THE EAGLE

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

FOR SUBSCRIBERS ONLY

VOL. LXVII No. 284

EASTER 1976

The Eagle is published at 75p per year, free to Junior Members. Further details about subscriptions and banker's order forms are available from the College Office.

Cover photograph by Malcolm Clarke.

Typing by Sue Stewart and Claire Hughes.

Editorial

Co-residence has become the major concern of Cambridge students acting in their political capacity. While the implementation of co-residence is undoubtedly essential if the college is to remain a viable and legitimate educational institution, the issue has distracted attention from a more fundamental questioning of the Cambridge system.

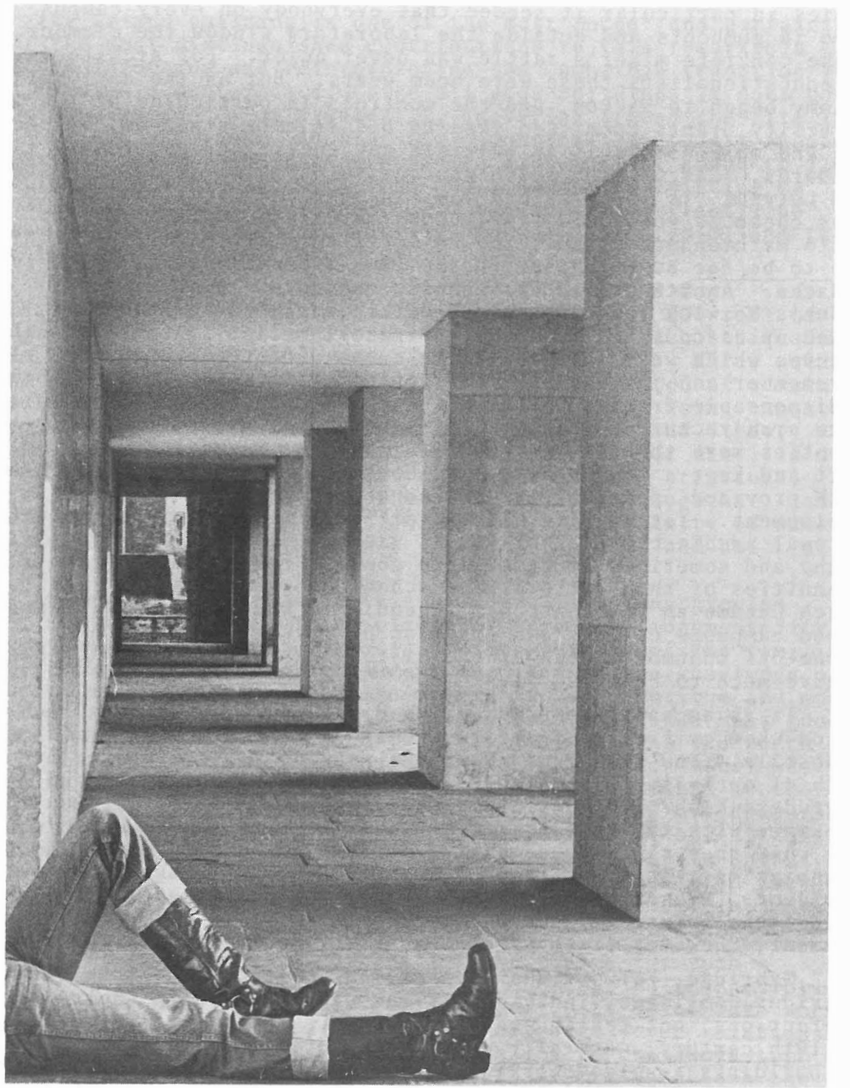
The present Senior Bursar of Trinity College has remarked that, in his view, 'We have a superb University and a set of colleges which are the envy of the world.' Three years at Cambridge have convinced me that his belief, characteristic of much senior member opinion, is mistaken, and that the faults of the Cambridge system, including the failure to implement co-residence, are functions of its collegiate structure. This structure has two outstanding demerits.

In the first place, it frustrates the true purpose of education, which is not to separate an intellectual élite from the natural environment but, as Felix Hodcroft observed in his editorial to the last issue of *The Eagle*, to act as a preparation for the outside world. Like the campus universities, Cambridge colleges isolate students from the town, both physically and socially. This reinforces an élitist view among students which university teaching and senior member attitudes in general do nothing to dispel, and intensifies the resentment of the wider public at their being forced to pay for the maintenance of people with whom their only major contact, unless they work for the University or one of the colleges, is the media filtration of conflict situations. The only way in which students and the general public are likely to accept one another on rational and equal terms is for students to live as ordinary members of the public, integrated with non-university society; for them to live in a normal housing environment rather than a segregated community of people with very similar experiences.

Secondly, the collegiate structure encourages within itself what might be described as post-puerile dementia. Within the college walls, many students think they can behave as, in both senses, social irresponsibles; almost all do, from time to time, behave in ways in which they would never consider behaving outside. This represents a total failure of the socialisation process within education particularly essential in a university like Cambridge which draws so many of its undergraduates from similarly artificial public schools. When the college restricts the rights of undergraduates to entertain a guest at any time they choose, it is criticised for being overly paternalistic. But paternalism cuts both ways. The college also protects students from the consequences of their irresponsibility - vandalism is as common in St John's as in any area of high juvenile unemployment, but the vandal is not, unless in very exceptional circumstances, called to account to society in general for his conduct; to put it bluntly, he is not criminalised. The benevolent parent, seeing hooliganism as the boisterousness of youth but unlicensed guests as an unwarranted display of premature maturity, protects the errant son from the law but imposes an artificial law of his own. It is not surprising that a recent vice-chancellor of this university could say that when he was an undergraduate, he did not think of himself as an adult; it is only sad.

The implementation of sexual equality in Cambridge University will unquestionably go a long way towards rectifying some of the more obvious inadequacies of Cambridge student life, but education for normal life can only be achieved when students are allowed to live in a natural, not an artificial environment.

Cato



Photograph by Patrick Williams

The Cripps Building

It has been said that after natural gas the biggest post-war expansion in Great Britain has been in education. Obviously this has meant a lot of building ... schools of all shapes, sizes and grades, polytechnics and art schools, Teacher Training colleges and sports centres, laboratories and libraries, faculty buildings and lecture halls, not to mention the 'First Eleven' new universities - and virtually all paid for from the public purse. During the sixties in particular it seemed that everybody on every campus lived in gumboots and outside the laboratory window the clamour of the concrete mixer's rattle was never quiet. For architects and educationalists these were boom years. But as the national economy began to sicken, and the controls in particular of the University Grants Committee experts became more rigorous, it became more and more difficult to maintain any quality or generosity in standards. Circulation space was cut to nothing - ("Space wasted," said Lutyens, "is space gained") - finishes and materials had to be as cheap as you could find. Good materials - which require little maintenance - had to be rejected very often for those which were to be for every bursar in the land a permanent and expensive headache. Ambitious and spectacular concepts - such as Denys Lasdun's Norwich - had to be cut off incomplete, and the ends cobbled up as could be afforded: terraces, bridges, steps and lakes - features which were designed to make the difference between a place to remember and just another collection of buildings - were regarded as dispensable frills. Within five years we were condemned to cut - price architecture. The most fortunate survivors of the penurious seventies were the less adventurous who had played it cool from the start and kept a low profile, and worked to flexible outline plans which provided opportunities but no obligations for future development. Yet despite all the difficulties and pressures the national architectural achievement was virtually everywhere praise-worthy and sometimes spectacularly good. From the modest and flexible ingenuities of the Hertfordshire school programme in the fifties - (which became an international legend)- to the romantically land-scaped campuses of York and Brighton or to the elaborate high jinks of one-off monuments such as the History Library in Sidgwick Avenue, we have much to be proud of.

It is necessary to say this because there has seldom been a period when criticism of modern architecture has been so vocal and so hostile. You can argue about the reasons ... everything from the death of optimism to a universal despair about the values and attitudes which these buildings unerringly reflect... but you could not argue with the fact that most people looked around and did not like what they saw. Condemnation of new buildings became almost paranoiac in its intensity - ... unselective, unthinking and self-indulgent. Preservation became a hysterical barricade thrown up against the future ... "better to keep what we've got," went the argument, "however fifth rate, than risk what might arrive."

Oxbridge, for obvious reasons, has missed much of this. Individual colleges, individually run, lucky often in their benefactions, not really needing to go outside their own walls until the 19th century, naturally expressed their individuality in their own buildings - seldom working to any pre-considered development plan and certainly paying little respect to architectural neighbours. The result is a marvellous architectural museum ... the splendid details of stylistic idiosyncrasy ... Gothic and classical,

Georgian, Hanseatic, High Victorian or Pswedish. Yet because in both universities (but particularly Cambridge) the settings are magical, and because for the most part only two materials -brick or stone - are used, the total effect is a picturesque harmony in which the unifying elements are grass, trees and water.

So we have here architecture of all ages which is idiosyncratic, anarchical and - since colleges are usually rich - of high quality, picturesque in plan and silhouette and above all expressing the permanence of those eternal values in which the university believes.

The Cripps Building is one of the most recent and certainly one of the most distinguished contributions to this remarkable scene. Reinforcing and reinterpreting the Cambridge tradition it is in my view a masterpiece. Like all good buildings it does not just occupy space ... it creates it, wandering around the site in search of sun and views, looking for opportunities to cast shadows or permit light to penetrate everywhere allowing one space to flow effortlessly yet intriguingly from one side of the building to another, tipping its hat respectfully but not subserviently to Richman's New Court (1830), Lutyens' Benson Court (1930) and the 12th century School of Pythagoras.

The problem set to the architects - Powell and Moya - was as traditional as the materials used. There are about 200 sets of undergraduate rooms and some eight Fellows' sets, each staircase serving two groups of four rooms. College workshops, three squash courts and a JCR are also included. It is constructed of a rein-forced concrete frame, the edges of the floor slabs being exposed. The columns and external walls are faced with Portland Stone, windows are bronze with lead cill panels. The result distills a sort of modest nobility - a mixture of strength and structural clarity -(it's easy to see how the building is put together)- and of carefully considered proportions warmed by a humanity of scale, enlivened every now and then by a touch of fantasy, and built of fine enduring materials.

It has been argued that this building is an anachronism ... that a student residence is no place for expensive monumentality, however beautifully done. This is another version of the familiar "élitist" argument, that the student - guilty in the knowledge of his privileges - should live like others of his penurious and mobile age group in back-street attics and caffs and not flaunt his good fortune behind bronze and stone in a setting of lawns and beech trees. It will be argued too perhaps that if so much money was around it should be devoted - irrespective of the wishes of the donor - to, say, day nurseries for married students, or scholarships, or even to a cheaper (and therefore larger) block of bed-sitters. There are attractions as always in these "clinics-before-Covent Garden", "Houses-before-Rembrandt" arguments but I am glad they did not prevail and congratulate the College in their courageous decision to reject them.

There are not many opportunities these days for such a statement of authority and nobility as the Cripps Building provides. It is not only wise but surely far-sighted too to seize them when they occur. At a time when objects, experiences, even relationships seem condemned too often by our social values to the short-term and the disposable, it is more than ever necessary to establish the value of the long-term and the permanent ... to build a place which will endure ... a place to remember.

Hugh Casson

The Genesis of the Cripps Building

A recent television programme in connection with the European Architectural Heritage Year has once again brought the Cripps Building to the fore. It already holds awards from the Royal Institute of British Architects and from the Civic Trust; now Sir Hugh Casson suggests that it may take its place as a worthy representative of the present age in the country's architectural heritage. At the same time, from the user's point of view the building seems to be one of the most successful put up in a British University in recent years: and the users have been many - at the last count 92% of its undergraduates were living in College, roughly two-fifths of them in the Cripps Building itself, and during vacation it is in great request for conferences.

It may be of interest to enquire how all this came about. To say it was a consequence of the College Appeal of nearly twenty years ago is hardly enough - what about the Appeal itself? The College now enjoys modest affluence - why did it ever have to appeal at all?

Antecedents - finance

Readers of Edward Miller's "Portrait of a College" will recall that the four decades before 1919 had been a period of acute financial difficulty for the College, dogged by one misfortune after another, and unable, from shortage of money, to continue the series of educational initiatives which earlier had been so fruitful. Sir Robert Scott as Senior Bursar had laid the foundations of recovery before he became Master in 1908, but even so recovery was slow, and "the turning point in College history was 1919, the beginning of a period of expansion and great vigour" (Boys Smith). Thereafter the College no longer had its back to the wall, although further time was needed before its fortunes were restored to what they had been seventy years before, when Dr. Bateson was Senior Bursar.

Our story starts around 1925, at a time when the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge Act was about to become law, and the pattern of the relations between Universities and Colleges, including financial arrangements, would be settled for many years ahead. About this time two other developments of lasting significance for St John's took place. The first was the appointment as Senior Bursar of Sir Henry Howard, who before his retirement from the Indian Civil Service had held a post equivalent to that of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that of Finance Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council. His less perspicacious friends and acquaintances had confidently predicted for him a brilliant second career in the City of London, as appears very plainly from his obituary in The Times. Sir Henry had other views.

It was not to be expected that solving the College's immediate problems, and setting in train far-sighted plans to bear fruit in the future, would occupy the whole time and attention of someone capable of running with success the financial affairs of a sub-continent. While soon gaining the respect and affection of the College tenants he still had much time to spare for the L.M.B.C., and in the intervals of assisting in University administration, produced his definitive history of the College finances. Within a decade of taking office, he had accumulated enough funds for planning to begin for a building to stand on the remainder of the site north of the old College buildings, originally in many private

hands, and slowly assembled as far as Bridge Street by piecemeal purchase over a period of more than a century.

If the College cast a golden glow over the late afternoon and evening of Sir Henry's life, there can be no doubt that he had put in far more than he took out.

Forty years ago there were enough rooms in the old buildings for the scholars and one whole undergraduate year, with a few over - say in all rather over 40% of a College of 400 undergraduates (and 50 research students, most of whom lived out). However, living out was no great hardship. Many of the old houses of the town centre, some now pulled down and others turned over to banks, insurance companies, estate agents and so on, were then let off as undergraduate rooms, conveniently central, and some of them fine dignified rooms, even if you did have to walk into College for a bath. In the event it was a great piece of good fortune that the new buildings between Second Court and Bridge Street (which expanded accommodation by some 50%), were roofed and weathertight before war broke out in 1939. Without them the policy of continuing throughout the war to reserve places for people leaving school for national service, and taking them all in afterwards, would hardly have been possible.

By the time that these people began to return in 1945 - 46 the situation was again very grave. The expansion not just of the College but of the whole University, declared on all hands to be in the national interest, was taking place into a Cambridge already full to bursting with evacuees and civil servants. "The number of junior members reached a first peak of about 650 in 1949, and, after falling to around 575, crept up again to nearly 720 at the end of the 1950s" (Miller). At the same time acute financial difficulties had returned. War-time inflation had increased expenditure, while government controls were holding down income. The books could only be balanced by the acceptance of austerity by the Fellows, whose stipends (the so-called "dividend") remained throughout the post-war decade unchanged at their pre-1939 level in pounds sterling, in real terms substantially less than they had been for more than a century.

But this time with provident financial management, recovery was to be quicker and more sure. The College was not in debt: agriculture was prosperous, and the far-sighted policies of agriculture improvement, whereby substantial sums from rents were ploughed back into improvements to farm buildings and new facilities, increased the satisfaction of the tenants, and might be expected slowly to lead to the free negotiation of higher rents. Thus a decade after the war the omens were good - the College finances would probably recover given more time - but would the time be available? We must go back to the second important development which took place around 1925.

Antecedents - repairs

After a life of 300 years the Library roof was found to be badly worm-eaten, and in the end the whole roof had to be replaced. Hitherto the College buildings had lasted for centuries with the minimum of repair, and it was just as well that they had done so. But the effects now began to make themselves felt. During the few years that Dr. Cockcroft (as he was then) held the Junior Bursarship up to 1939 he had to rebuild the two eastern turrets of the Great Gate from the ground up, and also the tops of the others. Much of the parapets, brick facings and stonework of the older parts of First Court had to be renewed at the same time. The roof of the

Hall, the Combination room ceiling and the range above it, and the rooms just south of the Shrewsbury Tower followed in rapid succession, and in each case not before it was time. Sir Henry Howard was able to pay for all this work as it went on out of savings. Then, with the outbreak of war, work was suspended, and it was not until the relaxation of building controls 15 years later that a start could be made on planning the next phase.

By then structural deterioration of some parts had gone much further, and in places things were again becoming unsafe, (as described in an earlier article (Eagle LVIII No. 252 p.79). A comprehensive report revealed the extent of the work needed, which was far beyond the College's own resources at that time. Nevertheless the Governing Body decided that a start must be made on the most urgent work, while an appeal was launched to make the whole programme of repair possible.

Other articles have described the progress of this (Eagle LIX, 255, 35; 256, 91; 258, 255; 260, 339; 261, 425), which after ten years reached a fitting termination in the restoration of the Library Staircase, by which time the whole sum of £150,000 asked for to restore the old buildings had been most generously subscribed, and the College had added to it a rather larger sum from its own resources (Eagle LX, 265, 230).

The Appeal

This, then, was the background to the Appeal - College finances ailing but convalescent: large and inescapable commitments for the repair of the old buildings: but also, a permanent increase in the undergraduate population of a Cambridge with a chronic shortage of accommodation: and consequently, every possible room in the College doubled and trebled up, and undergraduates living as far afield as Cherryhinton and Milton. It was therefore decided to appeal at the same time for a further £350,000 for another new building.

Through Mr. Humphrey Cripps the appeal reached the Cripps Foundation, who at once expressed an interest, and in due course, the intention, if all went well, of defraying the whole cost of the proposed new building, which thus entered the realm of practical possibility. The College Council then set up a committee to investigate what was needed and to make proposals for discussion and action. It came to consist of the Master, the President, the Senior Tutor, the Senior Bursar, the Junior Bursar, Mr. Thistlethwaite and the Bursar for Buildings (secretary).

The New Buildings Committee was confronted by four broad problems: how large a building? of what kind? where sited? and what architect? Although distinct these are interlinked - the size affects the siting; which in turn affects the specification, and so on. Nevertheless they can be arranged in order, and size is the first decision needed.

First problem - size

This was discussed at an early meeting attended by Mr. Humphrey Cripps. The time was a propitious one. Building costs were increasing only slowly, and high quality materials were becoming available which had been unobtainable a few years before. It was estimated that £350,000 would suffice for a building of much the same size, and to much the same standards, as that erected by Sir Edward Maufe, at a cost of £120,000, between 1938 and 1940. It would accommodate roughly 70 - 80 undergraduates, and add nearly a third to the 250

undergraduates sets then existing. Taken together the two buildings would mean that within a quarter of a century the accommodation gradually built up during the preceding four and a quarter centuries had been nearly doubled.

Mr. Cripps asked if such a building would solve the problems of housing undergraduates. The Senior Tutor replied alas, no. Thus began a discussion which finally led to a great increase in the building's size. The eventual aim was to be around 200 sets of rooms for around £1,000,000. The appeal for a new building had been realised three times over.

Second problem - site

For such a building a suitable site was more than ever essential and once again good fortune had taken a hand by a fortuitous conjunction of circumstances. The College had recently sold to Churchill College its site of just over 40 acres, and statutory constraints on the investment of the main endowments required that the money should be reinvested. Thus, by the time of the conclusion of discussions begun quite independently with Merton College, to see whether they would consider parting with their foundation endowment of just over 5 acres across the Bin Brook from New Court, it was possible to buy the site at well above market value without loss of revenue. Indeed, by a curious coincidence, from the College's point of view the final outcome was almost exactly a straight swop - the open field up the Madingley Road for the smaller site across the Bin Brook, with the School of Pythagoras, Merton Hall, and nearly all the buildings along Northampton Street and Queens' Road contiguous to the College precincts, and now forming part of them.

But the New Buildings Committee did not feel itself competent to make a recommendation on the preferred site. Instead it suggested that Sir Leslie Martin be asked to consider all the available sites, and to report to the Governing Body, whose views would then be sought before a decision was taken. So as not to prejudge the issue he was asked to consider every possible, even if unlikely, site adjacent to the main buildings - the triangle formed by Bridge Street, St. John's Street and All Saint's Passage; the Master's garden and the area between it and the Great Bridge (which would have involved removing the Master's Lodge); and the whole area bounded by the north side of New Court, the river, the properties of Magdalene College and Storey's Charity, Northampton Street, Queens' Road and the Broad Walk as far as the west end of New Court. With the size of the proposed building in mind he considered all the issues of siting both from the angles of normal planning and of the special considerations applying to a College, finally giving the Fellows a very lucid exposition of his views in what amounted to an illustrated lecture followed by questions. This left no-one in any doubt that the best site was the one which the Cripps Building now occupies.

Third problem - Specification

While Sir Leslie was considering his problem the New Buildings Committee had already begun to think about the questions of architects and specifications. Space does not immediately allow us to consider either, but we may conclude by looking at one element of the overall problem which was obviously vital to the success of the scheme as a whole. What kind of accommodation did the junior members of the College wish to live in? And could it be provided within the available funds? Consumer satisfaction (or dissatisfaction) depended on the right answers to these questions.

To clarify the position the New Buildings Committee called into consultation the Junior Combination Room Committee, with its predominately undergraduate membership. Likes and dislikes were aired and discussed, and areas of doubt were defined, where clearly the majority opinions of junior members were needed to resolve controversial issues. For example, did the average undergraduate prefer the functional separation implied in a set of rooms, or would he rather have a large, undifferentiated, bed-sitting room? On the basis of these discussions the J.C.R. Committee organised a questionnaire (to which 433 junior members responded), and analysed the results, which are set out below. It will be seen that generally there are marked preferences, which sometimes change with year, as in the set vs. bedsitter controversy. The highest proportion wanting a bed-sitter came in the first year, and the proportion then fell off year by year, producing overall a decided majority in favour of sets. After discussion with the J.C.R. Committee the New Buildings Committee were convinced that the answer likely to give all round satisfaction was to have a mixture of both, with sets of rooms in the majority. Otherwise the majority view (often expressed as a very decided majority) was the one chosen for incorporation in the specification. There can be no doubt that in substantial measure the functional success of the new building derives from the co-operation of that generation of undergraduates in its design.

G.C.E.

Notes on the Questionnaire

(a) The answers to questions 1 and 2 establish the widespread use of the J.C.R. by all years, and to question 3 a three to one majority in favour of having a second J.C.R. as part of the new buildings.

(b) If question 4 were posed today, no doubt the answers would be different: 389 out of 433 answered this question, and probably the 44 missing answers should be added to the 114 "never"; but even if they were added to the 275 watchers, the total would still be well short of the 344 who want an independent television room, which is clearly desired by both parties. The Committee concluded that there was no case for a second television room, but that if the development plans called for the removal of the existing one, arrangements should be made for its replacement.

(c) We have already mentioned the answers to question 6. In further discussion, the J.C.R. Committee put forward the view that although sets of rooms were generally preferred, it was not necessary that they should have separate gyp-rooms.

(d) Similarly, in amplification of the answers to question 8, their view was that some baths should be generally available; subject to this there would be no objection to showers in private cubicles.

Summary of answers to Questionnaire issued November 1960

		1st year		2nd year		3rd year		BA	RS	Total
		In	Out	In	Out	In	Out			
1. How frequently do you use the JCR?	Most days	30	44	35	11	17	35	36	19	227
	Occasionally	21	8	44	3	19	6	10	2	113
	Rarely	12	6	32	2	20	7	6	4	89
2. At what time of day do you use the JCR?	Morning	16	19	36	4	17	24	15	4	135
	Afternoon	14	9	19	2	14	11	6	4	79
	Before Hall	23	39	54	12	20	36	36	13	233
	After Hall	28	26	39	5	17	12	26	14	167
3. Where would you prefer an additional JCR to be?	In New Buildings	48	54	90	12	43	33	30	13	303
	Near Front Gate	14	20	17	4	9	15	19	10	108
4. How frequently do you use the TV room?		1								2
	Regul rly	33	23	38	8	1 18	12	16	8	156
	Occas onally									
	To wa ch sporting events only	9	14	33	2	23	19	13	4	117
	Never	10	13	36	4	12	13	19	7	114
5. What type of TV room would you prefer?	Independent Rooms	50	49	88	12	47	37	43	18	344
	Separated from JCR by an adjustable partition	12	9	18	3	5	11	4	5	67
6. Which type of living accommodation do you prefer?	A single bed-sitting room 12' x 12' or equivalent area	33	30	23	11	15	22	25	15	174
	Sharing a set with one keeping room 12' x 15' and two small bedrooms	28	28	88	4	41	27	23	9	248
7. Which type of washing facility do you prefer?	A wash basin in your own room	60	57	107	16	51	42	46	22	401
	A communal wash room on each landing	4	2	5	4	4	7	5	2	29
8. Which type of bathing facility do you prefer?	Showers (as in bath house)	13	16	44	6	32	27	20	14	172
	Baths	50	46	79	11	28	26	33	10	283
Total number of questionnaires received:										433

Cripps

None doth build a stately habitation ...

G. Herbert; *Man*.

I have read in books that the palace of Asterion in Crete had fourteen entrances, a magical figure, in that numerology, now obsolete, chosen by the architect Daedalus to represent the concept of infinity. The labyrinth I know of has eight entrances which lead to a concentration of rooms and passages, some larger than others, some bare and some furnished, some bright and others almost inaccessible to natural light, but all of which have in common the furtive air of being inhabited. In this labyrinth of grey lead and smooth, white stone each man is his own minotaur, warding off a sword.

Above the building presides an occasional and intricate sun; below, sparse water pushes slackly through the hard and endless columns. Sometimes I can smell cut grass, watch for hours the crisp flights of sparrows and the hungry wheels of gulls, or hear at night the inconsolable cry of a drake. Through the surrounding piece of arranged nature this labyrinth grows incessantly, creating new forms in space as effectively as it destroys the old. And even were I to kick against the outer walls, the building would not give; there is no compromise between the inhabitant and the inhabited. Others have washed where I wash now, have smelt clean linen on other Monday mornings. There is a sense of continuity, yes, helped in some illogical way by the extreme sharpness of angles everywhere (in my room there is not one curve or shadow of one) but the same hardness of design precludes intimacy, originality and sense of home. It has been told me that I will be delivered of this existence in a time to come. What will my successor look like? Will he have a bull's head and a man's body? Will he look like me? Until then I must search the corridors for a trace, a footstep, an inkling of gold thread, in hope that I have not got long to wait.

* * *

The sword had been scraped with sand and shone dully on the grass. "It scarcely seems possible, Ariadne," said Theseus, "the creature seemed to actually like me."

"I don't suppose", said the same voice that bought me a beer, "that you would like to write about Cripps building for the magazine. From the point of view of living in it, that is," and left.

* * *

I had promised to do something of the kind, but found myself in a quandary. How could I describe the way I felt towards a building? How could I portray the patronizing attitude I felt it held towards its occupants? It's true, however. Cripps, armed to the roof with facilities and amenities in convocation with simple aesthetics, does your thinking for you. It warms you, helps feed you, makes you accessible to some visitors and protects you from others. Everyone keeps themselves to each other in this place.

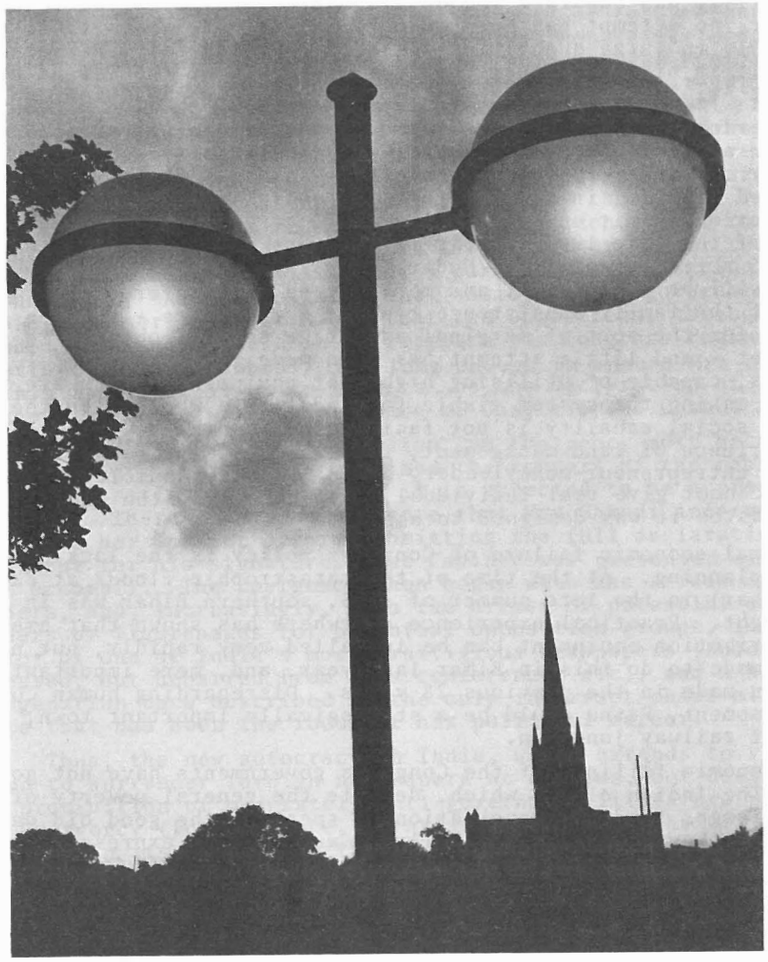
I'd never before noticed how thin the walls are. In a next-door room someone is rehearsing Ibsen: "What a nice, cosy little home we have here. Here you can find refuge. Here I should hold you like a hunted dove I have rescued unscathed ..." A doll's house. Maybe Cripps Building is a giant doll's house teeming with stringless princes keeping their palaces tidy, making coffee

for people who might drop in, watching each other, turning round at the sound of footsteps, at a cough or a shout.

And how can I describe the effect of coming back late at night from elsewhere and seeing, when the rest of the building is dark and quiet, one hopeless light shining in a room and knowing that it's mine?

* * *

I turn away from the bar and my finished drink and wonder what the hell to write about. People I have known in Cripps? The time spent making full and hollow conversation? The milk-man's early and obnoxious whistle? No, no, no. Have another pint of beer ...



Photograph by Malcolm Clarke

India

Since Indian independence, almost 30 years ago, the country has signally failed to improve materially the living conditions of its population. This is the result, not of any inbuilt structural problems, but of the inappropriateness of Congress Party policy.

At independence, Nehru reversed the agriculture-based policy of Mahatma Ghandi; and Congress has concentrated on the development of import substitution industries ever since, so much so that, the government claims, over 95% of the components of many large units produced for the domestic market, such as railway equipment, are domestically manufactured. This emphasis on industrial self-sufficiency, however, has had two adverse effects.

Firstly, it has retarded the development of raw material resources. In particular, no attempt has been made to locate oil, which is likely to be available in large quantities offshore. By contrast, Pakistan has located its first oilfield, near the Irani border, and the island states of south-east Asia have formed a joint prospecting organisation.

More seriously, it has limited the amount of capital available for investment in agriculture. India has the agricultural resources - amount and fertility of land - to feed the whole of Asia; as it is, as often as not, it cannot feed itself. In the interests of social equality, Nehru declared a maximum limit on landholding of 30 acres per individual. In the context of the late 1960's/early 1970's, Mrs Ghandi reduced this maximum to 15 acres per family. Under this system almost all landholding will be uneconomic, and merely tend to reinforce the domination of the family subsistence type of agriculture - the peasant is unlikely, for the sort of marginal advantage he will obtain, to grow for the market - and little attempt has been made to introduce co-operatives, capable of utilising high cost equipment, which are the only hope of making the system viable for India as a whole. Furthermore, in practice, social equality is not facilitated, as the new landholder, lacking experience of land management, finds himself increasingly in debt to the local entrepreneur-moneylender, often his old landlord. Individual land tenure cannot give real individual independence to the underprivileged tribes and castes it was designed to assist.

The final economic failure of Congress policy is the lack of contingency planning. At the time of the catastrophic floods at Patna (northern Bihar) in the late summer of 1975, southern Bihar was in the grip of drought. Practical experience elsewhere has shown that emergency water redistribution equipment can be installed very rapidly, but no attempt was made to do this in Bihar last year, and, more importantly, none had been made in the previous 28 years. Disregarding human considerations for a moment, Patna could be a strategically important town, and is a significant railway junction.

The economic failings of the Congress governments have not gone unnoticed. The Indian élite, which, despite the general poverty of the country, is large, tend in conversation to speak of the good old days of British rule. They also, paradoxically it would seem, express their support for the Ghandi Emergency as a new chance to get the economy moving. This may, to some extent, be the result of suspicion and fear - Indians since the Emergency are noticeably more reticent to criticise the government than are members of the small western educated élite of Iran, which is a startling indicator of the changed circumstances of Indian politics. However, what appears to have happened is that the élite have been convinced by the Emergency propaganda of the Ghandi 'machine' that the Emergency is necessary for the economic recovery of the nation, which the opposition parties, through their attacks on Mrs Ghandi, were aiming to

jeopardize. The statements issued by the leading trade unions in support of the government all emphasise their adherence to the 24-Point Economic Programme issued soon after the Emergency was declared, much of which merely reiterates the promises and proposals made by Congress ever since independence.

The Emergency has, admittedly, made some improvements in the administration. Widespread arrests have been made on charges of corruption, although not at the top level, and insufficient to tackle the real scope of the problem. Arrests have also been made for tax evasion, but the profitability of this and the ease with which it can be done by the wealthier members of society, particularly if they have governmental connexions, makes it unlikely that satisfactory results can be obtained. The trains, one might say, metaphorically as well as literally, are being made to run on time.

This is not, however, the real purpose of the Emergency. Until 1971, the opposition in Indian politics was hopelessly divided - despite being in an overall minority after the 1967 election, Congress was in no danger of losing its control of government. The split in the Congress Party that occured by 1971 did lead to attempts to create an opposition bloc in the 'mid-term' election of that year, but these were beset by internal wrangling and ideological differences. In the years between that election and the declaration of the Emergency, opposition state governments were increasingly counteracted by the use of Presidential rule, which, since the reduction of the Presidency to a rubber stamp, effectively means Ghandi rule. In 1975, however, after the court in Allahabad had declared Mrs Ghandi's parliamentary election to have been guaranteed by the unconsititutional assistance of government officials, it did seem seriously possible that the opposition, through civil disobedience, might be able to overturn the Congress regime, perhaps not indefinitely, but probably for long enough to ensure Mrs Ghandi's eclipse. In this light, it is quite easy to see the declaration of the Emergency as the straightforward maintenance of Congress and Ghandi rule.

According to the constitution, an Emergency must be declared by the President after he has obtained the support of the cabinet, and, at least in constitutional theory, it is expected to be a presidential decision. There is strong evidence that Mrs Ghandi informed only one member of her Cabinet before submitting the full declaration to the President for his signature. The Cabinet was presented with a fait accompli. The Emergency then began with the arrest of opposition leaders, and, increasingly, with the arrest of potential opposition leaders or figureheads for potential opposition groups, including the editor of one of India's most prestigious newspapers (Kuldip Nayar; since released, but debarred from news conferences etc), and a highly respected octogenarian once described as the only incorrupt chief minister of the state that had been the focus of his political career.

Thus, the new autocracy in India, which extends to visitors being asked to surrender foreign newspapers at customs, but does not extend to the prohibition of moderately anti-government literature printed before the Emergency (for instance, Nayar's book 'India: the critical years,' at least in its English edition), is, simply by the reasons for its creation, unlikely to solve any of the problems that are India. Congress Party policy has not changed - the emphasis remains on light industrial import substitution, on the policy of social equality which the acute differentiation of rich and poor shows is not working, and on family planning and sterilization which are inadequate means of population control in a country where reproduction tends to begin as soon as it becomes biologically possible - perhaps for political reasons, India shows no intention of following the Chinese policy of delaying marriage.
Towards the end of last year, the government set about destroying the

shanty towns around the major cities, creating an appearance of active government while intensifying the problem of homelessness which makes railway stations into dormitories and Calcutta into the most chaotic and insoluble problem in Asia. In world politics, the Emergency has seriously damaged Mrs Ghandi's credibility, and this, and the close military alliance with the Soviet Union, for both parties primarily an anti-Chinese alliance, continues to reduce the influence of India within the Third World (as expressed in the Non-Aligned Conference), where it could exercise a substantial leadership role. No attempt is being made, at the social level, to challenge the decentralism and lack of communication between New Delhi and the individual states which is responsible for India's strategical weakness and differential regional development.

This is not to say that any other party in government, or indeed any other form of government, could definitely solve the problems of India. Those problems necessitate realistic long-term planning, which no alliance of opposition parties could sustain - the importance of opposition leaders like Jayaprakesh Narayan has been grossly overestimated in the western press. With its persistent majority support, Congress is the only Indian political organisation capable of instituting widespread reform and long-term planning. It will continue to fail so long as it regards development as a process of international competition instead of the search for a solution to national problems. Unfortunately, the continuing and increasing domination of Mrs Ghandi makes it unlikely that Congress will adopt different policies, and, the longer it continues, makes it increasingly unlikely that Congress itself can survive her.

Kelly from the Isle of Man

There is an interesting and instructive link, between the Isle of Man and St John's College, Cambridge, in the life and work of John Kelly (1750-1809). Of course, the salient facts about him are readily accessible, from A.W. Moore's able article on the subject, in the "Dictionary of National Biography" (Vol. 30, London, 1892, pp. 353-354). He was born at Douglas, Isle of Man, on November 1, 1750, the son of a wine-merchant. While still almost a boy, he joined with Philip Moore, and others, in the task of translating the Bible into Manx Gaelic. He was responsible for some of the translations of the Old Testament; and, in particular, he superintended the printing of the whole Manx Bible, at Whitehaven. It was an important and crucial work, fostered especially by Mark Hildesley, the Bishop of Sodor and Man, from 1755 to 1772; and "this undertaking employed Kelly incessantly for 20 years" (D.N.B.).

Although portions of the Bible, particularly the New Testament, had been printed and published in Manx Gaelic, from as early as 1748, the Whitehaven version, of 1771 to 1773, was "the first edition of the Old Testament in the Manx language" (William Cubbon's "A Bibliographical Account of Works relating to the Isle of Man," Oxford, 1939, Vol. 2, page 762). It was issued at the expense of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; and there is a vivid and familiar legend, that the manuscripts of the second volume - from Deuteronomy to Job - narrowly escaped destruction in a shipwreck, as they were being conveyed across those hazardous, converging waters, to the printers in Whitehaven. John Kelly had charge of the threatened sheets, which he only preserved by holding them above his head for several hours, after a shipwreck, and before he was rescued. However, the volume was published, in November, 1772, and Bishop Hildesley was quick to commend the dedicated labours of John Kelly, in connection with that successful conclusion. In recognition of his work, indeed, John Kelly was soon provided with the means, and the opportunity, to study at St John's College, Cambridge.

In those times, of course, the gulf between the Isle of Man and Cambridge must have been very much greater, and more formidable, than it is now. It must have been a rare privilege for a Manxman to study at Cambridge, at the end of the eighteenth century: even the physical barriers were daunting, and the Isle of Man was then a poor and backward region, wholly without the resources necessary for the promotion of University study - apart from the kindly help and the perceptive patronage of great churchmen, such as Bishop Hildesley. St John's College was probably chosen then, because of its strong North Country connections, even or especially in the eighteenth century. At any rate, John Kelly entered St John's College, Cambridge, in October, 1772: it was "Kelly from the Isle of Man," indeed, and a most interesting and significant link, between that academic establishment and the remoteness of the Isle of Man, in those distant times.

John Kelly seems to have done well and worked hard, as was appropriate, during his student-years at St John's College, Cambridge. At any rate, he proceeded to the Ll.B. in 1794, and Ll.D. in 1799. He was ordained in the Church of England, at Carlisle, in 1776; and subsequently he served in various charges in Scotland and England. He died in Essex in 1809 - far away from his native Isle of Man - and he was buried in the cemetery of the parish church of Copford there. However, Manxland did not forget him;

for a tablet was erected to his memory, in Kirk Bradden, near Douglas. He is remembered, of course, not chiefly as the wandering student, who achieved the distinction of study at St John's College, Cambridge, but mostly for his very pioneering work in the translation of the Bible into the Manx language.

But even when he was on the other side of the water, John Kelly did not cease to pursue those studies, in Manx Gaelic, for which he was so forceful and important a pioneer. In 1775, he produced a revised Manx New Testament, and in 1776, in collaboration with Philip Moore, he issued a Manx edition of the Prayer Book, and other religious literature. His must be a very good example, of course, of the overwhelming role of religious publications in the rejuvenation of the Manx language towards the end of the eighteenth century. But John Kelly's linguistic pursuits, in the Manx Gaelic, were also very fruitfully extended to the general history of that fascinating and instructive language; for in 1804, there was published, from London, his "Practical Grammar of the Ancient Gaelic; or Language of the Isle of Mann, usually called Manks." Although this is now a very rare book, there are two copies of the original edition in the Manx Museum at Douglas. According to a note there by A.W. Moore, it was completed as early as 1780. John Kelly then sent its manuscript to the Duke of Atholl, with a request that the latter would permit it to be dedicated to him. The Duke, however, did not take the trouble to answer the letter, or to return the manuscript. Hence the long delay before its eventual publication: the text of this valuable book had to be retrieved from that negligent custody with the Duke of Atholl: that was done in 1803, and so it did achieve publication in 1804.

Despite its evident lack of the standards of modern scholarship, it is still a useful work, as well as one of the highest antiquarian interest, for all who are concerned with the bookish and literary culture of the Isle of Man. It was, very admirably, reprinted hy the Manx Society in 1859. John Kelly followed it up too with his celebrated polyglot dictionary of the three Celtic languages, of Man, Scotland, and Ireland, published in 1807. The original manuscript of this is still kept in the Library of the Manx Museum in Douglas: another of the innumerable Manx treasures, so carefully and hospitably housed, in that examplary institution. It must serve to testify still to both the persistence and the depth of John Kelly's concern for his Manx studies, in times when the latter were very much less popular or documented than they are now, and when he had fully sampled the rival studies of England, as an established scholar, educated at St John's College, Cambridge. In fact - apart from Dr. Vallancy's very rudimentary "Grammar of the Iberno-Celtic" (Dublin, 1782) - the works by John Kelly were the first to be published which gave any printed and scholastic status to Manx Gaelic as a language in its own right. Therefore, John Kelly's contribution to the total progress of the study of Manx Gaelic, within the period of Modern History, must be accepted as fundamental, essential and far-reaching. Even our contemporary study of Manx Gaelic - better based and more reliable in its scholarship as it must be - owes still its large debt, to those pioneering enthusiasms, for the language and the culture of his native Manxland, of the remarkable John Kelly; and, of course, his ensuing link with St John's College, Cambridge - even if it is not unique for a Manxman - must also deserve its due notice and commemoration.

One cannot be surprised, of course, to discover that much about the Manx studies of John Kelly must now seem to be rudimentary, even unsatisfactory. After all, as a scholar, he could never work upon the basis of the resources and the facilities - personal as well as bookish - of our own times. He was a pioneer, who initiated a process of literary and intellectual investigation, which it had to be left to others to follow up and to bring to some more adequate and pervasive conclusions. Nevertheless, John Kelly needs still to be remembered for the enduring value and stimulus of his early labours within the field of Manx scholarship; and it is noteworthy, too, to see the part played in that long process of the elucidation of the very regional culture of a detached part of the British Isles, by St John's College, Cambridge.

Whatever it may now be necessary to add in criticism of John Kelly as a Manx scholar, the fact must remain that he was one of the first, and the most dedicated, of the students of the unique language and literature, of the Isle of Man; and the added notion of his Cambridge education provides also a little-known example of the links of scholarship and learning, from an early period, between the English mainland and the insular eccentricities of Manxland. Even if John Kelly's abiding status as a Johnian has not been made very conspicuous or crucial, in either the Manx Museum, in general, or the available entry about him in the "Dictionary of National Biography" in particular, he still needs to be recognized and commemorated as a distinguished Manxman, who was very typical of the best of his times, and who rendered very important services to the literary records of Manx culture, and the claims of the Isle of Man to possess, as of right, its own valid and separate Celtic tongue.

Certainly, of course, as now I write this article, in the comely, well-organized recesses of the Manx National Library in Douglas, as if a passing refugee from the consuming tumult of tourism on a summer's day, St John's College, Cambridge, must seem to be very far away. It is very English; it belongs to that more bulky and alien mainland, where even now anything may happen, and probably does; and it becomes, indeed, at the most only a remote extremity, of the necessary Manx quest for higher education and systematic learning. Nevertheless, it was to St John's College, Cambridge, that John Kelly indubitably went to gain his rudiments of learning, at the end of the eighteenth century; and it was to that hallowed place, too, that he ultimately aspired and gave honour, even in the bulk of his later labours, for the study and the preservation of the Manx language and culture. Therefore, the study of John Kelly - marginal and insular as it must necessarily be - has its interest, extending beyond the specialized ones of the Manx identity itself, and into the even wider and possibly more English concerns of the national roles of St John's College, Cambridge: past as well as present.

Eric Glasgow

Adams - a note

In her *Personal Recollections*, published by John Murray in 1873, Mary Somerville wrote (p.289), "Somerville and I spent the Christmas at Collingwood with our friends the Herschels. The party consisted of Mr. Airy, Astronomer-Royal, and Mr. Adams, who had taken high honours at Cambridge. This young man and M. Leverrier, the celebrated French astronomer, had separately calculated the orbit of Neptune and announced it so nearly at the same time, that each country claims the honour of the discovery. Mr. Adams told Somerville that the following sentence in the sixth edition of the "Connexion of the Physical Sciences", published in the year 1842, put it into his head to calculate the orbit of Neptune. "If after the lapse of years the tables formed from a combination of numerous observations should be still inadequate to represent the motions of Uranus, the discrepancies may reveal the existence, nay, even the mass and orbit of a body placed for ever beyond the sphere of vision." That prediction was fulfilled in 1846, by the discovery of Neptune ..."

The reference to 1842 is puzzling as Adams's memorandum, "Formed a design, in the beginning of this week, of investigating, as soon as possible after taking my degree, the irregularities in the motion of Uranus which are yet unaccounted for; in order to find whether they may be attributed to the action of an undiscovered planet beyond it, and if possible thence to determine the elements of its orbit approximately, wh. w^{d}. probably lead to its discovery", is dated 1841 July 3. (He took his degree in the Lent Term 1843, his eleventh, as was then the custom.) However the sentence quoted above also occurs in the *third* edition of Mary Somerville's "Connexion ...." Glaisher's memoir in Adams's Collected Papers states that "His attention was drawn to the irregularities in the motion of Uranus by reading Airy's report upon recent progress in astronomy in the Report of the British Association for 1831-32" and he adds in a footnote that "This report does not contain any reference to the possibility of the irregularities being due to an undiscovered planet." If Mrs Somerville's book actually "put it into his head" it must have been an earlier edition than the sixth: The third edition was published in 1836.

Mr. Buck kindly produced for me seven parcels of letters relating to Adams; these were kept by Sir Robert Scott in the Lodge and later passed on to the Library. They are mainly letters *to* Adams. Apparently he rarely kept a copy of his own, but I accidentally came across a draft of a letter, 1882, to the Secretary of Girton College (to which new foundation he was a very good friend), in which he complains that the students do not pay enough respect to the Mistress. "In my visits to Girton I have frequently noticed that the students often pass Miss Bernard without the slightest mark of recognition, and as if completely ignoring her... In any of the men's Colleges no undergraduate would dream of passing the Master or Tutor of his College without some sign of recognition and respect." The reply to this letter from Mrs. Croom Robertson is also there. Unfortunately I could not find any reference to the Christmas visit to Collingwood or to the meeting with the Somervilles.

In passing I might draw attention to the change, I might call it inflation, of the size of the writing paper over the years. The early letters are on tiny sheets folded skilfully and stamped

(no envelope). Then there are small envelopes and as time goes on the sheets of paper and envelopes get larger. They do not reach present standards where two lines of typing are put on a quarto sheet!

I also enjoyed a letter from P.J. Brine, 27 January 1874, about the subject for the Adams Prize, "The Reflection and Refraction of Light." This ended, "I know the cause but why should I tell it?" Adams also suffered considerably from circle-squarers and angle-trisectors.

Bertha Jeffreys

LMBC 1st May Boat: photograph by Nick Starling

Three men in a boat, or what happened to the other six Cambridge heavies

There is something about university oarsmen that never fails to infuriate their more earnest and aesthetic companions in the ancient seats of learning - a blend of brutishness, bravura and almost fanatical devotion to extreme, mechanical, repetitive physical exertion. Rowing men call it "heavyism".

The 150th anniversary dinner of the oldest college boat club in Cambridge - Lady Margaret - was a great occasion for connoisseurs of the phenomenon, and certainly the sport's social highlight of 1975. Two hundred old "heavies", ranging in age from their early twenties to their late eighties, gathered at St John's College for a long night of carousal, nostalgia and declamation.

The hall, packed with collapsing stout parties, echoed to gloriously atavistic speeches praising the proconsular virtues of rowing men who swelled the ranks of the district commissioners in the days of Empire. There were disparaging remarks about the contemporary breed of "knitting, cooking and social working" undergraduate who, it was claimed, had superseded them as the predominant university strain in the locust years since the war.

The club, named after Lady Margaret Beaufort, foundress of St John's, has long been among the most illustrious in British rowing. In the 1920's it developed a distinctive rowing style to which it gave its name - long, drawn-out strokes with the crew laying steeply back in the boat, feathering their oars in the region of their Adam's apples. The lay-back style emerged, according to legend, in response to the bad breath of a particular cox which drove his crew to place themselves as far as possible from his noisome emissions. Like nearly all the best rowing stories, it is quite untrue.

Another Lady Margaret myth, also without foundation, is the popular explanation of the distinctive bright scarlet oars, singlets and blazers sported by the club. Rowing under the name of St John's College in the early nineteenth century, they were supposed to have overtaken a rival crew in a bumping race with such force that the prow of their eight pierced the cranium of the coxswain in front, killing him instantly. Banned from the Cam, these manslaughtering heavies are said to have returned to the river the next day under a new name - Lady Margaret - using blood red blades in eternal memory of their sanguinary exploit.

The bump supper is the high mass of the Cambridge rowing man; a night of stupendous self-indulgence after the last day of the bumping races when the rigours of training can finally be jettisoned. These occasions are the invariable prelude to an outbreak of riotous and raucous behaviour. In 1892, six of the first May boat were sent down in consequence of their post-supper celebrations. In those days, it was customary for crews to process along the Backs in flower-bedecked eights as the final ceremony of the May races. Lady Margaret appeared with a cox, two oarsmen and six placards reading "Sent Down" in the places of the rusticated men and a notice board in the stern announcing the names of the disciplinarian dons responsible for their removal.

The published two-volume history of the club records its members' land-based enormities with almost as much care as their exploits on the water. In 1954, members of Lady Margaret's arch rivals, First and Third Trinity, wrecked the rooms of two LMBC men on the eve of the May bump supper. In the early hours of the following morning, 15 Lady Margaret men broke into Trinity, one of them falling through a glass roof, with the intention of wreaking a spot of destruction in retaliation.

"Eventually", the history records, "the task was adequately fulfilled, half the party effecting the actual retribution while the others solemnly drank sherry with the victim".

But the fame of Lady Margaret does not rest on such aberrations. Apart from the succession of eminent men it has assisted through the pains of late adolescence - the list includes Samuel Butler, the nineteenth-century novelist and modern (no brutish hearty he), the economist Alfred Marshall, Lord Caradon the colonial governor and Sir Hugh Casson the architect - the club has proved extraordinarily successful on the water. This year, Lady Margaret retained its headship of the river and last year furnished the country with three international oarsmen. No fewer than 11 LMBC eights were in evidence on the Cam in the May races.

The great period of Lady Margaret rowing came in the late 1940's and early 1950's, when the club broke the course record at Henley in 1949, won the Grand there in 1951, provided no fewer than six of the 1950 Cambridge Boat Race crew and five of the British eight which carried off a gold medal in the European championships the following year.

Scratch a rowing man and you may find a poet. The architect of those vintage years, Roy Meldrum, once evoked the oarsman's craft in a manner that could not fail to move even the heaviest. He spoke of the "deities of wood and water" that must be invoked by a successful crew.

"The Greeks", said Meldrum, "had a way, whenever beauty was in danger, of turning her into some conventional object, such as a stream or a tree, and thereafter that object was infused with beauty and had to be treated with deference. So it is with rowing. If a crew treats wood and water with the respect supposedly paid to anything more or less human, it will find them very definitely on its side. In fact, it is not too much to say that they will win races for it".

Peter Hennessy
(By kind permission of the Editor of The Times)

Urban walk

One of the more pleasant aspects of Cambridge is that it is possible to walk right across the city from Stourbridge Common to New Addenbrooke's without the use of major roads, and on meadow land or footpaths most of the way. In a sense this is more of a by-pass than a throughway, as, historically, development along the river has been confined to Magdalene Street and the hithes and lodes along the backs which disappeared under the wealth of the colleges. Medieval Cambridge was restricted to two main streets - Sidney Street and Trinity Street - and the interconnections between these. Further development since the rise of the University's power and influence in town affairs has been to the south and east, and in the suburb of New Chesterton north of the river.

This walk runs over the southern part of this route, taking us from the Mill Pond by Silver Street Bridge to New Addenbrooke's Hospital. Standing with our backs to the door of the Mill (Tolly Cobbold) we look across the insistent foam-topped flow of the mill-race - its consistency what one might expect of a river that has more of an affinity with the Northern Outfall Sewer than with the crystal mountain stream of a Consulate advertisement. Indeed after I was recently reluctantly precipitated into its murky depths the Nursing Sister had a greater concern over the effects of the small quantity of river water that had entered a cut in my wrist than the large quantity of blood issuing from it. Opposite are two of Queens' twentieth century buildings. Cripps (designed by Moya and Powell who were responsible for our own Cripps building), half-completed, scintillates with its white framework and darkened windows, and the hideous Fisher Building with its hackneyed red brick mock-Tudor range and absurd small pane windows. It must be the ugliest building in Cambridge, a complete contrast to the older parts of Queens' College. The alternative to massive prestige college constructions can be seen further to the left, where Darwin College successfully blends a couple of old houses including Newnham Grange, Darwin's old house, with a new block which maintains the rhythm and balance of the older buildings and provides a pleasant backdrop to its garden and the river.

Proceeding along Granta Place under the shadow of the topheavy Grad Pad, and down the approach road to the Garden House Hotel, which has been rebuilt following a fire four years ago (unconnected with the infamous Greek Week riots) as a fairly standard motel intruding into the common land and riverscape about it, and through a bike-trap into Coe Fen. The path takes us past the interesting back wall to the former Peterhouse Deer Park, behind which are the Fitzwilliam Museum, and the only student tower block in this University - the William Stone building, one of the largest loadbearing brick buildings in the world, from which Peterhouse undergraduates and fellows have good views of their college, its gardens, and the river.

Past the uninteresting engineering labs, and crossing the Fen Causeway, the next stretch of common takes us round the Leys School and on to Trumpington Road. In the school Britain's own child army are practising drill under the falsetto screams of their NCO, and to the south the Cam is leaving the peace of Grantchester Meadows, as yet undisturbed by the western bypass which has provoked a frenzy of controversy in the Times letter column. In fact a link road has long been planned across the common we are treading, connecting Barton Road with Brooklands Avenue, but this seems to have been dropped now.

Rounding the corner we keep to the left and reach Trumpington Road. To the left the splendid houses on Brookside form the front of the area known as Newtown which sprang up in the early nineteenth century. We cross the road and enter the gates of the Botanic Garden. This is a treat all the year round; even on a cold winter afternoon the evergreens bordering the main walk look perfect, and the lake with its attendant ducks provides a reflective foreground for the rockeries and glasshouses beyond. Its present size is in part due to the efforts of the University Members of Parliament who in 1850 opposed a Bill to complete the eastern end of the Oxford to Cambridge railway whose actual extent then consisted of the Royston and Hitchin line and a short extension northwards to Shepreth. With the support of the Great Northern who were then pushing their main line through Hitchin into Kings Cross, and saw the route as a chance to break the monopoly of the Eastern Counties Railway, who had opened their station on its present site five years previously, and the Mayor and Corporation, the Bill sought a line direct from Shepreth to Cambridge through Barrington and Haslingfield, terminating in this garden. The Bill was rejected and despite subsequent attempts of the Great Northern to get its own station in the City, it was over the Eastern Counties' own line from Shepreth to Shelford that trains from Kings Cross finally arrived in Cambridge. The influence of the University in the planning at this time was strong, indeed in the act allowing the construction of the original line from Liverpool Street, there were clauses permitting University officers access to the station and the power to question servants of the railway company about any person on the station "who shall be a member of the University or suspected of being such". In addition they could prevent the conveyance of University members without the degree of Master of Arts or equivalent, for up to 24 hours even if he had paid his fare.

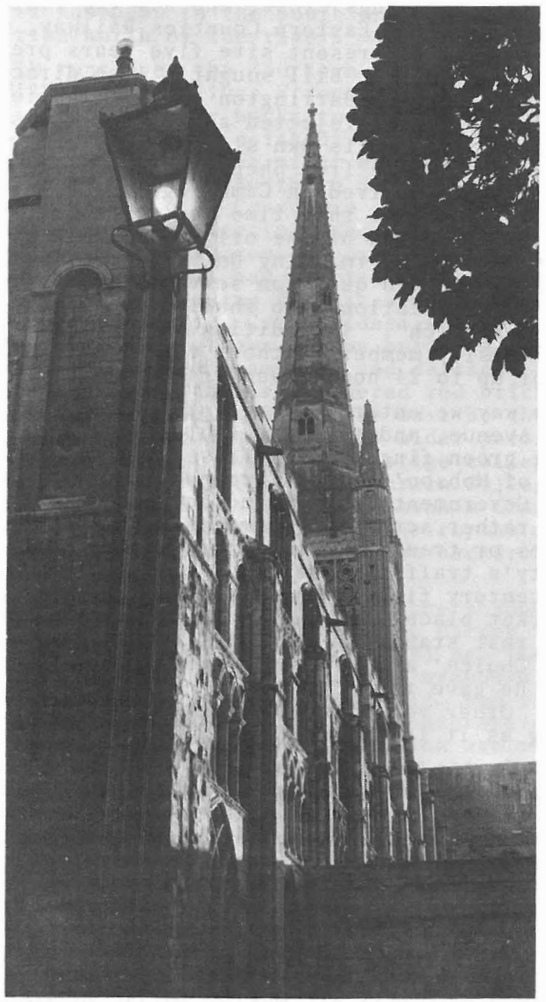
Leaving the way we entered, across the Hobson's Brook, we now cross Brooklands Avenue, and take the footpath to Long Road advertised by its own little green fingerpost. This delightful track takes us along the course of Hobson's Brook through the empty commonland that lies between the Government Offices and developments behind Trumpington Road. There are rather scruffy allotments and meadows for grazing horses, and copses or trees full of singing birds mercifully audible away from the city's traffic. The brook itself takes its name from the seventeenth century figure, Thomas Hobson, who brought a water supply to the market place where it spouted forth from that peculiar octagonal object that stands by the Fen Causeway traffic lights. The saying 'Hobson's Choice' arises from the fact that when people hired horses from him, he gave them the choice of the first horse to hand or no horse at all. Other versions have it that he said, "You may take any horse so long as it is black".

We pass the back of a fairly modern government building which is strange because it has no windows. A short time amusing oneself with thoughts of nuclear bomb shelters or special schools for the blind, and we come out into a ploughed field with the twin-topped boiler chimney of Addenbrooke's over the rows of trees in the distance. The path reaches Long Road and we turn left over the two railway bridges. The first crosses the traces of the former Bedford line whose only surviving traffic is seven radio telescope dishes, and the second, the main lines to London (or Cambridge, whichever way you look at it). To the right we pass the Sixth Form College where somewhat outsized schoolgirls are making futile attempts at keeping a tennis rally going beyond the first return. And then, there it is, the approach road to the motley collection of generally poor buildings grouped round a temporary carpark that together form New Addenbrooke's. Built in stages from 1960 onwards, it is probably the last major

hospital to be built in this region. Already it is felt that its distance from most of Cambridge will have to be compensated by small local medical centres in the rest of the town. However, there are compensations - the staff bar provides cheap drinks if you can find someone to take you in.

After looking up a friend, or going for a quick trot up the Gog-Magog Hills, the 186 bus will run us back into the town centre.

N B Black



Photograph by Malcolm Clarke

Microcosmographia

'Nothing is ever done until everyone is convinced that it ought to be done and has been convinced for so long that it is now time to do something else.'

'There is only one argument for doing something; the rest are arguments for doing nothing.'

It is nearly seventy years since Francis Cornford wrote his classic satire on University politics, but such has been the power of the arguments for doing nothing that his 'Advice for the Young Academic Politician' is still extremely relevant.

Not, of course, that Cornford was thinking of anything as mundane as student politics when he wrote about Caucuses, but can any of us who were foolish enough to be in the School of Pythagoras when the 'Progressive Alliance' 'slate' for CSU was being selected, deny that: 'A Caucus is like a mouse-trap; when you are outside you want to get in; and when you are inside the mere sight of the other mice makes you want to get out again'? The Progressive Alliance, by the way, never progressed and is no longer an alliance.

However, it is his chapter on 'Argument' which is the glory of his book. In it he identifies the three great Principles which have dominated Cambridge academic life since it began. There is the Principle of the Wedge ('You should not act justly now for fear of raising expectations that you may act still more justly in the future - expectations which you are afraid you will not have the courage to satisfy') and the Principle of Unripe Time ('People should not do at the present moment what they think right at that moment, because the moment at which they think it right has not yet arrived') but neither is as powerful as the Principle of the Dangerous Precedent. The Principle of the Dangerous Precedent is 'that you should not do an admittedly right action for fear you, or your equally timid successors, should not have the courage to do right in some future case which superficially resembles the present one. Every public action which is not customary either is wrong, or, if it is right, is a dangerous precedent. It follows that nothing should ever be done for the first time'.

If anyone doubts that these arguments are not still in use, they only have to look at a few of the events of last term. Take Gate and Guest Hours. A proposal to extend the number of nights on which junior members can officially have guests in their rooms beyond the present five a term was opposed in Consultative Committee on the grounds that an extension would lead to demands that the restriction be abolished altogether - a clear application of the Principle of the Wedge.

Or look at the arguments against changing the statutes to admit women to the College. Although no convincing argument has yet been produced to say why women should be denied the opportunity of becoming members of the College founded by Lady Margaret Beaufort, the move to change the statutes was blocked on the Governing Body on the grounds that 'the time is not ripe'. As Cornford acidly remarked: 'Time is like the medlar; it has a trick of going rotten before it is ripe'. In this particular case, with other Colleges including Trinity soon to admit women, St John's will presumably become a stagnant backwater, filling up with both junior and senior members who feel themselves incapable of meeting the competition of women for their places.

Whether women will want to become members of such a College will then be rather more dubious.

But it is noticeable that a new argument, not identified by Cornford, was used in this debate. With the rapidly changing nature of the outside world the three Principles have failed from time to time over the last few years and the nature of the University has actually been allowed to change a little. Faced with this awful fact a new Principle has evolved to keep such Change in check. It can be identified as the Principle of Unhurried Change.

The Principle of Unhurried Change is that even if a Change cannot be denied to be in itself desirable, any actual process of change is undesirable. To avoid this all Change should be Unhurried, that is, proceed infinitely slowly. One of the arguments against co-residence in St John's is of this variety; if no argument against co-residence itself is found convincing it can be pointed out that King's have already admitted women and Trinity plan to do so. If St John's did the same thing it would mean that the Change would be Hurried and therefore undesirable.

The Principle of Unhurried Change was developed as a dynamic extension of the 'give the present system a Fair Trial' argument. Thus the Editor of the Cambridge Review (proudly labelling himself a Non-Placet) recently argued along the following lines: as 700 years had elapsed before students were allowed onto Faculty Boards, the system of having students on Faculty Boards but not the Council of Senate 'must be given a Fair Trial'. By implication the Trial, only after which could the proposal for student observers on the Council of Senate be even considered, should last 700 years. Despite its narrow failure to maintain the average age of the Council of Senate, the Principle can be used, where any Change must take place in stages, to argue that each stage should last 700 years.

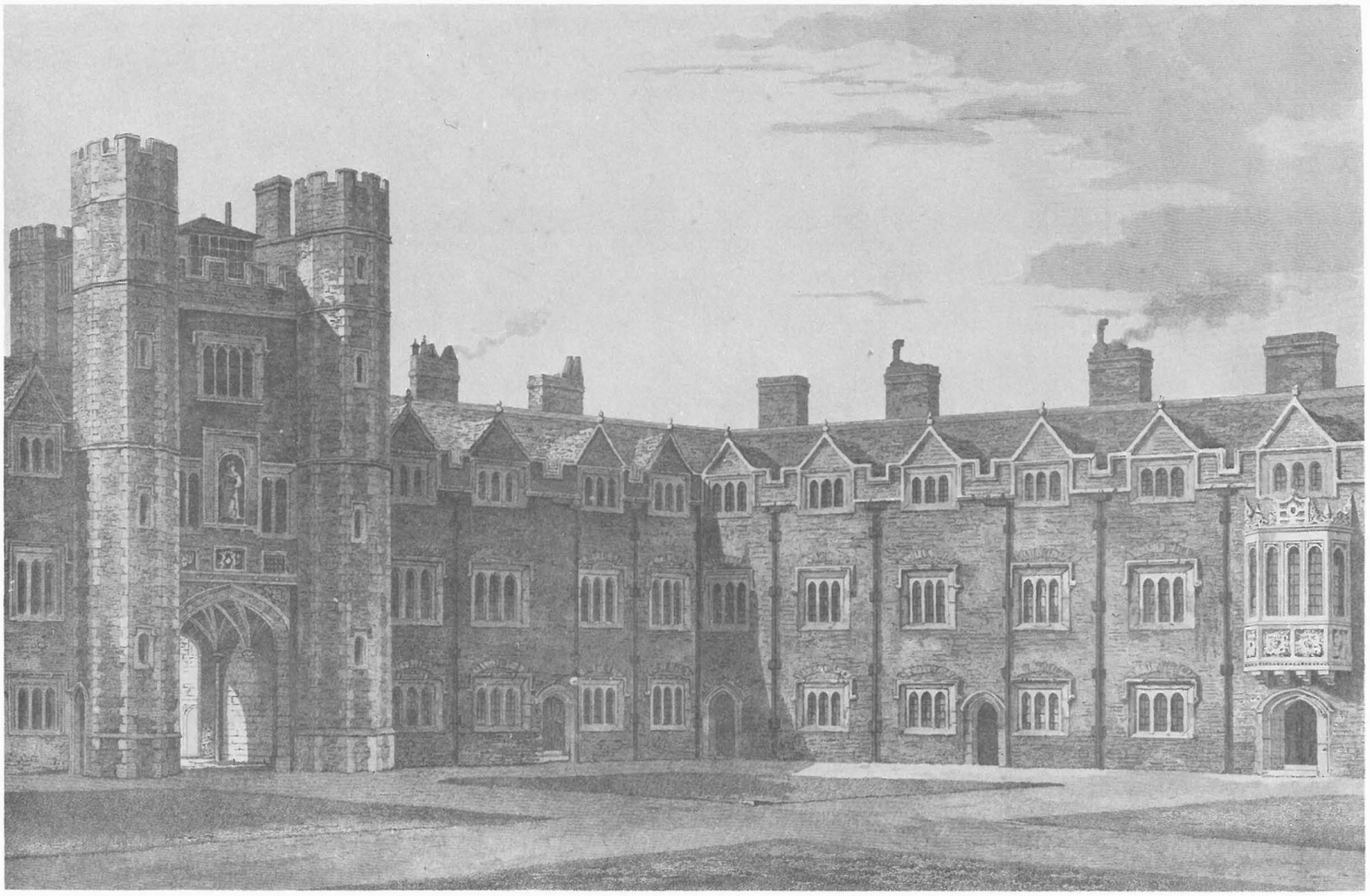
Cornford's analysis of the microcosm of University politics is still relevant after 70 years; the Principle of Unhurried Change should help to keep it relevant for another 700.

John Hills

'Microcosmographia Academica', by F M Cornford. Bowes and Bowes, 1908 (still in print)

Early-nineteenth century engravings of the College - 1

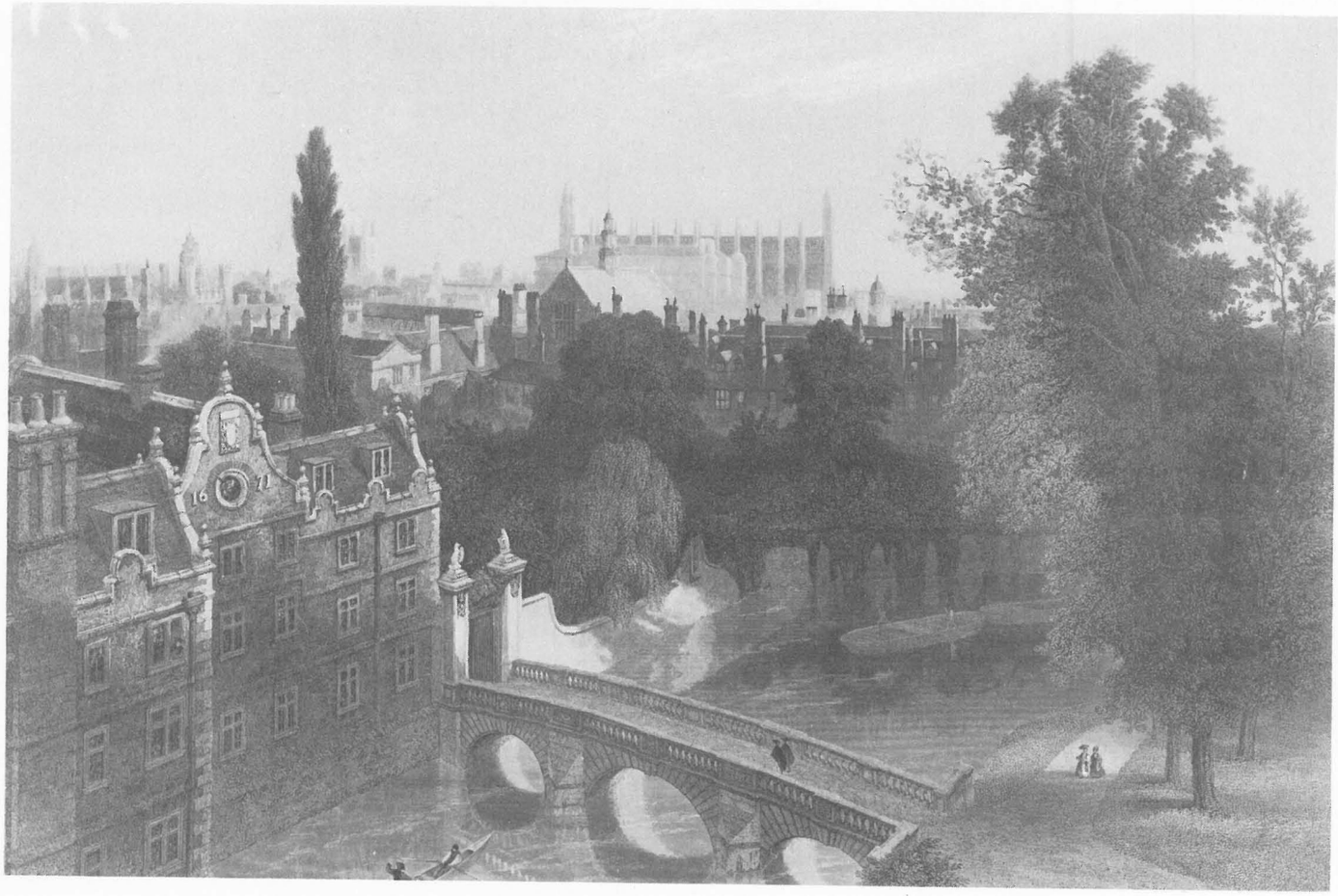
2



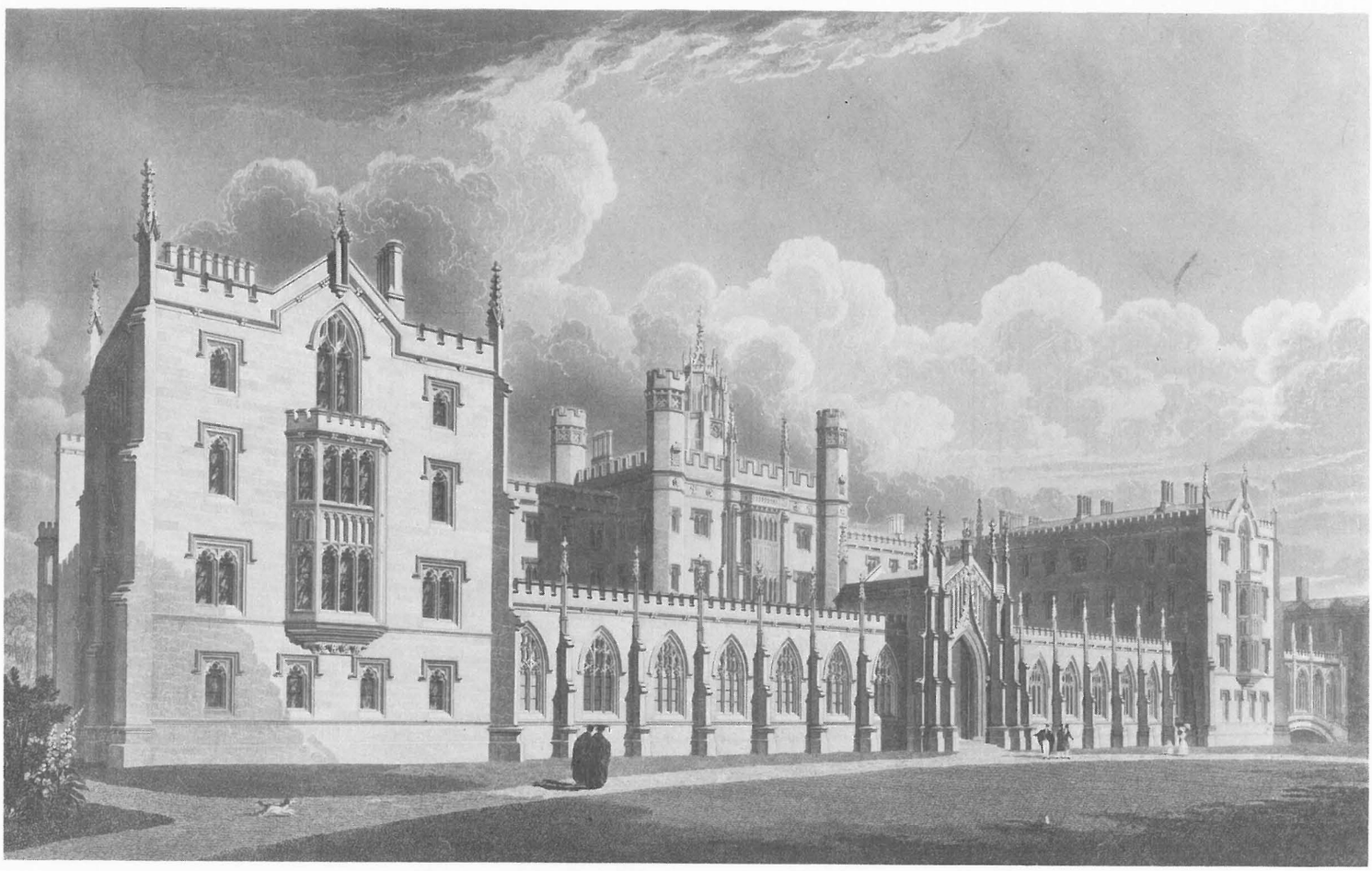
3

4

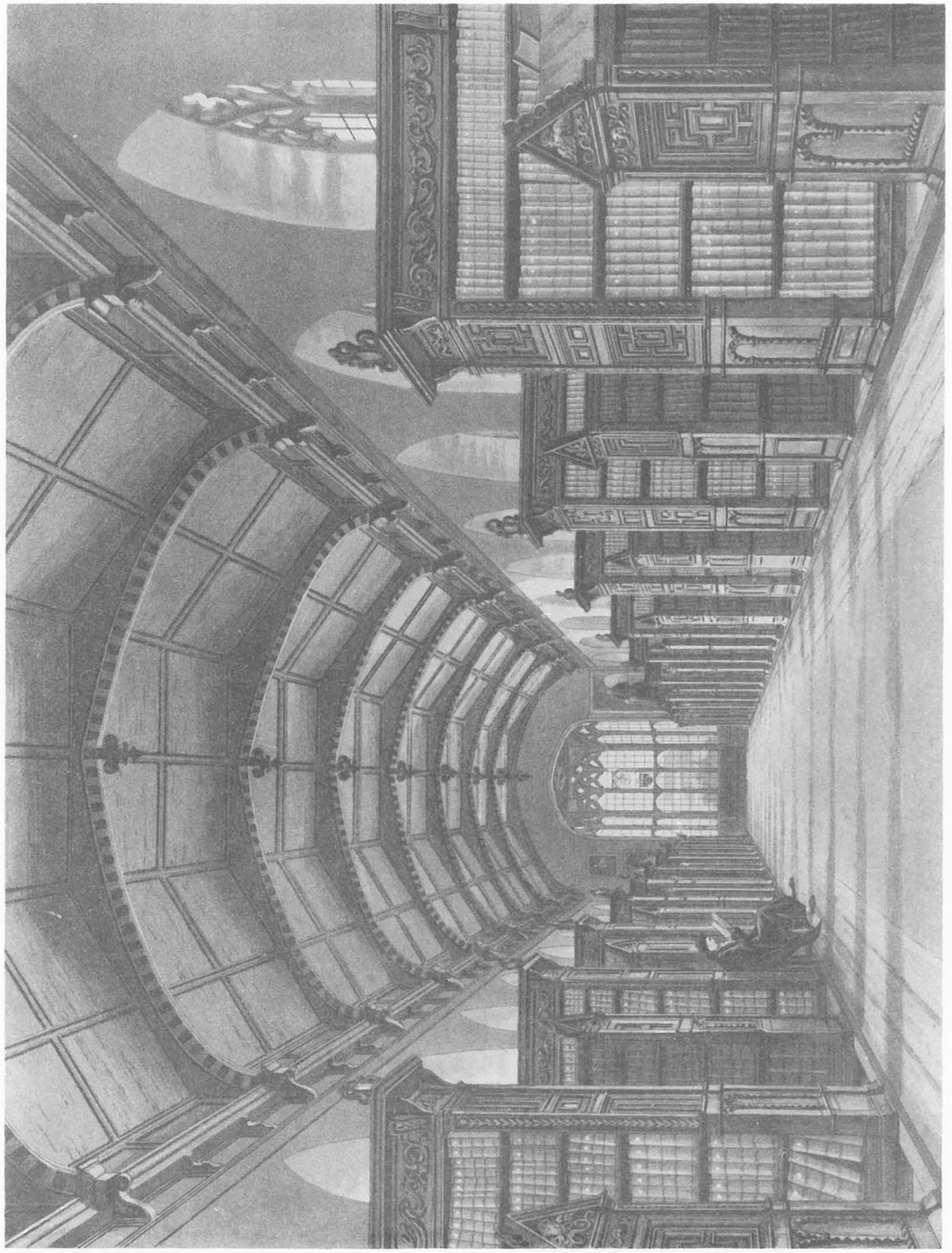
5



6



7



1. Chapel of St John's College.

Drawn by F Mackenzie. Engraved by J C Stadler. This was published, in colour, in R Ackerman's History of Cambridge ... 2 vols, London, 1815. (See notes to 8.) Frederick Mackenzie (1788?-1854), water-colour painter and topographical draughtsman, exhibited at the Royal Academy, 1804-1828; member of the Society of Painters in Water-colours, 1823.

The old Chapel dated from about the middle of the 13th century. It served the College, and the Hospital which preceded it, until it was pulled down in 1869. The stalls, with backs, desks and sub-desks were transferred to the present Chapel. The framed painting over the altar which represents "St John preaching in the Wilderness" by Sir Robert Ker Porter, was replaced in 1841 by a painting of the Virgin with the dead Christ, said to be a copy by Anthony Raphael Mengs of an original by Van Dyck. The earlier painting was returned to the Porter family. The later one hangs on the South wall of the Ante Chapel.

2. St John's College. Entrance Gateway.

Drawn by B Rudge. Engraved by E Challis. Appeared at the top of the University Almanack for 1851.

In 1855 the gate leading into the back lane was set back near to the College and the brick wall was replaced by an iron railing. The tops of the windows of the original Library are showing above the wall. The East wall of the old Chapel and the Infirmary or Labyrinth can just be seen in the background.

3. St John's College. The Second Court, looking north-west.

Drawn by J Burford. Engraved by S Sparrow. Appeared at the top of the University Almanack for 1819.

Second Court was built in 1598-1602 from the designs of R Symons and G Wigge. The drawings, the earliest of any remaining Oxford or Cambridge collegiate drawings, are kept in the College Library. The Observatory is shown at the top of the Shrewsbury Tower. It was erected in 1765 and remained there until 1859.

4. St John's College Bridge.

Drawn and engraved by J K Baldrey. Appeared at the top of the University Almanack for 1803. Joshua Kirby Baldrey (1752?-1828) was born at Ipswich. Part of his life he resided at Cambridge where, in 1809, he published an engraving of the East window of King's College Chapel.

Robert Grumbold built this bridge in 1708-12, making some use of the designs of Sir Christopher Wren. The artist appears to have exaggerated the horns of the Yales on the tops of the gate piers. In plate 6, they are shown as they are today - completely worn away!

5. St John's College. New Bridge, etc.

Drawn and engraved by E Challis. Appeared at the top of the University Almanack for 1837.

This bridge was built in 1831 to the design of Henry Hutchinson.

6. Cambridge from the top of St John's College New Buildings.

Drawn and engraved by G Dodgson. Appeared at the top of the University Almanack for 1840. George Haydock Dodgson (1811-1880) was born in Liverpool and was a water-colour painter: prepared plans for Whitby and Pickering railway, while apprentice to George Stephenson; member of the Society of Painters in Water-colours 1852, exhibited at the Royal Academy, 1838-1850.

The University Library (now The Old Schools) had just been extended. It can be seen just in front of King's College Chapel.

7. St John's College. New Buildings.

Drawn by T Kearnan. Engraved by J Tingle. Appeared at the top of the University Almanack for 1830.

The architects for the New Court, built 1825-1831, were Thomas Rickman and Henry Hutchinson.

8. St John's College Library.

Drawn by W Westall. Engraved by D Havell. Published in Ackerman. William Westall (1781-1850), topographical painter, made sketches in Australia, China and Bombay 1801-1805, visited Madeira and Jamaica 1805-1806, exhibited water-colour pictures and drawings of foreign scenes 1808-1828, and of English scenery, 1809-1840; was much employed in the illustration of topographical works, 1818-1831. Rudolph Ackermann (1764-1834) was born in Germany; settled in London as a coach-designer, opened a print shop in the Strand, established art lithography in England 1817, and published numerous illustrated books.

The Library was built between 1623 and 1625 from benefaction of John Williams (BA 1601/1602), Bishop of Lincoln, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal. The oriel window appears to be plain glass. It was replaced in 1885 by the present window given in memory of Henry Hunter Hughes (BA 1817). One of the two coats of arms was transferred to the window in the lower library. The boards forming the sloping tops of the intermediate, or lower bookcases, were put back in 1906. The stools are not shown but the artist may have decided to leave them out.

These engravings are in the College Library.

N Buck.

...not co-residence again...

It has been said that educational theories are like buses - there is no point chasing after them for there will be another one along in a minute. It remains to be seen, however, whether or not St John's has "missed the bus" in connection with that hoary old chestnut, co-residence. It seems that our College will not go co-residential in the immediate future and therefore it may be profitable now to examine, briefly, the position of St John's vis-à-vis other Colleges which have taken the momentous step of admitting women to regions hitherto soiled only by brute men. It may be argued that not only have the co-residential Colleges stolen a march on St John's but also, and at the same time, changes in secondary education in general are tending to militate against the future of the all-male College. This threat comes on two fronts: firstly, some public schools (even) are going co-educational, if not co-residential as well, which is arguably a more extraordinary procedure than Colleges at a University doing the same thing; and secondly, the ineluctable rise of the comprehensive school may be producing generations of pupils who, horror of horrors, may not be inclined or encouraged to apply for a single-sex College which may appear to them to be nothing more than a glorified Public School.

Our educational Cassandra will then describe the future of the College to be no more than slow ossification and decline. Asquith-like the College will "wait and see" (look where it got him), resisting co-residence until the effects of such a step fully become apparent, perhaps after twenty years or so - and what are two decades in the 450-year life of a College? Meanwhile, caught between the upper and nether millstones of co-residence and comprehensivization, the membership of the College will have been reduced to a collection of amiable, if eccentric, misogynists and rank idiots, who have failed to get into their first five choices of College (all co-residential). Finally, bravely, epically, the Governing Body will decide to take the great step, to make the enormous leap into the dark (muttering all the while, "We must now educate our pupils"), and "go" co-residential. And as they take the fateful vote a low rumbling will arise from below the Chapel floor where dead generations of Johnians turn solemnly in their graves. But it will be too late to save even our great and mighty College; not only will we have missed the bus, but the following eight buses will have mounted the pavement, demolished the bus shelter, run us down, broken every bone in our body and by then even the bus service itself will have been discontinued.

It is just conceivably possible, however, that these gloomy prognostications do not accurately represent the future of an all-male St John's. It is possible, although it may not be agreeable to many, that there is a place in Cambridge, in the meantime at least, for single sex Colleges. Certainly a case for the retention of the *status quo* may be made from the statistics of applications for admission since the first three Colleges became co-residential in October 1972. There is still a demand for places at a single sex College like ours. Between 1972 and 1976 the number of applicants for admission for the whole University (men only) rose by 4½%, while applications to St John's rose by 27%. Nevertheless, before we start patting ourselves on the back, it would be as well to note that over the same period the applications (men) to the three co-residential Colleges rose by 66%. Two further men's Colleges are to go mixed next Michaelmas Term. Despite this added incentive, applications for admission at both these Colleges next year have gone down, although only very slightly in one case. Against that must be set a 7% rise generally in the University, a 15% rise at St John's and a 17% rise in applications for the three mixed Colleges between 1975 and 1976. Applications from men for

admission to the three original co-residential Colleges, taken as a whole, have risen consistently every year since they first admitted women. This compares very favourably with the figures both for St John's and for the University as a whole, neither of which show a consistent rise in applications each year over the same period.

What then do all these statistics demonstrate, apart from the foolishness of the author in working them all out? There has been no dramatic fall in the numbers of people applying for admission to our College since the first three men's Colleges went co-residential in 1972. On the contrary, applications for St John's have risen by more than a quarter over this period, substantially ahead of the increase in male applications for the University as a whole, although not nearly so large an increase as that shown for the mixed Colleges. This may mean that St John's is still, relatively, a "popular" College, or perhaps it merely means that more Johnians become teachers than men from other Colleges and go on to encourage their pupils to apply for the old Alma Mater. In the abstract, the figures for St John's demonstrate that, philosophical and emotional arguments apart, there remains a very good case for the retention of the single sex College and a particularly good case for one such College being St John's. Nevertheless, one cannot reasonably argue that the competition so far (if one wants to think in such terms) has been very stiff, with only three out of the twenty men's Colleges being co-residential. The position of the College which remains exclusively male will become clearer in five years' time, when seven Colleges, including the largest College of all, will have completed at least three years of admitting women.

If one is to confine one's arguments about co-residence to the statistical evidence, it is perfectly plausible to argue that a purely male College will never have any real difficulty in filling its places, especially if a large number of other men's Colleges begin to admit women, since for every woman admitted to a previously all-male College, there is one less place for a man at Cambridge. The question then arises whether or not the quality of the applicants to all-male Colleges may decline as opposed to those applying to the mixed ones. On the evidence so far there is no indication that such is the case for St John's, although, as has been noted, it is early days yet to make any definitive judgement. A further consideration may be that the nature of the applicants may change, and the single sex College revert to the "good old days" of being a Public School preserve. This would certainly change the character of St John's, where for the last ten years at least three fifths of the undergraduates have come from state subsidised schools, and one third of those, in the 1975 intake, from comprehensive schools.

The Tutors at St John's, as one expects do the Tutors in other Colleges, make great efforts to ensure that the constituency of the College remains as broad as possible, both by type of school and by geography. Recognising that Oxbridge is perhaps no longer the object of every aspiring sixth former's university ambitions, the Cambridge Colleges collectively run Head Masters' conferences every three years. St John's alone held such a conference in 1973 and again in July last year. Within the last twelve months both St Catharine's and Trinity have done the same. St John's, in the words of the Senior Tutor, "seizes any opportunity that comes along to forge new links with schools". Schools are encouraged to send groups of sixth formers to come to have a look at the College and at Cambridge. Recently St John's made a special effort to interest schools in the West Midlands in the College on the grounds that the College was short of numbers from that region. Where different types of schools are concerned the College, like others, is now more prepared to consider applications from second year sixth formers than hitherto. Many schools, particularly in the

state sector, do not have the facilities to provide the traditional post-A-level term for pupils to prepare for the Entrance and Award Examinations.

Thus the College is attempting, with a fair degree of success, to change with the times. For some the admission of women now would be no more than a belated recognition of changed times and changed needs for the College to serve; for others it would yet be too precipitate and too ill-considered a reform. So far the statistical evidence seems to favour the more cautious policy which the College has so far adopted, having refused to take the plunge in the beginning. Nevertheless, it would be a sad day for the College, if a decision of such moment was made on such spurious grounds as mere statistics.

Keith Jeffery

The JCR and Representation

JCR Election time once again, and the year's new crop of hopefuls flood the College with their manifestos. Big Bob can remember the time when candidates promised to extend gate hours beyond 10.00 p.m., a Hall into which you could bring women, and to set up a student bar. So things do change. But apparently not so quickly:

"I stand for the abolition of guest hours ... co-residence ... student representation on the College Council with full voting rights."

"Longer bar hours ... abolition or lowering of the Kitchen Fixed Charge ... abolition of gate hours for guests."

"I strongly support student representation on the College Council, with full voting rights ... would press for the abolition of fixed charges."

Sounds familiar? Well, they're all culled from successful candidates' manifestos in 1971 - a full five years ago. The quality of candidate apparently doesn't change much either. A certain Mr English in 1971 declared that "the only issue is sex". Mr McJohn stressed the need for another JCR Suggestions Book and a regular College subscription to the Beano, but admitted that as far as the candidates were concerned "you might as well toss a coin to vote", while Messrs Estrin and Kingdom in a joint manifesto pinned their chances of election on the pressing need for "window boxes (with choice of wildflowers, pansies and aspidistras), perspex garden gnomes on all the lawns to nurture the germ of suburbia, a Chinese take-away cum chippy, in Jacobean style, in the Middle of Second Court, and the introduction of Green Shield Stamps in Hall". One candidate, with commendable earnestness, declared that he was prepared "to monitor the colour quality of the TV set and check on cleanliness and supply of stationery in the College Sanitation facilities", but even this enthusiasm had its limits ..... "only every other day".

So perhaps things don't rocket on as fast as the dynamic would desire. Because the hopefuls that do get elected soon lose their energy and commitment? Or do the real problems lie inherent in the situation in which the Committee finds itself? It is easy for students to ponder, along with Saul Estrin in that memorable '71, "Can a College with 500 years history really survive without us?" The retiring JCR Committee, responding to College pressure, spent a great deal of time attempting to revise the guest regulations. Only two and a half years had elapsed, however, since the existing regulations, themselves a result of protracted negotiation and difficult compromise, had been formulated. Senior members had been through the whole boring charade before, with the same arguments, the same considerations, the same everything, and remember it as if it were all only yesterday. But two and a half years is almost the complete lifetime of an undergraduate. And this must be remembered by both senior and junior members alike in their attitudes to negotiation.

A 1972 vintage manifesto promising revolution in a fortnight stated that "Given the oppressive environment and constricting attitude of the College, JCR members cannot afford to become representatives, but should instead actively lead junior members by informing, preparing and initiating radical reforms." The statement, however, assumes too much. Of course it is important for the JCR Committee members to inform junior members of the facts (like for example, how the Kitchens spend their income, or what the system of discipline actually is) and to publicise and persuade on issues of relevance to

junior members and staff. But a JCR President looks rather silly at College Council claiming strong support for a particular proposal if he doesn't get that backing when he needs it. No-one is impressed by high inspired demands which have little positive, concrete, and above all, visible support. Furthermore, it is not enough to show a referendum result, even of the calibre of, say, 360 for some proposal with 40 against, if those forty are very strongly opposed, while the 360 are only luke-warm in favour. There are always those who will support anything and everything on the grounds of, well, why not?, but if they don't really care about it, their support isn't actually worth very much. The contraceptive machine took so long to materialise not least because of the very strong opposition to its installation from a few junior members, while a lot of its support came from people who said we ought to have one because we ought to have one. In the last resort it arrived very largely because it did eventually arouse a stronger measure of visible support and reaction. The point is the same with guest regulations. There is strong opposition to further change (especially to allowing women as overnight guests in rooms) in some quarters, not least among College Staff, and to counter this, it has to be shown that there is a positive need and desire for change which people care about sufficiently to justify overriding the distaste of opponents. This is particularly important when moral issues are at stake. The JCR Committee can, and indeed must, lead, organise, persuade and campaign - that is why it was elected - but it must do so responsibly, and it cannot do so in a vacuum.

The last major difficulty inherent in the organisation revolves around the simple question of time. It is noticeable that a JCR Committee is far more effective and useful in its last five or six weeks of office than at any time previously. Obviously it takes time to adjust to the role of Committee member, to develop technique in negotiation and efficiency in organisation. It takes time to assimilate information and acquire understanding. And this is precisely the opposite of the Senior Members' situation. Most of them, and certainly the relevant ones, have been around and involved for many years. They've been through all the debates, all the issues before, and have acquired a welter of information on the way. Their access to information is greater. Even when information is not restricted, efforts needed to uncover it can often be sufficient to deter all but the most enthusiastic or foolhardy. The myriad of committees alone which exist take nearly a year to fathom out. The administrative back-up available to senior member officers is just a mite more efficient than the JCR Secretary's one-fingered typewriting by candlelight. Furthermore, in the simple task of assessing College opinion, the JCR Committee cannot, in all honesty, claim that it sees just about everyone at least twice a term, as can the Tutors' Committee.

And this is where we come to the knub of the whole situation. To be effective at all, the JCR Committee must stress its position as a responsible and representative negotiating body. Since 1969 seven junior members elected by secret ballot made up the JCR Committee, which in 1975 was expanded to eight members elected by Single Transferable Voting, making John's JCR Committee one of the most representative of its membership in Cambridge, a fact stressed by the high turn-outs achieved at election time.

In 1969 also, the College Council set up the Joint Consultative Committee of six senior and six junior members, and the JCR Committee was invited to appoint representatives to a whole mass of Council sub-committees. Participation in such bodies is based on the principle that JCR Committee members are the elected representatives of the student membership. All well and good, but such bodies really miss the point entirely - essential and useful though these forms of communication are, they all manage to avoid influence in actual decision-taking. It is all too easy for the JCR Committee to waste much of its limited time in a complex web of Consultative and Negotiatory bodies, to find that the correct committee for a particular issue was a different one which just happens to be meeting in a fortnight, without actually getting nearer any sort of achievement.

Consultative Committees, then, not only miss the essential component of the principle of involvement and participation on which the whole thing is theoretically based, but are also subject to all sorts of delays and spouting tactics. Even when issues have been taken to College Council for the three junior representatives to present their case further, discussion can often take an unforeseen turn in which case the quandary is whether to call back the junior representatives and thus produce further delay, or to make the decision anyway. The present system of working College Council representation also means that the JCR President has no indication of what is to be discussed (he receives no agenda and only an abstract of the minutes), so he has little opportunity to ask for junior member presence for any items other than those which the JCR Committee has actually proposed to the Council.

The benefit of full observer status on a body such as the College Council is mutual to both senior and junior members. Professor Sir Peter Swinnerton-Dyer, in relation to the Council of the Senate, declared that the presence of students would "help improve the decisions the Council takes and render them more acceptable to the Council as a whole". Obviously business exists which junior members have no interest in, but this applies just as much to senior members. Student participation at Council level also brings to students a greater understanding of the need to work for the good of the College as a whole. If senior and junior members can work together amicably and in harmony on the one important body in the College, then this promotes the ideal that students are a part of the College, and can help leave it in a better state than they found it - better, that is, for everyone. Participation can improve general understanding between the body of students and the College authorities. A JCR Committee can much more easily promote an atmosphere conducive to responsible discussion if it can show that issues have been considered at Council level, and if it can say it has been directly involved in these considerations to the bitter end. It may well be that issues have been given weighty consideration by senior members and all points seriously taken into account, but unless this can be seen to be so, it is easy for frustration to arise and difficult for it to be calmed. Of course the onus is also on senior members for their part to consider seriously and show that responsible negotiation does work and does produce results, and on everyone involved to consider all viewpoints, and bear in mind continually the feelings of all elements of College (including College Staff, different types of students and senior members).

There is a great deal left unsaid on this, but the fundamental point is clear. If we accept that students should elect representatives, that they are a part of the College, and have a role to play in the organisation of life in the College, then we must accept that students also contribute to the policy-making body. This is why Consultative Committees and even good 'informal' channels of communication, etc, miss the point entirely. In the words of Professor Swinnerton-Dyer again, "If you are going to take part in a debate there is no substitute for being present at it."

And if all this is not accepted, then we might as well abandon all half-hearted attempts at it, and put the cards face up on the table. There are surely easier ways than the pains of an election of finding someone to "monitor the colour quality of the TV set".

D Barker

Obituary

PROFESSOR E A WALKER

Eric Anderson Walker was a Londoner by birth; an Oxonian by academic origin; a South African by academic calling and interests - he was appointed to the Chair of Modern History at Cape Town at the age of 24 - and a Cantabridgian with distinguished tenure of the Vere Harmsworth professorship of Imperial and Naval History 1936-51 and Fellowship of the College from 1936 till his return in 1968 to South Africa, where he died in February this year.

Eric Walker had two dominant interests, rowing and South Africa. He was a Leander oarsman, a familiar figure coaching on the towpath and at Henley, expecting from crews the full rigour of traditional training and not concealing his chagrin when he detected lapses from it! The LMBC have had few more loyal supporters.

In middle age, with his fair hair and tall, athletic build, Walker was a veritable Adonis, as I found well remembered in Cape Town thirty years after he had left. He carried this air of fine, scholarly distinction into his later years and, to my thinking, though not altogether to his, it was captured in Rupert Shephard's portrait of him against the background of books in his study at The End House, Selwyn Gardens. He was friendly and welcoming to newcomers, very much at home in Combination Room conversation, but played comparatively little part in the deliberations of Boards and Committees for which, indeed, a touch of impatience in his make-up left him temperamentally not altogether well-fitted.

It is for his writings on South African history, however, that Eric Walker will be remembered. Here he was a pioneer, his specialist studies, part biographical on Lord de Villiers and W P Schreiner and his epic on the Great Trek, now in its 4th edition, opening up new fields in terms of scholarly and balanced presentation of a controversial past. His more general histories proved deservedly popular and he also edited the South African volume in the Cambridge History of the British Empire for which there was a continuing demand. All of Walker's South African historical work was founded upon mastery of detail woven into a closely constructed narrative. Where a younger generation were apt to look for more critical probings, socio-economic insights and Africanist perspectives, Walker kept to his own approach, his own style and his own interpretation. That interpretation drew sustenance from the Cape tradition which he absorbed in his most productive years. 'I'm a liberal!' was the phrase, triumphantly delivered, with which he was apt to conclude discussions on South African affairs. What is more, he said it in South Africa as well as in the seclusion of the Combination Room, as some records before me, dating from the early fifties, testify. A last academic flavour of the man, his mind, and the range of his interests and experience, is to be found in his Review Article on Keith Hancock's biography of General Smuts in *The Historical Journal* 1968 (Vol II, No. 3).

Nothing more befitted Walker's closing years than the Honorary Degrees conferred upon him by the Universities of Cape Town, Witwatersrand and, posthumously, of Natal. In South African historical writing he had opened a way: it was for others, taking advantage of it, to make their acknowledgement and to hew out their own.

N Mansergh

The New Review

The red-blooded Tories are massing for a counter-attack - or this is the impression they are trying to create. The new *Cambridge Review* proclaims itself 'restorationist'. The word speaks for itself, but amongst other things signifies 'a restorer of dilapidated buildings'. The magazine has certainly undergone considerable structural and decorative changes. Certainly there is an obsession with architecture - the last two issues have produced two interesting articles on 'Architecture and Morality' by D J Watkin, and a not unjustified attack on the History Faculty Building. The latter is run of the mill criticism but Watkin's articles are nearer to the determinedly iconoclastic spirit of the Review.

Any magazine which sets out to document 'Cambridge life', as this does, inevitably runs against the question whether there is anything so particularly special about Cambridge as to merit writing about. It is a difficult course between the Scylla of avid isolationism and the Charybdis of fatuous universality. The last three issues of the *Cambridge Review* have indicated the existence of this passage: they have failed to navigate it.

Watkin's articles, the book reviews (for example of M J Cowling's *'Impact of Hitler'* and Paul Addison's *'Road to 1945'* have indicated a fact which has never been in doubt, that Cambridge is capable of fuelling useful academic controversy: the Review has succeeded in reproducing it on paper. Such articles have, however, only occupied a small proportion of the space. For the rest we have been assailed by articles beating a slack-skinned drum - such as an article lamenting the passing of the gown and a slightly distressing tendency to fight the battles of the last century. Thus we are informed that "Hans Küng denies Papal infallibility but suffers no ecclesiastical penalty". One can only wilt with amazement at Mr Küng's precocity.

Quite rightly a contributor has criticised the 'sour little pieces' produced by the magazines of the radical left, but the *Review* seems in danger of falling into the same trap. The radical left is, on the whole, a tired looking punch bag and we are none the better off for being told, in appropriately shocked tones, that an SCM publication with the appropriately laxative name of *'Movement'*, has discerned signs of the imminent Kingdom of Heaven in Cuba. We are told that the *Review* has "now happily recovered from the silly-billys who (have) canted therein of China and Cuba these seven years". Ironically, in the last five issues of its existence the old *Review* produced not a single article on China or Cuba: the new, reinvigorated *Review* has already produced one, on China.

Whether or not one agrees with the editorial line of the *Cambridge Review* it is at the moment impossible to ignore it. If it occupied less space in favour of material of more lasting worth it would better fulfil its original intention. At the moment we are threatened with reports of Union Society debates .....

E Coulson

Review

Hitler: The Führer and the People, by J P Stern (Fontana, 1975), 80p.

Professor Stern's study, *'Hitler: The Führer and the People'*, is mainly based on analysis of the interrelationship between the 'leader' and his 'people'. He points to the deficiencies of both biographical and sociological interpretations ("If sociological interpretation loses sight of the man behind the trends, it is the common failing of biographies that they abstract a man from the world ... " p 15), and concentrates his own study on the interpretation of the language of National Socialism as being the main link between Hitler and the people.

Professor Stern finds certain 'Nineteenth Century Roots' in this language: heroic Romanticism, the theory of the will, the concept of the German 'Volksgemeinschaft', the importance of authentic experience, all of them influencing not only the contents, but also the style of demagogic politics in the twenties and thirties: "suddenness, naturalness and irresistibility of events". Unlike some other critics Professor Stern does *not* try to make Nietzsche etc responsible for the development of Fascism, but he gives an outline of the cultural matrix of the 19th century and shows its influences on Hitler.

So far, these chapters are a most interesting analysis of the Fascist ideology and its language. Yet the direct effect of this particular language on the German people might have been discussed more extensively. The intellectual and emotional pattern of the average German in the early thirties remains somehow unclear; Professor Stern states correctly that "the destructive, and ultimately self-destructive, drift of Hitler's cast of mind and of his policies is a reflection of the intellectual temper of his age" (p 29), and he mentions some of the authors (F Werfel, G Jünger) who 'propagate' a "Götterdämmerung-like destruction". This "intellectual temper" certainly applies to the German intelligentsia, but it seems doubtful whether the German people as a whole shared such enthusiasm for Hitler's death-myth. In order to prove his contention Professor Stern quotes a few life stories of some early Nazi followers and party members, who actually use the language of sacrifice, and whose intellectual 'matrix' corresponds to Hitler's myth, as they surrender their personalities to it. Yet were they representative of the German nation?

As far as I can see (and judge from various discussions with Germans born in the 1910's and 1920's) there was an enormous gulf between the 'Volksgemeinschaft' spirit of Hitler's mass meetings and the normal thinking of most Germans before the war. I do not think that the average German shared Hitler's death-myth, and the 'sacrifice syndrome' of the German literature of that period. In this literature the death-myth was an attempt to transcend an ugly real world (antimaterialism) to flee into the 'masculine beauty' of death (as D H Lawrence might have put it) - a perversion of heroism, where the heroic death is the only remaining sign of heroism. The average German, however, was doing his best to come to terms with ugly reality, a reality which, to many of them, was hostile and gloomy, so that they appreciated the solemnity of the semi-religious language of Hitler's mass meetings, and which also alienated the individual, so that they were glad to find a new 'personality' in the 'race-consciousness', the 'collective consciousness' which was called up in them by the mass meetings. There the language of persuasion could really influence the average German,

but at home he was afraid of the totalitarian system. At home he reacted as an individual, but his fear of the 'almighty' regime prevented him from acting against the will of the Party. As far as I can see, this fear dominated most Germans much more than any speech or any mass meeting.

Judging from my discussions with many Germans born in the 1910's and 1920's, youths were the most enthusiastic and most 'idealistic' followers of Hitler. And their enthusiasm resulted mainly from their enjoying their lives in holiday-camps and in the many institutions which, to some extent, made a uniform mass out of them, but which also created a spirit of community, of adventure, of 'Romanticism'. I suppose that it was this form of community life that made the children fervent admirers of Hitler, their leader ('Hitlerjugend'), and that linguistic propaganda would not have been successful, if this community life had not been established.

Jurgen Capitain

Theatre

Madness is perhaps the key to Friedrich Dürrenmatt's 'The Physicists', performed by Lady Margaret Players in the Michaelmas Term: it affects all four major characters to some extent, although when merely simulated or actually experienced is always a perplexing question. Appearances, as ever, are not what they seem, and the play manages to combine a brilliant nuclear scientist, two secret agents from opposite sides of the Iron Curtain, a female psychiatrist (who herself exhibits megalomania) and three murdered nurses in an imaginative, and often humorous, examination of the dangers and limitations of advanced knowledge.

"Only in the madhouse can we think our own thoughts," declares the scientist to his colleagues, frightened by the effects that his research might have should it reach the outside world; while all the time his doctor creams off the valuable results and forms her own plans for universal domination, even out-manoeuvring two murderous spies, equally anxious for such crucial information. These subtle complexities were treated with careful patience and exactness by the director, Chris Dale, who nevertheless was able to preserve skilfully the wittier elements of James Kirkup's translation and draw some thoughtful acting from his cast.

Rebecca Bunting, the psychiatrist, remained in perfect control of every situation and emerged finally as a power-crazed medic, while Simon Meyer gave a concentrated and histrionic performance as the gifted but alarmed physicist. Other rôles were all played with intelligence and sensitivity: one recalls in particular Peter Levitt's gently lunatic spy, ably complemented by David Edwards' performance as the second secret agent; Steve Pumfrey's deliberate, bewildered Police Inspector; and Marilyn Lampey as a sharply observed Matron.

The success of the production owes much to the ever resourceful and reliable stage manager, Christina Hughes, and to Robin Bloomfield's alert technical direction. It is gratifying to note that the play was seen by near capacity houses on three of its five nights, bringing great credit and well deserved rewards to the efforts of the Lady Margaret Players.

Correspondence

Esher
Surrey

The Editor of The Eagle
St John's College.

7 August 1975

Dear Sir

Your angry editorial on coresidence in The Eagle No 283 invites comment. There are three groups of people concerned with the future of the College; they are (1) the present undergraduates, (2) the present Fellows, and (3) past members who have the College interest at heart. From your editorial it would appear that groups (1) and (2) do not agree on coresidence and therefore members of group (3) should express an opinion.

In my experience of a mixed undergraduate society there is no good evidence that academic and sporting standards are affected seriously by coresidence provided that the number of women is not large (e.g. below 20%). Under these circumstances the number of men coming into residence each year can provide an adequate spread of interest and skills in those academic and sporting activities which are restricted to men. The danger, however is that once you accept 20% the pressure builds up inevitably for 50% of women and that is a different matter altogether.

I am afraid that I cannot accept the view that the College would be 'saner' if there was coresidence. Wit might be more in evidence than mild vulgarity but no-one could really accept the fact that undergraduates lack feminine companionship over the year as a whole if they desire it.

The important part of your editorial is, of course, the final paragraph. What sort of College do we wish to see? What qualities would attract the best of potential applicants? There is no doubt that excellence in performance attracts excellence in potential entrants. This is quite unrelated to coresidence and if anything could be inhibited by it. Schoolboys will not be interested if the College is an imitation of a red brick university. They are attracted by excellence. You may think it regrettable but a kind of monastic dedication to one's academic or sporting goal is, for most people, a necessary preliminary to ultimate supreme success. In other words, if you believe in the desirability of an élite then coresidence is irrelevant; let others enjoy such mild diversion - it has, and always will have, no relevance for the dedicated scholar or athlete.

And finally I notice a deplorable tendency in The Eagle to replace the word 'undergraduate' by 'student'. Let us have no more of this. Cambridge is different from London and other young Universities and should be seen to be so. They have students, Cambridge has undergraduates.

With all good wishes for the future of The Eagle, and may it long remain an important part of a College which scorns mediocrity and welcomes excellence.

I remain

Yours faithfully

H B May.

College Chronicle

MUSICAL SOCIETY

If the development of the College's musical life over the past decade is put under scrutiny, the impressions obtained are firstly of promise realised and secondly of new problems arising out of that very success. The potential evident in the Musical Society's programmes during 1965-66 has been so cultivated in the intervening years that by the middle of this current season of Cambridge concerts, St John's leading position amongst the University's musical colleges has been safely established.

The field in which most growth can be observed is in the work of the College Orchestra and Choral Society. Ten years ago, the orchestra's only official appearance during the season was in the annual May Week Concert; doubtless the material for more regular orchestral activity was present in College, but such a schedule was not set up until the early 1970's. Since the inception of termly orchestral concerts in the Chapel, the instrumental potential of College musicians has been harnessed into performances of ever more ambitious and rewarding programmes, with last year's offerings of Beethoven's Symphonies Nos 3 and 9 (the latter was reviewed in the last issue of The Eagle) securing the College Orchestra's reputation in Cambridge musical circles. Having established itself, the orchestra's objectives have now undergone some modification, the intention being to present a series of well-balanced concerts within the limitations of the forces involved. The two orchestral concerts this year have achieved just this, featuring some excellent solo playing from Patrick Williams and Tim Hewitt-Jones, and a memorable performance of Vaughan Williams' Symphony No 5 conducted by Tim Hewitt-Jones, a well-disciplined, polished rendering of a work which the composer's leading biographer rates as the most problematic to perform successfully. Now that a reasonable balance between ambitious repertoire and instrumental limitations has been reached, it is to be hoped that future years will see the continuation of the orchestra's high standards.

St John's choral tradition is, of course, of much longer standing, thanks to the Chapel choir and its Director, George Guest. The importance of this solid nucleus to the musical life of the College cannot be over-estimated, particularly when one observes that in recent years all the conductors of the Choral Society have been either Choral or Organ students, passing on much of the refinement of choral technique found in the Chapel's activities. This tradition has been raised from its already high standard to a level at which St John's Choral Society challenges University-based organisations on their own ground in the two Choral Society concerts held this year. The Berlioz Requiem performance of last Michaelmas Term was notable for the consistency of choral singing throughout the varied demands made upon the singers by the score, and for the truly spectacular impact of the orchestral sound in the more expansive passages of the work: never before has the Chapel been exposed to the collected decibels of four brass bands, twelve horns, eight timpani and three gongs! (All rumours that this performance is responsible for the crack in the Chapel Tower are denied vigorously.) The recent performance of Beethoven's *Missa Solemnis* was, if anything, more demanding on the forces concerned, but the excellence of execution

justified the decision to give the work. The performance was conducted, as was the Berlioz, by Jonathan Seers, whose dynamic reading of the piece had obviously impressed itself on the chorus; both chorus and orchestra gave a committed performance even in the most taxing fugal sections of the *Credo*, and the stamina with which the singers endured Beethoven's unsympathetic tessitura was altogether remarkable. To set the seal on a fine rendering, four outside soloists were brought in: their achievement lay not so much in individual solo passages, though these were well taken, but in their ability to blend into the well-balanced quartet required for so much of the score.

This expansion of the activities of the College Orchestra and Choral Society has not been without its attendant difficulties. In the case of the latter, the problems are well-known to all such Cambridge organisations: a shortage of good lady singers compared to the tenors and basses; the perpetual shortage of real tenors; and the unwillingness of many orchestral musicians to turn up for a choral concert. The orchestra faces different problems: to what extent should the conductor accept indifferent performances by College players in works of sufficient merit to command the public's attention; and should programmes be presented which require extensive importation of non-College performers?

Common to both is the fundamental question of finance, for despite the increased generosity of the Associated Societies, it becomes increasingly difficult to give adequate financial support in the absence of reasonable audiences. Both the Berlioz and Vaughan Williams concerts were indifferently attended. Other College music societies have the same complaint: audiences are smaller now than in previous years, with the consequent lack of financial guarantee for the concerts concerned. One possible reason for this is the large number of concerts given by other College organizations whose musical life has blossomed of late in the same manner as has that of St John's. Whatever the specific causes, the time has surely come for some Musical Societies to pool their resources, thus reducing both the necessity for large external instrumental contributions and the number of events in an overcrowded concert calendar.

Where does the Musical Society go from here? I believe we have come to a position whereby almost all the requirements of the College's large musical population can be accommodated in one or other of the Society's activities, whether in the Smoking Concerts or in the larger scale performances. The one addition which the Society is endeavouring to secure is the establishment of a series of Lunchtime Concerts, to complement rather than to replace the well-tried Smoking Conerts. Their function would be to allow established college performers the opportunity to present a concert of approximately forty minutes duration in which a short recital programme could be offered. Discussions on this proposal are still in their early stages, but it is hoped that this extension of the Society's syllabus may be in operation in time for the Michaelmas Term. With this new combination of concerts, the College Musical Society looks forward to a future in which traditions recently set forth can be maintained, serving as wide a spectrum of College life as circumstances, both aesthetic and financial, will allow.

Charles Stewart

PURCHAS SOCIETY

"Intending to present the world to the world in the most certain view"

President: T W Pettitt
Secretary: C P J Morris

The 1975-76 academic year has so far been a very busy and successful one for the Purchas Society, the informal society for Johnian geographers. Last term our meetings included the customary 'Inauguration Ceremony' for freshmen, at the Rose and Crown, and 'In Pursuit of Purchas', an evening of slides of all corners of the globe from our own summer excursions as well as three outside speakers. Their topics ranged from antics in the Arctic to vanishing lakes in Africa, and an extremely informative perspective on the geographical background to the present Ulster crisis.

In addition to these meetings, Purchas also took to the open air, with games of rugby against Fitzwilliam geographers, football against St Catharine's and hockey against Girton. Forthcoming events for the Lent Term include a visit from the Professor of Geography before his retirement, entering an eight for the Lent Bumps, and the ever popular 'Cocktails Party', with our Annual Dinner coming in May, the last social event before the Tripos examinations.

C P J M

CHESS CLUB

Captain and Secretary: A J Masters
2nd Team Captain: F Heyes
3rd Team Captain: N Gray
City League 'B' Team Captain: R Peatman

This has been a very sad year for college chess. The first team, narrowly avoiding relegation last season, has only managed to win one match, and unfortunately relegation to the 2nd division must be a certainty. The 2nd team, in a strong 2nd division, is teetering on the edge of the drop, and the 3rd team fortunately has nowhere to be relegated!

In the City League, both 'A' and 'B' teams are surviving quite happily, putting out teams of very variable strength.

Thanks are due to:

J S Barker, A M McCaig (who, with fine form on board 3, gave us most of our points!), C Dimmock, A Freeling, F Heyes (for ably captaining the 2nd team and comforting me in my despair!), and all the other people who were dragged into various chess teams, often at extremely short notice! My special thanks to all the team captains for uncomplainingly carrying out a most frustrating job!

A J M

BADMINTON CLUB

Captain: C West
Secretary: G A Moore

The 1974-75 season proved to be fairly satisfactory. The first team held on to its place in the first division, finishing seventh out of 10, while the second team, showing improvement throughout, won the third division, taking 25 out of a possible 30 points.

This season began with a rush of enthusiasm which doubled the number of players. As a result a third and fourth team have been started, both playing in the fourth division. All the results are not yet in but probable League positions are as follows:-

DIVISION I	Johns I	3rd equal
DIVISION II	Johns II	3rd
DIVISION IV)	Johns III	1st - promoted
)	Johns IV	5th

Cuppers, unfortunately, was a different story, with the first team going down 2-3 to Christ's in the first round.

Finally, thanks to Colin West for being such an admirable Captain, and Andy Marvin for taking on the job of third and fourth team Secretary.

G A M

TABLE TENNIS CLUB

Captain: Carl Olsson

The 1974-75 season has proved to be the most successful for the college for a number of years. Three of the college's five teams were promoted with the other two narrowly missing out. The first regained a place in the first division though university duties for S Amin, M Timms and J McCollin, prevented them winning the second division as early form suggested. The second team won the fourth division some 10 points clear of the nearest rivals due mainly to R Barton, G Sawyer and C Olsson. The third team achieved promotion from the fifth division by being runners up with credit to R Sutcliffe, S Kettle, N Robertson and T Bradshaw. The fourth and, newly created, fifth teams did well with enthusiastic support from many members of the college, though failing to achieve promotion by a mere few points.

Success was also achieved in Cuppers with the college reaching the semi-finals for the first time in years. Trinity Hall were easily defeated but progress was slightly tougher against seeded Magdalene, though victory came by a narrow margin. In the semi-finals the college was beaten by the eventual winners, Downing.

CO

FOOTBALL CLUB

President: Mr Macintosh
Captain: D E Leahy
Match Secretary: A C Sidwell
Fixtures Secretary: G D Miller

Overall, 1975-76 was perhaps a disappointing season by our usual high standards. The 1st XI finished second in the League, and lost in the Semi-Final of Cuppers. The 2nd XI retained their Second Division status, but were knocked out of the Plate at the Quarter-Final stage. The 4th XI did very well in Division Four however.

Pete Roberts is to be congratulated on winning his "Blue", and Gordon Miller, Dave Littlewood and Jim Hall for their selection for the University or Falcons during the season.

Micky Tyack was the leading goalscorer for the 1st XI, well supported by Dave Leahy, the captain, and John Nicholas. From midfield Dave Smallwood and Rod Nicolson performed well and scored several valuable goals. The secretary, who also played in midfield, does not wish to publicise his goal tally, but admits to scoring an own goal while playing for the second eleven amongst his total of one.

In defence, Jim Hall, Mal Wood, Dave Littlewood and Pete Collecott all performed excellently, but a special mention is due to freshman Richard Baden, who established himself as a very capable, if decidedly homicidal, full-back.

Gordon (Whoops! Sorry, lads) Miller and that famous cross-bar hurdler Tony Shiret kept goal very skilfully and bravely (their claim).

The 2nd XI suffered badly from injuries, particularly to captain Alan Coulson, and leading scorer Nik Goudie. Pete Hockless and Colin Hardy showed much ability, and should prove to be valuable members of the 1st team squad next season. Dave Mayall, Dave Ryder, Nigel Scott and Steve Pitcher all did themselves great credit, as did others who were promoted from the 3rd XI.

Chris Dimock led the 3rd and 4th XI's with aplomb and no little skill. Goalkeeper Phil Hobson's feline instincts made him the personality of the year, while the most improved player was hard-tackling Dave Bowen.

The college will lose all or most of the following men this summer:

D Leahy, D Russell, D Smallwood, M Tyack, P Collecott, W Clyne and R Nicolson.

These seven have served St John's with honesty, endeavour, ability and pride. Their departure is regrettable, but we wish them the very best for the future.

Next season's officials are:

Captain, Jim Hall; Secretary, Richard Baden; and Fixture Secretary, Mal Wood.

Finally, I should like to thank Jim Williams for providing us with excellent pitches, Andrew Macintosh for his continued support as President of the Club, and Martin Bolland for his vociferous abuse of opposing players, plus gems such as "I've got to shut up now, lads - my Tutor's come!" with "his Tutor" standing two feet behind him.

A C S

THE LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB

1975 will go down in history as the most successful year in the Boat Club's history. That must have been said before. The next time that those words crop up the LMBC will have won every single competition on the Cam in one year. The bald facts of 1975 point out that this was very nearly achieved.

Michaelmas Term

The Light four won their event with great ease, setting a new record, for the second year running, in adverse conditions. In the Clinker Fours the LMBC emerged as winners (also for the second time running). The style of the victory is underlined by the fact that the 1st Four beat the 2nd Four by a mere 2½ seconds in the final.

With eight oarsmen still in the CUBC Trials, the 1st Fairbairn Eight began training with small hopes of victory. On the day of the race they came up trumps and won by a clear 15 seconds.

CUBC Trials

Six oarsmen from the Club won Trial Caps - three went on to drive the Blue Boat to victory (James Macleod, Neil Christie, Paul Robinson). David Sturge succumbed to glandular fever half way through the Lent Term and was unable to take up his rightful place. Ian Fleming stroked a Goldie Crew that lost on the Tideway, but gained valuable experience. Tom Moisley was unfortunately left out of the Goldie Crew, having won his Trial Cap.

Lent Term

The First Boat had a stiff task - to make three bumps to go Head. The term started badly but the originally rough crew developed and took the Headship with comparative ease. The Second Boat was weak but willing and eventually, in the Bumps, the weakness told and they notched only two bumps. To call them weak is to be strictly LMBC orientated. They bumped a First Boat and ended as the highest Second Boat. The Fifth Crew won their oars with aplomb and the Sixth Boat had the dubious title of the 'Bottom of the River'.

Summer Term

The Lent Boat went to the 'Putney Head' and spent a few wet, cold days training before the race. Two of the original crew were rowing for the University Lightweight Eight in its inaugural race against Oxford (J A W Barter and R Bates) and their places were taken by Peter Kingston and Stuart Pomeroy. The race was a great success - the crew was pushed over the course by two crews behind and finished a good 26th.

This crew formed the nucleus of the Second May Boat and it would have been capable of staying Head of the Mays. As it was, they had to be content with making four quick bumps in the first division - ending 12th in the division, the highest a Second Boat has been for many years.

The First May Boat was the fastest eight the Cam has ever seen and could only treat the May Races as practice for Henley. The May Boat was the first Cambridge crew since the mid-60's to be a force in rowing off the Cam. During the term the crew, as two fours, found success off the Cam - at the BUSF championship where the bow four won the coxless four event while the stern four were vying for international recognition. The stern four won the Cambridge Fours Head while the Second Eight won the Eights Division. As an eight, the May Boat

set itself a stiff task - at the Cambridge Regatta it acquitted itself well against the University of London Eight that was to form the National Eight in the World Championships.

The lower boats in the Mays did well: the Fifth and Ninth Boats won their oars. There were eleven boats from the club who raced and two more who failed to 'get on'.

Henley

At Henley the competition was found to be too hot - the first boat fell to the might of the American machine in the shape of MIT. The second boat did well in the Thames Cup. But Henley is no longer the preserve of the Oxbridge Colleges so that even the First Four fell to an American National Four in the Steward's. Jamie Macleod and David Sturge went on to gain international honours in the World Championships.

LMBC 1975

President: The Master
Captain: J Macleod
Secretary: J Gillbe
Vice-Captain: I P Fleming

Light Four

P Robinson
N Christie
D Sturge
J Macleod

Clinker Four

*1	R Bates	*2	M Williamson
	J Gillbe		A McIntosh
	J Barter		M Napier
	I Fleming		M Chapman
Cox	T Caldwell	*Cox*	A Kerr

Fairbairn Eight

I Baker
R Watson
D Winny
M Williamson
R Bates
S Burrows
M Napier
M Chapman
Cox A Kerr

Lent Boat

R Bates
R Watson
T Moisley
A McIntosh
S Burrows
J Gillbe
J Barter
M Chapman
Cox T Caldwell

May Boat

J Gillbe
I Fleming
P Kingston
M Chapman
D Sturge
J Macleod
P Robinson
N Christie
Cox T Caldwell

Second May Boat

R Bates
M Williamson
S Pomeroy
R Watson
T Moisley
S Burrows
J Barter
A McIntosh
Cox A W Kerr

ADAMS SOCIETY

President: N P Bloch
Vice-President: D J Pritchard
Secretary: O L C Toller
Treasurer: N R Thomason

The Society has enjoyed a generally active and successful year, during the course of which it was addressed on subjects including, "Why I Do *Not* Believe in Magnetic Field lines", by Dr Skilling, "Robert Recorde: The Inventor of the = Sign" by Professor Cassels, "Games Between Automata", by Professor Whittle, and "Mpemba's Physics" by Dr Gough. Lady Jeffreys gave a talk entitled, "Forty+ Years On", harking back to the earliest days of the Society; she had addressed its 30th meeting in 1927.

The Annual Dinner was its usual success, and, on a still more frivolous note, during the post-examination recovery period the Society defeated its nearest neighbours and rivals among the College Mathematical Societies at the seasonal sport of punt jousting.

O L C T

photograph by Nick Starling

College Notes

APPOINTMENTS

Mr J M AITKEN, MD (BA 1959) has been appointed consultant general physician, Colchester district, Essex AHA.

Dr M ARNHEIM (PhD 1969) former Fellow, has been appointed Professor and Head of the Classics Department at the University of Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, SA.

Dr T P BAYLISS-SMITH (BA 1969) Fellow, has been re-appointed University assistant lecturer in the Department of Geography from 1 October 1976 for two years.

Dr B C R BERTRAM (BA 1965) has been elected into a Senior Unofficial Fellowship in Behavioural Ecology at King's College from 1 October 1976.

The Rev J M BROTHERTON (BA 1959) has been appointed Vicar of St Mary and St John, Oxford.

Mr R W BYRNE (BA 1972) has been appointed lecturer in the Department of Psychology at the University of St Andrews.

Sir HUGH CASSON, RIBA, FSIA, (BA 1932) Professor of Environmental Design, Royal College of Art, has been appointed President of the Royal Academy.

Mr P J CLARKE (BA 1960) has been appointed secretary to the Forestry Commission.

Professor T J CLARK (BA 1964) of the University of California, has been appointed Professor of Fine Arts at Leeds University with effect from 1 October 1976.

Professor W G COCHRAN (BA 1933) has been given an honorary doctor of laws degree by The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, USA.

The Most Rev and Rt Hon F D COGGAN, DD (BA 1931) Hon Fellow and Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, has been given the freedom of the City of Canterbury.

Mr J J COGSWELL, MRCP, DCH, (BA 1959) has been appointed consultant paediatrician, East Dorset health district, Dorset AHA, Wessex RHA.

The Rev P C N CONDER (BA 1956) has been appointed Vicar of Thames Ditton, Surrey.

The Rev M L COOPER (BA 1953) Vicar of Boxley (Canterbury) has been appointed Hon Canon of Canterbury Cathedral.

Mr I R COX (BA 1967) has been appointed head of the Music Department at Chatham House School, Ramsgate, and he has also been appointed musical director of Ramsgate Operatic Society.

Mr C H CRIPPS (BA 1937) has been conferred by the University of Nottingham with the honorary degree of Doctor of Science.

Dr B A CROSS (BA 1949) has been appointed to serve on the Government Farm Animal Welfare Advisory Committee.

Mr J A CROSS (BA 1948) has been appointed Professor of Politics at University College, Cardiff.

Mr A K DALBY (BA 1970) has been reappointed an Assistant Library Officer at the University Library from 1 October 1975 for five years.

Professor J F DANIELLI, FRS, (PhD 1952) director, Centre for Theoretical Biology, State University of New York, Buffalo, has been appointed head of Life Sciences department, Worchester Polytechnic Institute, USA, April 1975.

Mr I L DAVIES (BA 1945) lately Deputy Controller, Air Systems (D) in the Procurement Executive, Ministry of Defence, has been appointed Director of the Admiralty Underwater Weapons Establishment. He has also been elected Chairman of the Electronics Division of the Institution of Electrical Engineers for the year 1975/6.

Mr D E GREEN (BA 1937) has been awarded a bursary of £1,500 by the Scottish Arts Council.
Mr D P L GREEN (PhD 1970) has been appointed Senior Assistant in Research in the Department of Physiology from 1 June 1975 to 31 January 1978.
Mr C A GREENHALGH (BA 1963) has been appointed Deputy Head at St Bartholomew's School, Newbury, with effect from 1 September 1976.
Professor T A I GRILLO, PhD (BA 1957) was appointed the first Dean of the Faculty of Health Sciences at the University of Ife, Nigeria, in 1972.
Mr P E H HAIR, DPhil (Oxon) (BA 1948) has been appointed reader in modern history at the University of Liverpool.
The Rev D P HARLOW (BA 1953) has been appointed Rector of Thundersley, Chelmsford.
The Rev C J HEBER-PERCY (BA 1963) has been appointed Curate-in-Charge of St Andrew's, Oldham, Lancs (with responsibility for industrial mission in Oldham).
Mr M F HEYWORTH (BA 1968) has been appointed to a Clinical Lectureship in Medicine at Oxford.
Professor Sir Fred HOYLE, FRS, (BA Emm 1936) former Fellow, has been given an honorary DSc by the University of Bradford.
Mr P JACKSON (BA 1971) has been elected into a Junior Research Fellowship at Churchill College from 1 October 1975.
Mr K J JEFFREY (BA 1974) has been elected into the Holland Rose Studentship for the academical year 1975/6.
The Right Rev E G KNAPP-FISHER (MA *inc* 1940) former Chaplain, has been appointed an Assistant Bishop in the Diocese of Southwark.
Mr C E LEFTWICH (Matric 1974) has been awarded the Chancellor's Medal for an English Poem 1976.
Dr G A LEWIS (MA *inc* 1962) Fellow, has been appointed University lecturer in Social Anthropology from 1 October 1975 for three years.
The Rev F C (Fr Barnabas SSF) LINDARS (BA 1945) has been elected into the Deanship of Jesus College for two years from 1 April 1976 and into a Fellowship from 1 January 1976 to 31 March 1978.
Dr P A LINEHAN (BA 1964) Fellow, has been appointed a Pro-Proctor for the year 1975/6.
Mr A LORD (BA 1950) has been appointed a second permanent secretary in the Treasury from October 1975.
Mr J J McCUTCHEON (BA 1962) has been appointed to a personal Professorship of Actuarial Studies at Heriot-Watt University, Edinburgh, from 1 August 1975.
Mr M E McINTYRE (PhD Trin 1967) former Fellow, has been re-appointed University Lecturer in Applied Mathematics and Theoretical Physics, from 1 August 1975 to the retiring age.
Mr D J McKITTERICK (BA 1969) has been re-appointed an Assistant Library Officer at the University Library from 1 October 1976 for five years.
Dr D L McMULLEN (BA 1962) Fellow, has been re-appointed University Lecturer in Oriental Studies - Chinese Studies, from 1 October 1975 to the retiring age.
Sir Henry MANCE (BA 1934) has been elected President of the Insurance Institute of London for 1975/6.
Professor D H NORTHCOTE, ScD, FRS, (MA Downing 1949) Fellow, has been elected into the Mastership of Sidney Sussex College.
Dr R T D OLIVER (BA 1963) has been awarded the Sir Lionel Whitby Medal for 1974/5.
Mr G J OTTON (BA 1948) has been appointed Deputy Secretary at the Department of Health and Social Security.
Mr R D OUGHTON (Matric 1973) has been elected into a Squire Scholarship by the Managers of the Rebecca Flower Squire Fund.
Mr G A RADFORD (Matric 1972) has been elected into an additional Isaac Newton Studentship tenable for one year.

Mr J R RAISH (BA 1975) has been appointed to a teaching post at the Campion School, Athens.
Mr P L D REID (BA 1960) has been appointed assistant professor in the Classics Department at Tufts University, Medford, Mass, USA.
Professor R S RIVLIN (BA 1937) has been awarded the Premio Modesto Panetti 1975 and has also been appointed to the editorial board of the new, international, scientific periodical *The Journal of Non-Newton Fluid Mechanics*.
Dr G E RUSSELL (BA 1952) has been appointed Professor of Agricultural Biology at the University of Newcastle-upon-Tyne from September 1975.
Mr P L RUSHTON (BA 1948) has been appointed regional surveyor for the Northern region in the Agricultural Development and Advisory Service.
Mr E J SADLER, TD (BA 1928) has been invested with the Officers' Cross of the Order of Merit of the Federal Republic of Germany for services rendered as Honorary Consul of that country at Birmingham.
Mr K J SHARPE (BA 1950) has been appointed head of the Government Accountancy Service.
Mr J STRINGER (BA 1946) has been appointed foundation Professor of Management in the new Australian Graduate School of Management which is located in the University of New South Wales in Sydney. For the past twelve years he has been at the Institute for Operational Research in London, the latter half of that time as Director.
The Hon Sir Sydney TEMPLEMAN (The Hon Mr Justice Templeman) was appointed the President of the Senate of the Inns of Court and the Bar.
Mr M J TURNER (BA 1975) is a member of the Bournemouth Symphony Orchestra.
Mr E J WALKER (BA 1956) has been appointed a Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature.
Mr M K WALLINGTON (BA 1968) is currently General Tutor in Film at the National Film School, England.
Professor M V WILKES, PhD, FRS, (BA 1934) Fellow, has been given an honorary DSc by the University of Kent, and he has also been given an honorary degree by the City University, London.
The Rev R H WILLIAMS (BA 1947) has been appointed priest-in-charge of St Paul's Church, Hadley Wood.
Dr H G M WILLIAMSON (BA Trin 1969) formerly Ann Fry's Hebrew student, has been appointed University Assistant Lecturer in the Department of Oriental Studies - Hebrew and Aramaic from 1 October 1975 for three years.
Mr J S WORDIE, CBE, (BA 1948) has been elected Master of the Salters' Company.
Dr J YUDKIN (BA 1964) has been awarded the Raymond Horton-Smith Prize 1974/5.

FELLOWSHIPS

Elected Fellowships under Title A with tenure from 1 May 1976:

TREVOR DAVID LAMB, PhD, (BEng, MAppSc, *Melbourne*) and of Darwin College, for research in Physiology.
NICHOLAS JARVIS PROUDFOOT, PhD, (BSc, *London*) and of King's College, for research in Molecular Biology.
ANDREW MORTON TONGE, MA, of St John's College, for research in Mathematics.
CHARLES STEWART FREEMAN BURNETT, BA, of St John's College, for research in Medieval Studies.
STUART FORBES MACINTYRE (BA, *Melbourne*, MA, Monash) of St John's College, for research in History.

Elected Honorary Fellow:

NAGENDRA SINGH MAHARAJ (BA 1936) Judge of the International Court of Justice.

Elected Commonwealth Fellow:

LEWIS CHRISTIAN SCHMIDT, PhD, *Melbourne*, Reader in Civil Engineering, University of Melbourne, from 1 January 1976.

Elected Schoolmaster Fellow Commoner:

Lent Term 1976
Mr F J MARVEN (MSc *London*) Warden of Sawston Village College.

Elected Overseas Visiting Fellows:

CHUSHICHI TSUZUKI, DPhil, *Oxford*. Professor of History, Hitotsubashi University, Tokyo for one year from 1 October 1976.
ANTHONY JOHN POË, DSc, *London*, Professor of Chemistry, University of Toronto, Canada for one year from 1 October 1976.

Elected Overseas Visiting Scholar:

DAN ANDRE FABER SPERBER, BLitt, *Oxford*. Chargé de Recherches, Centre National de Recherches Scientifiques, University of Paris, for the Easter Term 1976.

AWARDS

New Year Honours 1976

Knight:

Professor HROTHGAR JOHN HABAKKUK (BA 1936) Honorary Fellow, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford and Principal of Jesus College, Oxford.

KCB:

RONALD WALTER RADFORD (BA 1937) Chairman of the Board of Customs and Excise.

MARRIAGES

MICHAEL ANDREW AVERY (Matric 1974) to Valerie Laura Morrison of 92 Bull Lane, Liverpool - on 26 July 1975, in the College Chapel following a civil ceremony.
MICHAEL CLASPER (BA 1974) to Susan Shore (BA Girton 1975) of St George, Bristol - on 6 September 1975 in Girton College Chapel.
EDWARD JAMES SPENCER CRIPPS (Matric 1971) to Patricia Ellen Francis - on 21 June 1975 at All Saints Church, Northampton (Rev V C de R Malan (MA 1968), former Chaplain, officiating).
MICHAEL ROBERT HODSON (Matric 1970) to Sheila Anne Knowles of 17 East Meads, Guildford, Surrey - on 1 August 1975, at Holy Trinity Church, Cambridge.

Professor HERBERT HENRY HUXLEY (BA 1939) to Margaret Elizabeth Cox of 54 Birch Trees Road, Great Shelford, Cambridge - on 23 August 1975 in the Parish Church, Beckley, Sussex.
MARTIN RICHARD MORRIS (Matric 1974) to Lorna Graves of 41 Newton Road, Cambridge - on 6 December 1975 followed by a service of blessing in the College Chapel.
GERALD ANTHONY RADFORD (Matric 1972) to Rachel Mary Whetton of 3 Balmoral Road, Burton-on-Trent, Staffs - on 12 July 1975 in the College Chapel.
JOHN PIERS SEBASTIAN RUFF (BA 1969) to Elizabeth Copsey of 24 Greenhayes Avenue, Banstead, Surrey - on 21 February 1976, at Banstead Methodist Church.
PAUL GRAHAM SAMUELS (BA 1972) to Mary Angela Moss (BA Girton 1975) of 139 Parkside Drive, Watford, Herts - on 14 June 1975 in the College Chapel.
DAVID KENDAL SMITH (BA 1971) to Christine Morris Brown of 55 Wood End Gardens, Northolt, Middlesex - on 27 December 1975 at the Sudbury Baptist Church, Wembley.
GEORGE NICHOLAS von TUNZELMANN (MA 1970) Fellow, to Carol Ann Dyhouse, Lecturer in Social History and Education in the University of Sussex - on 30 August 1975 at the Shire Hall, Cambridge.

DEATHS

WILFRID CARLISLE BARBER, MB, BChir, (BA 1929) formerly consultant surgeon at HH The Aga Khan Hospital, Nairobi and British Forces, East Africa, died 1 August 1975.
STEWART ALBERT BARR-HALL (Matric 1973) died 11 October 1975.
GUY THEODORE MOLESWORTH BEVAN (BA 1912) died June 1974.
FRANK CLIVE CHAMPION, PhD, (BA 1929) formerly Professor of Physics at King's College, London, died 24 February 1976.
DAN EDWIN CHRISTIE (Matric 1937) lecturer on Topology in the Mathematics Department of Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine, USA, died 18 July 1975.
FREDERICK HURN CONSTABLE, ScD, (BA 1923) former Fellow, Professor of Physical Chemistry at the University of Istanbul, died 5 November 1975.
WILLIAM GEORGE CONSTABLE, FSA (BA 1909) Honorary Fellow, formerly Slade Professor of Fine Arts and Curator of Paintings, Boston Museum of Fine Arts, USA, died 3 February 1976.
PETER BRIAN DAVIS (BA 1947) formerly District Engineer, Eastern Region, British Railways, died 1973.
The Rev JOSEPH PERCIVAL DENHAM (BA 1911) formerly Rector of Dunsfold, Surrey, died 16 August 1975.
JAMES DOWNS (BA 1921) Joint Managing Director of Downs Coulter and Co Ltd, Bradford, died 31 December 1975.
HARALD IRVING DREVER (PhD 1938) Professor of Geology in the University of St Andrews, died 4 October 1975.
ERNEST GOLD, CB, DSO, OBE, FRS, (BA 1903) former Fellow, and formerly Deputy Director of the Meteorological Office, died 30 January 1976.
JULIAN LIVINGSTON HERBAGE (Matric 1922) musical educator, died 15 January 1976.
Sir WILLIAM VALLANCE DOUGLAS HODGE, ScD, FRS, (BA 1925) Honorary Fellow, formerly Master of Pembroke College, Emeritus Lowndean Professor of Astronomy and Geometry, died 7 July 1975.
PETER JOHNSTON-SAINT (BA 1907) died 1 July 1974.
LOVELL HILLIER BENJAMIN LIGHT (Matric 1923) formerly a medical practitioner at Burnham-on-Crouch, died 6 July 1975.
The Rev ALBERT FRENCH LUTLEY (BA 1922) formerly Rector of Little Somerford, Wiltshire, died 7 October 1975.

ERIC WILLIAM MARSDEN, PhD (BA 1950) Reader in Ancient History, University of Liverpool, died 2 October 1975.
PHILIP PETER ROSS NICHOLS (BA 1924) formerly Principal of Carlisle and Gregson (Jimmy's) Ltd, died 30 April 1975.
FREDERICK HAROLD PHILPOT (BA 1918) formerly headmaster of Stockport Grammar School, died 9 December 1974.
FRANK RAYNS, CBE, ScD, (BA 1921) formerly Director of the Norfolk Agricultural Station, died 24 January 1976.
WILLIAM ARTHUR RUDD (BA 1899) formerly schoolmaster at Abingdon School, died 27 July 1975.
PHILIP CECIL SALTMARSH, FCA, (BA 1929) formerly on the Board of W H Allen, Sons and Co Ltd, Engineers, Bedford, died 8 December 1975.
ROBERT STONELEY, ScD, FRS, (BA 1915) Fellow of Pembroke College and Emeritus Reader in Theoretical Geophysics, died 2 February 1976.
The Rev DAVID THOMAS SYKES (BA 1922) formerly Clerk to the London Diocesan Clergy Register and Hon Publications Secretary, London Diocesan Fund, died 7 August 1975.
PIERRE MAURICE TURQUET, MRCS, FRCPsych, DPM, (Adm 1932; BA Trin 1935) Consultant at the Tavistock Clinic, London, was killed in a car accident in France on 27 December 1975.
ERIC ANDERSON WALKER (MA *inc* 1912) former Fellow, Vere Harmsworth Professor Emeritus of Imperial and Naval History, died 23 February 1976.
ALEXANDER GEORGE WILSON (Matric 1969) died July 1975.
GARDINER WILSON (BA 1904) former Master at Tonbridge School, died 7 April 1972.

LADY MARGARET LODGE

The Lady Margaret Lodge, membership of which is open to all past and present members of St John's College, meets three times a year in London. The Lady Margaret Lodge celebrates its Jubilee in February 1977. Any member of the College interested in Freemasonry should communicate with the Secretary of the Lodge, FRANK W LAW, MA, MD, FRCS, 36 Devonshire Place, London W1.