's function of $(0, 1)$ into itself. Dr Garling remarked that measure theory had been developed from research into Fourier analysis.

The second meeting was addressed by Dr R. P. Taylor, who spoke on "Cosmic Chemistry". This dealt with cosmology from aspects of stellar composition, and much depended on the interpretation of observations. The "steady state" and "Big-Bang" theories were examined in this light and Dr Taylor showed that the latter as originally proposed by Gamow was inconsistent but that certain modifications by Prof. Hoyle gave better results.

At the last meeting of the Michaelmas Term Dr J. C. Polkinhorne talked about "Physics in the Complex Plane". After introducing the response function and input function of a general system he assumed causality and after some sweeping transformations arrived in the complex plane. He used his results in dealing with Pinemann integrals concerned with the input response equation. Finally Dr Polkinhorne produced a function which would help the particle physicist greatly—if it could be shown to exist.

The first meeting of the Easter Term was addressed by Dr H. K. Moffat, who gave a talk on "Mercury Flow in a Magnetic Field". After introducing the notion that flow in a magnetic field produces a potential difference, which is only appreciable in a large field, he examined a few spectacular examples involving mercury. Dr Moffat went on to mention that more relevant situations occur in plasma experiments, sunspots and the Van Allen Belt.

Dr F. G. Friedlander spoke to the Society on the "Violin String". After a lengthy mathematical treatment to show how a note is produced the speaker told how agreement with theory is very close in practice. However, the theoretical result of no noise for very fast bowing—presumably faster than humanly possible—had not yet been demonstrated.

At the last meeting of the Society Dr Whiteside gave a talk on "Some Aspects of Newton's Principia". Dr Whiteside mentioned

the enmities between Hooke and Newton and how their correspondence led Newton to examine the laws of planetary motion, which finally resulted in Newton's paper "De Motu Corporum". The speaker also discussed a part of Newton's Principia which dealt with the central orbit problems.

A. J.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB

1964-5 SEASON

President: DR R. E. ROBINSON. *Captain:* J. M. A. WOOD

Fixture Secretary: B. C. COLLYER. *Match Secretary:* M. E. REID

A 1st XI with considerable individual skill only showed its full capabilities when faced with needle matches. Positions in the League table were so close that had they lost the last match against Queens', Queens' would have come fourth and they would have been ninth and relegated. As it was St John's won convincingly and came fourth and Queens' were ninth and relegated.

In the Lent Term the College was persuaded to buy some weights which were incorporated in the Cuppers training. This may have helped a very promising start to the season when the forwards scored a vast number of goals—16 against Trinity. In the preliminary round of Cuppers the 1st XI beat Sidney Sussex 5—0 to face St Catharine's, the League champions, in the first round. Only bad luck prevented a very determined side from winning. After fifteen minutes M. D. Moss was injured and for the rest of the game ten men held St Catharine's on equal terms until they scored the deciding goal ten minutes from the end.

No six-a-side competition was played, so St John's retains the Cup.

The 2nd XI captained by A. J. Rayner also had considerable potential but an ineffective start to the season, partly through having several early games cancelled or postponed, prevented their later successes bringing them higher than fourth.

The 3rd XI achieved tremendous success. Enthusiastically captained by A. Thompson, they went through Michaelmas Term unbeaten and gained promotion from the 4th division to the 3rd.

In the Lent Term the 2nd and 3rd XI's entered the revised league cup, in which there were two preliminary rounds before the teams were split between a cup and a plate knockout competition. The 2nd XI found the spirit which they had previously lacked and reached the final of the cup only to lose 6—2 after holding an early two-goal lead. The 3rd XI failed to get beyond the first round of the plate.

D. L. Richardson is to be congratulated on again representing the Varsity against Oxford.

Full colours were re-awarded to: J. A. Aveyard, B. C. Collyer, R. J. Dunn, D. C. K. Jones, M. D. Moss, A. R. Munro, M. E. Reid, D. L. Richardson and C. F. Webster; and awarded to: B. G. Cossey, E. Mackinnon, P. W. Ward and F. R. Willey.

Half-colours were awarded to: A. J. Gould, A. K. Halder, J. L. Kaganda, G. R. Lord, A. Thompson and G. A. Worthington.

The elections made for the 1965-66 season were:—*Captain*: M. E. Reid, *Match Secretary*: B. G. Cossey and *Fixture Secretary*: F. R. Willey.

M. E. R.

BADMINTON CLUB

Captain: A. D. MATTHEWMAN. *Secretary*: G. C. WOOD

The Badminton Club has had a nerve-racking season. Only two points out of a possible twelve were salvaged from the first term's fixtures and the first team was sitting firmly at the bottom of the first division. But the team was strengthened for the Lent Term and won all its remaining matches to finish comfortably in the middle of the division. We reached the quarter finals of the Cuppers with a bye and a victory over Downing, to be knocked out by Trinity. The second and third teams were both strong and were perhaps unlucky to be deprived of the chance of distinguishing themselves by an unsteady start to the season.

G. C. W.

THE CHESS CLUB

This has been a reasonably successful season, with good results being obtained by college teams and by individual players.

The only disappointment was the relegation of the first team from division one to division two of Cuppers. This was largely due to the fact that the top five players were seldom available on the same night. The second team were runners-up in division four of Cuppers and have been promoted to division three.

As in previous years the Club has been unique in fielding three teams in the Cambridge and District Chess League. The "A" and "B" teams played in division one and the "C" team in division two. The "A" team finished fourth, and once again the strong City "A" team failed to beat them, the match resulting in a draw. The "B" team finished eighth and in division two the "C" team gained fifth place.

Our strongest player, G. A. Winbow, again won a half-blue and played on top board for the University's match against Oxford. A. Janisz, a first year man, was awarded a Dragon

colour for playing in the second team match against Oxford, and it is hoped that next year he can gain a half-blue.

The top five players have been supported by a dozen or so others of a good standard, and the prospects for next season are good, since very few of these players are leaving the college, and also because the next influx of freshmen should bring to light several more keen members.

R. ELSDON (*Hon. Sec.*).

DEBATING SOCIETY

1964

President: R. I. SYKES.

Secretary: I. WHITE.

1965

President: G. C. WOOD

Secretary: B. S. M. HORNE

The Debating Society has pursued its usual course of enthusiasm relieved at times by wisdom (why should these be mutually incompatible?). We have considered the place of motor cars and censorship (here urged on by the commanding eloquence of Mr H. S. Davies) in our contemporary society and tried in vain to return to the eighteenth century to escape the rigours of the Reform Acts. There have been very few regular attenders but members have shown a large potential debating public in the College.

G. C. W.

RUGBY FOOTBALL CLUB

At first glance, it would seem that the season 1964-5 had, for the Rugby Club, been one of the more successful of the recent era, and, indeed, achievements were not negligible. In its first year back in the first division, the 1st XV finished a commendable third, failing to gain a share of the Championship by only the narrowest of margins. However, behind each game there lie more "ifs", "buts", and "maybes" than ever a normal season produces. Injuries are a commonplace in College rugby, but the Club was unfortunate in that it was stricken at such times and in such positions that the 1st XV's performance had automatically to be affected adversely.

The losses were felt more keenly in the Cuppers term, when in addition to J. W. Brownlee (confidently expected to gain a "Blue" when he was injured in October) the Club lost the services of LX Club players, J. F. Price and R. E. Barker; and this, when faced with a second round fixture against the "Blue-permeated" but lop-sided Christ's side, was a little too much, even for the superhuman efforts of the Club's fine captain, J. D. M. Hardie.

Thus, the full potential of the side was never realized, and this in itself marks the season out as being one of some frustration. However it must not be assumed that the "Rugger Table"

was ever "dispirited" or lacking in determination. Socially, the year was undoubtedly one of the most successful in recent memory, and once more a splendid French row provided a fitting finale to the year's endeavours. Given better luck with injuries, there is every possibility that the new side will perhaps erase some of the tarnished memories which last season brought.

R. E. BARKER.

RUGBY FIVES CLUB, 1964—1965

Captain: J. CHAPMAN-ANDREWS. *Hon. Secretary:* R. A. BYASS

The Club played five matches in the Michaelmas and Lent Terms, and succeeded in maintaining a nucleus of ten regular playing members. The match of the season, against the President's IV in December, was lost by 30 points. There were no Cuppers this year.

SQUASH CLUB

The Squash Club enjoyed a satisfactory season. The 1st V finished fourth in the second division. Much of the credit for this is due to J. F. Storr, the Secretary, who won most of his matches. The form of the other players was in general very average. It is to be hoped that, with the arrival of some new players, the 1st V will go up into the first division. The 2nd V had a very good year, progressing from the fifth to the fourth division. The 3rd V finished fourth in the seventh division. Altogether a satisfactory year.

R. A. C. CROSBY (*Hon. Sec.*).

HOCKEY CLUB

1964-5 SEASON

President: MR A. G. LEE

Captain: M. A. CLARKE. *Secretary:* P. G. KENYON

The 1st XI did not have as successful a season as it might well have done. At times the side looked well balanced and capable of playing very well as a team. Rarely, however, did defence or attack function well simultaneously. The other great failing was the inability to play flat out from the first to final whistle.

In the Michaelmas Term we finished in the bottom half of our division (one). In the Lent Term we lost to Pembroke in the first round of Cuppers. This was a very close game which was lost in the last minutes of extra time, where fitness was very important.

A 2nd XI was fielded regularly and had a successful season. A 3rd XI also played occasionally.

Malcolm Clarke must be congratulated for his very hard work as Captain, both on and off the field. P. G. Kenyon performed

nobly as Secretary. R. Ellis again played for the University, playing a very good game in the Varsity match. R. Nokes played regularly for the Wanderers.

At Easter a team played at the Hockey Festival at Folkestone. Of four games played, one was drawn, one won and two lost, both, incidentally, in torrential rain.

THE LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB

President: THE MASTER. *Senior Treasurer:* COLONEL K. N. WYLIE

Captain: R. D. THOMAS. *Vice-Captain:* M. CURTIS

Secretary: D. F. C. SHEPHERD. *Junior Treasurer:* J. P. A. RUSSELL

MICHAELMAS TERM 1964

The Club set out from the beginning of the year to produce crews with not only the technique, but also the fitness and determination, to race. The light four started training a week before Term began, and under Alf Twinn they progressed steadily; Bill Nutton then took over for the final period. He quickened up the beginnings and finishes, and the crew became by far the neatest and most well-drilled on the river, as well as being the lightest. But nobody could believe that a Lady Margaret crew was actually capable of racing. Such was our reputation on the Cam; in fact they were the neatest disguising a fair amount of strength, and they beat Jesus "B", 1st and 3rd Trinity and Jesus "A" in the final, in an excellent demonstration of consistent, effective rowing.

The Clinker Four, coached by Ken Holmes and Colonel Wylie, trained equally hard and proved to be the fastest Clinker Four the Club has ever produced; they lost to St Catharine's in the final.

In the press, Lady Margaret were reported as returning "from two years in the wilderness", and there was without doubt a new spread of enthusiasm and determination throughout the Club.

Crews:

<i>Light IV</i>	<i>Clinker IV</i>
<i>Bow</i> J. P. A. Russell (Steers)	<i>Bow</i> M. Curtis
2 A. T. G. Collis	2 S. G. F. Spackman
3 M. A. Sweeney	3 D. R. Kirkham
<i>Str.</i> R. D. Thomas	<i>Str.</i> D. F. C. Shepherd
	<i>Cox</i> I. A. B. Brooksby

Colquhoun Sculls: M. A. Sweeney, who had trained throughout the Long Vacation, beat J. W. Fraser (Jesus) in the first round by $2\frac{3}{4}$ seconds, to break the record by 3 seconds, and then won his next three races without undue trouble.

Fairbairn Cup: The 1st VIII had the potential to go Head, but continued changes in new order, mainly due to Trialists, spoilt their chances. They finished 3rd, having had to overtake two

crews during the race—Jesus 2 around the outside of Chesterton Corner, and Peterhouse down the Long Reach. Canon Duckworth coached for the final period.

Clare Novices Race: The novices, coached by R. V. G. Sharp, reached the semi-final.

Fairbairn Crews:

<i>1st VIII</i>	<i>2nd VIII</i>
<i>Bow</i> D. R. Kirkham	<i>Bow</i> T. J. Dennis
2 J. E. Haslam-Jones	2 R. C. Bosanquet
3 R. D. Yarrow	3 N. W. Macfadyen
4 S. G. F. Spackman	4 J. M. Larmour
5 J. L. Marjoribanks	5 J. A. Booth
6 M. E. K. Graham	6 G. R. Payton
7 M. Curtis	7 M. N. Park
<i>Str.</i> D. F. C. Shepherd	<i>Str.</i> M. W. Russell
<i>Cox</i> M. Rowntree	<i>Cox</i> K. T. Linley
<i>3rd VIII</i>	<i>4th VIII</i>
<i>Bow</i> J. H. Peachey	<i>Bow</i> R. S. Willmott
2 D. R. Strong	2 V. J. Joseph
3 M. A. Ward	3 C. J. G. Brown
4 F. C. Hobson	4 F. B. Salter
5 D. P. Chamberlain	5 C. J. Ingram
6 J. R. G. Wright	6 J. H. Arrowsmith
7 P. J. Evans	7 M. B. Morton
<i>Str.</i> R. W. Adams	<i>Str.</i> D. V. Bowen
<i>Cox</i> E. J. King	<i>Cox</i> J. R. J. Burley

Novices

<i>Bow</i> H. A. P. Fryer
2 C. B. Lyle
3 S. N. Bridge
4 M. H. Tipler
5 H. G. Cosh
6 W. H. Guest
7 T. Horsler
<i>Str.</i> R. C. R. Bertram
<i>Cox</i> J. D. Nichol

Trial VIIIs: M. A. Sweeney, R. D. Thomas, J. P. A. Russell rowed, and I. A. B. Brooksby coxed, the losing Trial VIII.

LENT TERM 1965

The first boat was started by Ken Wylie and followed by Ken Holmes, who made them fit and got them to row a long, hard stroke. Dr Charles Seyel then took over, bringing a good deal of pace out of the crew, and L. V. Bevan coached the final period. He brought them up to racing pitch, and in spite of their fairly low optimum rating, they recorded fast times, and were by far the best and fastest crew on the river. On the first night of the races

Jesus acknowledged the bump just past the railings and Lady Margaret were Head for the first time for eleven years. On the third night Pembroke closed at Grassy, but after that they caused no trouble, and Lady Margaret were striking twenty-eight at the Railway Bridge, with Pembroke outside their distance.

The 2nd VIII, coached by Richard Langham and Richard Perham, were highest on the river, having undergone an overlap by Jesus on the first night.

Lent Crews:

<i>1st VIII</i>	<i>2nd VIII</i>
<i>Bow</i> M. Curtis	<i>Bow</i> T. J. Dennis
2 J. E. Haslam-Jones	2 N. W. Macfadyen
3 J. L. Marjoribanks	3 M. N. Park
4 R. V. G. Sharp	4 W. H. Guest
5 R. D. Yarrow	5 H. G. Cosh
6 M. E. K. Graham	6 J. M. Larmour
7 D. R. Kirkham	7 J. A. Booth
<i>Str.</i> D. F. C. Shepherd	<i>Str.</i> G. R. Payton
<i>Cox</i> M. Rowntree	<i>Cox</i> L. Ingram
<i>3rd VIII</i>	<i>4th VIII</i>
<i>Bow</i> S. N. Bridge	<i>Bow</i> R. N. Hill
2 R. C. R. Bertram	2 A. L. Carter
3 C. J. G. Brown	3 S. Tanner
4 M. H. Tipler	4 S. J. Cormack
5 R. C. Searle	5 J. A. Scott
6 W. F. M. Stobb	6 P. Simpson
7 H. A. P. Fryer	7 R. N. Nunn
<i>Str.</i> F. C. Hobson	<i>Str.</i> A. Afif
<i>Cox</i> J. D. Nichol	<i>Cox</i> A. N. Other
<i>B.A.'s</i>	<i>Gentlemen</i>
<i>Bow</i> R. C. Spencer	<i>Bow</i> R. F. Maddock
2 P. W. Brown	2 C. L. G. Bell
3 D. R. Strong	3 R. D. H. Twigg
4 J. B. Hutchings	4 F. H. Berkshire
5 A. D. McCann	5 C. J. Ingram
6 J. B. Robinson	6 A. Neilson
7 M. A. Carson	7 J. K. Broadbent
<i>Str.</i> D. J. Marshall	<i>Str.</i> J. H. Arrowsmith
<i>Cox</i> I. T. Russell	<i>Cox</i> J. R. J. Burley

Reading Head: The 1st boat was severely disrupted after the Lents, and although they went up from 33rd to 24th, they were beaten by five Cambridge Colleges in a disappointing, slow, soggy row.

Boat Race: M. A. Sweeney stroked and R. G. Stanbury (the Secretary) coxed the Blue Boat. R. D. Thomas stroked, A. T. Collis rowed 3, J. P. A. Russell bow and I. A. B. Brooksby coxed, Goldie. In the inaugural Goldie-Isis race they were defeated as convincingly as the Blue Boat.

At the beginning of term M. A. Sweeney was elected President of the C.U.B.C. In the Magdalenes he and Moore (St Catharine's) lost in the final to Fraser (Jesus) and Roberts (St Catharine's). He and Fraser won the Lowe Double Sculls, but had no serious opposition.

The 1st May Boat started well under Andrew Collier; Alf Twinn then coached for three weeks, and although coaching individuals well, the stroke was never long and well-covered; the rating came up too early and both crew and coach found themselves going for immediate pace too soon. The new semi-spades had eventually arrived in Alf's third week, and were used in the Head of the Cam, four days later, when the VIII came 3rd, underrating their opposition. Tim Denby then took over and coached for the neglected finishes; after an excellent start the crew became progressively slower and stiffer, and the boat became increasingly difficult to move. The spades were dropped, and finally after being beaten by the 2nd boat, rowing at a slower rating, Sweeney was moved from stroke to six, and Thomas to stroke. Eventually they began to pick up again, but a great deal of time and confidence had been lost in the process. A. T. G. Collis was then lost with a boil, and Sharp came in to replace him. Harry Almond took over the final period, and had to spend much of his time coaching the crew in the fundamentals of rowing, rather than being able to finish them. On the first and second nights of the races they closed to a length on Queens' by Grassy, but had neither the length nor the ability seriously to challenge them. On the third night St Catharine's, rowing at forty, caught them in the Gut. On Saturday, however, the crew began to find their form down the Long Reach and they rowed St Catharine's down, making their bump past Morley's Holt.

The 2nd boat were coached by Ken Holmes, L. V. Bevan, Ken Wylie and Canon Duckworth, and considering they lost their six, Sharp, to 1st boat, were a real crew and rowed surprisingly fast. As Sandwich Boat they rowed over seven times, before making the first bump the 2nd boat has made in four years, on Magdalene.

The 3rd boat were coached mainly by Richard Langham and Richard Perham, and rowed extremely well, to win their oars.

The fifteen boats on the River, the highest ever, had an overall gain of 14 places, and four boats won their oars.

May Crews:

1st VIII

Bow D. F. C. Shepherd
2 R. V. G. Sharp
3 D. R. Kirkham
4 M. E. K. Graham
5 R. D. Yarrow
6 M. A. Sweeney
7 J. P. A. Russell
Str. R. D. Thomas
Cox R. G. Stanbury

3rd VIII

Bow J. H. Peachey
2 P. D. Simpson
3 N. W. Macfayden
4 R. C. R. Bertram
5 S. N. Bridge
6 W. H. Guest
7 T. J. Dennis
Str. J. M. Larmour
Cox M. Rowntree

Latent Talent

Bow B. C. R. Bertram
2 P. R. Garner
3 R. M. Spiers
4 R. C. Devenish
5 D. P. Chamberlain
6 J. R. G. Wright
7 P. J. Evans
Str. D. R. Adams
Cox R. Townsend

Ex-Third Lent

Bow C. J. G. Brown
2 A. N. Other
3 L. C. Ingram
4 M. H. Tipler
5 J. R. J. Burley
6 M. J. Stobbs
7 H. A. P. Fryer
Str. F. C. Hobson
Cox J. D. Nichol

Gentlemen

Bow R. F. Maddock
2 C. L. G. Bell
3 S. R. Tanner
4 R. H. Willmott
5 C. J. Ingham
6 J. M. Cormack
7 J. K. Broadbent
Str. J. H. Arrowsmith
Cox D. Lawrence

2nd VIII

Bow M. N. Park
2 J. E. Haslam-Jones
3 M. Curtis
4 M. W. Russell
5 R. A. Cutting
6 S. G. F. Spackman
7 J. A. Booth
Str. G. R. Payton
Cox I. A. B. Brooksby

Hoggers 1

Bow D. Bevan
2 R. J. Dunn
3 R. Carr
4 I. W. H. Dunn
5 C. Montagnon
6 R. E. Barker
7 G. M. Ralfe
Str. R. Lambert
Cox R. C. Desborough

Landed Gentry

Bow S. A. Robson
2 H. D. Thompson
3 A. J. Rayner
4 R. A. Byass
5 J. L. Marjoribanks
6 M. A. Ward
7 P. G. Unwin
Str. J. D. M. Hardie
Cox C. G. Curry

B.A's

Bow R. C. Spencer
2 P. W. Brown
3 D. R. Strong
4 J. B. Hutchings
5 A. D. McCann
6 J. B. Robinson
7 A. H. Corner
Str. D. J. Marshall
Cox F. T. Russell

Hoggers 2

Bow N. D. Laird
2 D. N. Hancock
3 A. Neilson
4 E. Kemp
5 D. Meredith
6 R. J. Kennett
7 R. K. Aplington
Str. C. E. C. Chivers
Cox M. H. Banks

Engineers

Bow J. W. Brownlee
 2 S. C. M. Hunt
 3 D. G. Holmes
 4 D. Austen
 5 A. M. Stagg
 6 S. A. Landon
 7 J. I. Loney
Str. A. J. Simpson
Cox J. H. B. Pearce

Oarmoans

Bow R. A. Stevens
 2 R. Ensor
 3 J. T. Roberts
 4 A. J. Honeybone
 5 R. H. Mitchell
 6 P. T. Hercus
 7 J. D. Fowler
Str. N. Craddock
Cox E. J. King

1 *Mod 8*

Bow R. M. Davie
 2 P. W. Denison-Edson
 3 N. J. Braithwaite
 4 J. P. Fitch
 5 V. Joseph
 6 P. E. Onurah
 7 R. N. Nunn
Str. G. Meacock
Cox P. J. Charlton

Soccer Boat

Bow B. G. Cossey
 2 E. Mackinnon
 3 F. R. Willey
 4 J. D. Fitzpatrick-Nash
 5 J. Kaganda
 6 A. J. Gould
 7 J. M. A. Wood
Str. D. L. Richardson
Cox A. P. Austin

Force de Frappe

Bow D. A. Hines
 2 L. T. Little
 3 J. L. Hammond
 4 P. N. Hobbs
 5 R. L. Davis
 6 A. M. Morton
 7 P. C. Wraight
Str. R. S. Dilley
Cox P. Kelly

scramble, rating forty. In the semi-final they lost by $2\frac{1}{2}$ lengths to St Edmund Hall, who broke the record the following day.

It is not worth trying to state any particular reason why the first boat was so disappointingly unsuccessful in the Mays and at Henley, since there were a number of important factors. One thing that does deserve mention is the fact that in spite of a considerably fitter crew, compared with the last few years, there was no doubt at all about the much superior fitness, and probably technique, of so many other crews at Henley.

Crews:

Ladies Plate

Bow D. F. C. Shepherd
 2 R. D. Thomas
 3 D. R. Kirkham
 4 A. T. G. Collis
 5 R. D. Yarrow
 6 M. E. K. Graham
 7 J. P. A. Russell
Str. M. A. Sweeney
Cox R. G. Stanbury

Visitors IV

Bow D. F. C. Shepherd
 2 M. A. Sweeney
 3 J. P. A. Russell (Steers)
Str. R. D. Thomas

Wyfold IV

Bow D. R. Kirkham (Steers)
 2 A. T. G. Collis
 3 R. D. Yarrow
Str. M. E. K. Graham

R. D. THOMAS.

THE LAW SOCIETY

President: G. J. KEENE*Secretary:* M. R. HODGES. *Junior Treasurer:* P. COLLINS

During the course of the year the Society has been privileged to entertain six guest speakers, not all of them practising lawyers, who delivered papers illustrating the general relevance of law to the community. We are grateful to them for their most stimulating talks.

Mr George Stringer addressed our first meeting on the subject of "The Criminal Law in Action", showing how a prosecuting solicitor, by maintaining his independence of the police, may make the law more efficient and humane by using his discretion. Later in the term, Mr Edward Williams discussed the application of modern business methods to a Solicitor's practice. He was followed by Colonel R. R. M. Bacon, of "Have a Go" fame, who gave a most enlightening talk on the theme "The Relationship of the Police to the Law and to the Public."

Our programme for the Lent Term was opened with an account by Mr Raoul P. Colinvaux of the task of making Law Reports more comprehensible than are Her Majesty's Judges. Dr G. A. Gresham addressed a combined meeting of the Law and Medical Societies on the subject of "Medicine and the Law", which, much to the discomfort of our weaker members, he illustrated with

Henley: For a number of reasons there was no entry at Marlow this year, and the first boat went straight to Henley, under Dick Emery. He managed to get more length out of the crew, and Raymond Owen then took over, changing the crew order to the original one, with Sweeney at stroke. He went for more length and more run, and in spite of the atrocious weather, the crew progressed well and paddled much more effectively than before. But a lot of time had to be spent on the paddling, rather than rowing, and the rowing was therefore never as consistent and effective as was potentially possible.

1st and 3rd Trinity were drawn in the Ladies Plate; they led from the start, and had $\frac{3}{4}$ length lead at Remenham. A vigorous spurt was then put in, reducing this lead to a canvas, but the crew were incapable of getting their bows in front, and lost by $\frac{1}{3}$ length.

The Wyfold Four beat Jesus easily in the eliminators but then lost to a fast Nottingham and Union crew in the first round, by $2\frac{3}{4}$ lengths.

The Visitors Four beat Christ's by $\frac{1}{2}$ length, and then Trinity Hall by a canvas, after being down at the half-mile, a length up at the mile, and nearly being caught down the enclosures in a mad

colour slides. At our last meeting of the term, Chancellor E. Garth Moore delivered a most interesting paper on the development of the Canon Law.

The Society also held a mock trial and a moot this year. The President was at last brought to justice, and was tried for murder before Mr A. J. Arlidge. M. Clarke and G. R. Lord appeared for the prosecution, and the accused's defence was rumbustiously handled by T. B. Hegarty and R. J. Kennett. The jury, unfortunately, felt unable to come to a verdict, and society remained unavenged. A Criminal Law Moot, argued by C. P. Emery and P. J. Browning for the appellant, and R. M. Spiers and K. H. Tierney for the Crown, was notable chiefly for the specious judgements of two of the Judges, namely our President and Secretary. But the reputation of the Court of Criminal Appeal (as constituted for that evening) was saved by the extremely persuasive dissenting judgement of Dr Glanville L. Williams. Nevertheless, the appeal was allowed, although eyebrows were raised when one of the Judges invoked the doctrine of the reasonable omnibus, it is believed for the first time.

The annual dinner, at which Hugh Griffiths, the Recorder of Cambridge, was our Guest of Honour, was held at the end of the Lent Term. Mr J. C. Hall proposed the health of the Society, and the President responded. We thank Dr R. M. Jackson for providing sherry in his rooms beforehand, and D. G. Horner for arranging the dinner so successfully.

Officers for the year 1965-6:—*President*: D. G. Horner, *Secretary*: G. R. Lord, *Junior Treasurer*: C. W. Plant.

M. R. H.

LAWN TENNIS CLUB

President: DR G. E. DANIEL

Captain: C. ARMSTRONG. *Hon. Secretary*: P. G. KENYON

The Tennis Club had an enjoyable, if not very successful, season. The trials provided us with some mature players and the matches began with great promise. Caius were defeated twice, in the league and in Cuppers.

The Cuppers match was much closer than 13-8 appears and there were some tense moments before victory. The next round against Queens', whose side contained a Blue and several Grasshoppers, resulted in a heavy loss, although one or two games were close.

The remaining league matches, Trinity Hall apart, were played or decided during May Week and the results were disappointing. The 1st VI may well descend into the third division. The 2nd VI may however have collected enough points to avoid relegation. The team contains some promising players for the next season.

For the 1st VI the Club matches provided consistent enjoyment whether lost or won. The college ventured twice outside Cambridge, to Bedford and to Balliol College, Oxford, both outings being most enjoyable as well as successful.

Congratulations are due to C. Armstrong for his excellent captaincy and to F. Berkshire for playing for the Grasshoppers.

Colours were re-awarded to C. Armstrong, P. Kenyon, P. Corner and R. O. Ellis, and awarded to B. Tomlinson, F. Berkshire and S. Phillips.

MUSICAL SOCIETY

President: MR A. G. LEE. *Secretary*: G. J. KEENE

The Musical Society has had an ambitious year from which it has emerged without disaster and with some measure of credit.

In January a concert of Baroque Music was given in Great St Mary's Church under the auspices of the combined Musical Societies of King's, Clare, and St John's Colleges. The College was represented strongly in both the chorus and orchestra, who—under the direction of John Eliot Gardiner (King's)—performed to an audience of over five hundred people. The soloist in Schütz's "Christmas Story" was the distinguished tenor Wilfred Brown.

In March the Society gave a performance of Haydn's "The Creation" in the College Chapel. Godfrey Salmon conducted a fine orchestra and chorus and gave an exciting account of the work; the visiting soloists, Susan Longfield (soprano) and John Eliot Gardiner (tenor), sang very beautifully and were assisted greatly by Mr Guest's sensitive performance at the harpsicord. Again a large audience attended this concert, including many members of the College.

A more ambitious programme than in recent years was given at the May Concert, and each of the four works performed required an orchestra. The concert opened with Rossini's overture "The Barber of Seville"; it was followed by Purcell's ode "Come, ye Sons of Art" in which the Chapel Choir sang and for which the soprano soloist was Sheila Armstrong, the winner for 1965 of the Kathleen Ferrier Prize. Godfrey Salmon excelled himself in Mendelssohn's Violin Concerto, and the concert ended happily with Walton's "Façade". The College was fortunate to have the services of some of the best instrumentalists in the University for this concert; revelling in the voices at his disposal, Mr Guest drew the best from his performers in spite of limited rehearsal time and brought to the music appropriate freshness and colour.

More informal Smoking Concerts than usual have been given this year in the music room, and have revealed much musical talent among members of the College; the concert of "neglected masterpieces" organised by Messrs Salmon and Forbes in March gave especial delight! Meanwhile the College chorus was more active than in recent years under the direction of Peter Burt-Jones: at the Senior Combination Room Concert in November it gave a spirited performance of Coleridge-Taylor's "Hiawatha" with Peter Birts as the tenor soloist, and in March it gave a most moving account of Stainer's "Crucifixion" to a good congregation in St Bene'ts Church.

D. G. Humphreys has been elected Secretary for 1965-66, and C. E. P. Martin and R. W. Hales will serve on the Committee.

G. J. K.

ECONOMICS SOCIETY

Chairman: P. N. HOBBS. *Secretary:* D. R. H. WILLIAMS

The year's programme was opened in the Michaelmas term with an inimitable "performance" from Mr Posner. He discussed the "Economic Prospects of the New Government" and suggested several measures he thought the government might use in the coming months. The meeting was well attended, unlike the first meeting of the Lent term when Dr G. C. Harcourt lent authenticity to his controversial topic, "Control or Colour Bar in Australia" by the use of a genuine accent. The second meeting of the Lent term took the form of a symposium on the subject of "Education". Mrs M. James presented a lucid description of "Class and Education". David Bevan then gave a short talk asserting that "Public Finance of Education" was essential with such force that only Paul Kelly could reply in similar vein that there must be "Private Finance of Education." The final meeting of the Lent term was a talk by Professor Kahn, who discussed "The Economic Position". This was very well attended and the talk was followed by some thought provoking discussion.

D. R. H. W.

College Notes

Fellows

Elected May 1965

Dr J. B. BOYLING, of Magdalene College, Mathematical Physics.

Mr A. C. RENFREW (B.A. 1961), Archaeology.

Mr R. WHITFIELD (B.A. 1960), Chinese Art.

Dr A. CORNEY, of Keble College, Oxford, Mathematical Physics.

Dr R. K. ORR (B.A. 1926), formerly Fellow, has been re-elected on his appointment as Professor of Music.

Dr H. M. PELLING (B.A. 1942) has been elected Fellow on his appointment as Assistant Director of Research in History.

Mr A. P. THORNTON, Professor of History in the University of Toronto, has been elected Commonwealth Fellow for the year 1966.

University of Cambridge Appointments

Professor of Music: R. K. ORR (B.A. from Pembroke 1932), formerly Fellow.

Professor of Economic History: D. M. JOSLIN (B.A. 1947), Fellow of Pembroke.

Warden of Madingley Hall: R. L. HOWLAND (B.A. 1928), President.

Reader in the History of International Relations: F. H. HINSLEY (B.A. 1944), Fellow.

Reader in Physics: K. G. BUDDEN (B.A. 1936), Fellow.

Reader in Plant Biochemistry: D. H. NORTHCOTE (B.A. 1949, from Downing), Fellow.

University Lecturer in Mathematics: P. V. LANDSHOFF (B.A. 1959), formerly Fellow, Fellow of Christ's College.

University Lecturer in Chemical Engineering: R. M. NEDDERMAN (B.A. 1956), Fellow of Darwin College.

University Lecturer in Physiology: J. G. ROBSON (B.A. 1957).

University Lecturer in Geography: R. B. G. WILLIAMS (B.A. 1963).

University Demonstrator in Biochemistry: R. N. PERHAM (B.A. 1961), Fellow.

University Demonstrator in Metallurgy: P. B. BOWDEN (B.A. 1959 from Caius), Fellow.

University Assistant Lecturer in Mathematics: D. J. OLIVE (B.A. 1947), Fellow of Churchill College.

University Assistant Lecturer in History: R. HYAM (B.A. 1959), Fellow of Magdalene College.

Assistant Director of Research in Radio Astronomy: J. R. SHAKESHAFT (B.A. 1952), formerly Fellow, Fellow of St Catharine's College.

Superintendent of the Laboratories of Organic and Inorganic Chemistry: R. H. BASON (B.A. 1954).

University of Cambridge Awards

The Porson Prize, and the First Chancellor's Classical Medal have been awarded to J. DIGGLE (B.A. 1965), who has also been elected into the Craven Studentship.

The Adams Prize has been awarded to Dr O. M. PHILLIPS, formerly Fellow (with another).

Walston Studentship (for Classical Archaeology): G. B. WAYWELL (B.A. 1965).

W. A. Meek Scholarship: M. G. CLARK (B.A. 1965).

Scandinavian Studentship: G. K. ORTON (B.A. 1965).

Bartle Frere Exhibition: J. K. HART (B.A. 1964).

Henry Arthur Thomas Travel Exhibitions: J. F. CLARKE (Matric. 1963) and A. J. WHITTAKER (Matric. 1963).

Academic Appointments

Mr R. M. WILLCOCK (B.A. 1944) has been appointed Lecturer in Civil Engineering, University of ~~Sheffield~~ ^{Birmingham}.

Mr G. A. DIRAC (B.A. 1946) has been appointed Erasmus Smith's Professor of Mathematics in Trinity College, Dublin.

Dr T. G. MURPHY (B.A. 1954), Fellow of St Catharine's College, has been appointed to a Lectureship in Mathematics in Trinity College, Dublin.

Mr J. W. T. SEAKINS (B.A. 1953) has been appointed Lecturer at the Institute of Child Health (University of London), Great Ormond Street, W.C.1.

Mr E. MILLER (B.A. 1937), Fellow, has been appointed Professor of Medieval History in the University of Sheffield, to succeed Professor G. R. POTTER (B.A. 1922,) who is retiring.

Dr J. R. QUAYLE (Ph.D. 1952), Lecturer in Biochemistry in the University of Sheffield, has been appointed West Riding Professor of Microbiology in that University.

Mr DAVID CHRISTOPHER WARD (B.A. 1955), assistant secretary, University of Bristol Appointments Board, to be Appointments Officer, University of East Anglia.

Dr R. W. LARDNER (B.A. 1959), Fellow of Peterhouse, has been appointed Lecturer in Mathematics in the University of East Anglia.

Mr R. C. O. MATTHEWS (M.A. by incorporation from Oxford, 1950), Fellow, has been elected Drummond Professor of Political Economy in the University of Oxford.

Mr P. H. MATTHEWS (B.A. 1957) has been appointed Lecturer in Linguistic Science in the University of Reading.

Mr P. E. H. HAIR (B.A. 1950) has been appointed Lecturer in African History in the University of Liverpool.

Mr R. S. ROBERTS (B.A. 1962) has been appointed Lecturer in Pure Mathematics in the University of Liverpool.

Mr M. B. GREEN (B.A. 1948) has been appointed Lecturer in English in the University of Birmingham.

Mr I. S. LONGMUIR (B.A. 1943), Senior Lecturer in Biochemistry, Institute of Diseases of the Chest, University of London, has been appointed Professor of Chemistry, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, North Carolina, U.S.A.

Mr H. S. A. A. PEISER (B.A. 1939), of the National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C., has been appointed Research Fellow in Applied Physics, at Harvard College, Cambridge, Massachusetts, for one year from 1 July 1965.

Mr A. J. BAIRD (B.A. 1955), formerly Choral Student, has been appointed Lecturer in Education, with special reference to the teaching of English as a foreign language, in the Institute of Education, University of London.

Dr D. J. ARROWSMITH (B.A. 1954) has been appointed Reader in Industrial Metallurgy at Birmingham College of Advanced Technology (to become the University of Aston in Birmingham).

Mr J. L. HOWARTH (B.A. 1945) has been appointed Associate Professor of Physics in the University of New Mexico.

Dr J. D. ROBERTSON (Ph.D. 1937), Reader in Comparative Physiology in the University of Glasgow, has been given the title of Professor.

Mr LEON COATES (B.A. 1961) has been appointed Assistant Lecturer in Music in the University of Edinburgh.

Mr T. B. HEGARTY (B.A. 1964) has been appointed Assistant Lecturer in Law in the University of Manchester.

Mr P. W. MUSGRAVE (B.A. 1949) has been appointed Lecturer in Sociology in the University of Aberdeen.

Dr J. H. SANG (Ph.D. 1942), assistant director of the Poultry Research Centre, Edinburgh, has been appointed Professor of Biology in the University of Sussex.

Dr J. A. GREEN (Ph.D. 1951) has been appointed Professor of Mathematics in the University of Warwick.

Mr M. G. VARLEY (B.A. 1962) has been appointed Lecturer in History in the University of Southampton.

Mr G. R. MANTON (B.A. 1934), Professor of Classics in the University of Otago, New Zealand, has been appointed Dean of the Faculty of Arts in Monash University, Australia.

Mr N. M. RAGG (B.A. 1954) has been appointed Lecturer in applied Social Studies in Queen's University, Belfast.

Mr J. H. M. SALMON (M.Litt. 1957), Professor of History, University of New South Wales, has been appointed Professor of History in the University of Waikato, New Zealand.

Mr G. A. BARNARD (B.A. 1936), Professor of Statistics, Imperial College of Science, London, has been appointed Professor of Mathematics in the University of Essex.

Mr R. GRAHAM (B.A. 1959) has been appointed Lecturer in Applied Mathematics in the University of Liverpool.

Mr A. J. BRUFORD (B.A. 1960) has been appointed a Lecturer in the School of Scottish Studies, University of Edinburgh.

Dr T. P. ABBISS (B.A. 1958) has been appointed to the chemical section of the Tanzanian Government Veterinary Research Laboratory.

Mr G. M. BLACKBURN (B.A. 1956) has been appointed Lecturer in Chemistry in the University of Sheffield.

Prizes

Mr D. R. STODDART (B.A. 1959) has received the Mrs Patrick Ness Award of the Royal Geographical Society for investigations of coral cays in South and Central America.

The gold medal and prize of the Sir George Beilby Memorial Fund have been awarded to Mr J. A. CHARLES (M.A. 1961), Fellow, in recognition of his work in process and reaction metallurgy.

Scholastic Appointments

Mr P. A. WOODSFORD (B.A. 1963) has been appointed to the staff of Busoga College, Mwiri, Uganda.

Mr W. W. O. SLESSINGER (B.A. 1948) has been appointed headmaster of Grove Hill School, a new grammar school in Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire.

Mr B. T. BELLIS (B.A. 1951), mathematics master at Highgate School, has been appointed headmaster of Daniel Stewart's College, Edinburgh.

Mr D. J. COULSON (B.A. 1939), headmaster of Collyer's School, Horsham, has been appointed headmaster of Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, Blackburn.

Mr M. S. GIRLING (B.A. 1952) has been appointed head of mathematics, Tulse Hill Comprehensive School, London.

Mr L. KEAST (Matric. 1956) has been appointed Lecturer in Geography, Mitton Margai Training College, Freetown, Sierra Leone.

Harkness Fellowships of the Commonwealth Fund have been awarded to D. G. HOLMES (Matric. 1962), fluid mechanics, and to D. L. McMULLEN (B.A. 1962), Chinese literature.

Leverhulme Research Grants have been awarded to Dr J. R. GOODY (B.A. 1946), Fellow, for research on the Political Systems of the Gonja of Northern Ghana, and to Mr C. T. SMITH (B.A., Cath., 1946), Fellow, for research in the structure and development of rural settlements in the Peruvian Andes.

Professor Sir J. B. HUTCHINSON (B.A. 1923), Fellow, has been elected President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science for the meeting of 1966.

Mr R. J. LING (B.A. 1964) has been awarded the Rome Scholarship in Classical Studies in the British School at Rome.

Professor H. J. HABAKKUK (B.A. 1936) and Mr N. B. L. PEVSNER (M.A. 1950), formerly Fellow, have been elected Fellows of the British Academy.

Dr R. K. ORR (B.A. 1932), Fellow, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Music.

Dr R. F. GRIFFIN (B.A. 1957), Fellow, Junior Assistant Observer, Cambridge Observatories, has been elected to the John Jaffe donation research Fellowship of the Royal Society.

Legal Appointments

Mr J. G. WILMERS (B.A. 1941), of the Inner Temple, barrister at law, has been appointed to the rank of Queen's Counsel.

Mr N. COWARD (B.A. 1964) and Mr I. M. GRIGG-SPALL (B.A. 1964) have gained second class Honours in the Law Society's Qualifying Examination, Part II.

Mr B. M. WEBSTER (B.A. 1961) and Mr S. M. D. INSANALLY (B.A. 1964) have been called to the Bar by Gray's Inn, and Mr D. A. LOWE by the Middle Temple.

Medical Appointments

Mr B. W. PAY (B.A. 1942), M.R.C.P., has been appointed a Consultant Physician at the Royal Berkshire Hospital.

Mr J. F. LEES (B.A. 1948) has been appointed Consultant Anaesthetist to St Helier Hospital Group, Surrey.

Dr G. C. TOOTH (B.A. 1930) has been admitted a Member of the Royal College of Physicians.

Dr J. VALLANCE-OWEN (B.A. 1942), F.R.C.P., has been appointed Consultant in General Medicine, United Newcastle upon Tyne Hospitals.

Mr E. E. DENMAN (B.A. 1951) has been appointed Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon in the Swindon and Cirencester area.

Dr J. V. WILLIAMS (B.A. 1952), M.R.C.P., has been appointed Consultant in General Medicine, Pontypridd and Rhondda Hospital Group.

Mr ALFRED ROBINSON (B.A. 1951) has been appointed Consultant Paediatrician, Worthing, Chichester and Graylingwell Hospital Groups.

Mr B. H. B. ROBINSON (B.A. 1951), M.R.C.P., has been appointed Consultant Physician, East Birmingham Hospital Group.

Church Appointments

The Rev. G. C. CARNELL (B.A. 1940), rector of Isham and vicar of Great with Little Harrowden, Northamptonshire, has been appointed a non-residentiary Canon of Peterborough Cathedral.

The Rev. K. E. NELSON (B.A. 1933), vicar of Sheriff Hutton, Yorkshire, to be vicar of St Peter, Little Aden, Aden.

The Rev. J. M. BROTHERTON (B.A. 1959) to be chaplain of Trinity College, Port of Spain, Trinidad.

The Rev. A. F. L. COLSON (B.A. 1943), curate of St Paul, Slough, Buckinghamshire, to be rector of Elmswell, Suffolk.

The Rev. J. E. FARRAR (B.A. 1934), minister of Bishops Stortford Congregational Church from 1952, has accepted an invitation to become minister of Shelly Road Congregational Church, Worthing.

The Rev. R. C. WOOD (B.A. 1935) to be minister of Bexhill on Sea Congregational Church.

The Rev. P. G. CROFT (B.A. 1948), vicar of St Stephen, Little Harwood, Blackburn, Lancashire, to be Canon-Theologian of Blackburn Cathedral.

The Rev. J. C. WORTHINGTON (B.A. 1939), chaplain to the Forces, to be vicar of Ellingham and Harbridge, Hampshire.

The Rev. P. R. K. WHITAKER (B.A. 1931), rector of Burrough Green, Brinkley and Carlton, Cambridgeshire, has been appointed rural dean of Cheveley, in the Diocese of Ely.

The Rev. J. R. M. JOHNSTONE (B.A. 1929), vicar of Ashton Keynes with Leigh, Wiltshire, to be Honorary Canon of Bristol Cathedral.

The Rev. P. M. LLOYD (B.A. 1949), priest in charge of Brington, Northamptonshire, to be rector of Barnack with Ufford and Bainton, Northamptonshire.

The Rev. P. E. BARBER (B.A. 1958), curate of St Francis, Westborough, Guildford, to be vicar of St Michael, Camberley, Surrey.

Ordinations

13 June 1965:

Priest

The Rev. P. D. SNOW (B.A. 1962), by the Bishop of Birmingham.

19 September 1965:

Priest

The Rev. C. W. H. GOODWINS (B.A. 1958), by the Bishop of Norwich.

Deacon

Mr R. J. CASTLE (B.A. 1962), Clifton Theological College, by the Bishop of Peterborough, to St Mary, Rushden.

26 September 1965:

Deacon

Mr B. JACKSON (B.A. 1953), Westcott House, Cambridge, by the Bishop of Chester, to St George, Stockport.

Mr C. SAMPSON (B.A. 1961), Ridley Hall, Cambridge, by the Bishop of Rochester, to St John, Tunbridge Wells.

17 October 1965:

Priest

The Rev. S. W. SYKES (B.A. 1961), Fellow and Dean of the College, by the Bishop of Ely, in the College Chapel.

Resignations

The Rev. E. H. G. SARGENT (B.A. 1909), rector of St Michael with St Paul, Bath.

The Right Rev. C. E. STUART (B.A. 1914), formerly Bishop of Uganda, Residentiary Canon of Worcester Cathedral.

The Rev. P. H. STARNES (B.A. 1942), vicar of Westwell, Ashford, Kent.

The Rev. W. R. FOSTER (B.A. 1921), vicar of St Augustine, Queen's Gate, London, S.W.7.

Other Appointments

Mr L. H. MACKLIN (B.A. 1924) has been appointed Secretary of the Cambridge Preservation Society.

Mr E. N. J. ANGELBECK (B.A. 1945) has been appointed Deputy County Advisory Officer of the National Agricultural Advisory Service for Worcestershire.

Mr R. J. NEWTON (B.A. 1950) has been appointed general sales manager of Chemstrand Limited, manufacturers of fibres and yarns.

Mr M. S. T. DOWER (B.A. 1957) has been appointed a member of the newly established Sports Council.

Dr S. C. CURRAN (Ph.D. 1941), Vice-Chancellor of the University of Strathclyde, has been appointed a member of the Science Research Council.

Dr L. ROSENHEAD (Ph.D. 1930), formerly Fellow, Professor of Applied Mathematics in the University of Liverpool, has been appointed a member of the Committee on Manpower Resources for Science and Technology.

Mr J. ST J. ROTHAM (B.A. 1932) has been appointed an assistant to the Governors of the Bank of England.

Sir EDWIN CHAPMAN-ANDREWS (Matric. 1927), director of Massey-Ferguson (Export), Limited, has been appointed chairman of the Committee for Middle East Trade.

Mr I. N. LANG (B.A. 1947) has been appointed the first Representative of the British Broadcasting Corporation in South East Asia.

Mr F. M. MCKIBBIN (B.A. 1932) has been appointed a member of the newly formed Lands Tribunal for Northern Ireland.

Mr W. B. MORRELL (B.A. 1934) has been appointed Managing Director of Westminster Press Provincial Newspapers, Limited. He is a member of the Court of the University of York.

Mr J. DIAMOND (M.Sc. 1938), Beyer Professor of Mechanical Engineering in the University of Manchester, has been appointed a member of the University Grants Committee.

Mr F. W. MOTTERSHEAD (B.A. 1933), deputy Under-Secretary of State, Ministry of Defence, has been appointed an additional Deputy Secretary in the Ministry of Health.

Mr J. A. F. ENNALS (B.A. 1939), general secretary and tutor in international relations in Ruskin College, Oxford, has been appointed Director General of the United Nations Association of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Mr W. A. L. TURNER (B.A. 1935) has been appointed manager of the General Engineering Projects Department, of English Electric Company, Limited.

Mr R. M. SELLAR (B.A. 1947) has been appointed to the Board of Spirella Limited, of which he is chief production manager.

Mr JONATHAN CRABTREE (B.A. 1957), of Gray's Inn, barrister at law, has been adopted as Liberal candidate for the Sowerby Division of the West Riding.

Mr J. G. D. SHAW (B.A. 1955) has been recommended for adoption as Conservative candidate for West Hull.

Mr D. R. COX (B.A. 1946), Professor of Statistics, Birkbeck College, London, has been appointed Editor of the scientific journal *Biometrika*.

Mr Z. A. SILBERSTON, Fellow and Tutorial Bursar, has been appointed a member of the Economic Development Committee for the Rubber Industry, and a member of the Monopolies Commission.

Mr ABU BAKAR BIN PAWANCHEE (B.A. 1950), Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Singapore, at New York, has been appointed Permanent Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Singapore.

Mr N. ADE MARTINS (Matric. 1950), Nigerian High Commissioner in East Africa, has been appointed Ambassador to the United States, stationed in Washington.

Mr E. R. BOWEN (B.A. 1935), M.P. (Liberal) for Cardiganshire, has been elected Chairman of Ways and Means in the Commons.

Other Elections

Mr S. EVANS (M.A. 1959), Assistant Director of Polar Research, and Mr S. J. TAMBIAH, Formerly Fellow, have been elected Fellows of Clare Hall.

Mr M. R. AYERS (B.A. 1958), Fellow, has been elected Fellow and Lecturer in Philosophy in Wadham College, Oxford, from October 1965.

Dr G. F. R. ELLIS (Ph.D. 1964) and Mr J. FAULKNER (B.A. 1959) have been elected Research Fellows of Peterhouse.

Mr J. F. LIVELY (B.A. 1953), lecturer in politics in the University of Sussex, has been elected a Fellow of St Peter's College, Oxford, from 1 October 1965.

Mr B. A. RUDDEN (B.A. 1956), Lecturer in English Law, University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, has been elected into the Benn Fellowship in Law in Oriel College, Oxford.

Mr J. I. BROMWICH (B.A. 1937), formerly Fellow, University Lecturer in English, and Mr F. W. DAVEY (B.A. 1958), assistant Registrar, have been elected Fellows of the new University College, Cambridge.

New Year Honours, 1965

Knight Bachelor: JOHN KENNETH TREVOR, C.B.E. (B.A. 1934), legal adviser, Home Office. L. Jones

Birthday Honours, 1965

C.B.E.: KARL GEORGE EMELEUS (B.A. 1922), Professor of Physics, Queen's University, Belfast.

O.B.E.: JACK FAIRHURST (B.A. 1947), of the Colonial Service, recently in Northern Rhodesia.

The honorary freedom of the Borough of St Ives, Huntingdonshire, has been conferred upon Mr GEORGE LEWIS DAY (B.A. 1913), who was Town Clerk there from 1940 to 1960, succeeding his father, GEORGE DENNIS DAY (B.A. 1883).

Honorary Degrees

On 20 March 1965 Sir FREDERIC BARTLETT, Fellow, was admitted to the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Education by the University of Padua. He took with him a Latin letter of greeting from the College, drawn up by Mr A. G. LEE, Fellow and Librarian.

Marriages

THOMAS BRIAN DUFF (B.A. 1956) to ALISON HART, daughter of R. S. Hart, of Edinburgh—on 21 August 1965, at St Bartholomew the Great, Smithfield, London.

COLIN DAVID FRANK SMITH (Matric. 1959) to JACQUELINE BERYL HABBITS, daughter of Leonard Habbitts, of Caversham—on 14 August 1965, at St Andrew's, Caversham.

AMBROSE JOHN SHARDLOW (B.A. 1947) to JANET R. M. BISLEY, of Walton on Thames—on 10 September 1965, at Elvaston Parish Church, Derbyshire.

MARTIN JOSEPH KEMP (B.A. 1964) to ELIZABETH ANNE ARON, elder daughter of the late Wing Commander Aron, R.A.F.—on 14 September 1965, at Little St Mary's, Cambridge.

MARK HARRY RICARDO BERTRAM (B.A. 1964) to VANESSA MAGDALENA RIPPER, daughter of Mrs B. C. Ripper, of Hauxton, and the late Dr Walter Ripper—on 11 September 1964, at St Edward's, Cambridge.

JOHN FRANCIS ADAMS SLEATH (B.A. 1960) to ELIZABETH LONG—on 15 October 1965, at the Registry Office, Cambridge.

JOHN WILLIS HAMMOND DOAR (B.A. 1957) to SUSAN ELIZABETH WRIGHT, daughter of the late J. N. Wright, of Bloxholme, Lincolnshire—on 25 September 1965, at All Saints' Church, Ruskington.

JAMES RUTHVEN RYAN (Matric. 1954) to ELIZABETH MARY HANCOCK, daughter of C. E. Hancock, of Clayhidon, Devonshire—on 10 July 1965, at St Andrew's Church, Clayhidon.

ROBERT IFOR LESLIE HOWLAND (B.A. 1959) to ROSEMARY SCOTT, daughter of the Reverend Prebendary Bernard John Scott, of Shawford, Hampshire—on 17 July 1965, in the College Chapel.

JOHN WYNN BOYS SMITH (B.A. 1964), elder son of the Master, to INGRID IMOGEN SYLVIA BADEN-POWELL, elder daughter of Peter Baden-Powell, of Ballindoon, Boyle, Co. Roscommon, Eire—on 7 August 1965, in the College Chapel.

TIIT SALUVEER (B.A. 1964) to BARBARA ANNE GREFE, daughter of John Grefe, of Cherry Hinton Road, Cambridge—on 7 August 1965, at the Church of Our Lady and the English Martyrs, Cambridge.

ANYA OKO ANYA (Matric. 1962) to INYANGOJI IBOKO, daughter of P. O. Iboko of Abiriba, Nigeria—on 7 August 1965, at Great St Mary's Cambridge.

PHILIP MARTIN CHEETHAM (B.A. 1962) to SUSAN ELIZABETH BRYANT, daughter of R. H. Bryant, of St Leonards on Sea—on 7 August 1965, at Norman Road Methodist Church, St Leonards on Sea.

DAVID MICHAEL HUXLEY TURNER (B.A. 1955) to WINIFRED JEAN PARIS, of Shawford, Hampshire—on 21 August 1965, at All Saints, Compton.

ANTHONY CECIL COPPLE (B.A. 1962) to PENELOPE BEVAN JONES, eldest daughter of Dr H. Bevan Jones, of Leigh on Sea, Essex—on 17 April 1965, at St Saviour's, Westcliff on Sea.

MICHAEL CHARLES PETCH (B.A. 1962) to FIONA BIRD, second daughter of Commander D. Bird, of Harting—on 19 April 1965, at St Mary and St Gabriel's Church, Harting, Sussex.

ANDREW COLIN RENFREW (B.A. 1961) to JANE MARGARET EWBANK, daughter of the Rev. Walter Frederick Ewbank—on 21 April 1965, at All Saints Church, Raughtonhead, Carlisle.

NICHOLAS CHARLES HARCOURT STEPHENS (B.A. 1960) to CELIA EVERY, eldest daughter of Sir John Every, of Egginton, Derbyshire—May 1965, at Egginton.

MICHAEL FOWLER (B.A. 1959) to DULCEY ANN BROWN, of Falls Church, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.—on 18 April 1965.

ANTHONY DAVID GREENSMITH (B.A. 1962) to ANN DOROTHY MAGUIRE, elder daughter of Alexander Maguire, of Wilmington, Kent—on 17 April 1965.

DOUGLAS OWEN GOUGH (B.A. 1962) to ROSANNE PENELOPE SHAW, daughter of Charles Thurstan Shaw (Sidney, B.A. 1936), of Stapleford, Cambridgeshire—January 1965, at the Church of St Mary the Virgin, Great Shelford.

HARRY ERNEST LACK (B.A. 1962) to CYNTHIA MILLER, daughter of A. I. Miller, of Cambridge—on 6 February 1964, at Great St Mary's, Cambridge.

NORMAN JORDAN-MOSS (B.A. 1941) to KATHLEEN MARY LUSMORE, née EDDY—on 5 March 1965, at Plymouth.

ROBIN DOUGLAS SINCLAIR (B.A. 1961) to MARY ELIZABETH HILL, only daughter of Dr A. R. Hill, of Winchmore Hill, London—on 6 March 1965, at Christ Church, Cockfosters.

JOHN FRANCIS RUSSELL-SMITH (Matric. 1939) to CECILIA ELEANOR FORSTER—on 23 March 1965.

GEOFFREY MICHAEL SALTMARSH (B.A. 1963) to RUTH MARY RIGGS—on 10 April 1965, at St Nicholas Church, Burton, Cheshire.

Deaths

WILLIAM CAMPBELL BROWN (B.A. 1894), founder and headmaster of Tollington School, Muswell Hill, London, died at Cowes, Isle of Wight, in January 1965, aged 91.

FREDERIC BARRY KIPPING (B.A. 1922, from Trinity), Fellow, University Lecturer in Chemistry, died in Cambridge 12 January 1965, aged 63.

THOR THORS (Matric. 1926), Ambassador of Iceland to the United States, and permanent delegate to the United Nations, died in Washington 11 January 1965, aged 61.

ARTHUR BLOMEFIELD SLEIGHT (B.A. 1903), rector of Thurston, Cheshire, from 1934 to 1956, died at Sidmouth 11 March 1965, aged 83.

HARRY SUMMERS, Kitchen Manager of the College since 1960, died in Cambridge 11 January 1965, aged 56.

ARTHUR SHAW (B.A. 1922), M.C., chartered accountant, died June 1964, aged 68.

CLIFFORD WALTER RADCLIFFE (B.A. 1911), knight, C.B.E., Clerk of the Middlesex County from 1935 to 1954, died in hospital 4 February 1965, aged 76.

GEOFFREY ISIDORE CHARLES MARCHAND (B.A. 1910), C.B.E., Director of the Glass Manufacturers' Federation from 1926 to 1949, died at Farnham, Surrey, 5 February 1965, aged 76.

RICHARD FREDERICK JAMES INGLEBY (B.A. 1953) died at Harlow 10 February 1965, aged 34. He was a member of the firm Revertex, which deals with industrial applications of latex.

JAMES ERIC BOWMAN (B.A. 1923), for 39 years a master and bursar at Eastbourne College, died 13 February 1965, aged 63.

EDWARD DUDLEY SOTHERS (B.A. 1914), of Amersham, Buckinghamshire, died 15 February 1965, aged 73.

JAMES HURST HAYES (B.A. 1897), a master at the Leys School, Cambridge, from 1899 to 1912, and afterwards a Governor, died at East Harting, Petersfield, 2 February 1965, aged 89.

FRANCIS HAYLING COLEMAN (B.A. 1930), M.D., M.R.C.P., in medical practice in Wolverhampton, died 23 February 1965, aged 56. His father, EDWARD HAYLING COLEMAN, M.D., was a member of the College.

JOHN HENRY WALWYN TRUMPER (B.A. 1907), O.B.E., formerly of the Foreign Office, died at Exeter 6 April 1965, aged 80. His father, the Rev. JOHN FREDERICK WALWYN TRUMPER (B.A. 1874) was a member of the College.

EDWARD VICTOR APPLETON (B.A. 1911), G.B.E., K.C.B., F.R.S., Honorary Fellow, formerly Fellow, Principal and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Edinburgh, died at Edinburgh 21 April 1965, aged 74.

JAMES DENNIS MANN (B.A. 1922), Honorary Canon of Chelmsford Cathedral, rector of Bowers Gifford, Essex, and formerly vicar of St Alban, Westcliffe on Sea, died 24 May 1965, aged 65.

CHARLES HENRY TOVEY (B.A. 1891), formerly headmaster of Shaftesbury Grammar School, died at Bristol 3 June 1965, aged 95.

EDWARD JANES TOASE (B.A. 1911), rector of Ashill, Norfolk, from 1941 to 1963, died at Conway, Carnarvonshire, 26 May 1965, aged 75.

JOHN HUGH BURRELL (B.A. 1915), C.B.E., late assistant secretary of the Home Office, died in hospital at Winchester 13 June 1965, aged 71.

GEORGE HENRY WOOLLETT (B.A. 1895), formerly a master at Nottingham High School, and headmaster of Malden School, Surrey, and later Vice-Principal of Borough Road Training College, Isleworth, died 4 July 1965, aged 91.

GEOFFREY HOYLAND (B.A. 1915), for over 20 years headmaster of The Downs School, Colwall, near Malvern, died at Painswick, Gloucestershire, 17 June 1965, aged 75.

MICHAEL CHARLES BEDFORD JOHNS (B.A. 1954), district engineer, Derby (South), British Railways, died 3 July 1965, aged 34.

EDMUND OLIVER LEWIS (B.A. 1907), C.B.E., sometime Lord Chancellor's Visitor in Lunacy, and before that University Demonstrator in Experimental Psychology, died at the Central Middlesex Hospital on 8 August 1965, aged 83.

RICHARD MANNING TURNBULL (B.A. 1962), LL.B., died at Bridlington, Yorkshire, 15 August 1965, aged 25. His father, GERALD WILLIAM MANNING, is a member of the College, (B.A. 1931).

WALTER HOLMAN KENNETT (B.A. 1902), formerly mathematical master at Victoria College, Jersey, died 12 August 1965, aged 85.

GEOFFREY BRUCE COLE (Matric. 1919), formerly director of H. J. Packer and Company, Limited, chocolate manufacturers of Bristol, died 3 July 1965, aged 64.

BERNARD ANGUS WATSON (B.A. 1927) died at Rickmansworth 19 August 1965, aged 59.

LIONEL ERNEST BROOKE DUNKERLEY (B.A. 1922), formerly District Commissioner, Sierra Leone, died at Knockholt, Kent, 1 September 1965, aged 66.

ALEXANDER KEY FISON (B.A. 1913), chartered accountant, died at Chorleywood, Hertfordshire, 17 September 1965, aged 74.

HAMMOND BEACONSFIELD JENKINS (B.A. 1903), sometime an assistant secretary in the Board of Education, died at Hadstock, Cambridgeshire, 30 September 1965, aged 84.

HUGH JOSEPH GOOLDEN (B.A. 1916), of the Inner Temple, barrister at law, died 4 October 1965, aged 72.

HAROLD ERNEST BARLOW (B.A. 1923), a secretary of J. Lyons and Company, Limited, of Cadby Hall, London, from 1954 until his retirement in 1963, died at Douglas, Isle of Man, 4 October 1965, aged 64.

WILLIAM ROLAND WRIGHT (B.A. 1911), perpetual curate of Bothenhampton with Walditch, Dorset, from 1949 to 1962, died at Cheltenham 9 October 1965, aged 79.

ROBERT UCHTRED EYRE KNOX (B.A. 1911), K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., ceremonial officer, Her Majesty's Treasury, and secretary of the Political Honours Scrutiny Committee since 1939, died 15 October 1965, aged 76.

GEORGE ARTHUR MENCE GRIFFITHS (B.A. 1911), vicar of Bearsted, Kent, from 1928 to 1940, and later beneficed in Devonshire, died 28 October 1965, aged 74.

College Awards

STUDENTSHIPS

Baylis: Devenish, R. C. E.; Winbow, G. A.
Denney: Diggle, J.; Waywell, G. B.
Hutchinson: Clark, M. G.; Mitchell, R. H.
McMahon: Grigg Spall, I. M.; Lowe, D. A.; Singer, P. F.
Slater: Dover, S. D.; Shaw, A. M. B.
Strathcona: Butler, C. A.; Clarke, M. A.; Hamblyn, D. A.; Rayner, A. J.; Rignall, J. M.; Robson, S. A.; Sampson, G. R.
Warmington: Hart, J. K.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS

Elected or Re-elected to Scholarships: Aff, A. M.; Ball, W. F.; Bramble, J. C.; Butler, C. A.; Carpenter, R. H. S.; Cashmore, R. J.; Christie, C. J.; Clark, M. G.; Clarke, J. F.; Clarke, M. A.; Craw, I. G.; Devenish, R. C. E.; Diggle, J.; Dover, S. D.; Egerton, R. F.; Emery, R. T.; Foster, G. N.; Gillespie, T. A.; Halder, A. K.; Hamblyn, D. A.; Hart, J. K.; Hole, M. J. H.; Holmes, D. G.; Horton, R. J.; Ingram, L. C.; Jones, G. K.; Kind, P. J. D.; Lyne, R. O. A. M.; Maher, M. J.; Mitchell, R. H.; Montagnon, C. E.; Nelmes, R. J.; Orton, G. K.; Rayner, A. J.; Rignall, J. M.; Robson, S. A.; Ross, J. S. H.; Sampson, G. R.; Shaw, A. M. B.; Stagg, A. M.; Ward, M. A.; Ward, P. W.; Waywell, G. B.; Winbow, G. A.; Wright, M. C. H.
Elected to Exhibitions: Denison-Edson, P. W.; Douce, N. T.; Dunstan, R. J. R.; Haworth, R. W.; Johnson, D. C.; Nichol, J. D.; Porter, A. N.; Steen, I. C.; Webb, P. J.
Douglas Chivers Travel Exhibitions: Burrows, C.; Paine, L. M. R.
Roger Neville Goodman Travel Exhibitions: Ingham, C. J.; Reid, M. E.
Hoare Exhibitions: Goodey, T. J.; Macnair, G. H.
Sir Albert Howard Travel Exhibition: Shaw, A. M. B.
Samuel Nunn Travel Exhibition: Lyne, R. O. A. M.
Sir Humphry Davy Rolleston Travel Exhibitions: Leaney, R. M.; McEwen, M. J.
Strathcona Travel Exhibitions: Hodges, M. R.; Mitchell, D. J.; Plant, C. W.; Widger, J. S.
Christopher Vincent Travel Exhibition: Thompson, A.

PRIZES

Adams Memorial: Huxley, M. N.
Graves: Bramble, J. C., Diggle, J., Aeg.
Hart: Tausky, T. E.
Hockin: Cashmore, R. J.; Egerton, R. F.
Henry Humphreys: Vine, F. J.
Hutton: Porter, A. N.
Lapwood: Drury, S. W.
Larmor: Dunn, R. J.; Montagnon, C. E.; Moss, M. D.; Stanbury, R. G.
Master's: Atkin, P. R.; Horne, B. S. M.
Mullinger: Christie, C. J.
Wilson Reading: Humphreys, D. G.; Salter, F. B.

COLLEGE AWARDS

Hughes Prizes: *For Classics:* Bramble, J. C.; Diggle, J.
For Natural Sciences: Halder, A. K.
For Modern Languages: Orton, G. K.
Earle Prize: *For Mathematics:* Drury, S. W.
Wright Prizes: *For Mathematics:* Beare, R. A.; Cooper, A. G. B.; Devenish, R. C. E.; Field, M. J.; Gillespie, T. A.; Shaw, D. L.
For Natural Sciences: Cashmore, R. J.; Clark, M. G.; Dunstan, R. J. R.; Inglesfield, J. E.; Mitchell, R. H.; Nelmes, R. J.
For Agriculture: Rayner, A. J.; Robson, S. A.
For Electrical Sciences: Egerton, R. F.
For Modern Languages: Hamblyn, D. A.
For Oriental Studies: Weitzman, M. P.
College Prizes: *For Mathematics:* Charlton, P. J.; Craw, I. G.; Cunningham, S. W.; Macnair, G. H.; Montagnon, C. E.; New, R. J.; Pickles, J. H.; Winbow, G. A.
For Classics: Clarke, J. F.; Gill, C. J.; Holdcroft, I. T.; Lyne, R. O. A. M.; Waywell, G. B.; Worthington, G. A.
For Natural Sciences: Afif, A. M.; Carpenter, R. H. S.; Cretton, C. P.; Dover, S. D.; Foster, G. N.; Haworth, R. W.; Horton, R. J.; Ingram, L. C.; Jones, G. H.; Jones, G. K.; Kind, P. J. D.; Malloch, A. J. C.; Shaw, A. M. B.; Wray, P.; Wright, M. C. H.
For History: Christie, C. J.; Nichol, J. D.; Porter, A. N.
For Agriculture: Ward, M. A.; Webb, P. J.
For Archaeology and Anthropology: Hart, J. K.
For Architecture and Fine Arts: Steen, I. C.
For Electrical Sciences: Emery, R. T.; Ward, P. W.
For Geography: Denison-Edson, P. W.
For Law: Clarke, M. A.
For Mechanical Sciences: Ball, W. F.; Berkeley, R. L. S.; Booth, J. A.; Douce, N. T.; Fitzpatrick-Nash, J. D.; Gowing, K.; Hill, P. M. R.; Hole, M. J. H.; Holmes, D. G.; Kenyon, P. G.; Maher, M. J.; Ross, J. S. H.; Stagg, A. M.
For Modern and Medieval Languages: Bold, G. H.; Butler, C. A.; Dangerfield, A.; Rignall, J. M.; Tanner, S.
For Music: Johnson, D. C.
For Oriental Studies: Sampson, G. R.

CLOSE EXHIBITION AND CHORAL STUDENTSHIPS, 1965

Close Exhibition:
Newcome Exhibition: Nokes, S. A., King's School, Grantham.
Choral Studentships:
Cogan, T. G., Lancing College.
Kay, G. A., Rydal School.
Pettifor, P. H., Lancing College.