ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Hawks Club - Portugal Place Project: The Editor has been asked to advise those members of the College who are also members of the Hawks Club that the Portugal Place Project will proceed with expedition now that planning permission has been obtained for the use of 18 Portugal Place as a permanent Club House. Any member of the Hawks Club who has not already received any of the Bulletins relating to the Portugal Place Project is requested to send his name and address together with a request for the Bulletins to: The Hawks Club, c/o Byron's Lodge, Grantchester, Cambridge CB3 9NF.

Johnian Society Golf Meeting. The competition will be held this year on 17 July. Details may be obtained from D.E. Roberts, 4 Greville Drive, Birmingham, B15 2UU.

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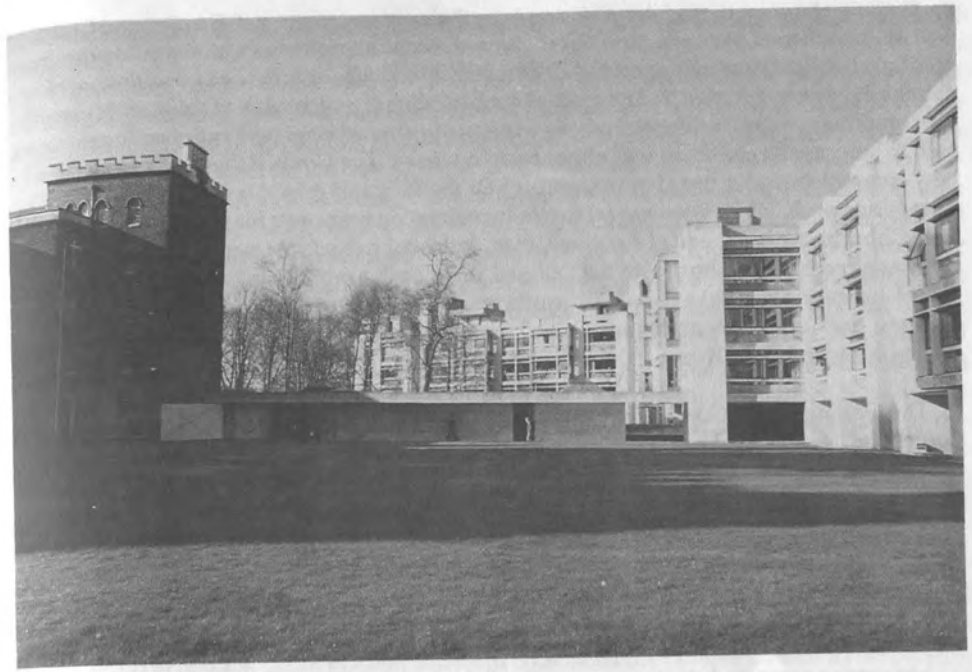
THE FISHER BUILDING

THE INCEPTION OF THE BUILDING

Now that the new building is so solid a presence between New Court and Cripps, it is becoming difficult to remember what its predecessor looked like. It was a narrow one storey block, essentially L shaped, lit by pyramids of glass and containing two rooms, one of which gave onto a patio. One room - the Boys Smith Room - was a medium-sized meeting room the other an L-shaped JCR, with a small servery at one side. Since the building had been first constructed, heavy use as a bar and as a site for games machines had rendered the JCR very squalid, partly because it had never been designed for use as a bar and partly because of episodes of vandalism. Persistent leaks through the roofs of both rooms had turned them into a maintenance nightmare.

It was, however, before either of these problems had become compelling that the then Junior Bursar initiated discussion of a project for extending the College's public room capacity. In May 1979 he circulated a *Note on College Facilities* to the Council, pointing out that the College's provision of living accommodation was satisfactory, as it then was, but that there were keenly felt gaps in non-residential provision: in particular for music, painting, indoor games and a large room for concerts, meetings and lectures. The Council asked the Junior Bursar to carry the discussion forward to the Governing Body at a meeting in March 1980. By that time, discussions surrounding the decision to admit women were far advanced, and the Tutors and the Junior Bursar were giving much thought to arranging for the necessary physical alterations and additions to various College facilities. One consequence of this was the recently completed installation of new bathrooms and showers in New Court. Another consequence was to give added emphasis to the need for improved JCR provision generally. The poor state of the Cripps JCR/Bar, together with its unhappy association with drunken violence, and the effective restriction of the JCR in First Court to use only as a TV room, led the Council to establish a committee under Professor Milsom's chairmanship, to consider future JCR provision on both sides of the river. The committee was to consider such rearrangement and reconstruction as might be desirable on the site of the Cripps JCR and in the area of the old JCR, bearing in mind the existing amenities and facilities throughout the College and the needs that would be created by the move to co-residence. The committee had been established in February 1981, and reported to the Council first in May 1981 and then again in November. All the threads which eventually wove themselves together into the brief for the Fisher Building are to be found in this report. It dealt first with the future of the JCRs in general, and recommended very strongly that the First Court JCR should be moved into Second Court, so as to concentrate the Buttery, the Buttery Bar and the JCR into one area sharing a common foyer. When it came to consider provision in Cripps, the Milsom committee recommended that the JCR and the Boys Smith Room should be converted as part of a two storey structure so as to provide two small meeting rooms, one large room, one small JCR, new lavatories and enough new sets to equal those lost to a Second Court JCR. To provide for extra music rooms and a drawing office, the committee recommended that the ground floor of I staircase New Court should be converted, since it was already the site of an extended College archive. This proposal provoked a rapid and unfavourable response from those Fellows who had sets higher on I staircase.

The Council referred the committee's report to the Governing Body for discussion at its meeting on 3 December 1981. Considerable misgivings emerged at the Governing Body,



THE OLD "CRIPPS JCR" BUILDING

particularly about matters of detail arising from the proposal to site a JCR in Second Court, as well as about broad principle, and about the architectural problems which would arise from putting a two-storey structure on the Cripps JCR site. It was equally clear that the problems that the Milsom committee had addressed were important and in need of solution. Moreover, the committee was not willing to carry its work any further without new and clear instructions, and, in any case its chairman was about to go on leave. The Council therefore established a new committee under the chairmanship of Dr Garling and give it a substantial brief. The Committee on JCR Facilities was (a) to produce detailed proposals for moving the JCR from First Court to the west side of Second Court, to be submitted in a paper to the Governing Body as a recommendation from the Council; (b) to draft a more detailed brief for the Cripps complex, bearing in mind a paper by the officers of the GAC on the need for additional sports facilities; and (c) to consult Messrs Powell and Moya about the aesthetic complications of adding a second floor to the existing Cripps complex.

The Garling Committee held six meetings during the spring of 1982, and reported to the Council on 15 and 29 April. The second report reaffirmed in the strongest terms the main conclusions reached by the Milsom Committee, and was able to record that Powell and Moya favoured a complete redevelopment on two storeys of the Cripps JCR area. The detailed recommendations on this topic played such a crucial role in the eventual character of the Fisher Building that it seems right to reproduce them here: 'If such a reconstruction is carried out, it appears that a properly sound-proofed building, in keeping with the Cripps building, could contain the following rooms (with approximate dimensions): (i) a large meeting room (46′ x 54′), with entrance lobby (15′ x 6′), (ii) a separate bar (26′ x 30′), (iii) a JCR (33′ x 23′) (iv) bar service areas and stock rooms, and, on the first floor, (v) a replacement for the Boys Smith Room (35′ x 21′), (vi) four music practice rooms (three sized 11′ x 8′ and one 13′ x 11′), (vii) a drawing office (16′ x 13′) and art room (19′ x 19′), (viii) projection room (16′ x 17′).'

During April 1982, there was a parallel discussion in progress about College sporting facilities. The need for some training capacity in College had formed a part of the Junior Bursar's 1979 *Note* and the decision to admit women had added further point to this and other sporting needs. On 26 April 1982, the GAC proposed to the Council that a Sports Complex should be constructed over the Cripps Car Park and that its main hall should serve a dual function as a large Reception Hall or Lecture Theatre. The simultaneous arrival of these two proposals provoked a discussion about whether solutions to all or some of the needs outlined could be conflated in one building. If so, where should such a building be sited, since the Cripps JCR site was barely big enough to absorb a new building adequate to meet the *desiderata* stated in the Milsom and Garling reports? The most obvious site was indeed the Cripps car park; but there were awkward problems there, too. The most serious of them was the loss of amenity which so large and tall a building would cause to Magdalene. The rear of Merton House and the bank opposite Merton Hall were also reviewed; but both would have meant separating the proposed functions, thus duplicating a number of facilities, and led to a continued need to redevelop the Cripps site in some form. These considerations were outlined in a report sent by the Council to the Governing Body for its meeting on 20 May, 1982. That report also noted another factor bearing on the provision of sporting facilities. There was about to be a proposal, and probably a subsequent appeal on its behalf, for a major University Sports complex, which might do more to meet the College's sporting needs than any project the College could contemplate on its own. The Council's report concluded by proposing to the Governing Body that the recommendations of the Garling committee should be approved both in respect of forming a Second Court JCR and of constructing a

new building on the Cripps JCR site, for which the Council would generate detailed proposals.

The meeting of the Governing Body on 20 May 1982 accepted the proposals of the Council. The Council then decided that detailed proposals for a new building could not be assembled without first appointing an architect and so, on 27 May, a Committee was set up to recommend an architect for the new scheme, under the chairmanship of Dr Boys Smith. The committee reported in mid-January, 1983 in unequivocal terms that Mr P.S. Boston, who was already known to the College for his work at the College School, should be appointed architect. The committee rejected the idea of asking Messrs Powell and Moya to extend their previous work, but secured their generously and instantly given cooperation with any newly appointed architect. The committee had also discussed the advisability of holding a competition; but by the end of their discussions, they had received a previously requested feasibility study from Mr Boston which had indicated that the College's requirements could be fitted onto the site, and had been expressed in the form of very preliminary drawings. Its effect on the committee may be judged from the final paragraph of their report to the Council: 'The Governing Body has already decided that a new building shall be erected linking New Court and the Cripps Building, rather than separately elsewhere in the College grounds. If the decision had been to erect an independent building on a new site, there would have been a strong case for holding a competition. But the committee think that such a course is less appropriate in the case of a *linking* building. They kept an open mind on this point, however, until they had inspected Mr Boston's preliminary design and discussed it with him. The high quality of the design both in its fundamental conception and in its sensitive working-out in relation to the existing buildings convinced the committee that a competition was not necessary.'

The Council forwarded this report to the Governing Body, together with Mr Boston's preliminary designs, for its meeting of 24 February 1983, when a straw vote indicated that the Governing Body was strongly in favour of the appointment of Mr Boston. His formal appointment as architect followed on 3 March 1983. At the same time the Council established a new committee to produce, in consultation with the architect, a refined final brief, so that a complete design could be presented to the Governing Body as soon as posible. This was done on 13 October 1983 and the designs were approved *nem. con.*. The Committee then became the Cripps New Building Committee, under the chairmanship of the Senior Bursar and, shortly afterwards, the Council having approved a name for the building, the Fisher Building Committee. It was charged with overseeing the construction of the new scheme.

The first task of the committee was to bring the designs to the point where detailed costings could be made, since it was evident that the project had been so much modified that previous rough estimates were likely to be substantially too low, and it would be necessary for the College to determine whether it could afford the scheme it wanted to have and had approved. Thus, after the Royal Fine Art Commission had seen the designs and planning permission had been given, the Council followed the Fisher Building Committee's recommendation of June 1984 that contract drawings and tender documents should be proceeded with, so that a detailed Quantity Surveyor's report could be obtained. This was intended to allow time for the issue of tender documents to the selected contractors in January 1985 for return in March, and discussion by the Council and the Governing Body would follow with an intended building start in July, provided that a satisfactory tender had been approved. The Quantity Surveyor's preliminary estimate of £1.845m. was reported to the Council in October 1984, and the highly complex process then began of obtaining

engineering, structural, electrical and acoustic reports. The result, embodied in the Quantity Surveyor's detailed estimate, was not in the event available for the committee until April 1985. The Fisher Building Committee then reported formally to the Council on 2 May 1985 that 'a wholly satisfactory scheme will be possible for £1.75m to £1.78m. The total including fees and fluctuations would be £2.2m.'

A Governing Body meeting had already been fixed for 16 May and plainly tenders could not be received in time to be reported and discussed then that meeting; but, the report said, 'the officers are confident that the Quantity Surveyor's latest estimates are accurate enough to permit further discussion of the project by the Council and Governing Body'. The tenders would be opened on 11 June and reported to the Council on 19 June 1985. In view of the very large sum which it was now proposed to spend on the building the committee rehearsed the reasons for embarking on such a project:

From the first discussion of the project, successive Committees including undergraduates and graduates have been concerned to bring about an improvement in the indoor facilities available to members of the College. Since the construction of the Cripps Building, the College has had outstandingly good accommodation to offer to its members. It has excellent sporting facilities, by Cambridge standards unusually near the main College buildings, it has an impressive Library and is well endowed with both formal and informal catering facilities. Except for the heavily used School of Pythagoras, however, it has been short of public room space in general and of facilities for music in particular. The most glaring lack, however, and the one commented on most frequently by several generations of junior members, has been that of a large meeting room. Such a room is needed for large scale JCR events, for concerts, for meetings and for indoor games. In addition, experience of using the Cripps Building JCR/Bar and the Boys Smith Room, has shown that both rooms are inadequate to meet the needs of the College as they have developed, particularly since the admission of women junior members. It is also clear to the Committee that in these respects, not only does the College lack facilites to equal those it can show in other areas, it is falling behind what is offered in other Colleges. Some have already converted or constructed buildings to meet similar needs, and more are doing so now. There seems to be no good reason why a College of our resources should be any less well equipped than Churchill, Robinson, Queens' or Downing, to name only a few.

The Committee recognises that a by-product of the Fisher Building project will be to increase the College's ability to derive revenue to the benefit of junior members from letting its accommodation out of Term. Taken together with the New Court bathroom project, by 1987 the College would have achieved a convergence in its facilities so that around 350 could be accommodated, confer as a single group and be catered for within the College. This will upgrade the type of conference which the College could take and lead to higher charges per person per day and thus larger profits for the Kitchen and Internal Revenue Accounts.

The committee went on to show why they believed that the College would be getting good value for money and observed:

The Committee recognises that the building cost estimates, now based on a definite scheme, and lower than the prediction of October 1984, were considerably higher than those given on a square metre basis in January 1980. The Commmittee also recognises, however, that since that first estimate was given, the proposed Fisher Building had been substantially increased in size, so that the design approved by the Governing Body on 13 October 1983 was nearly twice the size of the first draft design, because of the decision to place the JCR, new Boys Smith Room and the additional seminar room in a separate octagon block closer to the Bin Brook. The Committee notes with satisfaction that although the building had grown in size as discussion had proceeded, the cost per square metre has fallen.

However, close consideration had been given to ways of reducing the cost, first by reducing the size of the building. On this the committee was very clear:

The Committee recognises that the increase in cost was the consequence of the increase in the area of the building, and that therefore the only way of achieving any large-scale reduction of cost would be to reduce the size of the building. The Committee feels strongly that this should not be done. All the additions to the building have been made after careful and lengthy consideration and are to a large extent now interdependent: no part of the design can simply be amputated. Even more weighty a consideration in the Committee's discussion had been the nature of the site. The Committee recalled the discussions both in previous committees and at the Governing Body about where any new building should be put and how these discussions had converged on the desirability of the central Cripps site. The College now has a design which has met with widespread admiration and which makes a most ingenious and full use of a very difficult site. The Committee feels that there would be no point now in making anything less than the maximum use of the site.

Secondly, the commitee had considered a reduction of quality. On this, too, the report was unequivocal:

At the time when a preliminary Quantity Surveyor's estimate (£1.845 million) was received for the present design, the Committee considered a list of possible economies presented by Mr Boston. The greatest saving could be achieved by altering the mode of construction of the external walls, so as either to reduce their life expectancy or change their appearance by substituting brick for stone. After considering the costings of four cheaper means of construction provided by Estate Management and looking at elevations showing a partly brick construction prepared by Mr Boston, the Committee decided that

i) it would be wrong in principle not to build to a very high standard on a site in such a sensitive position in the College;
ii) it would be foolish to make economies which would sharply increase the maintenance costs for succeeding generations;
iii) stone facings should be retained for aesthetic reasons.

Finally the committee summed up as follows:

The Committee recalls that both at the time it was decided to appoint Mr Boston architect for the Fisher Building scheme, and at subsequent meetings of the Governing Body, the design has been thoroughly discussed and approved. It wishes, however, to record again its view that the fully developed design is an elegant solution to very difficult architectural problems. Three stand out:
(a) the nature of the site itself, which is constricted both by existing structures and the Bin Brook;
(b) the need to find an appropriate style and scale so as to produce an acceptable link

between two pre-existing buildings of very marked character;

(c) the manipulation of the available space so as to give the College what it had asked for - art and music rooms, seminar rooms, the foyer/exhibition area, a new JCR and a three-hundred-seater meeting room.

This report was sent by the Council to the Governing Body on 16 May 1985. Having received an assurance from the Senior Bursar and the Use of Endowment Income committee that the College was able to sustain the proposed expenditure without prejudicing any academic developments that might be proposed, the Council reported to the Governing Body that 'the Council has agreed, subject to the views of the Governing Body and to subsequent approval of final tender figures, to accept the recommendation of the Fisher Building Committee that the building should be constructed as now designed. The Governing Body warmly concurred with this conclusion, and when, on 19 June, the Council accepted a tender from Shepherd Construction Limited, the project first foreshadowed six years before, and certainly one of great significance in the history of the College, was launched. Construction began in July 1985, and is now (in May 1987) drawing to its close. As can be seen from the accompanying photographs scaffolding is being removed from the elevations and for the first time it is becoming possible to judge the effects both at ground level and from the roof of the Cripps Building. It is already clear that all the predictions of skill and elegance made for the design since it was fully worked out in the summer of 1982 will be realised in the finished building.

Richard Langhorne

THE ARCHITECT'S VIEW

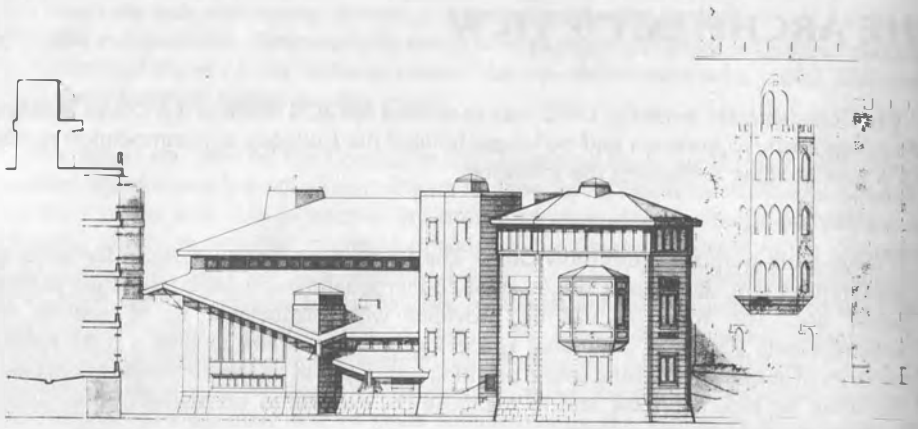
The College's brief, issued in 1982, was to replace the JCR Block of the Cripps Building (which was costly to maintain and no longer fulfilled the College's accommodation needs) with a new building containing the following:

a) A large multi-purpose room (now called The Palmerston Room) suitable for lectures, conferences, film/slide shows, discos, small concerts, badminton, table tennis and general social use. The room should be provided with respectable tiered seating for approximately 250 with additional space for ordinary chairs to give a total seating capacity of about 300. Careful sound proofing was required to prevent conferences being disturbed by external noise and to minimise the distress to occupants of the Cripps Building during late-night discos.
b) A foyer with bar facilities adjoining the Palmerston Room, for the use of the College generally and in connection with conferences, with display space for exhibitions.
c) A new junior Combination Room and nearby JCR office.
d) A Conference Office in close contact with the Palmerston Room.
e) Two general meeting/seminar rooms to seat up to 50 people. One of these rooms would be a replacement for the Boys Smith Room in the original JCR Block.
f) Four sound-proofed music practice rooms.
g) A general art room.
h) A drawing office to accommodate four or five draughting stations.
i) One or two other small meeting rooms as and where possible.
j) Additional lavatory accommodation for College and Conference use including provision for the disabled.
k) A wheelchair lift.
l) Alteration and extension of the previous basement to provide extra space for air conditioning plant, storage of furniture and bicycles and a room large enough to accommodate a full size billiard table.

The site was by no means generous - a triangle of land bounded on the south by Rickman and Hutchinson's New Court, on the north by Powell and Moya's Cripps Building, on the west by the Bin Brook and on the east by the lawn of Cripps East Court. I believe that there was some doubt in the mind of the College authorities as to whether it was in fact possible to provide the accommodation required on the land available.

Use of the site was further complicated by the presence of the basement of the then existing JCR Block, which it was desired to retain. Any new structure would need to span over this since there was insufficient headroom in the basement to permit the introduction of any downstand beams. A further physical problem which whittled away the usable ground area was the fact that an entry corridor 12 feet wide and 12 feet high needed to be provided through the building to allow access for fire engines (weighing 10 tons) to drive into Cripps East Court in an emergency. These fire engines also would need to be carried across the basement.

The Cripps Building, dating from the late 1960s, appears to be supported on massive piers of Portland stone; these are actually only plumbing ducts with a fairly thin stone facing and the window elements between them are framed in slender mullions and transoms of



◦ Elevation to Bin Brook ◦

reinforced concrete. This form of construction precluded any direct contact between the new building and the Cripps Building since there could be no way of inserting satisfactory flashings into the latter. Likewise the windows of the residential sets in the Cripps Building at ground and first floor levels needed their daylight to be preserved - a further reason for detaching the new building from the Cripps Building as far as practicable. On the other hand the wall of New Court Tower at the south end consisted of thick solid brickwork with no windows so that new accommodation could be stacked up against this wall without detriment.

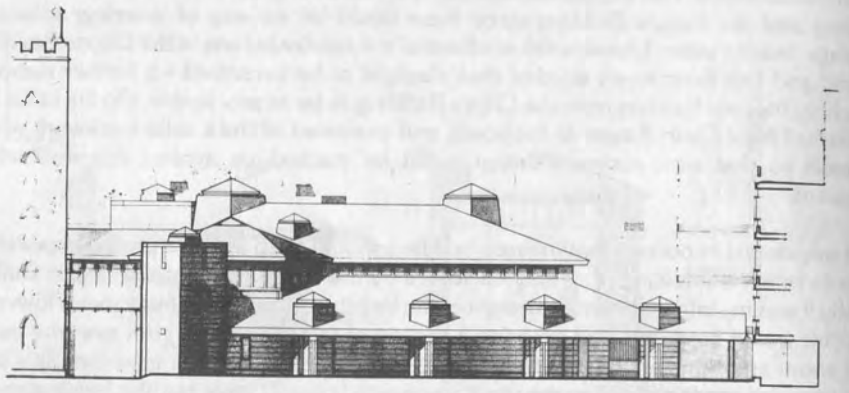
It was clearly important that the new building should keep as low a profile as possible in order to retain the feeling of overall enclosure by the bold skyline of the Cripps Building. Initially it was my intention that the height of the building should be about a metre lower than it is. This would have involved lowering a section of raised concrete roof over the existing plant room and bringing it down to the main basement ceiling level. However, this would have involved modifications in the plant room which would have put the heating and hot water services of the Cripps Building out of action for some time and this proposal was reluctantly abandoned. It was thus necessary to raise the stage in the Palmerston Room to a level above the existing boiler room roof, with consequent raising of the stage roof itself.

The main element of the building - and its principal raison d'être - is the Palmerston Room. This required an uninterrupted floor area of 18m x 13m, with a comfortable height to match, and it would be structurally perverse to construct other floors above this. This room therefore positioned itself inexorably at the north end where a single storey structure was required to preserve daylighting to the Cripps Building.

The foyer/bar area needed to adjoin both the Palmerston Room and the main entrance lobby and consequently took up the remaining ground floor area of the central structure. Music rooms, art rooms and drawing office fell into place above this, where a two storey structure was acceptable against New Court Tower. The passage of fire engines was catered for by providing 12 foot high by 12 foot wide hinged glass walls at each side of the bar area adjoining New Court Tower. This area would normally be clear of furniture and was the only space in the building through which passage of fire engines could be contemplated. The JCR and the two seminar rooms each required a similar floor area and these were conveniently placed one above the other in the south west corner of the site.

It was not practicable to plan all the accommodation on this triangular site with rooms of rectangular shape, without interrupting the curved fire path approach from the south west or building over Bin Brook. The introduction of diagonals - and hence octagonal shapes - acted as a lubricant, allowing the various elements of the plan to slide past each other along the diagonals and settle into a compact outline which corresponded with the shape of the site. The theme of these diagonals has been exploited throughout the plan, giving easier changes of direction on the main circulation routes. It is also echoed in the shafts supporting the cloister, in the east staircase tower, and in the placing of the rooflights. The theme is also repeated in the internal elevations in the design of the main doors, diagonal panelling, carpet design etc.

Although this building replaces a part of the Cripps Building its architectural loyalty is necessarily very different. The previous building was solely a part (albeit a small and self effacing part) of the Cripps Building and was separate from New Court. It was so small that in elevation it could have been mistaken for a stone wall.



◦ Elevation to Cripps Court ◦

The new building is too large for such concealment; on the other hand it does not have sufficient elbow room to develop its own long- distance rhythms. It lies in the tight embrace of two buildings which are radically different from each other in scale, detail and conception but equal in architectural stature and public esteem. In such a context any new building must embody considerable architectural tact so as not to offend either of its immediate, eminent and contradictory neighbours. The secret of such tact is to be found in scale, materials and a tough reticence. Any aggressive egoism would cause friction and discord.

On the west side, the new building is somewhat detached both from New Court and from the Cripps Building but on the east side, in Cripps Court, the building directly links these two extremes and the resolution of scale becomes more important. The cloister facia on the east elevation is carefully aligned with the edge of the first floor slab over the cloister of the Cripps Building itself. The scale of the window mullions is similar to that used in New Court and is continued northwards from New Court along about three quarters of the east elevation - that is to say as far as the end of the clerestory windows. Reading from the other end, the shafts supporting the cloister march southwards with exactly the same tread as the piers of the Cripps Building and this rhythm continues for most of the east elevation as far as the east staircase tower. The two different rhythms therefore overlap in the centre of the building like ripples from opposite sides of calm water, and each dies away before reaching the source of the other.

The walls of the new building are faced in Portland stone, continuing the material of the Cripps Building; whereas the roof is covered with slate in common with New Court (although this can only be seen from a distance). The rooflight shafts are covered in lead- coated stainless steel which will weather similarly to the lead water tank housings on the roof of the Cripps Building, with which they are generally comparable in bulk.

Therefore both the scale and the materials of the new building represent a harmonious fusion of elements from both sides. Although the Cripps Building has massive vertical elements, the treatment of the spaces between these consists of a multiplicity of horizontals and this horizontality is clearly reflected in the east elevation of the new building. The west elevation is more deeply modelled and its setting precludes it from being comprehended in purely elevational terms. The cluster of octagonal towers at the south west corner forms a group with the tower of New Court, with its broadly similar proportions.

The College asked for a long-life building and it was decided as a matter of principle that flat roofs were to be avoided, the College having suffered severe maintenance problems in recent years from such construction. The roof is therefore covered with heavy Westmoreland slates. In view of the fact that the roof is in the centre of a courtyard of taller buildings whose windows will look down upon it, it has been treated as an area of floorscape with a symmetrical pattern of rooflights and some contrasting bands of Elterwater grey/green slate to form a discreet 'pinstripe' pattern. Flashings and gutters in general are of lead coated stainless steel with facias, eaves and windows of iroko - one of the hardest and most durable of timbers.

Gutters on the three storey octagon at the south west corner would inevitably collect leaves from the nearby trees, and access for maintenance would be arduous owing to the fact that the walls of the building rise directly out of Bin Brook. It was therefore decided to dispense with all gutters and rainwater pipes in areas where these could not easily be reached. Thus the roofs on the west side are designed to shed their water directly into Bin

BUILDING THE CHAPEL . . .

" I DON'T CARE WHAT IT LOOKS LIKE, SO LONG AS IT'S BIG ENOUGH TO SEE FROM THE TAVERN ON TRUMPINGTON STREET AFTER DARK . . "

Brook and the upper roof of the Palmerston Room will discharge its water directly onto the lower roof. Wide eaves overhangs provided to ensure a good run- off and to protect walls and windows from blown rainwater.

All windows are constructed of twin-coupled casements, each section of which is single glazed. This gives better insulation than provided by a sealed double glazed unit, as well as obviating the risk of seal failure after expiry of the normal five year guarantee. All windows are easily cleanable from the inside.

As well as providing a covered passage across the east court (as was provided on the earlier building) the cloister is also designed as a meeting place. There is a large covered area outside the main entrance and the west wall contains deep recesses provided with seats for reading and discussion or for simply contemplating the distant passage of punts on the Cam. Walking down the cloister from the Cripps Building towards New Court the outlook is diagonally southeastwards towards the morning sun. At other times of day sunlight will be reflected down the open hollow shafts which support the outer edge of the roof and will give a glow to the interior. Travelling from south to north along the cloister a completely different atmosphere will prevail. The stonework of the left hand wall is pierced by slotted windows into the coat hanging area, then follows the main entrance doorway, and on each successive diagonal projection is a window into the Palmerston Room or foyer, inside each of which is a window seat giving views out through the cloister to the southeast. Going northwards therefore the cloister will give the enclosed feeling of a covered street and a constant appreciation of the interior of the building on the left hand side.

The importance of controlling noise entering or issuing from the Palmerston Room has already been mentioned. Likewise control of noise from the music practice rooms on the first floor adjoining New Court Tower is a serious matter to residents in New Court. Sound insulation of walls, roofs and windows has therefore been given careful study and in this we have had the advice of acoustic experts attached to the University Department of Architecture. Equal attention has been given to the control of noise levels and reverberation within the Palmerston Room and the music practice rooms. The apparently eccentric plan shapes of the music practice rooms are specifically designed to cut down cross-reverberation between opposing walls, while in the Palmerston Room the provision of panels of faceted brickwork and specially designed reflective and absorbent boarding have been incorporated to try to produce the best acoustic conditions for the various activities conditions anticipated.

The College has suggested the possible commissioning of various works of art to complement the building, including external sculpture between New Court Tower and the new east staircase tower, and a tapestry and some areas of engraved glass within the building. Also some areas of internal facing brickwork may be decorated with sandblasted low-relief sculpture. The framework of the large central rooflight at the highest point of the building (over the upper foyer) has been designed to allow for the possible addition of a large decorative weathervane at some future date. There is also the possibility of an ornamental grille outside the circular opening in the north east face of the east tower which would enliven this smooth area with an intricate pattern of morning shadows. Some specially designed furniture for the stage in the Palmerston Room is also under discussion.

Peter Boston

COMMENT

The architectural variety and richness of St John's is not unique among Cambridge Colleges, but it is combined with a layout of singular clarity and order. It has been pieced together and extended over the centuries with a single-minded logic and rationale, which fully exploits its magnificent site and changing aspects. The urban front, river crossing, and uniquely Cantabrigian situation to the North of the Cam, where the College's buildings have a relationship with the Backs, of unmatched elegance, present individual but connected experiences.

The sequential arrangemant of enclosed courts, each unique in its character and context, is one of St John's great joys. New Court is an extraordinary building. It is a definer of space within, yet also an object, an overscaled pavilion which provides a theatrical back drop to the Backs. Its object quality predicated against its own extension, so the connection between it and the Cripps Building has been, in a sense, the weak link in the College's sequential chain. Cripps, though much maligned, is an extremely distinguished piece of architecture, almost without contemporary peer. As a meandering wall of rooms, it manages, in a modern way, to continue the established theme of the College's layout. It forms two vestigial courtyards, one partially bounded by the School of Pythagoras, the other by the magnificent ivy-clad near elevation, and open to the river and the Master's garden opposite. Powell and Moya's single-storey stop-gap, containing the Boys Smith Room and notorious Cripps bar, never satisfactorily made the link between the old and new. Its replacement presented a considerable architectural challenge.

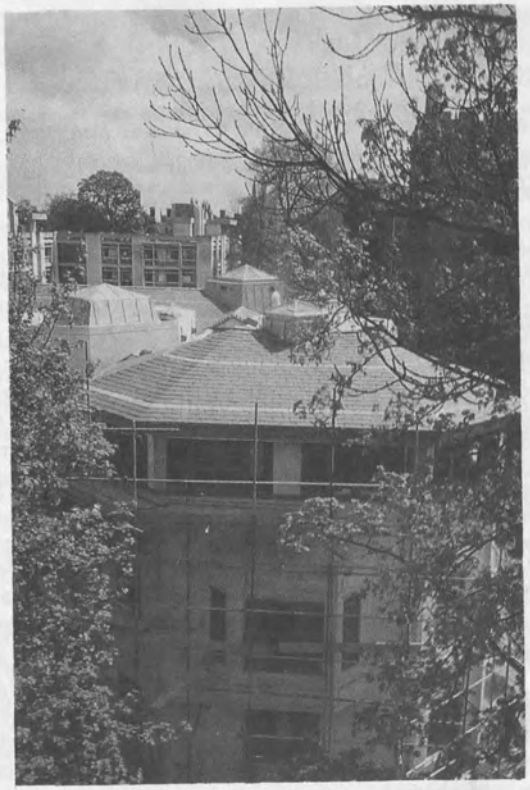
The project can be seen as analogous to the construction of an important new public building in a critically sensitive location within a distinguished, historic city.

The more demanding dimensions of the problem are in the realm of urban design. Plainly, the requirements that the new building must fulfil far exceed those of its programme (that is to say, the accommodation it contains). In this instance it is of the utmost importance to consider the building in its context. What it *does*, with respect to its setting, and the College as a whole, is as critical as what it *is*.

In the past, the College has shown itself to be a thoughtful patron, not inclined to the fasionable over the pragmatic. Against such a background, we are entitled to expect the highest standard of architectural achievement from any building that it commissions.

Designing a building for this particular location is plainly not a question of style. One has only to cast an eye over the College's existing melange of Tudor, Jacobite-Gothic, debased and inventive classicism, Victorian 'Palladian-Gothic', real Georgian, 30's quasi- Georgian and serious 60's Modern, to appreciate that the College is far more than the sum of its stylistically ill-related parts.

The site suggests a linear building of sorts, with two sides; to the North sheltered by trees, and overlooking the brook and one of the Cripps Building's more pleasant aspects; to the South, the lawn of the partially defined court spreading to the river's edge. Along the facade addressing this lawn, the thread of the route through the College is drawn. The manner in which this latter relationship is resolved is important. Here is an opportunity to repair or reinforce, through its pattern of movement, the fabric of the College, and to create a new focus North of the river that would enhance the life of this part of the institution. The River



Court could become something rather new; generically related to, but distinct from, the formal courts south of the river. Exploiting its situation, it could effectively become an 'utdoor-room' of a communal and recreational building to its North.

In appraising a new building, it is important to have an imaginary, ideal model in mind, with which to compare it. This is to counter the sense of inevitability which any built project, by virtue of its concrete reality, possesses. The intention of this preamble has been to allude to such a model.

There is an argument that buildings are generally quite indifferent to use. The inherent qualities of spaces, and the way they interconnect and interrelate, are ultimately of more importance than the function designated to them at any particular time. One need only consider the transformations that have taken place in the ways that the older buildings of the College have been used to understand the thinking behind this. Whether one accepts it fully, or with some qualification, it is clearly important that the rooms in the new building are durable, elegant and flexible. (This last only within reason, as it is easier to adapt one's habits than to occupy a room of an indeterminate nature, which hovers indeterminately between one thing and another.)

Another thing is the question of image. In both popular and esoteric terms, the way a building projects itself needs consideration. Buildings communicate a range of subtle and explicit messages. The significance of this property of buildings should not be underestimated. Its denial helped to propagate the kind of functional architecture which as little as ten or even five years ago would have been proposed as the natural solution to a problem such as this. It is good fortune that this building has been built now, when the view that architecture is the result of the coming together of forces from both inside and outside the building predominates. It is the subtle compromise of the diverse requirements of programme, site, use and context.

With all that has been said in mind, we can begin to examine and evaluate the building.

The most striking feature of the exterior is the bold and massive roof, cascading down from a high point on the end wall of New Court to a low eave, just above head height, where the building almost, but not quite, touches Cripps. The route from New Court to Cripps is partially covered by the edge of the roof. It is supported on huge hollow piers which resemble those of Cripps in scale and material, but which are turned at 45° to the ordering grid of that building. The western end of this arcade is punctuated with a distinctive stone-clad staircase tower which sports a circular opening of a kind that has become something of a trademark in recent Cambridge architecture. The need to provide access for fire-engines to the buildings close to the river, in this case through a section of the ground floor of the new building - ingeniously equipped with folding walls - has prevented the establishment of a covered route from Third Court to the most distant part of Cripps.

To the North, a collection of polygonal towers clusters against the crouching mass of the roof, which is covered with slate of two colours. The exterior materials are of the highest quality. The two attractive kinds of Portland stone, with which we are familiar from Cripps, are used again here. The overall form of the building makes sense. The pitched roof enables the mass to diminish to the point closest to Cripps - so as not to obscure the windows of rooms there, whilst accommodating the large volume of the auditorium within. The building's

independence of form is quite justified. The only way to bridge between the disparate architectures of Cripps and New Court was to introduce a third element of an autonomous nature. If it could be related to its immediate neighbours in detail, while preserving its own character, (and the architect has attempted to achieve this) then so much the better.

The internal organisation of the building is governed by the use of the 45° diagonal in plan. According to the architect, this was a response to the curious geometry of the trapezoidal site. There is nothing intrinsically wrong with this idea, and a similar approach has been used by many architects to produce great buildings. The Hanna House, by Frank Lloyd Wright, based entirely on a hexagonal grid, is one example. But it is essentially an idiosyncratic device, and must be used with great vigour and flair if it is to be justified. All the other buildings in the College have been generated according to their own specific sets of architectural rules; in fact, good buildings invariably are. These rules, unwritten, unspoken, but a constant framework for the conception of the building, have been culturally and socially established, or generated from deep thought about the formal or tectonic nature of architecture. Alas, I cannot say this about the Fisher Building's diagonal. It is essentially arbitrary, and, I am afraid, meaningless. Moreover, it has become a straight-jacket. The implications of the first diagonal on the drafting-table have been pursued to a sort of logical conclusion. The Building's plan has become a preponderance of bevelled corners, shifted axes and diamond-shaped or triangular broom-cupboards.

Some of the primary spaces, notably the main seminar rooms in their detached tower, have benefited. Others, such as the main first-floor lobby, have suffered badly, and are irregular polygons without order, form, or axis. Some of the smaller rooms are similarly distorted, perhaps legitimately, given their lesser importance, but even so, positioning furniture inside them could be a real headache.

The auditorium has not escaped unscathed. It has sprouted a casual seating area to the North, albeit with pleasant views, of dubious usefulness.

It is possible that, in use, these peculiarities will present no problem. I must, therefore, reserve judgement. The diagonal has undoubtedly proved a useful tool in mediating between the octagonal spaces and bevelled modelling of New Court, and the rational modernity of Cripps.

The great roof is eminently practical, and weathers the whole building in no uncertain way. It will be warmly welcomed after the tribulations of Cripps' pioneering flat terrace-roofs. Furthermore, it recalls, quite happily, the barn-like form of the nearby School of Pythagoras.

It is perhaps slightly disappointing that the building has not entered into a closer dialogue with the court to the South. The entrance is heavily screened by the stair 'turret', and no major public room directly addresses this potentially wonderful space. This is a response to a perceived need to preserve a degree of reserve and tranquility in what is a residential courtyard, despite its partially open, 'public' side facing the river. The architect has, however, worked hard to create an arcade of interest and character, well constructed and detailed. In this way the disappointment of a blind elevation has been somewhat mitigated.

The auditorium, while generally more appropriate to conference use than musical or dramatic performance, on account of its configuration, acoustic and lack of back-stage

facilities, promises to be a room of some potency, with its balcony, clerestory lighting from window strips set into the roof, and bold exposed roof structure.

The Fisher Building is, in the words of its architect, Peter Boston, an intuitive, and not a dogmatic, building. Though students of architecture might draw many parallels - with the deep, overhanging eaves of Frank Lloyd Wright's prairie houses of the turn of the century, for example - the architect denies adopting any particular precedent or model. This could be construed as either wisdom or wariness. In either case, it has produced a building that, in a way, sidesteps the mainstream of current architectural debate.

It is not a great building, but a sensible one. Retiring, perhaps a little modest; apologetic even, its architectural aspirations are not high. It provides a range of useful facilities which will enrich College life. It is carefully made and should stand problem-free for many years. Time will show whether it can adapt to use as well as fulfil its function. If so, it will become well loved.

James Lambert

" Rubbish, boy, Rubbish..."

EXPEDITION TO PERU 1986

Little did I realise what a grey and dusky city Paddington emerged from. No wonder he always carries a suitcase. Lima in June is shrouded in fog, with a miserable aura of unfriendly nonchalance pervading every street corner, and a barricade of armed soldiers to greet you at the airport on arrival. A drive around the outskirts feels like a trip through a builder's yard, with shanty houses springing up at an uncontrollable pace, and political slogans scrawled across every available surface. It was the day of the World Cup, and after 22 hours travelling, and 2 hours crossing the Amazon with narrow wisps of smoke winding upward as the only sign of occupation, we were sat in front of a television in anticipation of an Argentinian victory. NOT what I had come to Peru for, and most certainly not my idea of an expedition!

Our main reason for going to Peru was to attempt, and film, a world record cycling ascent from sea level to the top of the volcano El Misti at 21,000 ft. This was to generate publicity through which we could talk of the work of Intermediate Technology (I.T.) in South America and elsewhere. The political situation before our departure however was such that we were advised not to enter Peru for reasons of safety, and were unable to visit I.T.'s three projects in existence there. But, 18 months planning was not so easily abandoned, and the unofficial correspondence with Lima residents was more hopeful; so ... rucksacks, bicycles and medical kit in hand, we departed.

Our first task was to obtain a Landrover - donated if possible - to act as mobile base for the two cyclists, and to get us and our equipment to the starting point on the south coast. The Peruvian shore is a barren desert, dissected by occasional valleys where irrigation creates an oasis of green fields and grazing cattle. Great sand mountains towered over us, half hidden by the same coastal mist that shrouded Lima. But on climbing upward through the bank of cloud we emerged into brilliant sun, hazy skies, and a world that to some seems like endless monotony - no person, animal or tree in sight - whilst others enjoy a rare feeling of freedom and space that is not supplied by the Cambridge atmosphere. Evening arrives very quickly in the desert, though not without a spectacular display of colour that casts a magical glow over the landscape, and picks out each dune in sharp relief. Fireside conversation inevitably revolved around the thousands of stars and their constellations - either that or complaints at the eternal sardines and pasta that provided our staple diet (being cheapest and most accessible).

Whilst crossing the desert we wanted to locate a forgotten Inca road network, marked by cleared broad pathways bounded with stones, once used to guide herders and their packs of llamas crossing from one valley to the next, and perhaps by the Inca emperor as he inspected his conquered lands. This was mapped, and we continued on, filming the cyclists as we went. By now we could see the volcano we would climb ahead, capped with snow, and standing alone and above the adjacent mountain chain that formed a part of the Andes. Below it was

the Spanish colonial town of Arequipa which was to provide our base for the next few weeks, as well as an interpreter and many friends. The contrast with Lima was total - blue sky, bustling plaza, friendly market, and massive architecture that was cared for with a pride rarely seen in the Capital.

Altitude training was advisable before attempting El Misti, so we headed up over the boggy, frozen grassland of the Pampa, for the Colca Canyon, deepest in the world and renowned for the condors that glide overhead. We had heard of another Inca network of trails leading from the Canyon up into the mountains on either side, and wanted to follow one that led back over the range between us and the desert routes we had found before. This crossed a pass at 20,000 feet, abandoned long ago in favour of a longer, lower route (breathing is not easy at that altitude), so we had problems finding a guide. Finally a donkey owner agreed to lead us for part of the way in return for our map of the canyon which had so fascinated him.

We were living in the small village of Achoma (about 12,000 ft. up the canyon side) with one of the residents whom I had met in Arequipa. Early one morning as I sat in the plaza I was caught up in a procession of dancers and trumpet players leaving the church after a wedding, and invited to join in their festivities. The bride passed beneath a banner of childhood toys as if to signify her entrance to womanhood, yet, if the expression on her face was any reflection, with a feeling of tremendous fear and uncertainty. The Peruvians look for every excuse to celebrate, and this was no exception, with home-brewed spirit by the jugful until all were dancing madly round the newly-weds - and all well before breakfast!

After a week's cycling at altitude along the canyon we were ready to follow the Inca trail to the altiplano above. We set off before dawn, the path paved and walled at first and then merging in to a steep winding track with occasional steps cut to ease the gradient. All this was mapped, as well as the abandoned ruins we passed, and the remains of the gateway to a one-time settlement and fortress overlooking the canyon. Once on to the open grassy plain we could see the two mountains ahead of us, and the Pass between where we were heading. By day the sun beat down mercilessly, but at night the clear skies meant freezing temperatures with streams turned to ice by morning. We travelled as light as possible, with only cheese, chocolate and Coca-leaf tea (the Andean speciality for altitude) for the later stages of our journey. Nearing the snow-line however, the trail ended amidst the scattered remains of corrals and shelters, and the two cyclists developed symptoms of altitude sickness which grew worse that night, so that we were forced to return down to the village for their recovery. This did not bode well for their ascent of El Misti, though we hoped good food and a rest would make the difference.

One week later we stood resplendent atop El Misti (or rather I was 500 feet lower experiencing prolonged blackouts!), looking down on the mountains to our left, and out over miles of foothills and desert, with Arequipa town below - a most exhilerating feeling, that put behind us the biting cold, roaring wind, and the sheer exhaustion from lack of oxygen that leaves one panting, with limbs feeling like lead weights. This last part of the climb, from our top camp at 17,000 feet, had taken over 9 hours, and my next thoughts were of getting back before dark and lighting a fire to guide the others. The sun was sinking low over the horizon, casting a sinister shadow all around us, and they still had a broad expanse of ice to cross before beginning their descent. The scarcity of any vegetation to set alight proved a problem on my return, so I used up our small container of whisky, so carefully carried up, to produce a flare at regular intervals. A long two-hour wait followed in which I kept imagining I could hear

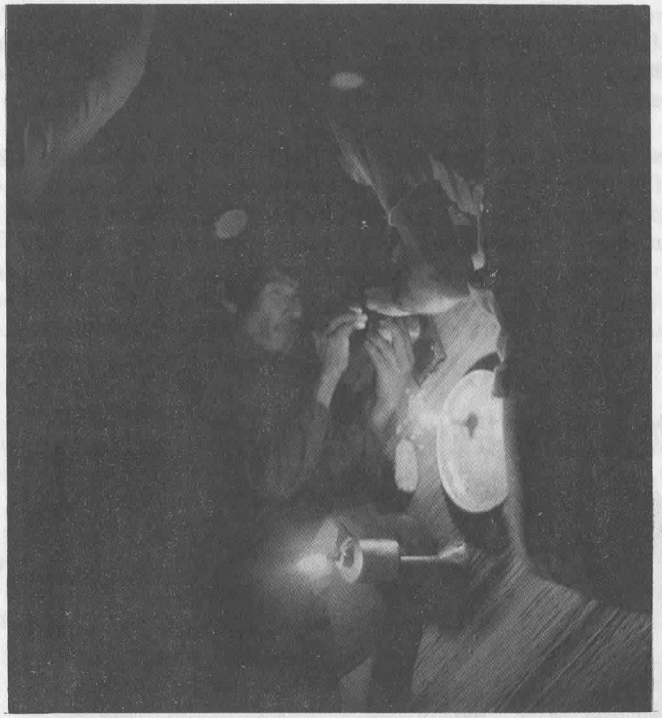
their voices above the wind, thinking of how they would survive if left outside all night. In fact when they did find their way, our night was far from peaceful, with the tents all but blown away, and our thoughts dribbling over long cool drinks and huge plates of chicken, or even ... sardines and pasta!

As I look back now from the comfort of St John's, my conclusion has to be that I hate mountains, and I hate bicycles. But I love archaeology, and I LOVE travelling, where every opportunity and every experience is new and exciting (sometimes more than anticipated), opening up horizons and possibilities that, until their discovery, never exist.

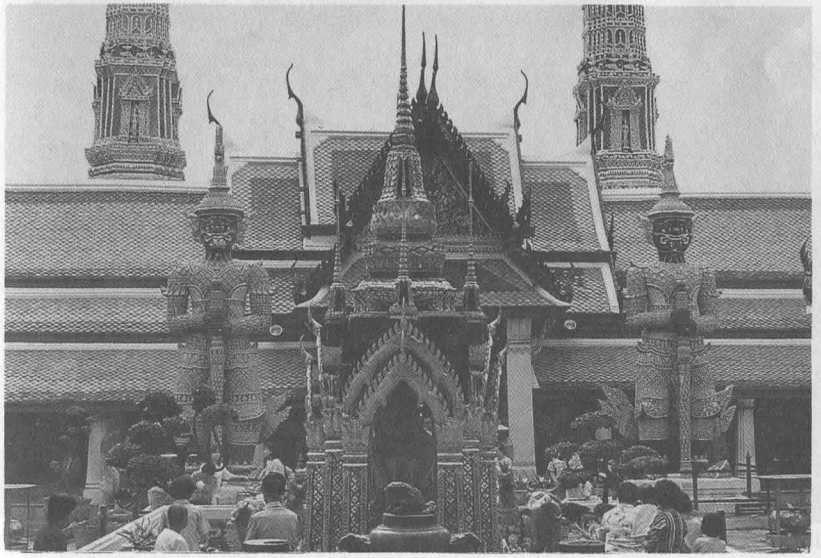
Sarah Brewster

ON THE ROAD TO MANDALAY

Photographs by Peter Potts



IN NORTHERN THAILAND



GRAND PALACE, BANGKOK

IN THAILAND

TIBET

'When the iron bird flies and horses run on wheels, the Tibetan people will be scattered like ants across the world.'

Pad Masam Bhava, 8th Century

The tantric prophet was not far wrong as some one or two million Tibetans have followed the Dalai Lama into self-imposed exile since the Chinese invasion of 1959.

The first trickle of foreigners into the country began in 1979 and since 1984 independent travellers have been allowed in too, bringing the country within range of a student budget. Before that, Tibet held claim to being the most expensive destination in the world - for most of its history the price was death by bandits, hypothermia or the xenophobic government. More recently the country was open only to those on overpriced package tours.

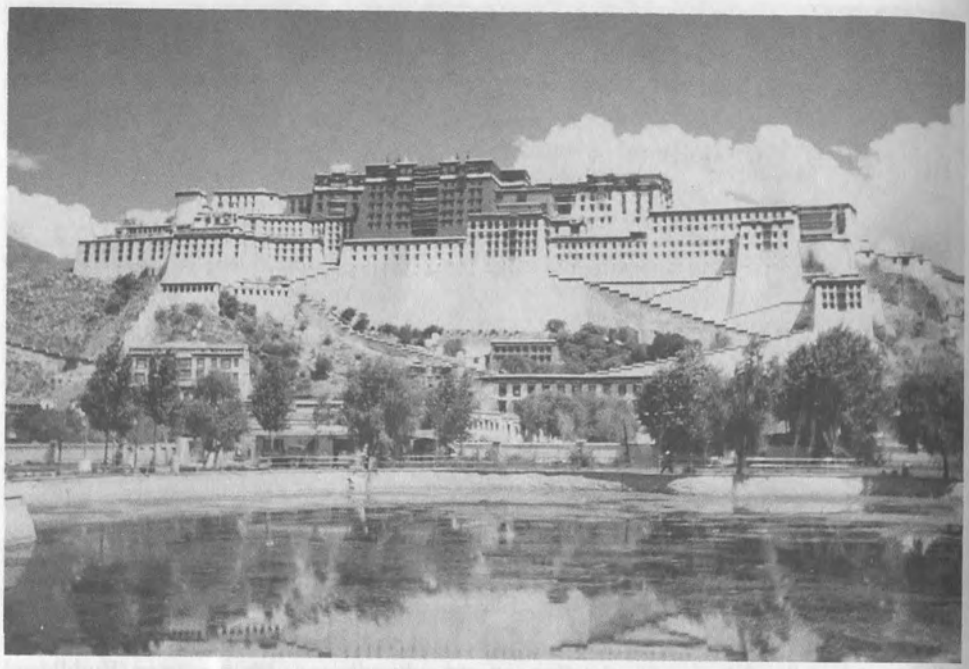
Tibet is accessible by air from mainland China or Hong Kong, but this would be a mistake. It is only by travelling overland that the visitor can fully appreciate how isolated it is, both culturally and geographically, and why it evolved into such a fascinating other-worldly place.

Descriptions of it soon lapse into a list of superlatives. Perhaps the attraction lies in the sheer uniqueness of its many contrasting aspects: culturally and with its religion (Buddhism) it reaches an almost unparalleled level of sophistication; physically, Tibet is very much the 'wild west' of Asia - the rugged, desolate scenery and the high altitude give a feeling of being in complete limbo. The ambience of the towns is at once timeless and at the same time intensely political - the Chinese presence is not welcomed by the Tibetans.

My route took me from mainland China along the Great Silk Route by train and then south by bus from Golmud for the 35 hour trip to Lhasa. This is not for those who value their comfort - the bus broke down for the night at 17,000 ft; the combination of altitude sickness and a temperature of -10C was not a happy one - but the scenery during the day is astonishing. This route is central Asia in the raw: a huge void of breathtaking beauty and emptiness; the population density is equalled only by the Sahara.

Exhausted, and usually with a touch of altitude sickness, arriving in Lhasa is both a relief and an excitement. The bus swings round a corner and many tired eyes gaze unbelievingly at the Potala Palace for the first time ... Lhasa is surely one of the world's most exotic capital cities. Not much larger than an English market- town, and where nothing goes very much faster than a bicycle, its streets are a visual delight. Pilgrims, traders, monks and visiting nomads throng the city centre for religious ceremonies and merriment. The Tibetans' warmth and spontaneous good humour give Lhasa an atmosphere which will be remembered long after the sight of many strange costumes and the smell of incense is left behind.

The main 'sights' are the three great monasteries, the Potala Palace, the central Johhang temple and the summer palace of the Dalai Lamas. The views of and from the Potala are superb in the bright, high-altitude light. Inside it all sense of time is lost as you wander round the veritable maze of rooms. The eye becomes almost tired at the sight of gold - the tomb of



'THE POTALA, LHASA'

the 13th Dalai Lama is encased in 3700 kg of it - and, while most of the monks have gone, it is not difficult to imagine how it must have been at the height of Tibet's greatness.

The highlight of my stay was the 'Yoghurt Festival' during which the city was full of pilgrims from all over the country. One morning at dawn, thousands gathered to watch the ritual unfurling on a nearby hillside of a 'Thangka' - a patchwork-quilt figure of a Buddha the area of two tennis courts.

This mixture of the exotic and the friendly is a powerful one but the time came to leave and tackle the four-day bus ride to Kathmandu. For two days you ride along the plateau visiting the two other major towns, Gyantse and Shigatse. Then on the third day you realise that you have been truly on the roof of the world as the bus begins to descend and Himalayan peaks soar out of the clouds on either side. This is the highest metalled road in the world and the engine only just works in the thin air. By evening you have descended over 10,000 ft. and then overnight at the Nepalese border.

Tibet is a very sad country. Once its armies successfully sacked Peking, and more recently it has enjoyed peaceful seclusion. Since 1959 it has been dominated by the Chinese who station a quarter of a million soldiers within its borders. The Western part of the country is now the site for nuclear missile tests and the dumping of Chinese radioactive waste. Despite all this and the ravages of the Cultural Revolution Tibetan culture and religion remains intact. It is fascinating to see and, in the opinion of the Tibetans, its survival is the most important thing.

Richard Mash

LADY MARGARET PLAYERS

It has been a quiet year for L.M.P., but things are now looking set for more projects of a generally higher standard with our new, enlarged grant from the Associated Societies, and my real hopes that the College Council will accept proposals for the re-fitting of the School of Pythagoras, and turn it into a workable, safe, modern theatre.

During the Michaelmas Term, members of the Committee led directing and acting workshops for the first years. These proved very popular and very productive, giving rise to one of the Lent Term's major shows: a double bill of Peter Schaffer comedies, with an almost exclusively Johnian cast and production team. The other major planned production is of 'Pandora's Box', a cinematic, avant-garde production of Wedekind's expressionist sex tragedy. Plans are afoot for a major May Week show in the Rose Gardens, so the L.M.P. calendar is looking full and healthy.

Meanwhile, Committee members have, as usual, been extremely active: Kate Eden, Jonathan Davies-Jones and Nigel Wrightson with acting, Julian Murphy with directing, and script-writing with Steve Brown; Franny Moyle, Paul Lindsell and Neal Burnett teamed up with the choir-based cabaret group, 'The Jamming Gents', to branch out into film and video making. So L.M.P. has not been idle and will, no doubt, be even busier in the coming year.

Personally, my main ambition for L.M.P. is that we will succeed in finding the support for our plans to improve Pythagoras, and that next year's President will be able to report the opening of the new, improved theatre for the benefit and enjoyment of the whole College.

Margaret Cannon

THE WORDSWORTH SOCIETY

As the Rugby crowd sink to new depths of debauchery in the bar, it is comforting to know that somewhere in College the Wordsworth Society remains as a token of civilised Johnian life. This year has been particularly successful with the subversive literary element asserting itself in a number of ways. Last Term saw a visit from a new anti-Apartheid poet, Martin Glynn. The commando outfit didn't seem to go down too well in Hall but a crowd of keen Wordsworthians lapped up the Afro-Caribbean spirit until the early hours. This term has been rather more restrained with a visit early on from the poet Gavin Ewart. Outrageously 'naughty' for his age, Gavin Ewart provoked a few knowledgeable smirks from listeners and provided a very enjoyable illustration of his life through his work. The great coup of this term must, however, have been the visit from Tony Harrison. Finally lured out of his Northern retreat for an extortionate fee, Mr Harrison journeyed south to read to an enthusiastic crowd

Ballens

of about one hundred. The success of the reading can only have been matched by the philosophical musing over porridge next morning and the loss of the guest room key in the lining of the Great Man's coat ...

Despite repeated efforts the poetry workshops have not really flourished. A few successful discussions took place last term but numbers have dwindled to such an extent that we have taken to abducting Natscis wandering in the vicinity. This is a pity as constructive criticism has proved useful in the past and I hope there will be some more interest next term.

Many thanks are due to Mr Kerrigan, Dr Schofield and Dr Beadle for their support and advice and to the Committee of the Judith E. Wilson Fund who kindly allocated a substantial grant to the Society.

Jay Hunt
Secretary

MARGINS

A St John's College arts magazine - it was not known, at the time that Margins was dreamt up, that this is almost a contradiction in terms. Nevertheless, here we are a year and a bit later with the outstandingly successful Margins II, the best-selling issue to date, with rave reviews in Stop Press small ads.

There was an encouraging amount of material submitted for this issue. From St John's there was a photograph by Franny Moyle, two poems by Esther Wheatley, an interview with poet Paul Muldoon, and one belly-laugh of an editorial. However, most of the submissions were from other Colleges; there was an almost controversial article on Cambridge drama, a piece on performance theatre by director and actress Claire MacDonald, poems from the University's largest group Virtue Without Terror, a short story, cartoons and etchings.

Margins is selling well throughout Cambridge, and seems to be finding a gap in the market which is crying out for a readable magazine that serves up art without the angst. It is with these delusions that it wanders wide eyed into its third issue, and contributions are welcome any time. It gets very tiring trying to persuade people that there is really no closet to come out of. The lack of enthusiasm for an arts magazine stems from some idea that they shouldn't be fun as well as intelligent, that they are really only for the 'artists' amongst us, and that they exist on a plane way above the concerns and excitements of a normal person. Margins is about people, passion and poetry, and is, in its own little way, trying to make itself into an unintimidating place to express ANY opinion, idea or original work.

After all, you can't play conkers on your own.

Tom Butterworth
Chris Hurford

CECIL BEATON'S DIARIES

Beaton, photographer, designer and society personality, is one of St John's College's most famous, and least typical, old boys. His complete diaries and letters have recently been given to the College Library: the letters alone are a glorious collection, including correspondence from extraordinarily diverse people such as Marlene Dietrich, the Royal Family, Noel Coward, Evelyn Waugh and Greta Garbo. Looking into the diaries one can gain not only a vivid day-to-day sense of Beaton's public and private life, but also a fascinating glimpse of what undergraduate life at St John's was like for a talented aesthete certainly not cut out for the academic grind.

November 7 1922
His first ADC rehearsal

Nine o'clock lecture - was dull as usual. It is such a pity because the subject is splendid, and the Shakespeare lecture at eleven was also infernally dull ... I drew silly pictures. My lunch was filthy and I was in a bad temper ... I loved the theatre and was thoroughly intrigued with the splendour of it all and I was only sorry that we were doing such an absurd play. Lots of rather affected and dull people rushed about. I did my part fairly successfully I think. Billie says I'm perfect just now and Kyrle likes me. I want to be like this for a long time - not to be absurd - but just before I came here I was getting rather nice I think. I do hope Cambridge won't spoil me. I must be unlike other people and not cheap and rubbishy like most people.

28 November 1922
First Night for The Rose and the Ring at the ADC

I had a dull nine o'clock lecture on the Dryden Period. It was very hot and fuggy in the room. I rushed about buying things and then a Shakespeare lecture at eleven. This was so

dull that I nearly went mad. I could hardly sit it out it was so terrible ... I rushed to the theatre. Every one very excited. I put on my dress. I got my wig - I was too excited to look at it - all I saw was that it was the most magnificent colour. I rushed down with it to my dressing room - it had sausage curls! I quickly unravelled it and made one large red fuzz then I pinned it up with a hundred hair pins and made it a nice shape. Then I rushed to be made up. The man did what I told him very well and I finished it off - a dead white face - huge blue and black eyes - crimson lips - and when I got the wig in the correct shape it all looked wonderful. Everyone got a terrific shock when they first saw me - especially the producer - He was speechless. I looked like Rossetti picture. I most certainly did look, as Ogden said, terrific.

June 2 1923

First day of exams - in which he got a Third

Looked at books before the exam - had a rushed glimpse and then tore off to the Exam Hall. I passed Druids bookstall on the way. He was just putting out the new books - I really didn't have time to wait *but* he said he had the Botticelli and I was tremendously excited and pleased ... It was 15/- and I bought it. I flew to the Exam Hall and after much difficulty found my place. The papers were given round - Chaucer. I could do all the quotation question but there was one question compulsory that I simply couldn't do at all ... I wrote pages and pages of rot and became absolutely exhausted. I don't know whether I've passed or not.

February 7 1924

I was lazy and lay in bed quite awake for a considerable time, and it wasn't at all cold either. It will be awful when it gets very cold. I shall never be able to get up. There wasn't a photo of me in the paper and I was a little disappointed. I'd be really pleased if there was a large one of me in the *Mirror*. Every one would see it! - or the *Tatler* - a paper I've always wanted to, but never have, appeared in. I went to lunch with Farley, and Pasley told me a lot about the people in St John's, saying what a lot of drunks there were! and intoning all the time that St John's was such an excellent College. I don't know a soul in it and I don't want to either ... Dull people from St John's came in afterwards and were very silent - I talked fast all the time.

March 7 1924

At an audition for a St John's College production

He'd chosen 'Nothing But the Truth' to be read - a bad American farce with jokes about bars. I was very repulsed by the whole thing - a crowd of common people, a great number from John's, and a great number whose accent suggested St John's College - ugh! And what an awful play. The first act couldn't have been worse! I read the part of Mabel, a chorus girl, and I read very well, the only bright spark in the reading. I was frightfully cheap and suggestive and people yelled with laughter ... I had tea in the Clubroom making frightfully snobby remarks about the way most people in the college pronounced the word 'now'. I showed off rather.

April 21 1924

A Bank holiday, and I couldn't realise it wasn't Sunday. Cambridge was awful. I went out for two very short walks when I got desperate with my book. The place was stuffy and dim although the sun was shining. Trippers straggled along looking awful and complaining. There are a lot of rooks a little way away and the noise they make is simply perfect. Summer is here - and one thinks of silky hair - white hands - a river - and shady trees and laziness - one ought to think of the exam in six weeks time! ... I washed my hair with that evil smelling stuff. My head still gets in a horrid state if I don't use it, and the money that has been spent on my

head! The consultations and the dozens of bottles of hair lotion. I manicured my nails which are particularly long at the moment! I shaved. I dressed rather well ... When I finished I started on architecture again and my brain became tired. I ached, I nearly went to sleep.

June 5 1924

During his Finals, which he failed

I had to get up early and rush to the ADC about some new curtains being made ... I arrived late for my 1.30 exam. Lyon was superintending it and I was very sick. My tummy trembled until I nearly fainted. The paper was on the special period - Medieval - and I simply couldn't answer a word! I was in a panic. I just sat there - I daren't go because Lyon would be interested and would read my paper and there is nothing more terrible than trying to put up a show when one knows nothing about the paper! I went about half an hour before the end. I might just have well shown up a blank sheet. I felt so exhausted and depressed and the exam is such a waste of three most useful days. I simply have no hope of getting through so I might as well cut the papers ... I went to dinner with Topsy Lucas. Topsy was very refreshing and charming

and intellectual and I talked a lot about my little black hat and we talked most amusingly all the time. I enjoyed it so much. I liked Topsy awfully - she's affected but quite charming. We sat in Peter Lucas' rooms looking out onto the river. It was quite perfect and I longed to stay there all evening - but I couldn't. I had to rush off to a dreadful rehearsal.

June 7 1924
Last days of his Finals, and another First Night at the ADC

I rushed out to do some shopping before my 9.30 exam. I bought a gorgeous lot of those perfect Renaissance lilies and then I went to the awful exam ... Thank God this is the last one until next term. I know I'll have to do them again but I can't bear it any longer now! I was so thankful to go out free that I nearly wept with joy ... I manicured my nails and went to Boy's and had terribly rushed dinner and then flew off to the ADC to be made up ... Everyone said I looked simply awful. Milner-Barry was almost rude to my face but it is better to look haggard and painted and exotic than old and sweet ... I was greeted with a giggle from the audience, but that is inevitable when a man is dressed as a woman ... People rushed about saying the audience was absolutely carried away! There were rumours that it was the most marvellous success. The applause at the end was simply terrific!

Having failed, Cecil Beaton was asked to retake his finals the term after he went down. He made a desultory attempt but never became fully qualified, soon turning his back entirely on academic life and entering the world of aesthetic and social delight for which he was so obviously destined.

Natasha Walter

AMBER

The room the Englishman was led into ballooned out in front of him into a crumbling grandeur. Cobwebs were everywhere and it badly needed to feel the lick of paint before winter. Wojtek's workbench was in the far corner, hidden by the huge bookcase which separated it from the rest of the room. The Englishman picked his way across the floor; a clutter of children's toys, books and bedding. Wojtek sat behind his tools and stared out of the window. In his hand, over and over again, he turned a piece of amber.

On seeing the stranger, Wojtek became attentive. His eyes flickered with pleasure at his own excellent command of English as he spoke. He plainly enjoyed talking and, more especially, sharing and showing. Minutes later, the Englishman was turning amber in his own hands. His fingers were surprised and suspicious, at first, of its lightness.

'Yes, like plastic', Wojtek said.

'The beauty is not the beauty of weight. Look at the colouring.'

The Englishman agreed. The colouring was exquisite. White honey. Cloudy swirls. His eyes moved to the jumble of jewellery on Wojtek's bench. Most of it was unfinished or aborted. But, amongst the debris, were a few finished pieces. Silver swirled round amber. The designs were very different from the heaviness of the jewellery in the Cepelia shops. Wojtek's silver caressed the amber; there was no ostentatious bulk.

The Englishman had been told of Wojtek's talent. 'Perhaps the best jeweller in Poland'. But, and here the informant had lowered his voice even though they were alone, he was a little lazy. 'He could make a fortune on the black market'. Another jeweller, a friend of Wojtek's, had earnt enough to buy a car in only one month.

That evening the Englishman watched and listened. He saw the company round the table ebb and flow. He discovered other things about Wojtek.

'Some time ago, I met a peasant. At the coast. He had been given land there. After the war. From the South of Poland. He told me that when he came onto the land, he found two sacks. Sacks full of amber. This man, he burnt it for fuel.'

The Englishman sat at the table. He wondered about the peasant. Was it possible? Though he had no Polish, he tried to follow the track of the conversation back and forward across the table. Sometimes, if he saw a comment had been received with particular interest, he asked for a translation. A tea pot was passed, hand to hand, to the kettle and back. Warm, dark tea. The Englishman would have to get used to drinking it without milk. Sometimes the conversation switched into English. Then he joined in. More often, though, he listened to his own language, Polish-flavoured in Wojtek's kitchen.

'I met a man in London. When I was there, ten years ago. When I could get a passport. This man. He had a jewellery shop. An amber shop. In Old Bond Street. A good man, but he did not have a feel for the material. No respect'.

Wojtek paused. The memory of the meeting. He sipped his tea, then he jerked into words.

'No respect. How? He dyed the amber. Yes. I remember looking in the window. Such colours; reds, blues, violets. Such colours are rare. I asked him how he came by so much. He was honest. They were dyed. He said the Americans, the tourists, needed the colours'.

Wojtek finished. There was no bitterness in what he said, only a little sadness in the smile and shrug he gave. The talk went on, across the table and back. People started to leave. Soon there were only the two of them left. Then, just before eleven, the Englishman got up. He had to catch the last tram. Wojtek leant across the table and held his forearm.

'I will make you a ring. An amber ring. We will go to the coast. You may find a piece yourself. The storms now throw them up. I will make you a ring. It will be better than anything you could find in a shop. It will be the best ring you could buy in Poland'.

The Englishman lowered his eyes at the boast. The craftsman paused. He added, more calmly; 'That is not to say much. Not now. But it is true. Not much, but true'.

Jon Mee

LUMBERJACKS

When you are born
You say to Ma,
'What did I do
To get this far'.

You know it's trouble
When she says
'No one knows, son'
And adds humming -
'Life death and the lumberjacks are coming'.

When you are grown
You learn at school
All the simple stuff
Like wrong from bad
and right from good,
And you discover God
behind the bike-shed.

But now,
As a thinking man,
I find hard is that
My arms are just two things that get in the way
Unless they're holding you.

Tom Butterworth

THE RAILWAY STATION

Domenvogel
Sing und sterbe nicht
Ich bitte dich.

My coffee finished, I smiled at her.
She was staring at that man by the counter;
I debated whether it were better
To keep my glasses on and see him
Or to take them off and hope he saw me.
He left: I dropped my polystyrene cup
And raced her out. 'He's got a trendy bum',
She'd said, so we follow'd it to Smiths.
He spent ages staring at the music papers,
Not really too impressed by what he saw,
So she asked him if he knew where she could get a City Limits.
He, surprised, murmured 'no, no I don't' -
A foreign accent, she decided.

He walked away. We'd lost him ...
But moments later he returned
And dropped a City Limits in her hands then left
'Buy it quick' I shouted - she replied
'Sod the City Limits', and we ran
And found him heading past the platform
To the exit door.
'You're right about his bum' I said. We giggled,
Pursuing him as far as the street corner,
Where we stoped him and said "Scuse me, are you bored?'
He answered 'Yes', and
'Are you gay?', which he denied.
We made no reference to his bum.
In a melodic Edinburgh accent he
Said he was recording.
We asked 'What?'.
'Nothing very spectacular', was his reply.
It was only later we discovered
That he had the voice of a thorn-tree bird
About to die.

Esther Wheatley

THE CAPTAIN

When I was ten I organised a football team
which would go on to glory and the top of the league.
We were supposed to meet in a field - a stinking stream
horse ruts, a huge slope, and too many trees -
at 8am Sunday. And when by 10 still nobody came
I turned home, lied to my parents about the game,
opened books, moved house, changed name ...

Chris Hurford

COMMEMORATION SERMON

Let the words of my mouth, and the meditation of my heart, be always acceptable in Thy sight, O Lord, my strength, and my Redeemer.

The words that I have just spoken form the concluding verses of Psalm 19. From childhood I have admired the Psalms in general, and Psalm 19 in particular. When I first went to boarding school more than 40 years ago, my mother gave me a Bible in which she had inscribed on the front endpaper the first verse of that psalm: "The heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament sheweth His handiwork". Already at that time it had long been my

intention to become an astronomer, an intention which some of you will know has been realized since I came to this College.

Sometimes I am privileged to look through the great 200-inch telescope on Palomar Mountain in California. The prospect of doing so, in comparison with what one can see with the telescope at the Observatory here on Madingley Road, never fails to bring to mind St. Paul's promise in 1 Corinthians, that "now we see through a glass darkly, but then face to face". There are many references to astronomy in Biblical and other Christian writing, by no means all of which are as unintentional as St. Paul's. One that is particularly noticed because we regularly sing it in this Chapel is George Herbert's hymn:

A man that looks on glass/On it may stay his eye;
Or if he pleaseth, through it pass/And then the heaven espy.

Surely that must refer to an astronomer looking first AT and then THROUGH a telescope; Herbert was of student age when the telescope was first invented, and would have been impressed, as people still are today, by his first look through one.

It is quite a daunting task to stand here and deliver to such an august assembly one's maiden sermon, and it certainly inculcates a fresh respect for the clergy. I have had since last summer to wonder how I came to be selected for such an honour, and have only been able to conclude that it must be to tell you whether one can see Heaven through a telescope. In strictly literal terms, of course the answer to that question must be No. One cannot see (even from Palomar) angels or the New Jerusalem as portrayed in the Book of Revelation – although that heavenly city is none too attractive to the astronomical mind in any case, since it enjoys no darkness at all. But matters of the Spirit are notably questions of faith rather than sight: even among those who actually saw Christ in person during His life here on Earth, many refused either to see who He was or to receive His message. So in another sense, I can answer that the study of the heavens does indeed provoke awe and wonder at the scale and brilliance of the Creator's grand design, no less than the current achievements of molecular biology begin to reveal the amazing complexity and subtlety of the sub-microscopic world. At an intermediate scale, the solar system has been observed during the last decade by television from spacecraft, and the most remarkable results to my mind have been the pictures we have seen of the many satellites of the major planets. From the Earth they appear simply as starlike points, and as far as I know there was no reason to expect much variation between them; yet they have been revealed as astonishingly different bodies, each with its own character and identity, and one can only marvel at the ingenuity of the Creator in producing so many incredible variations on a single theme.

A few years ago, the sky cleared, for the first time for weeks, on Christmas Eve, and despite the natural disapproval of my family I felt it necessary to work that night at my telescope. In the peace of the small hours of Christmas morning, as I reflected upon the vastness and order of the Creation and the at least equally remarkable events of the first Christmas, there was brought home to me more than ever before the simple message, "Lo, within a manger lies/He who built the starry skies". There came to mind the wonderfully framed rhetorical question of Psalm 8: "When I consider Thy heavens, the work of Thy fingers, the moon and the stars, which Thou hast ordained; what is man, that Thou art mindful of him?" The Psalmist was moved to ask that question even though he possessed nothing of the insight that we have today into the true extent and majesty of the heavens. Nor, at least in human terms, could he have known about Jesus Christ, although as a layman in theological matters I find it striking that he nevertheless addresses the Lord as his Redeemer in the invocation from Psalm 19 with which I began this sermon.

What is man, that Thou art mindful of him? The poignancy of the question was illuminated for me by one of the most telling points I ever heard made from this pulpit, when the late Dean Bezzant of blessed memory contrasted the ease of Creation with the ordeal of redemption. "Let there be light: and there WAS light." That beginning of the Universe was the same according to Genesis as it was according to modern science, except that Genesis knows HOW it came about whereas science doesn't. But Dean Bezzant's point here was the facility of its accomplishment: God merely said the word, and what would seem to be a challenging objective was forthwith achieved. Compare the Agony in the Garden to see what it cost God to redeem mankind, when Jesus "kneeled down, and prayed, saying, Father, if thou be willing, remove this cup from me: nevertheless not my will, but thine, be done. And being in an agony he prayed more earnestly: and his sweat was as it were great drops of blood falling down to the ground."

THERE was the greatest benefaction that we could ever enjoy; and there are no grounds, at this Commemoration, for me to make excuse for thus commemorating the Divine Benefactor; but it would be remiss of me not to remark also upon the College context of this occasion.

The mere fact of the existence of a College with a continuous history of nearly half a millennium is ample testimony to the generosity of benefactors I do not know, and do not want to know, exactly what qualifies a candidate for inscription onto the official roll of benefactors, the reading of which is such a striking – and I would say important – part of this service; I hope and partly believe that material munificence is not the sole criterion, and that distinguished service to the College is at least equally taken into consideration. Be that as it may, it must be clear to all of us that those who are commemorated by name can represent only a tiny fraction of the people who in one way or another have benefited the College during its long history.

The tourist's-eye view of our College as a collection of interesting buildings is obviously a highly superficial one. Certainly the physical substance of the College manifests our corporate identity; but it also provides us with a pleasant and appropriate environment for much of our academic life and activity and – albeit with increasing difficulty – a measure of privacy. Much of it we have received from our predecessors; yet each of us may also feel pleasure that his own generation has been responsible for a significant enhancement. Indeed, the oldest among us may like to lay claim to membership in three successive generations of College-builders!

Just as the College's buildings insulate us to some extent from the turmoil of the world outside, so the College's endowments serve to insulate us in part from the vagaries of governments. Critics may carp at the ivory-tower syndrome, but there is much to be said in its favour. The winds of change, which for quite a long time now have blown with increasing ferocity straight from the Arctic, have been materially tempered by being funnelled through the Bursary. Or to put the same point more directly, the proper discharge of its statutory purposes of education, religion, learning and research is involving the College in substantially increased, and still increasing, costs; but what could be a more valid use of wealth than to achieve the very purposes for which it was created? Nobody, I believe, would be more pleased than our benefactors to see the College still able to find room for manoeuvre at a time when less fortunate institutions truly have their backs to the wall. Here again, I suggest, our own generation may be seen as playing a vital role in the maintenance of the College, through the wisdom and will that is being exercised both to safeguard our

endowments and to expend their proceeds in keeping the College on a true course.

But there is much more to a College than bricks and mortar, more even than resolute adherence to statutory purposes: as I am by no means the first to point out, a College consists of PEOPLE. In a real sense, almost every member of the College is a benefactor, as well as many people who are not members, simply by participating in its life and thereby contributing to its continuity. Each of us, too, whatever his academic discipline, can think of members of the College who in their generations have brought distinction to his field. My own subject, for example, was illuminated in the last century by Sir John Herschel and John Couch Adams, and in much of this one by my own mentor, Roderick Redman.

Every generation holds the College in trust for its successors, and must look to the young to safeguard it further. But none of us needs to relinquish his care for it while he yet lives, and in any case youth is a state of mind as much as a chronological characteristic. It flourishes in an academic environment because people here have time to think and live: that is one of the advantages of an ivory tower. I want to close with a couple of suggestions on the maintenance of youth. The first is not to worry unduly about the future but to live today. Christ said "Take no thought for the morrow": He probably did not mean to be taken literally (He sometimes laid plans Himself), but we would do well to go at any rate part way towards taking His advice. When John Muir was in his seventies, a friend found him in the back country starting to build a new log cabin. His friend asked him if it were not too much to do at his age. Muir replied that if he thought of the foundations and the walls and the roof, yes, it was too much; but all he intended to do today was to cut and trim this one tree, and THAT he could do! The other point is the need to maintain one's ideals. The impatience with wrong, and the burning desire to put it right, which many feel when they are 20, should never be allowed to die into acceptance of things as they are at 40, or for that matter at 60 or at 80. As long as that spirit of youth is maintained, the College will be in good hands.

And now unto God the Father, God the Son and God the Holy Ghost, be ascribed as is most justly due all might, majesty, dominion and power, henceforth and for evermore, Amen.

R.F. Griffin
3 May 1987

Rob Houghton

Hugh Sykes Davies: *Wordsworth and the Worth of Words* — (CUP, 1986) pp. xxi+324

Many who knew Hugh Sykes Davies personally, and particularly those who, like myself, were taught by him, will be delighted that his study of Wordsworth, *Wordsworth and the Worth of Words*, has at last appeared. The book was largely written in the late 60s, and it was characteristic of Hugh, for whom a sort of conscientious self-doubt was never far away, to decide to withdraw it from the press and (apparently) leave it untouched for several years; he seems, in fact, to have considered reworking it as a selection of passages with critical commentary, and one can understand why the idea attracted him. The typescript, left among his papers when he died in June 1984, has been efficiently edited by John Kerrigan and Jonathan Wordsworth. The title, which the editors describe as 'mischievous', is, I think, unfortunate - at first sight slightly silly.

This is a complex, highly individual, idiosyncratic book - the expression, in a number of ways, of deep personal preoccupations, displaying a close imaginative sympathy and a special, individual subtlety of critical insight. *Wordsworth and the Worth of Words* certainly draws attention to qualities of Wordsworth's poetry that have been unduly neglected, reminding us of its peculiarity, its introverted strangeness and imaginative intensity. I found much of the material, including the detailed discussion of particular passages, quite familiar, recalling long, extremely interesting conversations with Hugh about Wordsworth - a shared enthusiasm; indeed, the whole critical approach is unmistakably Hugh's. One thinks, for example, of the remarkably sensitive discussion (pp. 24- 26) in Part I ('Introductory') of the 'spots of time' passages in *The Prelude* XI, and in particular the way in which Wordsworth uses verbal repetition and variation to suggest the quality of the imaginative experience: repeated, slightly varied words and phrases referring to the separate elements of the stark landscapes of childhood memory ('The single sheep, and the one blasted tree,/And the bleak music of that old stone wall ...'), set in the context of a painstaking explanation of feeling, take on a quiet, understated power and intensity that is quite distinctive. Hugh was especially interested in this kind of effect, and it is perhaps relevant to mention that he had very definite views about how Wordsworth's blank verse should be read aloud, so as to convey its 'internal', meditative, recollective quality. His own readings of Wordsworth were memorable.

In *Wordsworth and the Worth of Words* Wordsworth's language is considered in relation to his own views on poetic language and, more important, his very radical conception of the imagination and its processes - the imagination which for Wordsworth was essentially active, creative, continually drawing on unconscious memories and directly informing present experience. Hugh Sykes Davies also attempts to place Wordsworth's originality in some sort of literary-historical context, emphasising the influence of the 'Gothic' on the very early poetry and, more fully, the taste for the 'picturesque' on the development of the poet's sensibility. Sykes Davies's passionate, though sometimes quirky, interest in certain aspects of linguistic studies (notably word frequency) and psychology is also clearly reflected. In their Preface the editors quote a hand-written note of Sykes Davies's, describing the structure of the book: 'One topic has arisen from another, and from that another again, and so on, until the last leads back to the first. The form, if there is one, reminds me of people playing leap-frog, one over-leaping another until they have resumed their original order.' (p. viii). Perhaps a certain obliqueness and indirectness were implicit in what was being attempted, but the end result is more like a partial superimposition of several different approaches than a

satisfactory integration. Some of the most brilliant parts - and for one the over-used adjective seems entirely apt - occur when Sykes Davies is discussing the 'inner' workings of a particular poem or passage, or, very typically, trying to pin down the complex habits of feeling that seem to have shaped the poet's experience (at one point he describes Wordsworth as 'skilled in introspection'). *Wordsworth and the Worth of Words* gives the impression of having been slowly and very carefully written: much of it is quite closely argued, and often there is a characteristic defining clarity and brevity of phrasing: for example, discussing the opening section of book I of *The Prelude*, Sykes Davies remarks, 'So subjective a subject both demanded and developed an idiolect as an essential condition for its own expression' (p. 102) - a fairly central idea - and a few pages later, considering Wordsworth's different uses of 'one', he notes 'Objects, places and moments isolated from the rest of space and time seem to have had a clear and special significance in his experience, and in his vocabulary' (p. 116). As one would expect, ironic asides are quite frequent ('the modern miseries of the slide-show and holiday film'), though at times, as for example when he touches on what he calls 'the unchecked and constantly accelerating lapse into urbanism' (p. 248), there is a quiet urgency of tone which is very familiar.

Parts II and III of *Wordsworth and the Worth of Words* are, I think, the most remarkable. In Part II ('Wordsworthian Words') Sykes Davies is concerned with the function of 'repetition and tautology' in Wordsworth's poetry. Near the beginning he examines the use of verbal repetition in *The Thorn*, a poem which was included in the first edition of *Lyrical Ballads* (1798), and which depends heavily on repetition and the cumulative effects associated with it; *The Thorn* always held a particular fascination for Hugh. I remain, I must admit, a little sceptical: like several of the other experimental poems of *Lyrical Ballads*, *The Thorn* seems too consciously contrived to be taken entirely seriously, and it is surely not as significant as Sykes Davies suggests. He rightly draws attention to the 1800 Note to *The Thorn*, with its stress on 'the interest which the mind attaches to words, not only as symbols of the passion, but as *things*, active and efficient, which are themselves part of the passion'. The two sections (6,7) on word frequency, elaborately illustrated with tables, seem oddly out of place - pertinacious, even a little obsessive - but the discussion of recurrent words and word groups which takes up most of the later part is excellent, with some extremely fine analysis of particular poems and passages. These recurring words and word groups, Sykes Davies argues, perfectly ordinary in themselves, take on a kind of concentration of meaning adequate to the intensity of the poet's imaginative experience: Wordsworth's use of 'one', for example, conveys something of the force of his imaginative response to the emphatically isolated, self- subsistent object or figure. This second part of the book left me, though, with a few doubts. Is there not, for example, a simple but fundamental distinction between the highly conscious 'repetition and tautology' of *The Thorn* and the occasional recurrence of 'special' words and word groups in different poems written at different times - which, at least in the familiar sense, is not 'tautology' at all? Is this kind of occasional recurrence really as crucially important, as essential to Wordsworth's poetic creativity, as Sykes Davies claims? In more general terms, the approach he takes, concentrating on particular words, phrases and lines taken out of context, brings with it a real danger of distortion or exaggeration: occasionally connections seem to be made a little too easily. The suspicion arises that general, apparently highly significant conclusions are being reached on the strength of a few special cases.

In Part III ('Involutes and the Process of Involution') Sykes Davies's psychological interests are much in evidence. It opens with a rather involved and, I think, not entirely convincing discussion of the connection between the verbal 'tautologies' and 'larger mental

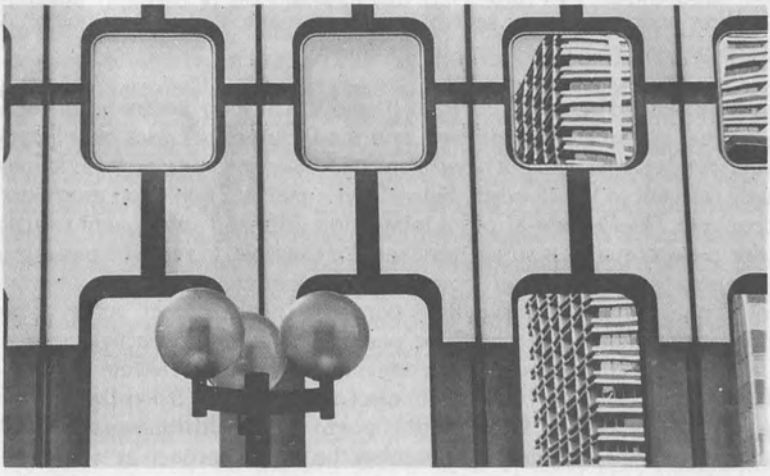
constructs': these 'constructs', it turns out, are particular, complex, recurring imaginative experiences, originating for the most part in early childhood - which Sykes Davies, borrowing a term from De Quincey's *Confessions of an English Opium Eater*, refers to as 'involutes'. The early part, notably sections 14 and 15, contain a good deal of highly speculative psychological discussion, in which Freud is prominent. The analysis of particular poems and passages is, once more, extraordinarily sensitive: a good example is the discussion of the passage in *The Prelude* IV beginning 'As one who hangs down-bending from the side/ Of a slow-moving Boat ...' and the earlier passage, in book II, beginning 'A tranquilising spirit presses now/ On my corporeal frame ...' (pp. 146-7). Sykes Davies refers to the 'delicate, wavering mixture of belief and self-mockery' in the poem which eventually became 'Strange fits of passion have I known' (p. 142). The account in section 17 of the 'involute' of the gaunt, skeletal, ghost-like man, most strikingly realised in the 'discharged soldier' passage in book IV of *The Prelude*, is fascinating even to one who has 'heard it all before', and the discussion of *Resolution and Independence* ('*The Leech Gatherer*') in the following section is most impressive: quoting Wordsworth's remarks on the poem in a letter to Sara Hutchinson, Sykes Davies observes, 'there Wordsworth gives his most vivid description in prose of what it felt like to be in the midst of an involute, to be in the grip of a strongly reacting and interacting cluster of words, memories, thoughts and feelings' (p. 164). Despite the brilliance of much of this third part, one is again left with certain doubts. An obvious point, but one which is not sufficiently taken into account, is that *The Prelude*, with which Sykes Davies is mainly concerned, is itself an attempt at psychological investigation and interpretation: the experiences described in the poem have been very consciously selected and very deliberately placed in an interpretive framework, and the passage in which they are described certainly are not, and cannot be treated as, random pieces of psychological 'evidence', arrived at unconsciously. There is, perhaps, something circular about what Sykes Davies is trying to do. Then there is the quasi-technical term 'involute'. The underlying idea, of course, is entirely Wordsworthian - the 'spots of time' passages are partly concerned with the influence of unconscious memories of childhood experience - but this is only one of a range of loosely connected ideas that Wordsworth puts forward about childhood experience and the unconscious workings of the imagination. Sykes Davies's concept of the 'involute' seems in a sense much too definite: it is something one can 'be in the midst of'. Apart from the skeletal man and a few other clear examples 'involutes' seem suspiciously thin on the ground. Is the term, as Sykes Davies defines it, really applicable to the 'trance-like' transcendental states that Wordsworth describes several times in the autobiographical poem? Again one feels that too general conclusions are being drawn.

Relatively little need be said about Parts IV and V. The long literary-historical account of the 'picturesque' in Part IV ('Wordsworth and the Picturesque') goes over largely familiar ground: one wonders if it could not have been condensed in some way, so as to make it more immediately relevant to Wordsworth. Sykes Davies places, I think, too much stress on the poet's account in *The Prelude* XI of his infatuation with, and subsequent rejection of, the taste for the 'picturesque'. It is surely mistaken, for example, to read the passage in *Tintern Abbey* beginning 'when like a roe/I bounded o'er the mountains ...' as a description of his 'picturesque' phase: here Wordsworth is concerned with a much more profound and interesting development of feeling. The poet's different retrospective accounts of his intellectual and imaginative development, one is reminded, do not always fit together easily - nor would one expect them to. In Part V ('Ecolect and Inmatecy') Sykes Davies explores very interestingly the influence on Wordsworth's poetry of his closest personal relationships, particularly that with his wife Mary; he describes the poet's marriage as 'deeply satisfactory' (p. 276), a judgment which, as the editors point out, is certainly confirmed by the intimate

letters between William and Mary discovered in 1978 and published three years later. The word 'inmate', Sykes Davies argues, is used by Wordsworth in a specially powerful sense, with connotations of domestic intimacy and communality (in note 6 on page 319 Sykes Davies suggests, without evidence, that this may have been a Westmorland dialect usage: I think this suggestion is almost certainly wrong).

In *Wordsworth and the Worth of Words* there are strikingly few references to recent Wordsworth criticism (recent, that is, when the book was written); one of the few references that do occur, to Melvin Rader's *Wordsworth: a Philosophical Approach* (Oxford, 1967) is, significantly, fairly dismissive, and perhaps justifiably so (p. 184). This virtual absence of references tells us something of Hugh Sykes Davies' approach to his subject: he was far more concerned with developing his own ideas, patiently working them out in detail, than with keeping up with contemporary academic criticism, with much of which he would in any case have been unsympathetic. Maybe a similar kind of exclusiveness of intellectual habit lies behind his insistence, stated more or less explicitly at several points in the book, and in a sense implicit throughout, that Wordsworth's poetry can only be understood strictly on its own terms - demands, indeed a specialised linguistic sensitivity. In *Wordsworth and the Worth of Words* literary-historical influences are almost invariably considered negatively: the poet is seen as breaking free from literary convention, thereby discovering his own startling originality. Introspection by itself was sufficient to take him beyond the limitations of contemporary psychology. This is the work of a passionate Wordsworthian, whose feeling for the poet was intensely personal. One of the most revealing passages - more revealing, I think, of Hugh than Wordsworth - is the concluding discussion of the crisis of urban civilisation. Hugh's pessimism was not always easy to take, and often one felt mildly irritated by the apparent fixedness of his views. In the concluding paragraph he suggests that the future may lie with 'those who have remained in the country', taking advantage not only of the strength of real human communities, but also of 'a communion with the rest of the universe, in all its variety and homogeneity, its rhythms of growth and decay and growth again' (p. 307). This commitment to Wordsworthian 'natural piety', a quiet, attentive, sympathetic closeness to the processes of the natural world, was probably as close as Hugh came to religious belief.

Robert Inglesfield



Russell Spargo

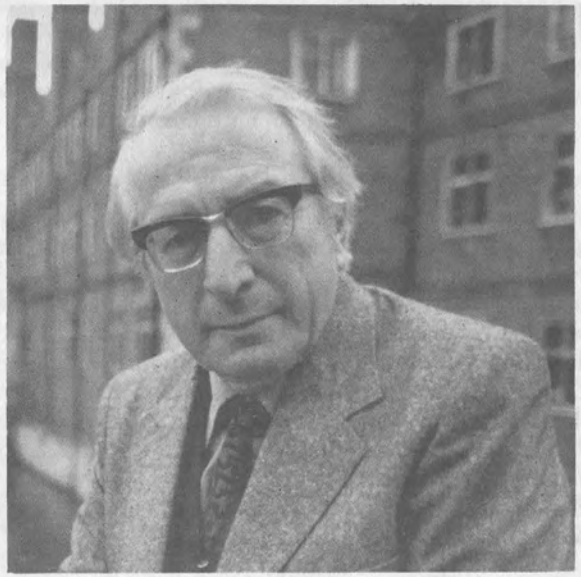
OBITUARIES

GLYN EDMUND DANIEL

Glyn Daniel, son of the headmaster of a village school in the Vale of Glamorgan, came up to St John's College in 1932 to read Geography. He chose the College himself after walking round the Backs. He came from Barry County School, like others of that time blessed with masters of character, intelligence, and a concern for their bright pupils. Glyn was the first of his generation to venture so far east as Cambridge; but he was followed to St John's from the same school by at least four near-contemporaries, all of whom made careers of distinction in academic or public life. It may have been his headmaster who implanted in young Daniel an interest in archaeological remains; at any rate he shifted to the Arch. and Anth. Tripos and by the outbreak of War he was a Research Fellow of St John's, and a rising authority on the megaliths of England, Wales and Brittany. His fortunate star took him into the photographic intelligence branch of the RAF and to India where he held an important command, found Ruth and developed his archaeological techniques.

He was back in Cambridge and at St John's by 1946. His achievements since then are well enough known: his professional career first in Cambridge, then nationally and internationally: Lecturer and then Disney Professor, an important Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries and belatedly a Fellow of the British Academy, and international recognition represented formally by his Fellowship of the Royal Danish Academy of Sciences and corresponding membership of major archaeological academies. He emerged, as has been authoritatively said, one of the founding fathers of modern archaeology. He was not only a true professional in an exacting and ever more technical discipline; in an age of specialisms, he was, as a friend wrote recently, 'one of the great generalists, who saw archaeology encompassing the classical, the pre-Colombian and the prehistoric in an holistic discipline'. Further, he showed his colleagues that their discipline was mature and confident enough to look back on its own development: a pioneer of archaeological historiography.

His achievement owed much to his individual temperament. He was blessed with a capacious and accurate memory; more important, he was a born and compulsive writer, of immense energy and fluency. One had the impression that hardly a morning went by, and he rose very early, without his exercising the discipline of the written word. The results are a memorial to him in more than a score of books and monographs on widely ranging archaeological subjects written, some for the profession, some for the informed public, some for both. For in addition to his other gifts he was the prime mover in capturing the imagination of a more general public for Man's prehistoric past. He found, in *Antiquity*, which he and Ruth edited from 1958 until the year of his death, an instrument which he could shape for this purpose; and the style, vigour and informed reporting of his editorials and his general editing became a powerful influence in educating the public mind. This was reinforced by his complementary role in the series *Ancient Peoples and Places*, of which he edited over a hundred volumes. That highly successful publishing enterprise emerged as a result of Glyn's renowned early venture into television, *Animal, Vegetable, Mineral?* In those early 1950s, academics tended to look askance at the new medium; and it was characteristic of Glyn's nerve and his flair for its visual possibilities that he should embrace the opportunity and, with his colleague Sir Mortimer Wheeler, turn it to such good account for the cause of



archaeology. By this battery of devices, of which Glyn was such a master, the academic discipline of archaeology had been transformed within a short generation, into a subject, popular in the best sense, and one which has contributed so materially to the public's enhanced sense of a national heritage.

Despite his national reputation and the fame of his public persona, Glyn Daniel was never tempted to kick over his professional traces. He remained a learned and highly disciplined practitioner, as penetrating in his criticism of the second rate as he encouraged truly promising scholarship. Above all, he remained what he had become even before the War, a don, a brilliantly individual personality but a don, in a classic mould, fierce in his devotion to Cambridge and to St John's College.

He was an outstanding teacher, both of undergraduates and of apprentice professionals. He had the gift of making topics come vibrantly alive with wit and imagination. His supervisions were stimulating and entertaining, his field trips often hilarious and adventurous. As one of his pupils, the Prince of Wales, wrote, in 1981, in the Foreword to *Antiquity and Man* (Glyn's *Festschrift*): 'There is no doubt that having him as a supervisor made archaeology - and the process of learning - fun.' He was kind and concerned about his pupils and their personal problems; and they remember the experience of supervisions in those high Third Court rooms overlooking Bachelors' Walk vividly, affectionately and with loyalty. Glyn and Ruth, in that devoted partnership spanning forty years of their marriage and professional life together, established 'The Johnian Connexion'; this periodic get together, which met for serious discussion and not-so-serious good fellowship, included in their number an impressive series of fine archaeologists who began as Glyn's students.

It is true that his colleagues and friends remember him too. He had a natural curiosity about people and an easy friendliness, especially towards the young and newly arrived who needed to be put at their ease, and his gossip was full of fun and empty of malice. His sparkling social talents: a graceful host, lively table talk, infectious laughter, a humorous

improvisor of memorable situations, a celebrator of success, an inventor of private jokes, with that Celtic flair for the dramatic, all were endearing and life-enhancing qualities. Who could forget the exuberant fantasy of Daniel as Proctor perambulating in a sedan chair carried by his constables? Or being rung up on the internal College phone one morning to hear a sinister Welsh voice simply say, 'Fly at once! All is discovered.'

Some of this he owed to his friend and mentor of an earlier College generation, Martin Charlesworth. Unlike him, Glyn never took major College office, though he was at the centre of things, a member of the College Council for fifteen years, and its Secretary for seven; he had a deep concern for the College's government and was a shrewd judge of its personalities. He made an exception for one College office: that of Steward. In the early 'fifties, with rationing over and good vintages of claret and burgundy once again to be laid down, he re-created and enhanced the role of Steward of the College with a style and panache that will long be remembered in Cambridge; and it was characteristic of him that he should harmoniously in his own person combine archaeology and French cuisine and write a book about it, just a few years before, equally for fun and *joie de vivre*, he had founded 'Fisher College' - between St John's and Trinity - as the setting for one of the earliest Cambridge detective stories.

His manifold gifts apart, perhaps the strongest and most persistent presence of Glyn's personality remains his openness to his fellow human beings, his curiosity and sensitivity about them, his unsolicited helpfulness, his warm responses, his talent for friendship. 'Friendship', he liked to say, 'is a conspiracy for pleasure.' And in this he was no respecter of persons. His concern was not just for his own students, colleagues and friends, but for all the many people he happened to encounter and made a point of establishing a relationship with. It was no accident that it was Glyn who adapted the statutory Pig Club of wartime permitting the Fellows to enjoy off-the-ration pork at high table into a uniquely important College sodality which embraces both Fellows and staff as members. One of many touching letters at his death was from an acquaintance who wrote that he 'was a man much loved by what I can only call the 'ordinary' people of Cambridge.

Frank Thistlethwaite

No one who was supervised by Glyn Daniel is likely to forget the stimulus of those agreeable occasions, when an essay was read aloud or returned with annotations, a glass or two of wine consumed, and a whole flow of observations offered, many of them oblique to the subject, in an atmosphere at once convivial and scholarly. One came away interested and entertained, and only later did one realise how much had been learnt. Somehow it was not merely some additional facts which had been gained but some entirely new insight into the subject of archaeology and into the personalities who had developed it or were continuing to do so.

There is no doubt that his first love in archaeology was for those megalithic monuments which he first came to know in his native Wales, and again in Brittany, on a visit to France as an undergraduate, when he saw the great alignments at Carnac for the first time. Always a francophile, and an *amateur* of the good food and wine of France as well as the archaeology, he was fascinated by the great variety of these monuments and become, in his own words 'an *aficionado* of megaliths'.

Among his earliest publications are important papers on the megalithic tombs, most

notably 'The dual nature of the megalithic colonisation of prehistoric Europe' (1941). His doctoral dissertation became, after the War, his first major book, *The Prehistoric Chamber Tombs of England and Wales* (1950), and was followed in 1960 by *The Prehistoric Chamber Tombs of France*. His major and highly readable synthesis *The Megalithic Builders of Western Europe* (1958) became a basic text for every undergraduate taking the optional Tripos paper devoted to the megalithic monuments, and formulated a balanced view which was universally accepted. As chronologies and interpretations changed with the impact of radiocarbon dating, he was quick to assess their implications, notably in his paper 'Northmen and Southmen' (1967) published in *Antiquity*.

In my view his contributions to the history of archaeology have been, and will continue to be, even more influential. With his warm interest in people (and archaeology has at times attracted some very odd people), the history of the subject came alive. It was enriched not only with anecdotes, but with a whole series of perceptions about the way archaeology has grown, many of which continue to have a bearing on how we see its developments in our own day and beyond. His first, short book, *The Three Ages: an Essay on Archaeological Method* (1943) was perhaps the first study of developments in the discipline where a key theme was singled out for examination. Previous histories of archaeology had largely been mere chronicles of discovery. His *Hundred Years of Archaeology* (1950) was an intellectual history first, that is to say a history of ideas, and only in a subsidiary way a description of the major excavations. This penetration in analysis is perhaps most clearly seen in *The Idea of Prehistory* (1962), which I consider to be still the best introduction to the discipline of archaeology.

These contributions have become if anything more relevant as time goes by. For one of the characteristics of the New Archaeology was to stress the need for self-awareness in archaeological reasoning, and the desirability in making explicit the many underlying assumptions. In a very real sense these works, together with *The Origins and Growth of Archaeology* (1967), led a whole generation to define its aims more clearly. So that, although he was always sceptical of what he saw as the pretensions of the New Archaeology, and inveighed against the jargon-filled prose of its exponents, he must be seen as one of the most influential figures anticipating the new developments of the 1960s and 1970s. For he was one of the first to show that all our interpretations of the past are based upon assumptions and preconceptions, which deserve to be chronicled in their own right and to be questioned.

Many other issues and topics attracted his attention, and sometimes his fire. He reexamined the problem of the origins of complex societies in his *The First Civilisations* (1968). He was fascinated by the phenomenon of frauds and forgeries and their acceptance, and returned frequently in the pages of *Antiquity* to the question of the identity of the perpetrators of the Piltdown hoax. He was an early and continuing sceptic of the supposedly palaeolithic cave paintings at Rouffignac, pointing out that the cave was well known (and had been described) before the alleged art works were 'discovered'. The famous case of the clay tablets of Glozel was never forgotten, and when the progress of archaeological science made possible thermoluminescence dates for them, he was one of the first to voice doubts at the early dates which resulted. This is a problem which remains, for the TL laboratories have not yet adequately explained how they came to obtain early dates for materials so evidently fraudulent! One of his last television programmes, made for Anglia, was 'Myth America' in which he denounced several spurious arguments for trans-Atlantic contacts. These were claims, like those for extra-terrestrial agencies and 'earth magic', which in his Presidential

Address to the Royal Anthropological Institute in 1979 he rejected as 'bullshit archaeology'.

Some of these interests are entertainingly discussed in the pages of *Antiquity* and in his memoirs, *Some Small Harvest* (1986), while others were reviewed in the Festschrift volume *Antiquity and Man, Essays in Honour of Glyn Daniel*, published by Thames and Hudson in 1981 on his retirement from the Disney Chair of Archaeology. All his students, along with the thousands who read *Antiquity* and those numerous works which he wrote and edited, as well as many of the millions who watched *Animal Vegetable, Mineral?* and his other television programmes, found that their interest in the past and in archaeology was quickened, and their horizons enlarged by his own broad view of his subject, by his curiosity and sense of fun, and by his infectious enthusiasm.

I cannot evoke these qualities better than with his own words, taken from that most delightful of guidebooks *The Hungry Archaeologist in France* (1963), where he described his first visit to Brittany on an undergraduate holiday in 1934:

> And I remember after dinner walking down to the great Carnac alignments and in the moonlight wandering along those miles of serried, large stones, their dark shadows a reminder of their darker past and our ignorance of their makers and builders. For me that was a great and personal moment, and I know even better now: that these megalithic monuments of western Europe would exercise an irresistible fascination for me for ever ... The past was alive. It was no archaeological manifestation which specialist scholars could study and argue about. It was something real which everyone could understand or try to understand, something which was the beginning of their own cultural past in western Europe.

Colin Renfrew

FRANK LEONARD ENGLEDOW

Frank Leonard Engledow, born on 20 August 1890 in Deptford, Kent, was educated at Upland Council School, Bexley Heath, then at Deptford School and University College London before entering St John's College as an Exhibitioner in Mathematics in 1910. He found the Mathematics course too theoretical and changed to Natural Sciences after a few weeks. This move proved a success and he achieved a first in Natural Sciences in 1912 and was awarded the Slater Studentship. He entered the Diploma Course at the School of Agriculture in 1912 as a Ministry of Agriculture Scholar, to start what was to prove a highly successful career in agricultural research. At this time he came into contact with two men who were each to exert a profound influence on his future career - R.H. Biffen, a plant breeder, and G. Udney Yule, a statistician. It was they who stimulated Engledow to develop the quantitative approach to experimental methods that was to characterise much of his future research.

He had already published three papers by 1914 when the First World War interrupted his research work. He enlisted two days before hostilities started and joined the Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment with which he served with distinction in India and Mesopotamia. He rose to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, was mentioned in dispatches and was decorated with the Croix de Guerre. At the end of the war he served as Director of Agriculture for Iraq for a short period. He returned to Cambridge in 1919 to continue his association with Biffen and was appointed an Assistant Director of the Plant Breeding Institute, which had been

founded seven years previously as a wing of the School of Agriculture. In November of that year Engledow became a Fellow of St John's College after submitting a thesis based on his previous research.

In the next ten years Engledow was extremely active in research on the breeding of wheat and barley, but more importantly on the analysis of the morphological and physiological basis for yield differences in these crops. In the latter connection he laid the foundations of the study of Crop Physiology and the his publications are standard works of reference in this subject.

Engledow was appointed Drapers Professor of Agriculture in 1930 and became involved with administering the School of Agriculture and its associated Research Institutes, as well as advising others on their research in this country and overseas. He was also engrossed in formulating Agricultural Policy and there was no longer any time left for his own research. He travelled widely in the Colonies and became an authority on the production of tea, cotton and rubber. This expertise was recognised by invitations from the Colonial Office to advise on new lines of research on these crops.

Because of its close association with the Colonial Territories the School of Agriculture became increasingly involved in training recruits to the Colonial Agricultural Service. Engledow took a special interest in this work and emphasised the value of a proper training in both field experimentation and the application of statistical techniques to experimental work on crops.

When the Second World War broke out it was not surprising that Engledow was called upon to advise the Government on the nation's food supply. He served on numerous important bodies and came to realise how precarious was our reliance on imported foods in the face of the challenge from submarine warfare. This experience was to dominate Engledow's thoughts on Agricultural Policy thereafter and he continued to emphasise the

need to maximise the contribution of home agriculture to our food supplies. From 1945 until his retirement as Drapers Professor of Agriculture in 1957 he was faced with the gradual handing over of power in the Colonial Territories and a gradual reduction in the intake of students to the School of Agriculture. Research Institutes linked to the School of Agriculture also became independent of the School at that time. He confronted this situation realistically and when considering teaching courses he remained of the strong opinion that it was the duty of the School of Agriculture to produce responsible graduates with a broad education in general agriculture.

Engledow was a man of spartan character and strong principles. He had a great love of the countryside and felt deeply that those concerned with food production and the management of the land should remember that they had a responsibility to preserve this precious national asset. Engledow possessed a clear mind and was an excellent lecturer and teacher. He was meticulous in all that he did and always alert for new facts, new methods and new ideas. However, although a very busy man as Professor of Agriculture, he was always ready to meet students and he showed patience in dealing with their problems and difficulties. It was also a custom for undergraduates to be entertained for tea on Sundays at his home. He was also only too willing to meet farmers personally or in Discussion Groups. He was a man of high repute and recognised as such.

Engledow was a family man and lived a happy well ordered family life with his wife and four daughters at their home at Hadleigh, Huntingdon Road. He had married Mildred Emmeline Roper in 1921 and they remained together until she died shortly before his retirement in 1956. He was a practising Christian and served as a churchwarden at St Andrew's Church, Girton for 30 years. His main hobbies were gardening and carpentry.

In view of the range and excellence of his work and service it is not surprising that Engledow received many honours. The major of these were:-

1935 Companion of the Order of St Michael and St George
1944 Knight Bachelor
1946 Fellowship of the Royal Society
1948 Membership of the Council of the Royal Society.

He also served on numerous official and advisory bodies in this country and overseas.

Engledow's retirement lasted 29 years, most of these being spent living at Hadleigh. In the early years he continued his association with overseas research stations and paid last visits to Canada, Ghana, Nigeria, India and Malaysia. His work as a Trustee of the Nuffield Foundation, of which he was made a Founder Trustee in 1943, became increasingly important to him and he continued with this until 1972. From 1962 onwards he suffered increasingly from arthritis of the hip which made movement difficult and painful. After two operations, borne with typical stoicism, he was forced to enter a Nursing Home in 1980. His interest in Agricultural Policy never dwindled and he received friends and colleagues at regular intervals to put the world to right. At the age of 90 he saw published *Britain's Future in Farming*, a book that he and Leonard Amey had edited. He was planning another on World Agriculture when he died peacefully on 3 July 1985. He was buried in St Andrew's Church, Girton and a Memorial Service was held at the College Chapel on 12 October 1985.

D.G. Morgan

Helpful information from Dr G.D.H. Bell (in particular), Dr J.S. Boys Smith, Mr F. Hanley and Sir Joseph Hutchinson is gratefully acknowledged.

I first met Frank Engledow in October 1923. I was one of a group of candidates for overseas service and Engledow was building up his interest in training for overseas work which later became a major commitment of his department. This led him to travel extensively in Third world countries and he visited me in India and Trinidad. I made a point of calling on him whenever I was in England on leave.

He was a Spartan. He had strong principles which he held and practised at all times. He had a very heavy load during the war in developing British agriculture for wartime food supplies. When I took over from him the legacy of that high-pressure work remained in a tradition of close time tabling and making all appointments several days ahead.

His policy in the Faculty of Agriculture was to follow the University's practice to avoid heavy dependence on outside funding, so it came about that research activities of the Department had been developed into separate institutes, independent of the University. When I took over in 1957, there was practically no research going on and I was free to start research according to my own interests. In undergraduate teaching, he maintained a pass degree, with Honours reserved for men who had done two years in the Natural Sciences Tripos and then spent two years in the Faculty working for the Agricultural Science Diploma.

His own interests were in agricultural policy, both at home and overseas. He was a marvellous committee man. Chairmen of committees came to rely on him because he had always made himself thoroughly familiar with all the papers and could lead them through a mass of minutes in good time and show how action could be taken.

His overseas interests were primarily in tea, rubber and cotton. I was particularly concerned with cotton and he was the strongest influence in the Cotton Corporation's Scientific Committee. I always knew I could get a hearing from him whenever I needed it. He was a Nuffield trustee and, as an illustration of his abilities, there came an occasion in Uganda when a scheme of mine collapsed because the Government, for political reasons, withdrew its support. I wrote to Engledow and asked whether a request for finance from the Nuffield Trust would be favourably considered by the trustees and received back from him within a fortnight a letter saying that the trustees had voted the sum of money I had suggested. He dominated tea research and had a powerful voice in rubber research. His own Faculty of Agriculture became the major training ground for cadets to staff the Colonial Agricultural Service; indeed, the training of colonial cadets became so important a part of the Faculty's work that the handover of power in the Colonial Territories left the School of Agriculture with a greatly depleted intake of students.

In British Agriculture, Engledow's thought was dominated by his wartime work when he know what was going on in Britain's food supply industry and realised how precarious the population's food supply was in the face of a challenge from submarine warfare. Throughout his life, he was concerned to maximise the contribution of home agriculture to food supplies and to Britain's economic prosperity. His last contribution to the debate on the place of agriculture in the economy was to plan and edit a book on the subject when he was already confined to a nursing home. I remember going to see him one day with drafts of some chapters of the book in my briefcase and having to wait a little. One of the Irish sisters in the Hope Nursing Home said with a twinkle in her eye, 'Now you can go over your homework!'. I like to think of that as my last contact with him.

Joseph Hutchinson

DAVID HOWIE

David Howie died in the Alps last summer when an unexpected blizzard trapped him and his partner, James Perrett, on the upper slopes of Mont Blanc.

Those who knew him appreciated his self-discipline and his responsible attitude. He had just been elected Secretary to the College Rugby Club. Dave never spoke a false word and would not be pushed into making decisions he did not truly agree with.

His love for climbing arose not only from the pleasure he took in overcoming severe tests of stamina and courage, but also in the planning and leadership essential to success. My overriding memory is of Dave silent at the summit of a mountain, grinning from ear to ear.

Nick Pilgrim

ROBERT LESLIE HOWLAND

'Bede' Howland, better known in the sporting world as 'Bonzo' and to some others as 'The Big Man', died in his eighty-first year on 7 March 1986 at his elder son Robert's house in Winchester. A former President and Senior Tutor of the College, and the last University Warden of Madingley Hall, he was also an outstanding figure in the history of British weight-putting, or shot-putting, as it is now called.

Robert Leslie Howland was born at 56 Malborough Road, Watford, on 25 March 1905 to Robert Howland, a bristle merchant of Ruislip, and, his wife, Mary Helen Turner. His first school was Shirley House, Watford, for the year 1912-1913, but when his father for business reasons moved to New York he was sent to the Noble School, White Plains, N.Y., for 1913-1914. From there he went to Seafield House, Broughty Ferry, a suburb of Dundee on the Firth of Tay, to a Preparatory School owned and run by Lancelot Wilkinson, his uncle by marriage.

It was there that he acquired the nickname 'Bede', according to his cousin Patrick Wilkinson, late Vice-Provost of King's, in his book *Facets of a Life*, published posthumously by his wife Sydney Wilkinson in 1986. 'Bob Howland and his wife Mary', Wilkinson writes, 'had to be in America during the First World War, and their son came as a boarder to my father's school Seafield House ... and lived with us in the holidays. Our history book had a picture of the Venerable Bede with a long beard poring over a tome. One day my sister Violet found her cousin reading studiously and said 'Come out and play or you'll get like the Venerable Bede'; and Bede he has remained ever since to our family, his wife, and to most of his friends and colleagues. He was two years older than I, but had the great faculty of not minding how often or how easily he won our contests. To some extent compensations were arranged. Thus when we hunted each other as savages with bamboo weapons, he had to score a direct poke with his spear whereas my arrows, deemed poisonous, killed at a touch.'

From Seafield House in 1919 Bede moved on with a scholarship to Shrewsbury School where he was a member of the soccer, cricket, and Eton fives first teams, put the shot 33 feet, was made a Praepostor, and won a Major Scholarship in Classics to the College. Arrived in Cambridge he began a brilliant academic and sporting career, scoring a First in the Mays (the Preliminary Examination for Part I of the Classical Tripos) in 1925, winning an Athletics half-Blue for shot-putting and joining the Hawks in his second term, winning College cricket

colours in his third term, soccer colours in his fourth, an Athletics full-Blue in his fifth (later establishing an undergraduate record put of 42 feet 10 inches), and half-colours for hockey in his eighth term. He also won his colours for Eton fives, a game at which in his time he was reputedly one of the best players in this country.

In 1926 in Part I of the Classical Tripos he was placed in Class I, and won a College Reading Prize and the Hawksley Burbury Prize for Greek Iambics. With a First in Part II in 1928 he was awarded a Strathcona Studentship and went to Edinburgh University to work on Plato under Professor A.E. Taylor for a year. During his year in Edinburgh he combined athletics with his research and won an Edinburgh Blue for shot-putting. He had previously been offered a teaching post at Eton, a post which he took up in the autumn of 1929, and he taught there for two halves, during which he was elected into a Title A Fellowship at the College for a thesis on Plato's *Seventh Letter*. On returning to the College he became Honorary Secretary of the Eagles Club, 'a club' he wrote 'whose chief function is to exist', its members necessarily being those 'whose time is taken up very largely with other activities.' In September 1930 he married at St Giles's Church, Stoke Poges, Eileen Tait, daughter of R.R. Tait of Morven, Ruislip. In due course three children were born of the marriage - Judith, Robert and Peter; both sons in their turn came to the College.

Meanwhile, Bede continued his career as a shot-putter, being a member of the British National Athletic Team from 1927 to 1939, its Captain in 1934-35 when he had the honour of taking the Oath of Allegiance at the opening of the British Empire Games at the White City; he had represented this country at the Amsterdam Olympic Games in 1928. His farthest put of 49 feet remained unbeaten by any other British shot-putter for eighteen years, from 1930 to 1948. He was still putting the shot at the age of forty-five when he won the Cambridgeshire title in 1950.

The College Council appointed him a Tutor in 1932 after a year as an Assistant Tutor, and he looked after those reading Classics, Medicine and Engineering. In 1934 he began to

lecture in the Classical Faculty by invitation, become a Faculty Assistant Lecturer in 1936 and a University Lecturer in 1938. Thereafter over the years he lectured on Plato, Aristotle, History of Greek Philosophy, Greek Political Theory, and Greek Athletics. When he lectured on Plato's political thought he vigorously denounced what he liked to call 'Poppercock'.

At the age of 35 he accepted an invitation from the Governors of Loretto School, Musselburgh, to succeed Dr J.R.C. Greenlees, an Old Johnian, as Headmaster on his future retirement. Then the Second World War took him away from Cambridge from 1941 to 1946, during which time he served in the R.A.F. as a Fighter Controller (Radar) in this country, in the Mediterranean area, and eventually in South East Asia in those remote coral islands discovered by Captain Keeling in 1609 and known as the Cocos Keeling Islands. At the post-war revival meeting of the 'B' Club (for Ancient Philosophers) in the Classical Faculty he spoke on 'Platonism in the South Seas', showing how the inhabitants of the Cocos Islands were in fact a society in many respects not very different from Plato's Ideal Republic.

He returned to the University in 1946. Early in 1944 he had written to the Governors of Loretto requesting them for personal reasons to release him from his engagement to come to the school as Headmaster, and the Governors with regret granted his request. He afterwards told various friends and colleagues that he had felt dubious about the preaching required of the Headmaster there: 'It wasn't that I thought I couldn't preach' he said; 'the real trouble was that I thought I could!' He continued tutoring, lecturing, teaching and directing studies in Classics in the College, served as Senior Proctor 1951-1952, was appointed Senior Tutor in succession to Claude Guillebaud in 1956 and elected President in 1963.

While he was Proctor he went up to Buckingham Palace on the Queen's accession to present a loyal address from the University to Her Majesty and was amused to find himself standing next to a former tutorial pupil of his, much more grandly dressed, the Lord Rector of Aberdeen University, James Keith O'Neill Edwards alias the comedian Jimmy Edwards. It was also during his Proctorship that Mark Boxer, then editor of *Granta*, was rusticated for publishing a poem held to be blasphemous; a procession followed Boxer's 'coffin' to the railway station and a 'funeral oration' was delivered by Hugh Thomas, now Lord Thomas of Swynnerton.

He held the Senior Tutorship at an exceptionally difficult time for the numbers of the College, when the requirement of National Service had come to an end and those who would otherwise have chosen to postpone their entry to the College now wanted to come into residence as soon as possible along with those who had chosen not to postpone. He devised a scheme for 'running-down' the problem over a six-year period while in the meantime taking the maximum possible intake, and doubling-up and even trebling-up the College sets of rooms. It worked extremely well.

While Senior Tutor, serving as Secretary to the Tutorial Representatives, he was involved in important discussions on admissions with the Oxford Representatives. The late D.M. Joslin, then Senior Tutor of Pembroke and later Professor of Economic History here, reported that Cambridge had the great advantage, in these lengthy discussions, of Bede's enormous stamina and unflagging mastery of detail. On his return Bede himself remarked that Oxford logic was surprisingly poor: 'They said our system was not effective in choosing candidates and went on to accuse us of creaming off the best!'

On 14 November 1962 the *London Evening Standard* in an interview with him on the

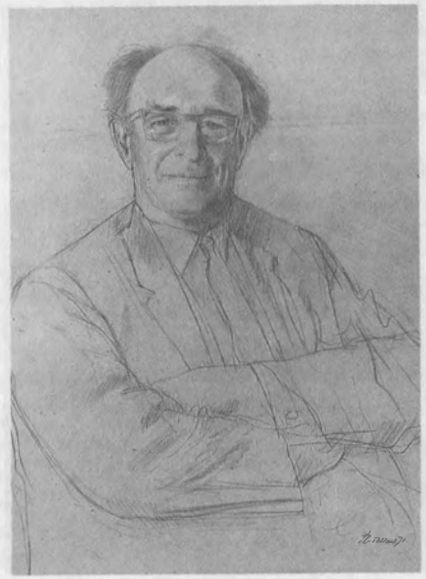
subject of admissions reported that he had 'defended vigorously the University entrance system which dons have attacked since the start of term' (the dons in question including Dr Parry of King's and Mr Morrison of Churchill) and further quoted him thus: 'I disagree absolutely with recent statements that bright boys are not getting in, and that their inferiors are. Dons who talk about an unfair network of friendly alliances between schools and colleges which handicaps boys from outside the network are wrong. There may be friendships between headmasters and University tutors but they are not at all sinister. Headmasters and housemasters can all be relied upon to give honest assessments of their pupils' ability. At St John's we have taken boys from more than 600 schools, so no one can claim that we have a public school bias. No system is ever entirely satisfactory. We should continually bear in mind the possibility of improvements, but all the suggested reforms that I have heard of have their defects.' Though from a public school background himself he was outstandingly good at welcoming those from other backgrounds and helping them to feel at home.

In 1965 he was appointed Warden of Madingley Hall in succession to Edward Miller, another Johnian, who moved to the Chair of Medieval History at Sheffield. He held the post of Warden until his retirement at the age of seventy in 1975. It was a post whose duties he and his wife carried out with great distinction and enjoyment. He also served as President of the Cambridge University Association Football Club from 1946 to 1976 and of the Cambridgeshire Amateur Athletic Association from 1960 to 1975. He was particularly proud of his admission to the Livery of the Goldsmiths' Company in 1959 in recognition of services to the Company in connexion with its various educational awards.

His learned publications include reviews and articles in classical periodicals (notably 'The Attack on Isocrates in the *Phaedrus*' in the *Classical Quarterly* for 1937) and contributions to the *Oxford Classical Dictionary*. Though his own scholarly work was small he was none the less a contributory cause of the scholarly work of many others, and on the College Council was always sound on questions of academic priorities. He used to maintain that academic life offered four possibilities, of which no don could cope with more than three; the possibilities were teaching, research, administration, and a family. He himself was an outstanding teacher of the old art of composition in the ancient languages, especially Greek. The secret of his gift is hard to define, but he just always saw truly idiomatic ways of translating things, and could communicate that sense of idiom to many besides the first-class Classics. In fact he was a beloved tutor and teacher, and on his retirement from College teaching a great dinner, organised by John Crook, the then President, was held in his honour in Hall on 15 April 1972. 114 people attended the dinner, and another 104 contributed to a presentation to him of a silver salver.

No account of Bede's career would be complete without mention of the President's Cup (awarded annually to the best golfer on High Table), a cup which he proudly claimed to have won at least once in every decade of his academic life save the last. Among his golfing exploits two deserve to be recorded. At one meeting he ventured to play a No. 2 Wood to get out of a bunker; he succeeded but in the process broke the club. On another occasion when driving from the 5th Tee at Worlington he topped the ball heavily; it leapt forward twenty-five yards and shot into the Ladies' tee-box where it rattled around frenetically before coming to a halt in a position deemed unplayable.

Personally he had several of the characteristics of Aristotle's 'magnanimous' man. With good looks and a large physical presence, deliberate movements and measured speech, he



was always genial, unruffled, unflappable. Principally concerned with honour (but without regarding it as the greatest thing in the world) he was slow to act unless there was something important to be done. Not given to gossip or malice but an accomplished raconteur, he was a shrewd judge of character, with an incisive mind that cut through to the essentials of any problem. Quick-witted and alert he was a master of repartee who could employ plain speaking, irony or humour, as occasion served, with devastating effect. But he did not take himself too seriously and perhaps for that reason was not always taken seriously enough by some of his seniors in the College. He was a man to be with in a tight corner - a man of weight and balance.

A.G. Lee
(With help from N.C.B., J.R.B., J.A.C.)

RICHARD MEREDITH JACKSON

Meredith Jackson, Fellow of the College from 1946 until his death at the age of eighty-two on 8 May 1986, will be remembered for his outstanding achievements in a remarkable diversity of spheres: in two quite different areas of legal scholarship; in several forms of public service; and as an intrepid and adventurous sailor.

The son of a Northampton solicitor, he came up to the College from Leighton Park School (a Quaker foundation) in 1921 and gained a First in the Law Tripos. After serving his article of clerkship in London and qualifying as a solicitor he decided against practice (though he remained loyal to the profession throughout his life and was frequently to be seen wearing The Law Society's tie). Instead, and with some fortitude as he had neither university nor college appointment, he returned to Cambridge to forge an academic career and embarked on research into the early history of the English law of quasi-contract. This was a formidable task which involved grappling with the medieval Year Books, but the outcome was highly successful: his essay won the Yorke Prize in 1931 and was published in 1936 in the

Cambridge Legal History series (to be reprinted exactly fifty years later in the U.S.A.). Meanwhile he had become a University Lecturer; and at the relatively early age of thirty-four he proceeded to his LL.D. degree.

During the 1930s a radical change took place in the area of Meredith's research interests. From an obscure branch of the history of private law he turned his attention to the problems of modern legal administration. The result was an outstandingly successful book, published in 1940, entitled *The Machinery of Justice in England*, which has since gone through as many as seven editions (and an eighth, already under preparation at the time of his death, is now to be completed by another member of the Law Faculty). The impact of this work was well described by Sir Denis Dobson, formerly Permanent Secretary to the Lord Chancellor's Department, in a supplement to the original obituary in *The Times*, in which he pointed out that in 1940 when the book first appeared 'the need for radical change in our system of legal administration was barely perceived and ... Jackson was one of the first to stress the need for the law and its administration to be more readily responsive to changes in society;' and he went on to give his opinion that in successive editions the author 'showed himself to be a constructive critic of a very high order, albeit one with his feet planted firmly on the ground ... The many changes over the whole field of legal administration during the past 40 years owe much to Jackson ...' This was a fitting tribute from a person uniquely placed to assess his contribution to reform.

During the Second War Meredith joined the Home Office (and also served in the Home Guard), thereby gaining insight into the workings of central government. Familiarity with local government was later acquired by his service for several years as a county councillor. When the Royal Commission of Justices of the Peace was appointed in 1946 Meredith became its secretary; and in later years he served on government committees concerned with subjects ranging from mental health to town and country planning. In 1963 he was appointed sole commissioner to conduct an inquiry into the operation of local government in Barbados.

Somehow he found the time to serve as well as a Justice of the Peace until reaching the retiring age; and he achieved particular prominence in the Magistrates' Association, becoming a member of its Council and the chairman of the Council's Legal Committee. His special services to the Association were recognised by his election as Vice-President, and at the time of his death he was second in seniority of the ten distinguished holders of that office.

Rather strangely it was not until 1946 that the College elected Meredith to a Fellowship. A few years later the University made him a Reader, and in 1966 there came the double distinction of election as a Fellow of the British Academy and also to the Downing Chair of the Laws of England which he held until his retirement four years later.

For the greater part of his life Meredith engaged in vigorous recreations. In his youth he played rugby, he swam and he climbed; but the abiding passion of his life was undoubtedly the sea, and as a sailor he was to win considerable renown. As early as 1927 he crewed for a more experienced colleague in an attempt to cross the Atlantic in a small craft which possessed neither engine, nor radio, nor lifecraft. They nearly succeeded, but were dismasted in a storm while off Cape Farewell. By heroic efforts they managed to keep afloat for six days and were then rescued by a passing merchant ship. Nothing daunted, Meredith later acquired a vessel of his own and made some notable voyages, including several to Spitzbergen, for the second of which the Royal Cruising Club awarded him its Challenge Cup in 1961 for the best cruise of the year. The onset of arthritis in the hip did not deter him from a subsequent voyage to Canada, returning the following year, when he won the Challenge Cup a second time; and later he was to sail across the Atlantic and back yet again before the necessity of a hip operation finally obliged him to change to a smaller boat and confine himself to shorter cruises.

Meredith was very much an individualist; and he held strong views and some antipathies, though these were to mellow in later years. To some of his colleagues who knew him only superficially he may have seemed a trifle intimidating in conversation; but for those who worked with him (and no doubt for those who sailed under him) as well as for those others, including members of the College staff, who got to know him well he inspired deep respect and real affection. It was significant that the former College plumber made the journey to the crematorium for his funeral.

Arthritis and diabetes were among the least of the misfortunes with which Meredith had to contend. His only son, Sean, who had read Law at the College and rowed in the First Boat, lost his life in an accident at the age of 31. But all his adversities were borne by Meredith with a Stoic fortitude; and even the amputation of a leg when his life was nearing its end was seen by him as a challenge. Perhaps this passage in a report which he wrote for the Royal Cruising Club after an Atlantic crossing epitomizes his character: 'I would have liked a lot more icebergs, but the first rule of cruising is to bear cheerfully with what the Lord sends.' He would have agreed, I think, that this rule is not confined to cruising.

J.C. Hall

HISTORY

ARCTIC VENTURE

In 1942, no RAF aircraft had ever flown to the North Pole. Indeed, the subject of polar navigation was not taught on the standard air navigation course; it was assumed that there would never be any need to fly over these regions. But it was known that polar navigation was fraught with problems.

To begin with, RAF magnetic compasses were not designed for polar regions. The vertical component of the earth's magnetic field becomes progressively stronger in high latitudes until, over the North Magnetic Pole (in Canada, about 1,000 miles from the North Pole) the needle tries to point straight downwards. Before that stage is reached, the needle becomes sluggish and unreliable. Moreover, the magnetic variation in the area between Spitsbergen and the North Pole was not known precisely, but was believed to increase to a frightening 35°.

Of course, RAF aircraft could be provided with astro compasses in 1942. This compass showed the true direction of the aircraft, provided the navigator set on it the latitude of the aircraft, the declination of the body observed (i.e. the celestial equivalent of terrestrial latitude) and the local hour angle of the body (the celestial equivalent of the difference between the observer's terrestrial longitude and that of the body, measured westwards). If using the sun, a bar then threw a shadow on a bearing plate, like an accurate little sundial. But would the clouds cover the sky during the flight?

Assuming that the aircraft reached the North Pole, how did the navigator identify the course back to base? After all, every direction led to the south. The aircraft might be heading for North Russia, North America or Greenland, instead of Iceland or the Shetlands.

Another apparently insuperable handicap was that there were no charts of the region available in the RAF. The standard plotting chart was the Mercator, showing lines of longitude as straight and parallel lines, as well as, of course, the lines of latitude; thus bearing could be measured as constant angles. But the nearer the poles, the more distorted the representation of the earth on these charts. The projection was not constructed above 71° north for use in the RAF. Beyond this latitude there were Admiralty charts, but these ended at 83° north.

There was no radar coverage of the region in 1942, nor did transmissions from radio direction-finding stations extend into the area.

One of the most important aids on long-distance navigation was the measurement of drifts, the angle between the direction that the aircraft was pointing and the track it was travelling over the ground or sea. These drifts enabled the navigator to calculate the wind velocity and correct the course of the aircraft. But would the weather be clear enough to enable the crew to see the ice or the sea?

Faced with these problems, astro navigation was the subject which came to mind; this is the identification of the aircraft's position by observation of the altitude of the sun, moon, planets or stars with the aid of a sextant and an accurate chronometer. Oddly enough, Pilot Officer Ernest Schofield's training had not included 'astro nav'. But he was a studious person who before the war had won a scholarship to St John's College, where he had read Economics and History. This did not qualify him as an astro navigator but it had given him the discipline of study and research, and he had taught himself the subject from the Air Publications.

Schofield knew that the RAF Astro Navigation Tables did not extend beyond 65° north but that there was another way to make the calculations once the sextant shots had been obtained; this was the 'haversine formula', a method that involved the rather lengthy use of five-figure logarithms. But sextant shots required a fairly clear sky. Even then the planets and the stars would not be visible during the continual daylight of the summer months; he would have to rely on the sun and the moon.

The navigator wondered what would happen if the Catalina had to make a forced landing. Would the crew be provided with arctic survival kit and taught how to use it? Were any rescue services available in those remote regions?

There was plenty to worry the crew before the meeting on the following day.

The special briefing at HQ Coastal Command began the following morning. It was conducted by Gp. Capt. C.W. Dicken, who was Director of Plans in the Command. He then explained Operation *Fritham* to Schofield.

The operation concerned a small advance party which would reoccupy some settlements on the western fjords of Spitsbergen. There were only 83 men, mainly Norwegian miners who had been evacuated from the islands during the previous year and then trained as soldiers. They were commanded by Lt. Col. Einar Sverdrup, whose family was renowned in arctic history and who had been responsible for building up much of Norwegian industry in Spitsbergen. Three British liaison officers were attached to the expedition, Lt. Cdr. A.R. Glen, Lt. Col. A.S.T. Godfrey and Maj. A.B. Whatman.

The men had sailed from Akureyri in Iceland on May 8 in two small vessels, the *Selis* of 166 tons and the icebreaker *Isbjorn* of 437 tons. They would be followed after a month by another sealer, the *Quest* of 214 tons. They would set up a meteorological station and a wireless station, deny the islands to the Germans, and start work on an advanced base for RAF flying-boats and possibly a refuelling base for the Royal Navy. The operation had the full support of the AOC-in-C of Coastal Command, Air Chief Marshal Sir Philip Joubert de la Ferté.

It was believed that ice conditions in the Arctic were very severe and that these might affect the path of the convoys to Russia. Two reconnaissance flights were required to check this matter, both from Spitsbergen. One of these was to the North Pole and back, about 1,800 miles. The other was eastwards to Nansenland, Novaya Zemlya and back, about 1,500 miles. The *Quest* would land 6,000 gal. of fuel and 250 gal. of oil in Spitsbergen to make these flights possible. The question was: could Schofield undertake the navigation?

Of course, Schofield volunteered immediately, although he was not sure at this stage how

to overcome the problems of navigation. Nor was he convinced that a flight to the North Pole was essential to identify movements of the ice pack. It crossed his mind that the RAF was trying to score a notable 'first' in the middle of the war. Having met the British explorers, he thought that they might be interested in going to the North Pole 'because it was there'.

Schofield asked Gp. Capt. Dicken a series of questions and it was apparent that some of them had been anticipated. A special Catalina, fitted with long-range tanks and other items of equipment, would be made available. Two compasses had been adapted. One was a P.9, roof-mounted and read by the pilot through an adjustable mirror, while the other was a P.4, situated beside the pilot. Both had their needles weighted at the south end, so that it was hoped they would operate up to 85° north. Dicken did not have the answers to all the questions, but he could effect introductions to people who might know. But the two men must not discuss the proposed flight to anyone at all, including the other navigators on the squadron. A brief discussion would follow with Air Vice-Marshal G.B.A. Baker, the Senior Air Staff Officer of Coastal Command. Then the crew would be 'on their own'.

The first call arranged for Healy, the Pilot, and Schofield was at the Hydrography Section of the Admiralty in London, where they were conducted to a person of very high rank. They asked, on behalf of Coastal Command, if the Admiralty had any maps which would enable them to reconnoitre the south of the polar ice cap. The senior officer's 'Number One' brought in two charts. One was a very small scale 'Zenithal Equidistant' projection, with the North Pole at the centre, extending as far as 50° north. It was not much use for air navigation, but Schofield was glad to take it. The other was a gnomonic graduation with the North Pole offset to about six inches to one edge. It was otherwise blank, so that it could be used at either pole. The RAF men asked if the northern land masses, so far as they were known, could be drawn on the chart. The naval officers agreed and promised to send the chart to HQ Coastal Command.

Next, Healy and Schofield visited a gyro manufacturer, to find out if there were any very accurate instruments. They were told that there was no such thing as a perfect gyro, but the manufacturers offered them two which had performed well on the test bed.

The last call of the day was to an army unit which specialised in arctic and alpine warfare. The army people were very keen to help and politely refrained from asking awkward questions. They offered boots, sleeping bags and snow goggles with various types of tinted glass, asking if the RAF chaps would experiment with these and let them know the results.

On the following day, they set off to see the Astronomer Royal, to try to find out more of the earth's magnetic field. The wartime home was near Dorking in Surrey, but all the signposts had been removed and their WAAF driver had difficulty in finding the way. On arrival, they found that the Astronomer Royal had been called away but his well-briefed assistant said that all the available information was contained in the *Geographical Journal* of 1923.

They drove back to London and called at the Norwegian Section of the Secret Operations Executive in Baker Street. Here they picked up some excellent maps of Spitsbergen. While they were there, a man with a huge rucksack on his back was leaving, carrying a pair of skis; apparently he was expected to cross a glacier in the far north of Norway on the following day.

The two men then departed for Cambridge. They visited J.M. Wordie of the Scott Polar Research Institute, a Fellow of St John's and later Master of the College, a person that Schofield already knew well from his days at the University. They asked for information about polar navigation, but were told that it was sadly lacking. They were given advice about arctic survival, the use of sledges, the building of igloos and the behaviour of the ice pack. As Ernest Schofield now remarks, 'it did not exactly warm us to the enterprise'.

The last call was to Professor Debenham of the Faculty of Geography at Cambridge, who proved extremely helpful. He arranged for three young ladies to draw up a 'Polar Equidistant' projection together with land masses, and entered into a learned discussion about marine sextants and the complexities of astro navigation in polar regions, which was later to prove of great benefit.

By now, Healy and Glen were keen to resurrect the reconnaissance flight to the North Pole, and they received the go-ahead from HQ Coastal Command. Because of a setback to Operation *Fritham*, a flying-boat base with supplies of fuel had not been set up at Spitsbergen, as originally intended. But it was thought that the flight might be attempted from Akureyri in Iceland. The route chosen was along the east coast of Greenland, then up the 15° west meridian to the North Pole, and back the same way. The return flight was about 3,000 miles, at the absolute limit of the Catalina's endurance, with no margin for errors or unforeseen difficulties.

Schofield had prepared for this flight for two months. He had received the Polar Zenithal Equidistant chart prepared by Professor Debenham's team at Cambridge University. This was on a scale of 30 nautical miles to one inch and showed the meridians radiating out from the North Pole like the spokes on a wheel, with the lines of latitude from 80° north to the pole. The outlines of the main land masses were marked in. Plotting on this chart required techniques which were different from those used on the normal Mercator chart. On the polar chart, a straight line of flight (other than along a meridian) crossed successive meridians at different angles, so that it did not have a constant direction, if measured in 'degrees true'. This difficulty could be overcome by describing direction in 'degrees G', measured from the Greenwich meridian around the North Pole in a clockwise direction through 360°. The conversion factor to obtain a 'degrees G' direction was 'degrees true' plus or minus 180°, plus degrees west or minus degrees east; direction was then represented as a straight line. However, if all went according to plan and the aircraft's track ran along a meridian, this difficulty would be minimised.

Another complication was that magnetic variation, the angular difference between the directions of the North Pole and the Magnetic Pole, was not known accurately over the polar region. The variations had to be estimated from a number of sources and the resulting lines of equal magnetic variation marked on the chart by reference to both 'degrees true' and 'degrees G'.

It was hoped that the special magnetic compass would be effective up to about 85° north. Thereafter the crew would have to rely on the astro compass, using it as a bearing plate. The sun would be their only guide on the northerly part of their flight. Indeed, in order to turn round and fly back again, the astro compass was the only instrument that could tell them whether they were flying in the correct direction. Thus the Catalina could not fly above 85° unless the sky was clear for sunsights and the ice visible below for taking drifts. Sunsights would also have to be taken with the sextant at frequent intervals to obtain position lines. The

other safeguard was the ASV, which was expected to be able to pick up the mountains of Greenland at a range of about 90 miles.

At 1332hr on August 22, 1942, Flt. Lt. D.E. Healy and his crew, together with Lt. Cdr. A.R. Glen as special observer, took off from Akureyri in Iceland on the RAF's first attempt to fly to the North Pole and back. The aircraft was Catalina 'P' of 210 Sqn., serial VA729, without squadron letters. The wind was light and northerly, and the sea was flat calm. Morning fog had cleared and the weather forecast was good. The airspeed was below 100kt, to conserve fuel as far as poosible. The required track was 000 degrees.

The coast of Greenland came into view and the astro compass showed that the magnetic compass course was correct, as well as the variation on the chart. Drift ice appeared at 1630hr and Glen began his records.

But by 1840hr alto-cumulus cloud thickened until it was covering nine-tenths of the sky. Ominously, sea fog appeared ahead. There seemed no possibility of flying round the fog so, contrary to their normal practice, they tried to climb over it. However, they were still in thick cloud at 6,400ft. There seemed little possibility of climbing further in the heavily-laden Catalina. They had already used up too much fuel and to climb higher would reduce their endurance still further. The temperature had dropped to -5°C, and there was the imminent danger of icing up. A brief conference resulted in the obvious conslusion: the adverse weather conditions meant that the basic requirements for a successful flight over the polar ice cap could not be satisfied. The attempt to fly to the North Pole would have to be abandoned. At 2331hr, in position 79.11 North 15.00 West, they turned back.

Feelings of disappointment changed to alarm when, at 0240hr the next morning, the starboard engine suddenly coughed and the airspeed dropped quickly. The crew went into their emergency drill and prepared for a forced landing. But Healy kept the Catalina in the air, flying on one engine. At 0640hr, they were safety back at their moorings at Akureyri.

For Healy and his crew, the bad weather which had forced them back from the attempt to reach the North Pole had been a godsend. If they had carried on, it is probable that both engines would have given up. They had missed the glory, but they were still alive.

Roy Nesbit

This extract from a series of articles which appeared in Aeroplane Monthly in 1986, is reprinted by kind permission of the Editor.

BEN JONSON AND ST JOHN'S

Ben Jonson (1583-1637) must certainly have gained a larger profile in the history of English Literature, had it not been for the overshadowing greatness of his contemporary, Shakespeare. Even so, his plays survive - especially *Every Man in his Humour*, *Volpone*, and *The Alchemist* - as evidence of very considerable literary genius, and so Ben Jonson continues to be read, albeit perhaps more by students than by the general public. Perhaps,

however, we must always see him and his works by way of a comparison with the greater renown and presence of Shakespeare himself. At any rate, among Ben Jonson's lesser lyrics - sometimes the most memorable and enlivening of all - we cannot forget his own generous tributes to Shakespeare: 'Soul of the Age ... Thou art a moment without a tomb ... Sweet Swan of Avon!' Yet, withall, Ben Jonson felt bound to record that Shakespeare himself - in a very famous phrase - had 'small Latin and less Greek.' Within the generality of the Elizabethan Age, therefore, Ben Jonson emerges as the scholar and man of learning; Shakespeare distinctively as what Milton called 'Sweetest Shakespeare, Fancy's Child', the 'Child of Nature', as against the academics and the intellectuals. The books certainly emphasise Ben Jonson's store of learning, especially in the Latin Classics. 'He was one of the most learned men of the Age.' Even his plays - less spontaneous than those of Shakespeare - almost always demonstrated a strict adherence to the Classical models: their weakness, as much as their strength. Ben Jonson's learning, indeed, has become legendary: rivalled by very few of his contemporaries, apart from George Chapman (1559-1634), with his famous translation of Homer.

It was inevitable, therefore, that Ben Jonson for the most part should write works with a serious purpose and a fairly rigid sort of literary discipline. His was an academic scheme of life and of work; in his 'grave and consecrated eyes' even poetry acquired a stance of intellectual endeavour which raised it above mere entertainment. That was why so many of his contemporaries moved aside from Ben Jonson: he was too 'intellectual' for most of them, too arrogant and disdainful. 'He called down upon his proud and rugged head all the hostility of Parnassus' (Edmund Gosse). Perhaps we can understand this, even today. What other men called 'plays' were 'Works' to Ben Jonson, as the old joke had it. But he did uphold the 'dignity of letters.' He was a great masterbuilder of literature. 'If he had stuck to bricklaying, he must have rivalled Inigo Jones' (Edmund Gosse).

But, particularly in view of the comparatively meagre educational facilities of the Elizabethan times, we must be left to wonder where it was that Ben Jonson acquired his rich, if somewhat ponderous, stores of academic learning. Certainly, a lot of it must have come from his education at Westminster School, under the great antiquary, William Camden (1551-1623). The latter was of course a Latin scholar of quite exceptional learning; whose celebrated *Britannia* was very influential in his times. Even in his adult life, Jonson kept in touch with his old master: in 1603, for example, it is recorded that both he and Camden were together, during a brief visit to Sir Robert Cotton's house in Huntingdon (A.L. Rowse *The Elizabethan Renaissance*, edition of 1974, page 299).

It seems to be entirely possible that Ben Jonson acquired his Classical learning from his youthful contacts with William Camden, chiefly at Westminster School. It could have been done, at that time and in that place. Many of the books seem, in fact, to have left it at that. Once out of School, the great man went forth into that forceful and robust Elizabethan world, retaining only such book learning as had already come his way under the sustained guidance of William Camden. At any rate, it is common knowledge that Ben Jonson - in the interval between School and his literary works - worked briefly in London as a bricklayer, before in the year 1591 volunteering to serve as a soldier in Flanders. But he was back in England in 1592 and soon afterwards he was propelled into the sphere of the Elizabethan drama by the famous theatre-owner, Philip Henslowe. His first successful play, *Every Man in his Humour*, came out in the year 1598. By that time, of course, Jonson was well on his way to his life's work as both playwright and poet.

The question arises, therefore: did in fact Ben Jonson, between 1586 (when he left Westminster School) and 1591 (when he began his short career of soldiering), manage to attain any sort of University education? It is by no means inconceivable; but the facts seem to be unhappily thin. Sir John Hammerton, in an old and 'popular' work (*An Outline of English Literature*, London, 1925), definitely ascribes St John's College, Cambridge, as a place of education for Ben Jonson 'for a few weeks' in 1586. This same work continues that he may even have returned to Cambridge when he ended his soldiering in 1592, and 'completed his studies.' How else - it is here suggested - could he have acquired 'his wonderful knowledge of the Latin poets'? But - as we have seen - his previous instruction by William Camden might have been a sufficient explanation of that.

If, in any event, Ben Jonson was at Cambridge, it seems clear that his University studies were greatly afflicted by his great poverty. In 1586 he may well have been obliged to abandon his University career simply because he was too poor to continue with them. That was why he undertook the seemingly abject trade of a London bricklayer. Perhaps, too, in that mercenary age, that was why he took on the hazardous if adventurous role of a soldier in Flanders. Once back in England, it was only the good offices of Philip Henslowe that opened to him the doors of drama, and so enabled him at first to work as an actor (mainly chiefly for the money). In view of his youthful poverty, it is perhaps comprehensible that Ben Jonson should have had a short University career (if, indeed, he had one at all).

J.A. Venn, in his authoritative *Alumni Cantabrigienses* Part 1, Vol. 2 (Cambridge 1922), finds that 'no proof has been found' that Ben Jonson studied at St John's. Records of his conversations with the famous William Drummond of Hawthornden (1585-1649) indicate that, late in his life, Ben Jonson claimed to be Master of Arts of both Oxford and Cambridge, but 'by their favour, not his study.' He was M.A. from Christ Church, Oxford, on July 19, 1619; but no Cambridge degree is recorded.

Thomas Fuller (1608-1661), in his last and posthumous work, *Worthies of England*, states categorically that Ben Jonson 'was statutably admitted into St John's College in Cambridge (as many years after incorporated an honorary member of Christ Church in Oxford) where he continued but a few weeks for want of further maintenance.' Fuller himself was a Cambridge man, where for a time he was Curate at St Benet's Church. He may well have had access to first-hand information; but unfortunately the College Matriculation Lists for 1589 or 1590 (the relevant years) have been lost, so now we have no means of knowing exactly if or when Ben Johnson matriculated.

But if positive evidence that he did is missing, there is equally a lot of more circumstantial evidence to suggest that Ben Jonson was a Cambridge man (however briefly or ingloriously). Certainly, there is nothing to prove that he was not. On the contrary, all his learning and inclination points in that direction. When King James I in 1615 paid a formal visit to the University of Cambridge, the President of St John's College, at that time (Robert Lane), invited Ben Jonson 'to pen a ditty for the special occasion.' It is remarkable that Ben Jonson should then have been asked to write poetry by St John's College, rather than by any other College of the University. It suggests that his connection was with St John's rather than with any other College.

Another matter also suggests that Ben Jonson had a special connection with St John's College, Cambridge. That is the sale and dispersal of his books. He was an avid reader, a 'devourer of books.' But frequently he was so poor that he had to sell them. Even those which

he had received as gifts - as from the scholar, Lord Herbert of Cherbury (1581-1648) - he sometimes, if rather ashamedly, was compelled to dispose of in this mercenary way. Late in his life, he confessed as much during his well-known visit to Drummond of Hawthornden. St John's College Library possesses several books with Ben Jonson's autograph. These include an edition of Aristotle's *Works*. In themselves they are scarcely sufficient to justify an assumption that Ben Jonson himself gave or bequeathed them to the College. It is perhaps more likely that they came from the collections of other prominent Johnians, bequeathed to the College. Nevertheless, they do suggest that books from Ben Jonson's own library attracted particular attentions from known Johnians of the period: notably Thomas Morton, Bishop of Durham, who could have been a contemporary with Ben Jonson at Cambridge, because he proceeded to M.A. in 1590 and was elected a Fellow of the College in 1592. At least one of Ben Jonson's books in the College Library is definitely from the collection presented by Bishop Morton, and there may be others also. Therefore, it is permissible to deduce that Thomas Morton, already firmly established in the College at the time when Ben Jonson might have been there, acquired some books from the destitute and aspiring poet and dramatist, just before the latter was obliged to go down, through want of means. J.B. Mullinger, writing in *The Eagle* (Vol. XXV, 1904, page 304), adds that 'this is only surmise; but that these two remained strangers to each other throughout life seems highly improbable.'

When Ben Jonson made his famous visit to Drummond of Hawthornden - in the period September, 1618 - January, 1619 - he was very candid about the hardships of his early life. He may even have somewhat exaggerated them, in order to highlight the quality of his genius. He was by then at the climax of his contemporary fame. Between 1598 and 1611 Ben Jonson produced his greatest works. After 1629, his works dwindled in both merit and popularity. He was again in poverty, which continued up to his death on August 6, 1637. It was probably within this final period of renewed destitution that many of Ben Jonson's books passed into other ownership, and so, eventually, into the Library of St John's College.

It seems more probable that most, if not all, of Ben Jonson's books, now in the College Library, went there by the gifts of other, more affluent Johnians (such as Bishop Morton), who wished Ben Jonson rather than themselves to be so remembered. That would have been in the period between 1629 and 1637. The books themselves were offered as tributes to the College, helping to alleviate the poverty of 'man of genius battling with adverse fortune' (J.B. Mullinger). But that would scarcely have been feasible if Ben Jonson had had no linkage at all with the College, within the last decade of the sixteenth century.

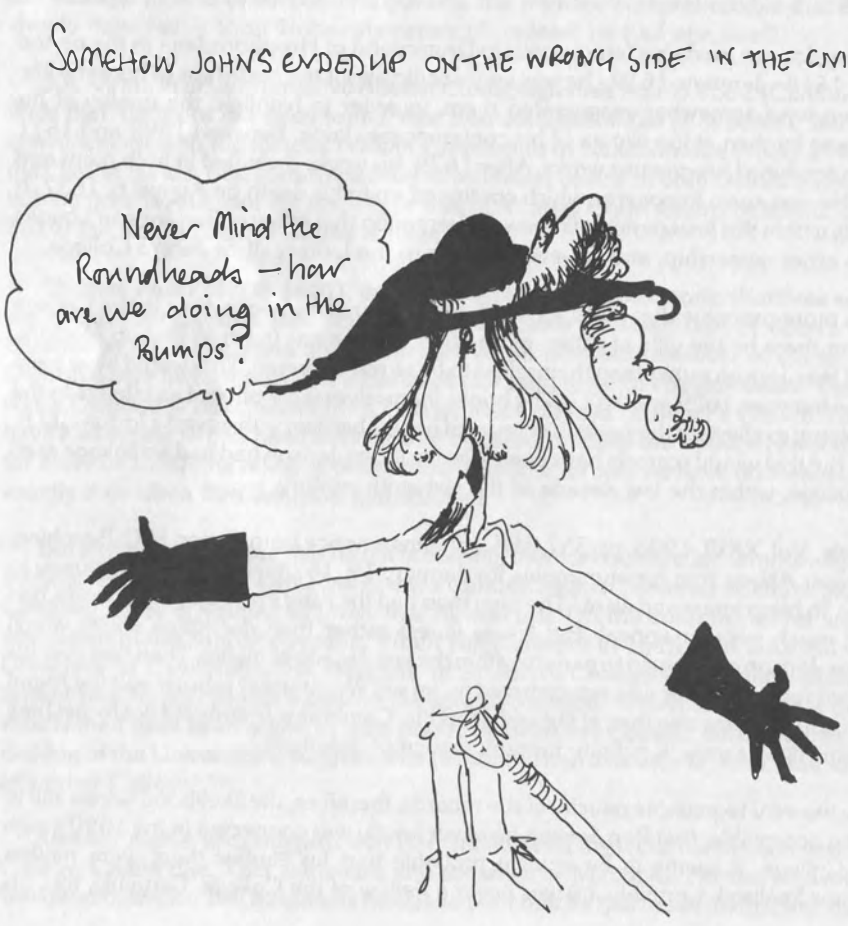
The Eagle, Vol. XXVI, 1905, pp.357-358, contains a notice from Canon H.C. Beeching, of Westminster Abbey, that his muniments for January 19, 1628, record gifts of money to Ben Jonson 'in his sickness and want.' The poet then had the King's favour; but his works had not gained much popular appeal. But it was illness rather than dwindling ability which reduced Ben Jonson once again to penury within the last decade of his life. Then however his friends rallied round him. He was remembered as 'an old Westminster scholar and the friend of Camden.' But it seems also that, at the end of his life, Cambridge friends did not forget him; among them, significantly, a definite preponderance of Johnians.

Despite the very regrettable paucity of the records, therefore, the likelihood seems still to be large and acceptable, that Ben Jonson however briefly was connected in the 1590's with St John's College. It seems to be equally probable that his studies there were neither sustained nor finalised. Certainly, he was never a Fellow of the College. Certainly, too, his

proverbial learning must have mostly come, not from the College, but from William Camden at the Westminster School. His Cambridge M.A. may well have been more honorary than study-bound. After all, academic requirements were less strict or absolute in the Elizabethan Age. Men of genius, like Ben Jonson, came and went on their own terms. University education was a polish expected of gentlemen, in which hard work was very often little-regarded corollary.

So it must have been with Ben Jonson, who after all, emerged to manhood at a crisis of English history. His were the years of the Spanish Armada, and soon afterwards. There were plenty of distractions to keep him from his books. The fate of Tudor England was in the balance; and in the subsequent Stuart period, Ben Jonson survived on the periphery of political conflicts of a different and internal sort. These in their different ways were not years propitious for the pursuits of scholarship. Ben Jonson's learning persisted, but only as a sort of residual legacy of his youth. He may well have fostered it, too, at St John's College, Cambridge; but he can never have had much time nor opportunity to dream over his Latin poets 'on the banks of the Cam.' Life for him was altogether too urgent, necessitous, and distracting for that.

Eric Glasgow



SPORT

CRICKET

P	W	D	L	A
18	6	7	3	2

Despite several matches being lost early on through inclement weather, the 1986 season proved to be a successful one for St John's cricket.

The matches against club sides provided much good cricket but more often than not a conclusive result was not obtained. The leading batsmen were Nigel Bird and Steve Silvester, both of whom could be relied upon to play entertaining innings. The leading wicket taker was Martin Day.

In Cuppers the side reached the final only to lose on the toss of a coin after a mutually convenient day could not be found for the match. The side had no obvious stars but relied on a good team spirit, and useful contributions from every member. It was well captained by Steve Silvester. Perhaps special mention should be given to Nigel Moden and John Billingham who in each match denied the opposition a brisk start with their economical bowling.

Our thanks to Jim Williams for a consistently high standard of pitches. We look forward to a successful season in 1987 with the nucleus of last year's side still at College and the arrival of several very good players.

Martin Day

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

A very successful Michaelmas Term saw the First XI, under the captaincy of Mark King, narrowly miss out on promotion from the second division. Newcomers Pete Hadley, Tony Hooper and Martin Day along with former second-teamers, Olly Paish, Phil Martin and Colum Fordham and colours Jon Thompson, Pete White and Jimmy Palmer made significant contributions to very creditable victories over Jesus, St Catherine's and Magdalene, which enabled us to finish in third place behind King's and Hills Road. The Second, Third and Fourth teams, captained by Nick Douglas, Chris Mills and Kevin Backhurst respectively produced consistently good performances, the Third XI finishing top of their section of division five.

The ladies team produced a string of fine performances, including an excellent 6-0 win over Newnham. Goalkeeper Sarah Smith again proved invaluable with Lucy Chadwick and captain Sarah Varney on top form.

At the time of writing, the Second, Third and Fourth XIs have all progressed past the initial round-robin stages of the Plate Competition. The First team, strengthened again by blues captain Bob Girdlestone, two-goal Wembley star Steve Bradley and goalkeeper Mark Isaacs were very unlucky to lose a close Cuppers quarter-final away to Downing following victories over Sidney Sussex and Trinity Hall. Congratulations are especially in order to Richard

Coates whose rise from the Fourth XI in his first year to this year's full Cupper's team was, perhaps, more appropriate to Roy of the Rovers than St John's College.

Jon Gray
Secretary

RUGBY

1986 proved to be another successful rugby season for St John's. Looking back to the early months of 1986, both the 1st and 2nd XVs reached the final of their respective Cuppers competitions. The 1st XV met their old enemies Magdalene in a memorable final at Grange Road. The lead changed hands on numerous occasions and the teams were tied at 12 all at the end of 80 minutes. Fifteen minutes each way extra time was played, but there were no further scores, despite pressure from both sides (particularly John's). Hence the game was drawn and St John's domination of Cuppers continued.

The 2nd XV superbly led by Dick Baker had an outstanding season; following on from their success in the league, they carried all before them, defeating Magdalene II and Downing II by 20 and 30 points in the semi and final respectively. The strength of Rugby in the College was confirmed by the 3rd XV who under Brian Cahill's inspired leadership and controlled aggression lost narrowly to Downing in the 2nd XV Cupper semi-final, having beaten many College 2nd as well as 3rd teams.

The League team performed very well and despite injury after injury, finished near the top of the division, showing what they were capable of by finishing with an impressive 40-3 victory over Magdalene. Richard Baker took charge of the team and proved again what a good leader he is, always leading by example, always encouraging and always giving a hundred per cent.

Both the 2nd XV and 3rd XV showed themselves to be the strongest 2nd and 3rds in the University. The 3rd XV have unfortunately been knocked out of Cuppers in the quarter-finals by Magdalene II but the game was closely contested right to the end and the commitment of all concerned - particularly their dynamic captain, Paul Sussman - was a joy to watch. Nigel Topping is the College Rugby Captain and is to be congratulated on his Blue as well as his appointment as Blues Secretary. He has led the team extremely well, both on and off the field, and produced a fine spirit throughout the club in general. The 1st XV have recorded several good victories in Cuppers and are next to meet Magdalene in the crunch game at the semi-final stage. Ian Gibson has been a marvellous 2nd team captain and they look far and away the best College 2nd XV.

A word of thanks must go to everyone who came to watch last year's Cupper final - the support really was great.

Club spirit is excellent and virtually the whole of the 1st XV Cuppers team will be here next year. There have been numerous successful social events and the season is to end with a bang with an exciting tour of Heidelberg. The rugby and the club atmosphere have been very good and St John's look well-prepared to continue their dominant position in College rugby.

David Allchurch
Secretary

" PROP DISTRACTED FROM THE GAME "

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB

After a disappointing display on the Tideway in the end of March, the May term began with high hopes of an attack on the Headship. The 1st VIII was strengthened by the return of Rick Steeves from Goldie and showed good form in the Head of the Cam.

The 1st VIII were unlucky on the first night not to catch Emmanuel before being deemed to have been bumped by a fast Caius boat. They eventually recovered from this disappointment and caught Emmanuel on the third night whilst 1st and 3rd Trinity's bows were causing some concern. They therefore finished level overall and remain within reach of the Headship next Mays. The 2nd VIII had a good first night catching Downing II and Peterhouse, thereby returning to their rightful place in the 1st Division as the highest 2nd Boat. They then had a frustrating three days getting ever closer to Christ's, but never quite managed the last couple of feet. There were again 9 VIIIs on the river, the lower boats having a fairly mixed set of results.

The Ladies 1st IV, reinforced by the return of Judith Slater from the Blue Boat, convincingly won their Oars and thereby continued their inexorable rise to the Head of the River.

	1st VIII	2nd VIII
Bow	R.J. Kollek	C.J. Atkin
2	D.P. Bury	A.J.G. Morris
3	B.S. Henderson	A.M. Dickinson
4	A.E. Tusting	W.S. Mills
5	R.M. Steeves	M.J. Doyle
6	P.D. Fraser	P.A. Baker
7	F.G. Lucas	W.G.V. Harcourt
Str.	W.J. Budenberg	S.D. Cameron
Cox	T.M. Mortimer	Miss D.J. Lamb

	1st IV	2nd IV
Bow	A. Stapleton	C.J. Brown
2	J.M. Slater	P. Weatherhead
3	M. Shone	C.J. Sykes
Str.	G.T. Bourne	N.J. Shanks
Cox.	S.T. Bransfield	J.M. Sellen

1st VIII	Down 1, Up 1	Finished 4th
2nd VIII	Up 2	16th
3rd VIII	Down 2, Up 1	28th
4th VIII	Down 2	48th
1st IV	Up 4	Finished 19th
2nd IV	Up 3	
3rd IV	Up 2	

The Henley crew contained seven May Colours and came together well under the guidance of John Hall Craggs to beat Downing in the first round of the Thames Cup by several lengths, before losing to the seeded London crew. A mean-looking Coxed IV won

Senior C at Reading and an expedition to York Regatta returned with a very impressive trophy.

The new Officers for the year 1986-7 were:

Captain	:	F.G. Lucas
Vice Captain	:	Miss J.M. Slater
Secretary	:	S.D. Cameron
Junior Treasurer	:	R.A. Leese
Ladies' Captain	:	T.M. Mortimer
Lower Boats	:	D.P. Bury, Miss M. Shone
Entertainments	:	M.D. Coen

The University IVs were particularly successful for LMBC. Having reached the finals of all three competitions, the Light IV dealt clinically with Trinity before Churchill edged out the Shell IV and a very impressive Clinker IV completed Trinity's day of misery. The club was very pleased to welcome back Brian Lloyd to the coaching ranks after his time in Hong Kong.

	Light IV	Shell IV	Clinker IV
Bow	R.J. Kollek (steers)	M.J. Doyle	M.J. Drake
2	W.S. Mills	A.J.G. Morris	M.D. Coen
3	A. Robinson	B.S. Henderson	P.F.B. McMahon
Str.	F.G. Lucas	S.D. Cameron	P.A. Baker
		Cox Miss D.J. Lamb	Miss J.M. Sellen

University Trials:

J. Garman	CUBC
R.M. Steeves	Goldie
A.J.G. Morris	Trial Cap
B.S. Henderson	Trial Cap
J.M. Slater	CUWBC
A. Stapleton	Blondie

The Fairbairn crews were weakened by the departure of five men to trials or studies but the 1st VIII did well to come a close 4th, while the 2nd VIII was 16th. The 3rd VIII, as has become customary, won their pennant. The Ladies also lost a lot of personnel but the 1st VIII came a very creditable 3rd.

The beginning of the Lent Term greeted us with an inch and a half of ice covering the Cam for ten days which delayed trials and selection. Training during the term ran smoothly after the usual 'flu epidemic and the 2nd VIII did well to win Senior C at Peterborough, whilst the 3rd VIII won their division at Pembroke and Newnham Regattas.

The 1st VIII came together in the last few days under the evergreen John Gleave, but were unfortunate with crews bumping out ahead to only go up 2. The 2nd VIII did not show their true form but still went up 1. The 3rd VIII had an exhausting time being Sandwich Boat but managed to go up 1. The Ladies were set to get their Oars, but a mistake on the third night allowed Trinity to Bump back.

	1st VIII	2nd VIII	Ladies VIII
Bow	M.J. Drake	N.A. Townend	P. Smith
2	P.A. Baker	R.A. Leese	C. Monte
3	M.J. Doyle	N. Cole	C.A.E. Simon
4	D.P. Bury	D.A.B. Stoyle	K.M. Roxburgh
5	B.S. Henderson	W.G.V. Harcourt	K.G. Ward
6	W.S. Mills	D. Mustafa	K.D. Lilley
7	P.F.B. McMahon	C.J. Atkin	C.A. Redmond
Str.	A.J.G. Morris	M.N. Parton S. Cameron	R.M. Jones
Cox	Miss J.M. Sellen	M.N. Parton	T.M. Mortimer

Men's	1st VIII	Up 2	Finished 6th
	2nd VIII	Up 1	18th
	3rd VIII	Up 1	34th
	4th VIII	Up 1, Down 2	43rd
	5th VIII	Up 4	45th
	6th VIII	Up 1, Down 1	81st
Ladies'	1st VIII	Up 3, Down 1	10th
	2nd VIII	Down 3	
	3rd VIII	Up 1, Down 1	

S.D. Cameron

Rob Houghton

COLLEGE CHAPLAINS

'Rocked in the cradle of the deep', and thinking of the past, I began this writing in the Southern Ocean south of Cape Horn in February 1984, about the Chaplains of the College. I was on a brief fiftieth anniversary re-visit to Antarctica (by courtesy of the British Antarctic Survey) having been Biologist to the British Graham Land Expedition 1934-37.

I have known personally the last seventeen of our College Chaplains. All Anglicans but of varying 'height', able men with pastoral duties, they have not in recent years been actual Fellows of the College (except John Boys Smith 1929-34). Like Naval Chaplains, they are neither fish nor fowl, and others can judge any resemblance to the good red herring. They dine at the Fellows' table but are not members of the Governing Body. In the last decade they have been invited to attend meetings of that body and, sometimes, even to speak. Our Chaplains are not Fellows, fundamentally so that they may have an independence useful to their function.

> The College Statutes, at XI.3 state:-
>
> 'The Council may appoint a Chaplain to assist a Dean in that part of his duties which does not immediately concern College discipline'.

It was this principle which was extended when some years ago a particularly young but excellent man was appointed Dean expressly 'of Chapel', while another was appointed Dean for disciplinary functions. As one wise Fellow has remarked: 'the disadvantage now is that there tends to be a Dean of good folk and a Dean of naughty folk - which may be bad for both Deans.'

The pastoral duties of Chaplains are arduous, but subject to the dictates of their own consciences. Their ecclesiastical duties are determined by the reigning Dean (of Chapel). So in recent decades we have had a separate Dean with disciplinary duties concerning our Junior Members. True that theological eminence, and the guardianship of ecclesiastical ritual within the College, may not run comfortably with the need to admonish and correct. But this may not always be so: reversion to the earlier practice could occur.

The Chaplain's pastoral duties extend from early morning services and matey breakfasts with Junior Members, to late at night in interminable conversation and argument with those of muddled mind or spiritual urge. The Chaplains are great comforters. They seek to be the friend, helper and confidant of all, but many Undergraduates in their youthful confidence in their own ability and bounding energy, rarely seek a Chaplain. But the ignoring of a Chaplain by many, must not, and does not, lessen his value and diminish his importance to those of true religious zeal or (not uncommonly perhaps) of psychiatric muddle. In this last category the Chaplain can be of immense help to Tutors who so usually and properly are somewhat older, and between whom and the Undergraduates there may be something of a generation gap. The Chaplain, too, is usually regarded by the Tutors as having more time to spend in attempting to alleviate religious scruples or psychiatric curiosities. The Chaplain seems to have more time because he has less formal paper work, but in actuality he is at least as hard presses in term time, if not more so.

In the experience of some, the Chaplain is the single most important College Officer where younger members are concerned. He has a wide responsibility to the Junior Members

of the College as a whole. Again, as a wise Fellow has written to me, the Chaplain 'can make enormous contributions to morale and mores (in a general sense) by encouraging folk to lead a full life, including sport and other activities. And where troubles are concerned, the young never mind being seen by their contemporaries going to the Chaplain, whereas they would not wish to be seen going to a Psychiatric Social Worker. The Chaplain deals, like the Tutor, with the whole man; because he does so troubles are dealt with by him in their proper context and not as a specialist activity'. A few years ago, in the Guillebaud Report on the tutorial system within the College, a Tutor was defined as the 'Humane Mediator', between the individual and the University system; the Chaplain's function in respect of the College is not dissimilar, but informal.

Until the nineteen-sixties our Chaplains were always celibate, and to marry while in office was regarded as an unsuitable aberration. That has changed, though it remains true that a man has a duty to wife and children in the expenditure of time, and the less therefore for the religious and the troubled young. But Chaplains at the time of their appointment are commonly in their later twenties and therefore vulnerable to matrimony. In appointing a Chaplain the College and the man (not yet a woman!) both take a risk. The result in retrospect has in fact been almost totally for good. The problems of youth are often concerned with the opposite sex, and an unmarried Chaplain may well be insufficiently experienced.

The status of the Chaplain is important, and the position, at any rate in a big College like our own, catholic in taste, well-administered, and affluent too, to say nothing of the eminence of the Fellowship, is one to be treasured. It is to be treasured no less for its personal and pastoral value while in Office, than as so fine a background for further advancement, ecclesiastical or otherwise. Our College practice this century has been appointment for an expected three-year period, though more recently an extension by two years has been frequent. For a Chaplain, no less than for a Title A Research Fellow, the position may properly be regarded as an admirable launching process into a career of rising eminence.

Bearing such points in mind, and remembering and personally respecting a long line of Chaplains, I have felt it interesting to list them in their succession, and to provide brief details of the subsequent careers. Much is culled from Crockford's Clerical Directory over the years. Seventeen Chaplains are listed, starting with Canon Dodd who still dined once weekly in old age in the College.

I should preface the list by saying that I lived as a little boy in Cambridge from 1914 to 1920, that I was myself an Undergraduate of the College 1929 to 1933, then a Research Student 1937 to 1939, and Fellow and Tutor 1945 to 1965, Senior Tutor 1965 to 1972, and Fellow under Title D subsequently. So my opportunities for observation of, and friendship with, Chaplains has been great. We always welcome them back to the College when visiting in later life, to preach or to dine, whether holding high office or not. Our admiration for them is great, as it is for our Deans who are listed in a postscript.

The Chaplains of St John's College, Cambridge:

1919 - 20 R.P. Dodd
1921 - 26 E.E. Raven
1927 - 34 J.S. Boys Smith
1934 - 38 R.S.K. Seeley

1938 - 45 A.T. Welford
1946 - 49 J.N. Duckworth
1949 - 52 E.G. Knapp-Fisher
1952 - 55 H.G. Hill
1955 - 57 B.G.W. Cramp
1957 - 61 P.H.E. Goodrich
1962 - 67 K.N. Sutton
1967 - 69 A.A. Macintosh
1969 - 74 V.C. de R. Malan
1974 Mich. M. Nelson
1975 - 79 M.B. Sanders
1979 - 84 P.M. Templeman
1984 - M. Jones

DODD, R.P. Born 1896. St John's B.A. 1908. Ordained 1911.
Egerton Hall Manchester, B.D. 1911.
Parishes then Temporary Chaplain to the Forces 1914-18, M.C.
Chaplain St John's 1919-20. Mission to Cawnpore 1920-28.
Vice-Principal Knutsford Testament School Hawarden 1929-30.
Rector of Tarporley 1931-45. Rector of Freshwater 1945-56.
Hon. Canon of Portsmouth 1953-56. Died 1975.

RAVEN, E.E. Born 1889. St John's B.A. 1912. Ordained 1914.
Curate in Hoxton 1914-17. Temporary Chaplain to Forces 1917-18.
Chaplain St John's 1921-26. Fellow from 1923. Dean 1926 to death 1951.
Canon of Liverpool 1930-35.

BOYS-SMITH, J.S. Born 1901. St John's B.A. 1922. Hon. LLD. 1970.
Westcott House, Cambridge. Ordained 1926.
St John's College Offices: Chaplain 1927-34, Assistant Tutor 1931-34, Tutor 1934-39, Junior Bursar 1939-40, Senior Bursar 1944-59, Master 1959-69, Fellow 1927-59, and 1969 onwards.
Ely Professor of Divinity and Canon of Ely 1940-43.
Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge 1963-65.

SEELEY, R.S.K. Born 1908. Christ's B.A. 1930. Ridley. Ordained 1932.
Curate in Rugby 1932-34. Chaplain St John's 1935-38.
Canon, and professor of Exegetical Theology, Winnipeg 1938.
Rector, St George's Cathedral, Kingston Ontario 1943.
Provost of Trinity College, Toronto 1945-57. Died in accident.

WELFORD, A.T. Born 1914. St John's B.A. 1935. Sc.D. 1964.
Chaplain St John's 1938-45. Junior Bursar 1940-1945.
Fellow and Tutor 1956-68.
Professor of Psychology, University of Adelaide 1968-79.

DUCKWORTH, J.N. Born 1912. Jesus B.A. 1935. Ridley Hall. Ordained 1936.
Chaplain to the Cambridgeshire Regiment and imprisoned in Singapore 1939-46. (See 'The Naked Island' by Russell Braddon).
Chaplain St John's 1946-49. Appointments in Ghana 1949-58.
Chaplain Pocklington School 1958-61. Chaplain Churchill College Cambridge 1961-73.
Parish work, Yorkshire. Died 1980.

KNAPP-FISHER, E.G. Born 1915. Trinity College Oxford. B.A. 1936.
Wells Theological College. Ordained 1938.
Chaplain RNVR 1942-46. Chaplain Cuddesdon Theological College 1946-49.
Chaplain St John's 1949-52. Principal Cuddesdon 1952-56.
Bishop of Pretoria 1960-75. Canon of Westminster 1975 and Assistant Bishop of Southward 1975- .

HILL, H.G. Born 1921. Queen's University Ontario B.A. 1945.
Trinity College Toronto. Ordained 1950.
Chaplain St John's 1952-55.
Appointments in Canada. Bishop of Ontario 1975- .

CRAMP, B.G.W. Born 1926. Pembroke B.A. 1952. Westcott House. Ordained 1953.
Parish work 1952-55. Chaplain St John's 1955-57.
Miscellaneous appointments. Brighton Polytechnic 1977- .

GOODRICH, P.H.E. Born 1929. St John's B.A. 1952. Cuddesdon.
Ordained 1955. Chaplain St John's 1957-61.
Parish appointments 1961-75. Bishop Suffragan of Tonbridge 1975-82. Bishop of Worcester 1982- .

SUTTON, K.N. Born 1934. Jesus College Cambridge. B.A. 1950.
Ridley Hall. Ordained 1960. Chaplain St John's 1962-67.
Service in Uganda 1968-72. Principal Ridley Hall 1973-78.
Bishop Suffragan of Kingston 1978-84. Bishop of Lichfield 1984.

MACINTOSH, A.A. Born 1936. St John's B.A. 1959. Ridley Hall.
Ordained 1963. Lecturer Lampeter 1964-67.
Chaplain St John's 1967-69.
Fellow, Tutor and Assistant Dean 1969-79. Dean 1979- .

MALAN, V.C. de R. Born 1939. University of Cape town B.A. 1960.
Linacre College Oxford B.A. 1963. Wycliffe Hall. Ordained 1963. Chaplain St John's 1969-74.
Vicar in Northampton 1974- .

NELSON, M. Born 1944. University of Newcastle, Australia. B.A. 1971. St John's B.A. 1974.
Westcott House. Ordained 1975.
Chaplain St John's Michaelmas term only 1979.

SANDERS, M.B. Born 1945. Fitzwilliam B.A. 1967. St John's College Nottingham. Ordained 1972.
Chaplain St John's 1975-79.

TEMPLEMAN, P.M. Born 1949. Christchurch B.A. 1975. Wycliffe Hall.
Ordained 1977. Parish in Gloucester 1976-79.
Chaplain St John's 1979-84. Vicar in Finchley 1984- .

JONES, C.M. Born 1956. St John's B.A. 1978. Wycliffe Hall.
Ordained 1983.
Chaplain St John's 1984- .

Postscript: Contemporaneous Deans in charge of the Chapel.

CREED, J.M. Born 1889. Caius B.A. 1911. Dean St John's 1919-26.
D.D. 1930. Ely Professor of Divinity 1926-40. Died 1940.

RAVEN, E.E. 1926-51. See above as Chaplain.

BEZZANT, J.S. Born 1897. B.A. Oxford 1921. Canon of Liverpool 1933-52. Chaplain RNVR 1940-46. Sunk in HMS Repulse off Singapore.
Dean of St John's 1951-64. Died 1967.

SYKES, S.W. Born 1939. St John's B.A. 1961. Ordained 1964. Dean of St John's 1964-74.
Professor of Divinity, Durham 1974-85. Regius Professor of Divinity back in Cambridge from 1985.

HALL, B. Born 1915. Durham B.A. Westminster College, Cambridge 1936-39, and Ph.D. 1970. Dean of St John's 1975-79.

MACINTOSH, A.A. 1979- . See above as Chaplain.

'SPECIAL ASSISTANT' Lent Term 1983.

COGGAN, F.D. Born 1909. St John's B.A. 1931. Professor Wycliffe College, Toronto 1937-44. Later successively Bishop of Southwark, Bishop of Bradford, Archbishop of York and Archbishop of Canterbury.

G.C.L. Bertram

College Notes

Master: Professor Sir (Francis) Harry Hinsley, M.A., O.B.E., F.B.A.
President: R.N. Perham, M.A., Ph.D., Sc.D., F.R.S. (from 21 May 1987 D.J.H. Garling, M.A., Ph.D., Sc.D.)
Senior Tutor: P. Goddard, M.A., Ph.D.
Senior Bursar: C.M.P. Johnson, M.A., Ph.D.
Deans: Rev. A.A. Macintosh, M.A., B.D.
R.E. Glasscock, M.A. Ph.D.
Domestic Bursar: Colonel R.H. Robinson, O.B.E.
Librarian: H.R.L. Beadle, M.A., Ph.D.
Praelector: Professor J.A. Emerton, D.D., F.B.A.

FELLOWSHIPS

Elected into Title A Fellowships with tenure from 1 May 1987:

SIMON ROBERT DRAKE, B.Sc., Wales, for research in Inorganic Chemistry.

YUE-PING GUO, B.Sc., Qinghua University, Beijing, for research in Applied Mathematics.

ROBERT ARTHUR STERN, Ph.D., (B.A. 1983) for research in Philosophy.

Elected into a Fellowship under Title B and appointed a Lecturer in Engineering from 1 October 1986:

THOMAS PAUL HYNES (B.A., Churchill 1973, Ph.D. 1978) Senior Technical Officer in the Department of Engineering.

Elected into a Fellowship under Title B and appointed a Lecturer in Engineering from 1 January 1987:

ANDREW CREON METAXAS, B.Sc., Ph.D., London.

RAVEN, E.E. 1926-51. See above as Chaplain.

BEZZANT, J.S. Born 1897. B.A. Oxford 1921. Canon of Liverpool 1933-52. Chaplain RNVR 1940-46. Sunk in HMS Repulse off Singapore. Dean of St John's 1951-64. Died 1967.

SYKES, S.W. Born 1939. St John's B.A. 1961. Ordained 1964. Dean of St John's 1964-74. Professor of Divinity, Durham 1974-85. Regius Professor of Divinity back in Cambridge from 1985.

HALL, B. Born 1915. Durham B.A. Westminster College, Cambridge 1936-39, and Ph.D. 1970. Dean of St John's 1975-79.

MACINTOSH, A.A. 1979- . See above as Chaplain.

'SPECIAL ASSISTANT' Lent Term 1983.

COGGAN, F.D. Born 1909. St John's B.A. 1931. Professor Wycliffe College, Toronto 1937-44. Later successively Bishop of Southwark, Bishop of Bradford, Archbishop of York and Archbishop of Canterbury.

G.C.L. Bertram

College Notes

Master: Professor Sir (Francis) Harry Hinsley, M.A., O.B.E., F.B.A.
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R.E. Glasscock, M.A. Ph.D.
Domestic Bursar: Colonel R.H. Robinson, O.B.E.
Librarian: H.R.L. Beadle, M.A., Ph.D.
Praelector: Professor J.A. Emerton, D.D., F.B.A.

FELLOWSHIPS

Elected into Title A Fellowships with tenure from 1 May 1987:

SIMON ROBERT DRAKE, B.Sc., Wales, for research in Inorganic Chemistry.

YUE-PING GUO, B.Sc., Qinghua University, Beijing, for research in Applied Mathematics.

ROBERT ARTHUR STERN, Ph.D., (B.A. 1983) for research in Philosophy.

Elected into a Fellowship under Title B and appointed a Lecturer in Engineering from 1 October 1986:

THOMAS PAUL HYNES (B.A., Churchill 1973, Ph.D. 1978) Senior Technical Officer in the Department of Engineering.

Elected into a Fellowship under Title B and appointed a Lecturer in Engineering from 1 January 1987:

ANDREW CREON METAXAS, B.Sc., Ph.D., London.

Elected into a Fellowship under Title B and appointed Domestic Bursar from 30 March 1987:

RICHARD HENRY ROBINSON, O.B.E.

Elected into a Fellowship under Title B and appointed a Lecturer in Biochemistry from 1 October 1987:

ERNEST DOUGLAS LAUE, Ph.D., C.N.A.A., University Demonstrator in the Department of Biochemistry.

Elected into a Fellowship under title E from 1 October 1986:

BARBARA JANE HEAL (B.A. New Hall, 1968, Ph.D., Newham, 1973).

Elected into an Honorary Fellowship:

RICHARD GHORMLEY EBERHART (B.A. 1929) Professor Emeritus of English and Poet in Residence, Dartmouth College, U.S.A., Florida Ambassador of the Arts.

Elected into a Professorial Fellowship from 1 October 1986:

IAN NICHOLAS McCAVE, Sc.D., Oxford, Woodwardian Professor of Geology.

Elected into a Professorial Fellowship from 1 October 1987 to 30 September 1988:

PROFESSOR K. SUBRAHMANYAM, M.Sc., Presidency College, Madras; Jawaharlal Nehru Visiting Professor-elect (History).

Elected into a Benians Fellowship for one year from 1 October 1987:

CHULANI TISSA KAPPAGODA, M.B., B.S., Ceylon, Ph.D., Leeds, Research Professor of Medicine, University of Alberta and Director of Cardiac Rehabilitation, University of Alberta Hospital, Edmonton.

Elected into an Overseas Visiting Fellowship for one year from 1 October 1987:

ERIC S. MASKIN, A.B., Ph.D., Harvard, Professor of Economics, Harvard University.

Elected to Overseas Visiting Scholarships:
For the Michaelmas Term 1987:

PHILIP ALLSWORTH-JONES, M.A., Oxford, Ph.D., Senior Lecturer, Department of Archaeology, University of Ibadan.

KEITH KENNEDY CAMPBELL, M.A., Wellington, B.Phil., Oxford, Associate Professor of Philosophy, University of Sydney.

GEOFFREY V. DAVIS, M.A. Oxford, Dr.Phil., Aachen University of Technology, Lecturer in English, Aachen University of Technology.

For the Lent Term 1988:

KONSTANTINE BOUDOURIS, Ph.D., Athens, Professor of Philosophy, University of Athens.

FREDERICK C. LUDWIG, B.S., Carl Duisberg Gymnasium, Leverkusen, West Germany, M.D., Tubingen, D.Sc., Paris, Professor of Pathology, University of California at Irvine.

For the Lent and Easter Terms and the Long Vacation 1988:

MARIAN RUTH KENT, B.A., Otago, Ph.D., London, Reader, School of Social Sciences, Deakin University, Australia.

For the Easter Term 1988:

LINDA JANE COLLEY, B.A., Bristol, M.A., Ph.D., Girton College, Associate Professor of History, Yale University.

Elected to a Senior Research Studentship in Developmental Brain Research for five years from 1 October 1986:

STEPHEN DAVID HOLMAN (Ph.D., 1978).

Elected to a Senior Research Studentship in Far Eastern Archaeology from 1 January 1987 to 30 September 1991:

GINA LEE BARNES, M.A., King's College, B.A. Colorado, Ph.D., Michigan.

Elected to a Dr William Elgar Buck Studentship for one year from 1 October 1987:

STEPHEN JOHN ANDERSON, B.A., New South Wales; B.Sc., Western Australia.

Elected to the Kenneth Craik Research Award for 1986/87:

Professor DAVID PREMACK, University of Pennsylvania.

Elected to a Harper-Wood Studentship for English Poetry and Literature for 1986-87:

CHARLES GREGORY BOURNE, B.A. Trinity, 1986.

AWARDS

Birthday Honours 1984 (Addendum)

C.B.E.: JOHN HOSIER (B.A. 1950) Principal, Guildhall School of Music and Drama

ROLAND GEORGE BADCOCK (Bursar's Clerk) has been awarded a Badge of Honour and Life Membership of the British Red Cross for his devoted services.

APPOINTMENTS

Mr R.J.P. AIKENS (B.A. 1970) has been appointed a Queen's Counsel 1986.

The Rev. G.E.N. BARGH (B.A. 1948) non-stipendiary Minister, Ulverston St. Mary with Holy Trinity, diocese of Carlisle has been appointed to be priest-in-charge, Egton-cum-Newlands and Lowick, same diocese.

Mr D.C. BEAL (B.A. 1959) has been appointed Chief Crown Prosecutor for Nottinghamshire.

Mr D.K.H. BEGG (B.A 1972) has been appointed Professor of Economics, Birkbeck College, University of London.

The Rev. D.L.E. BERRY (B.A. 1961) formerly Rector of Skelton and Upleatham, Yorkshire, has been appointed Vicar of St Aidan's Church, Barrow, from April 1986.

Mr R.C.R. BERTRAM (B.A. 1967) D.R.C.O.G., has been appointed to the title of Recognised Clinical Teacher in the Faculty of Clinical Medicine from 1 June 1986 for three years.

Mr J.C. BRAMBLE (B.A. 1965) former Fellow of Peterhouse, A.E. Haigh Fellow and Tutor in Classics at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, has been appointed to an emeritus Fellowship at that College.

Miss S.E. BREWSTER (Matric. 1984) took part in a five member team mountainbike expedition over the Andes in Southern Peru to produce the first tourist maps of the Inca road network. The expedition took place during the Long Vacation 1986 to raise money for the charity Intermediate Technology.

Dr C.A.J. BRIGHTMAN (B.A. 1969) was elected a member of the Royal College of Pathologists in December 1986.

Dr J.H. DALY BRISCOE, M.R.C.G.P., D.Obst., R.C.O.G. (B.A. 1954) has been graciously appointed to be Apothecary to Her Majesty's Household at Windsor and The Queen Mother has been pleased to appoint him to be Apothecary to Her Majesty's Household at Royal Lodge, Windsor, from 13 July 1986.

Mr D.H.V. BROGAN (B.A. 1959) former Fellow, has been appointed to a senior lectureship in the Department of History at the University of Essex from 1 October 1986.

Mr D.M. BUFFINI (B.A. 1984) is to attend the Harvard Business School, Boston, U.S.A. for three years.

Mr D. CAMPBELL (B.A. 1941) formerly Director of Works, The University of Hull, received an Honorary M.Sc. Degree from the University in December 1986.

The Rev. Professor W.O. CHADWICK, O.M., K.B.E., D.D., F.B.A. (B.A. 1939), Honorary Fellow, former Master of Selwyn College, Chancellor of the University of East Anglia has been appointed an Honorary Visiting Professor for 1987/88 by the University of Exeter. Professor Chadwick will receive an Honorary Degree of Litt.D. from the University of Cambridge in June 1987.

Dr H.A. CHASE (B.A. Magdalene 1975) former Fellow, Fellow of Magdalene, has been appointed a University Lecturer in the Department of Chemical Engineering from 1 July 1986 for three years.

Dr S.A. COLLINI (B.A. Jesus 1969) former Fellow, has been elected a Fellow of Clare Hall under Title A, from 1 October 1986.

The Rev. P.C.N. CONDER (B.A. 1956) Vicar of Thames Ditton, Diocese of Guildford, has been appointed vicar of St Michael, Blundellsands, Diocese of Liverpool.

Miss JANE CORDELL (Matric. 1984) was chosen to play the viola with the World Youth Orchestra in three Polish cities (Warsaw, Kracow and Wroclaw) during July 1986. Jane was one of only four British musicians chosen to play in the orchestra.

Mr J. CRABTREE (B.A. 1957) has been appointed a Circuit Judge.

Dr C.H. CRIPPS, F.R.I.C. (B.A. 1937) Honorary Fellow, has been appointed a Deputy Lieutenant for Northamptonshire from February 1986.

Dr B.A. CROSS, C.B.E., F.R.S. (B.A. 1949) Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Director of the Animal Physiology Institute, Babraham, Cambridge, has been appointed Director of Animal Physiology and Genetic Research for the Agricultural and Food Research Council.

Professor B.W. CUNLIFFE (B.A. 1962) has been appointed a member of the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England (English Heritage).

Dr D. DAICHES (Ph.D. *inc.* 1951) formerly Director, Institute of Advanced Studies in Humanities, Edinburgh University, has received the Honorary Degree of D.Litt. from the University of Glasgow.

Mr I.H. DAVIES, (B.A. 1954) has been appointed a Judge on the South Eastern Circuit.

Dr J.LI.J. EDWARDS (B.A. 1947) Professor of Law at Toronto University, has been appointed Harry T. Klein Distinguished Professor of Law at Northern Kentucky University from January 1987. [A Chair for a visiting scholar.]

Dr K.J.R. EDWARDS (M.A. 1966) Fellow, Secretary General of the Faculties in the University, has been appointed Vice-Chancellor of the University of Leicester from September 1987.

Mr P.D.M. ELLIS, F.R.C.S. (B.A. 1964) has been re-appointed Associate Lecturer in the Faculty of Clinical Medicine from 1 October 1987 for five years.

Dr K.G. EMELEUS, C.B.E. (B.A. 1922) Emeritus Professor of Physics, Queen's University, Belfast, received an Honorary Degree of Doctor of Science (D.Sc.) from the University of Ulster, Coleraine, on 3 July 1986.

The Rev. Professor J.A. EMERTON, D.D., F.B.A., (M.A. incorp. 1955) Fellow, has been elected to the Council of the World Union of Jewish Studies until the next Congress in 1989.

Mr N.J. FORWOOD (B.A. 1969) has been appointed a Queen's Counsel, 1987.

Mr S.M. GRAY (Matric. 1984) is leading a four-man expedition to Northern Pakistan in a bid to conquer two previously unclimbed peaks in the Karakoram range which includes K2, the world's second highest summit.

Mr P.D.P. GRIFFITH (Matric. 1984) was one of four Cambridge University students who carried out a research trip to Borneo and mainland Malaysia to study the effects of deforestation on rain forests. Mr Griffith was awarded a Bartle Frere Exhibition for 1986.

Dr G.H. GUEST, F.R.C.O., F.R.S.C.M., (B.A. 1949) Fellow and Organist, has been awarded the John Edwards Memorial Award 1985, for services to music in Wales.

Mr J.B.H. HARRIS (Matric. 1985) has been awarded The Montagu Butler Prize 1987.

Mr R.J. HARRIS (B.A. 1984) was awarded an Holkers Award by Grays Inn for the academic year 1985/86.

Dr J.K. HART (B.A. 1964) has been re-appointed University Assistant Lecturer in the Department of Social Anthropology from 1 April 1987 for two years.

Mr B.W. HARVEY (B.A. 1957) Professor of Law at the University of Birmingham, has been appointed a part-time Chairman of the Medical Appeal Tribunal at Birmingham.

Mr P.J. HENNESSY (B.A. 1969) is currently a Visiting Fellow at the Policy Studies Institute, London, a Vice-President of the Politics Association, a Trustee of The Attlee Foundation and an Honorary Research Fellow in the Department of Politics, University of Strathclyde.

Professor Sir HARRY HINSLEY, O.B.E. (B.A. 1944) Master of the College, has been elected into an Honorary Fellowship at Darwin College and has been appointed a Deputy Vice-Chancellor for the academical year 1986-87. The Master has received a Degree of Military Science (Honoris Causa) from the Royal Roads Military College, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada.

Mr J.A.D. HOPE, Q.C., (B.A. 1962) Advocate, has been elected Dean of the Faculty of Advocates of Scotland from October 1986.

Professor J.H. HORLOCK, F.R.S. (B.A. 1949) former Fellow, Vice- Chancellor, The Open University, gave the Eighth Johnian Society Lecture entitled *After university? The academic challenge of continuing education*, on Friday, 6 March 1987, in the School of Pythagoras.

Mr J. HOSIER, C.B.E., F.R.S.A., F.R.C.M., F.R.N.C.M., F.G.S.M., Hon.R.A.M., (B.A. 1950) received a Doctorate in Music (Honoris Causa) from The City University in May 1986. Mr Hosier has also been awarded an Honorary Fellowship by the Board of Trinity College of Music, London. (Hon.F.T.C.L.)

Sir FRED HOYLE (B.A. Emmanuel 1936) Honorary Fellow, will give the Prince of Hesse memorial lecture entitled *The Origin and Evolution of Life* at the Aldeburgh Festival on 15 June 1987.

Dr P.T. JOHNSTONE (B.A. 1969) Fellow, has been re-appointed a University Lecturer in the Department of Pure Mathematics and Mathematical Statistics from 1 October 1986 to the retiring age.

Mr J.J.H. JONES, F.R.C.O., A.R.C.M., (B.A. 1973) played the harpsichord in a joint recital in the Norwich Cathedral Recital series for a programme called *Baroque Keyboard*.

Mr P.J.F. JORDAN (B.A. 1962) Headmaster of the Old Malthouse, Dorset, has been appointed Headmaster of Packwood Haugh, Shropshire, from the summer of 1988.

Miss R. KENNEISON (Matric. 1985) has been awarded a David Richards Travel Scholarship for 1987.

Mr J.F. KERRIGAN (M.A. 1982) Fellow, has been appointed a University Lecturer in the Faculty of English from 1 October 1986 for three years.

Mr K. LEWIS (B.A. 1967) Assistant Professor of Religious Studies, University of South Carolina, was Visiting Research Fellow at Trevelyan College, University of Durham, for 1985-86. He gave the annual Trevelyan Lecture whilst at the College.

Mr P.V. LINDON (B.A. 1984) was awarded the Hugh Cooke Prize for the highest marks for agriculture in the Royal Institute for Chartered Surveyors Test of Professional Competence 1986. He was also awarded the Talbot Ponsonby Prize and the Royal Agricultural Society of England gold medal.

Miss C.N. LITTLE (Matric. 1985) has been awarded a David Richards Travel Scholarship for 1987.

Mr D.J. McKITTERICK (B.A. 1969) Fellow of Darwin College, has been appointed a Fellow and Librarian of Trinity College from 1 October 1986.

Mr R.J.T. McLAREN (B.A. 1958) has been appointed Assistant Under-Secretary of State for the Far East, South Asia and the South Pacific from 6 April 1987.

The Rev. V.C. de R. MALAN (M.A. inc. 1968) former Chaplain of the College and Vicar of All Saints, Northampton, Diocese of Peterborough, has been appointed Vicar of St George, Stockport, Diocese of Chester.

Dr B.S. MARKESINIS (M.A. 1970) Fellow of Trinity College, has been elected the first Denning Professor of Comparative Law at Queen Mary College, London, 1986.

Mr R.A. MATTHEWS (M.A. 1955) has returned to Ottawa after working for two years at the Organisation for

Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris on a leave of absence from the Economic Council of Canada. His service with the OECD was in the Development Cooperation Directorate, in the Policy Concepts and Analysis Division.

Dr D.R. MIDGLEY (M.A. 1980) Fellow, has been re-appointed a University Lecturer in the Department of German from 1 October 1987 to the retiring age.

Mr P.H. MORRIS (B.A. 1977) has been awarded a Sir Thomas More Bursary 1986 by Lincoln's Inn.

Mr R.F. NELSON, Q.C., (B.A. 1964) has been appointed a recorder and assigned to the South Eastern Circuit, 1986.

Dr D.I. OLIVE (B.A. 1960) Professor of Theoretical Physics at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society.

Professor R.K. ORR, C.B.E., Mus.D., F.R.C.M. (B.A. Pembroke 1932) former Fellow, was commissioned by Cambridge City Council with the support of the Eastern Arts Association to compose a special fanfare for the gala opening of the refurbished Cambridge Corn Exchange on 4 February 1987.

Dr S.C. PALMER (B.A. Peterhouse 1977) Fellow, has been appointed a University Assistant Lecturer in the Computer Laboratory from 1 February 1987 for three years. Dr Palmer has been re-appointed a University Assistant Lecturer in the Department of Engineering from 1 September 1987 for two years.

Sir RUDOLPH PEIERLS, C.B.E., F.R.S. (M.A. 1936) formerly Wykeham Professor of Physics, University of Oxford, has been awarded the Copley Medal for 1985 by the Council of the Royal Society.

Mr J.C.S. PRISTON (B.A. 1959) Assistant Secretary in the Department of trade and Industry has been appointed Director and Head of the department's Invest in Britain Bureau (IBB) from April 1986.

Dr D.R. PUFFETT (M.A. 1985) Fellow, has been re-appointed a University Assistant Lecturer in the Department of Music from 1 October 1987 for two years.

Mr J.G. QUINTON, F.I.B., (B.A. 1953) has been appointed Chairman of Barclays Bank from 24 May 1987.

Mr A. RASHBASS (Matric. 1984) has been awarded the Members Classical Translation Prize in Greek 1985-86 by Wolfson College.

Mr M.K. RASLAN (B.A. 1986) has been awarded a Duke of Edinburgh entrance scholarship by the Inner Temple.

Mr B.C. READ (B.A. 1946) has been appointed a deputy lieutenant for the County of Norfolk 1986.

Dr S.C. REIF (M.A. 1976) has been elected to the Council of the World Union of Jewish Studies until the next Congress in 1989.

Professor A.C. RENFREW, Sc.D. (B.A. 1976) former Fellow, Master of Jesus College, has received the Honorary Degree of Litt.D. from the University of Sheffield.

Mr D. RILEY (B.A. 1977) has been appointed assistant accountant for the John Grooms Association for the Disabled at Finsbury Park.

Dr J.S. RITTER (Matric. 1975) of Boston, Massachusetts, was inducted on 22 January 1987, as a Fellow of the American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons during ceremonies at the Academy's 54th annual meeting held in San Francisco, California.

Mr R.A. ROSS-MACDONALD (B.A. 1985) of the Middle Temple has been called to the Bar.

Mr P.C.R. ROUNTREE (B.A. 1958) has been appointed a circuit judge on the South-eastern Circuit.

Mr I.T. RUSSELL (B.A. 1966) has been appointed Director of the Health Services Research Unit in the University of Aberdeen from the beginning of 1987. A new Unit funded by the Scottish Home and Health Department and linked to the Department of Community Medicine and to the Department of Medicine.

Mr P. SACHS (B.A. 1955) Managing Director of the U.K. Division of the Andrew Corporation has been appointed Director of E.E.A. from September 1986.

Professor A. SALAM, Ph.D., F.R.S. (B.A. 1948) Honorary Fellow, Professor of Theoretical Physics at the Imperial College, London, has received an Honorary Degree of D.Sc. from the University of Exeter.

Mr J.G.D. SHAW (B.A. 1955) former Minister of State at the Home Office has been appointed Minister of State at the Department of Trade and Industry.

Mr Z.A. SILBERSTON (B.A. Jesus 1943) former Fellow, Professor of Economics, Imperial College of Science and Technology, University of London, has been appointed to be a member of the Restrictive Practices Court from 1 August 1986.

Mr T.W.E. SYMONDS (M.A. 1984) has been promoted to audit manager in the Boston office of Coopers & Lybrand, the international accounting firm.

Dr A.G. THOMASON (B.A. Peterhouse 1975) former Fellow, has been appointed a University Lecturer in the Department of Pure Mathematics and Mathematical Statistics from 1 April 1987 for three years.

Mr J.N. TOLPUTT (B.A. 1968) has been appointed Headmaster of Rendcomb College, Cirencester, Gloucestershire, from July 1986.

Mr M.I. TOMLINSON, M.I.Mech.E., C.Eng. (B.A. 1980) has been appointed to the post of Design and Development Manager with the valve designers and manufacturers, Hattersley Newman Hender of Ormskirk.

Mr J.T. VALLANCE (B.A. 1982) has been appointed into an Unofficial Fellowship at Gonville and Caius College, from 1 May 1986.

Mr C.M. WARWICK (B.A. 1986) was awarded the Royal Charter Prize by the Institute of Metals in September 1986 for outstanding performance in a Degree examination in Metallurgy in a British University.

Dr T.K. WHEELER, F.R.C.R., (M.A. 1970) has been re-appointed associate lecturer in the Faculty of Clinical Medicine from 1 October 1986 for five years.

Mr J.G.C. WHITE (B.A. 1949) Chairman of the Scottish Equitable Life Assurance Society, has received an Honorary Degree of D.Litt. from the Heriot-Watt University.

The Hon. J.M. WILLIAMS, Q.C. (B.A. 1954) has been appointed a Recorder and assigned to the South Eastern Circuit 1986.

Mr R.J. WILLIAMS, F.R.C.S. (Eng) (B.A. 1941) has been appointed as medical officer for complaints within the clinical complaints procedure in the National Health Service in Wales.

Mr J.R.W.G. WILLIAMSON (M.A. *incorp.* 1967) has been re-appointed an associate lecturer in the Faculty of Clinical Medicine from 1 October 1986 for five years.

Sir JOHN (S.) WORDIE, C.B.E., V.R.D. (B.A. 1948) has been appointed a member of the Council of the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service until 30 April 1989.

Dr E.P. WRAIGHT, D.M.R.T. (B.A. 1961) former Fellow, has been re-appointed associate lecturer in the Faculty of Clinical Medicine from 1 October 1986 for five years.

Mr J.R.G. WRIGHT (B.A. 1963) Fellow and Bursar of St Catharine's College, has been appointed Secretary General of the Faculties, in the University from 1 October 1987.

Dr J.A. WYKE (B.A. 1964) has been appointed Director of the Beatson Institute for Cancer Research, Glasgow.

Mr R.J. YOUNG, M.Inst.P., (B.A. 1969) former Fellow, is now Professor in the Department of Polymer Science and Technology, University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology.

RETIREMENT

The Right Hon. Lord BRIGHTMAN, P.C. (B.A. 1932) Hon. Fellow, retired as Lord of Appeal in June 1986 after fifty four years in the law.

MARRIAGES

DAVID JAMES MICHAEL DALLY (B.A. 1982) of 20 St Mary's Road, Wimbledon, to Jennifer Gorell Barnes, 4 Roehampton Gate, London, on 2 August 1986, at the Church of St Mary the Virgin, Wimbledon.

STEVEN JAMES DUNCAN (Matric. 1982) 49 Kiln Road, Fareham, Hampshire, to HELEN WOOD (Matric.

S.J.C. 1984; B.A. Newnham 1984) 22 Willow Avenue, Rotherham, South Yorkshire, on 19 July 1986, in the College Chapel.

SIMON CHRISTOPHER JOHN GARTH, Ph.D., (B.A. 1982) Fellow, to STEPHANIE TERESA BRANSFIELD (Ph.D. 1986) New Wanstead, London, on 28 March 1987, in the College Chapel.

PETER FORSTER KUNZLIK, LL.M. (B.A. Magdalene 1981) Fellow, to Helen Patricia Milgate, Fellow of New Hall, on 4 April 1987, in the College Chapel.

ROGER VIVIAN MORE (B.A. 1965) Flackwell Heath, Buckinghamshire, to Joanna Cherry, Weston Manor, Hitchin, Hertfordshire, on 23 August 1986, at Holy Trinity Church, Weston.

JOHN MAURICE CAMPBELL PLANE, Ph.D. (B.A. Jesus 1979) former Fellow, to Angela Mary Fahy (Matric. Jesus 1982) on 23 August 1986, in the College Chapel.

MARK ALFRED TESTER (Matric. 1985) to Christina Morris, 93 Cherryhinton Road, Cambridge, on 2 August 1986, in the College Chapel.

KARL VINCENT VENTER (M.Phil. 1984) to JULIET CLAIRE FROST (B.A. 1986) on 4 October 1986, in the College Chapel, following a civil ceremony.

TIMOTHY WHELAN, (M.A. 1982) Captain, RAMC, to Stella Shaw on 4 April 1987, at Freshwater Parish Church, Isle of Wight.

MARTYN RICHARD WHITTAKER (B.A. 1984) to Sian Mary Roberts (B.ED. Homerton 1984) on 26 July 1986.

DEATHS

JOHN MICHAEL ADDEY (N.A. 1942) died March 1982.

BHARGAO AMRIT BAMBAWALE (B.A. 1925) formerly Secretary to the Government of Bombay, died 30 May 1975.

CHARLES GERALD BARLOW, C.Chem., M.R.I.C., (B.A. 1925) formerly a research chemist with J. Lyons & Co., Ltd., died 4 January 1987.

GEORGE ALEXANDER BELL 8B.A. 1929) died 2 October 1986 (Half Blue, Rugby Fives, 1927 and 1929).

JOHN GORDON BENSTEAD, F.R.C.Path., Lond. (B.A. 1942) formerly a Home Office Pathologist, died 13 January 1987.

HOWARD REED BINNS, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.R.C.V.S., (B.A. 1931) Professor of Veterinary Micro-biology and Director of the Centre for International Programmes at the University of Guelph, Ontario, Canada, died 29 April 1987.

GEOFFREY NORMAN CASSON (B.A. 1938) formerly Headmaster, St Petroc's School, Bude, Cornwall, died January 1986.

RALSTON NELSON HOPE CLAY (B.A. 1932) died 24 February 1986.

JOHN THEODORE COMBRIDGE, M.Sc. (Lond.) (B.A. 1921) formerly Registrar, King's College, London, died 10 December 1986.

JOHN NAPIER COOPER, M.I.C.E., (B.A. 1942) formerly Senior Engineer, Central Electricity Generating Board, Transmission Division, Guildford, died 27 March 1987.

GLYN EDMUND DANIEL, Litt.D., F.B.A. (B.A. 1935) Fellow, Emeritus Disney Professor of Archaeology in the University, died 13 December 1986.

GORDON MASEY DENNING, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.G.P. (B.A. 1927) Brigadier in the Royal Army Medical Corps, died 26 July 1986.

LIONEL RICHARD FRANKLYN EARL (B.A. 1929) died 23 September 1986.

STEPHEN THEODORE EVE, M.B.E., M.C., (B.A. 1933) formerly Lieutenant-Colonel in the 4th Queen's Own Hussars, died 5 April 1987.

LESLIE SCOTT EVERETT, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., (B.A. 1929) Group Captain, Royal Air Force retired, died 14 November 1986.

HARRY FAIRHURST (B.A. 1949) formerly Librarian of the University of York, died 27 April 1986.

The Rev. JOHN EVELYN FARRAR (B.A. 1934) formerly Minister of the United Reform Church at Leek, Staffordshire, died 6 February 1987.

HUGH ELVET FRANCIS, Q.C. (LL.B. 1931) formerly practising at the Chancery Bar, the last holder of the ancient office of Chancellor of the County Palatine of Durham, died 7 June 1986.

EDWARD JOHN GARRETT (B.A. 1937) formerly a Master at Campbell College, Belfast, died April 1986.

CHARLES MAGIN COULTER HANCOCK (B.A. 1928) formerly a member of Hancock and Lawrence, Solicitors, of Truro, died 6 December 1986.

EDWARD WATSON HART, M.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P., (B.A. 1933) formerly physician to the children's department of Middlesex Hospital and Paediatrician to Hampstead General Hospital, died 23 May 1986.

ROGER KENDRICK HAYWARD, F.I.C.E., M.I.E.(Aust.), M.R.I.N., (B.A. 1950) a partner in the firm of Halcrow International Partnership, Consulting Engineers, died 21 July 1985.

JOHN CYRIL HENSMAN, L.C.P., M.R.I.C., (B.A. 1921) formerly Headmaster, Scottish Church Collegiate School, Calcutta, died 10 February 1987.

ARTHUR LIONEL HICKS, O.B.E., M.I.E.E., M.I.C.E., (B.A. 1933) retired Colonel in the Royal Engineers, died 23 April 1986.

The Rev. JOHN ALEXANDER PHILIP HOLDSWORTH (B.A. 1947) Vicar of St Alban Martyr, South Norwood, Diocese of Canterbury, died April 1983.

DAVID GEORGE HOSKIN, Ph.D., (B.A. 1958) died 19 August 1986.

DAVID ROBERT HOWIE (Matric. 1985) died in a mountaineering accident in Italy, September 1986.

AMBROSE FREDERICK HUSSEY-FREKE (B.A. 1932) died 19 October 1986.

CECIL RAYMOND SIDNEY INCE, C.Eng., M.I.E.E. (B.A. 1938) died 2 May 1985.

ALEXANDER INNES, M.B.E., F.R.C.S. (B.A. 1931) formerly Honorary Consultant Surgeon to the United Birmingham Hospitals, died 11 October 1986.

JOSEPH FRANK JACKSON (Adm. 1934) died 7 September 1986.

RICHARD MEREDITH JACKSON, F.B.A., J.P., (B.A. 1924) Fellow, Emeritus Downing Professor of the Laws of England, died 8 May 1986.

ALAN MAURICE CHARLES JENNINGS, F.F.A.R.C.S., D.A., (B.A. 1953) Consultant Anaesthetist to the Northampton District Hospitals, died 4 May 1986.

MAURICE ALEXANDER JOHNSON (B.A. 1931) died 19 January 1987.

JOHN EDWARD TIMOTHY KEMSLEY (B.A. 1940) died 30 March 1978.

ERIC LAIRD LAMING (B.A. 1921) formerly Headmaster of Nevill House Preparatory School, Eastbourne, died 1 July 1986.

ROLAND JAMES LEES, C.B., (B.A. 1939) former Director of the Royal Signals and Radar Establishment, Malvern Worcestershire, died 8 November 1985.

ARTHUR JOHN LOVERIDGE, C.M.G., O.B.E., (B.A. 1926) formerly Lecturer on Education in Tropical Areas, London University Institute of Education and formerly of the Colonial Administrative Service, died 11 August 1975.

NIELS THEODORE WALTER LUND (B.A. 1923) died 5 June 1986.

JOHN COLMAN MANN, O.B.E., (B.A. 1920) formerly a Member of the Committee of the Norfolk Agricultural Station, died 26 February 1987.

ANTHONY LE VOIR MANSFIELD (Adm. 1942) formerly Principal , Group Management Centre, died 18 February 1986.

CHARLES JAMES MASTON, C.B., C.B.E., (B.A. 1933) formerly Under Secretary, Employment Services Division, died 6 July 1986.

JAMES BROOM MILLAR, O.B.E., (B.A. 1930) formerly Head of French-language Services for the B.B.C. and later Director of programmes for Scotland, died 19 August 1986.

JOSEPH STANLEY MITCHELL, C.B.E., F.R.S., (B.A. 1931) Fellow, Emeritus Regius Professor of Physic, died 22 February 1987.

The Rev. JOHN HENRY NORRIS (B.A. 1925) formerly Vicar of StJohn the Evangelist, Lund, Lancashire, died 27 February 1984.

DAVID ROPER OVERTON (B.A. 1950) died 1983.

CHARLES WILLIAM PARKIN (B.A. 1951) Fellow and Tutor of Clare College, died 22 October 1986.

HUGH MEREDITH PARRY (B.A. 1940) consultant to Lake, Parry & Treadwell, Solicitors of London, SW1, died 14 March 1986.

RONALD PEDDIE, C.B.E., C.A., (B.A. 1926) formerly Managing Director, Administration, British Steel Corporation, Midland Group, died 24 November 1986.

Canon THOMAS GEORGE PLATTEN (B.A. 1922) formerly Principal of St Peter's College, Saltley, Birmingham, died 11 January 1986.

GEORGE RAPHAEL (B.A. 1923) died 13 August 1986.

WILFRID JAMES REYNOLDS (B.A. 1936) Honorary Canon of Worcester Cathedral, formerly Vicar of Hallow, Diocese of Worcester, died 23 March 1986.

The Rev. SPENCER ROBERTON (B.A. 1930) formerly Rector of Creed, Diocese of Truro, died 29 April 1986.

ANDREW JOHN BLACKFORD ROBERTSON, C.Chem., F.R.I.C., (B.A. 1941) former Fellow, formerly Professor of Chemistry, King's College, University of London, died 29 April 1987.

SUSANTA KUMAR SEN, M.R.C.P. (Lond.), F.R.C.S. (Edin.), (B.A. 1929) formerly of St Bartholomew's Hospital, London, died 24 December 1985.

DENIS LOUIS SIMPSON (B.A. 1933) Lieutenant Commander, Royal Naval Reserve (retired), died 5 February 1987.

GEOFFREY BERNARD ALBERT SIMPSON (B.A. 1927) died 23 August 1985.

JAMES ANSTRUTHER SMITH, F.F.A.R.C.S., (B.A. 1938) formerly consultant anaesthetist to the Plymouth hospitals group, died 18 February 1986.

The Rev. JOHN ROY SOUTHERN (B.A. 1928) formerly Rector of Felbrigg with Metton and Sustead, Diocese of Norwich, died 17 November 1985.

WILFRED STANLEY STIBBARD (B.A. 1936) a former solicitor with the firm of Blyth & Robinson of Cromer, died 16 February 1986.

WALTER STANLEY STILES, O.B.E., F.R.S., D.Sc. (Lond.) (Matric. 1922) formerly Deputy Chief Scientific Officer, The National Physical Laboratory, Teddington, died 15 December 1985.

GEORGE STUART STURROCK (B.A. 1928) died 15 March 1986.

HENRY WALTER SAMUEL TEVERSON (B.A. 1948) a Farmer, died 8 June 1986.

The Rt. Rev. GEOFFREY LEWIS TIARKS (B.A. 1931) formerly Bishop Suffragan of Maidstone, died 14 January 1987.

THOMAS DUNDAS TOWERS, M.B.E., C.Eng., M.I.E.R.E., (B.A. 1938) formerly a member of the Colonial Service and a Director of Newmarket Microcircuits, died 9 March 1987.

DAVID HENRIQUES VALENTINE, Ph.D., (B.A. 1933) former Fellow, formerly George Harrison Professor of Botany and Director of the Experimental Grounds at the University of Manchester, died 10 April 1987.

GEOFFREY ALFRED WALTERS (B.A. 1937) formerly Headmaster, Pinewood School, Bourton, Swindon, Wiltshire, died 31 January 1987.

ALAN EDGAR WARDMAN (B.A. 1949) Professor of Classics at the University of Reading, died 21 October 1986.

GORDON WETHERLEY-MEIN, F.R.C.P., F.R.C.Path., (B.A. 1939) Emeritus Professor of Haematology at St Thomas's Hospital Medical School. Wolfson Research Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, died 24 March 1987.

ROBERT DERYCK WILLIAMS (B.A. 1939) Emeritus Professor of Classics at the University of Reading, died 9 July 1986.

GIFTS TO THE COLLEGE

During the past year the College has received gifts from the following American Friends of Cambridge University:

To the Overseas Scholarships Fund
Dr David A. Knight, Professor Kenneth R. Maxwell, Dr H. Steffen Peiser, Mr Roger N. Radford, Dr Derek P. Stables, Dr Rodney Vaughan.

To the Tutors' Praeter Fund
Professor Robert Z. Aliber, Dr Jeffrey D. Bernhard, Mr John G.N. Braithwaite, Professor G. Calabresi, Mr Sanford Thomas Colb, Dr Eliot Duncombe, Professor E.C.B. Hall-Craggs, Dr R. Ian Harker, Mr Andrew M. Hay, Professor John L. Howarth, Mr D. Lloyd Macdonald, Dr James M. MacNish, Mr Leslie S. Mayne, Mr Robert Dean Pope, Mr Richard A. Radford, Mr Martin B.C. Simpson, Mr Steven Lee Smith, Professor D.C. Yalden-Thomson.

To the Choir Music Tuition Fund
Professor Paul E. Nelson.

To the McMahon Law Studentship Supplementary Fund
Professor Kevin H. Tierney.

To the Fisher Building Fund
Mr Harold C. Cannon, Dr Allen W. Hancock, Mr Martin E. Hardy.

During 1985-86 the College received notice of the following gifts and bequests:

Mr D. Scott (M.B., B.Chir. 1940, M.A. 1949) bequeathed £1,006.94 and Mr R.N.H. Clay (M.A. 1939) bequeathed £1,000, to which no special conditions were attached. The bequests have been added to the General Bequests Fund.

Professor Sir F.L. Engledow (Fellow 1919-85) bequeathed £5,000 to be used 'both as to capital and income for the good of the College'.

The Institute of Bankers gave two silver pepper mills inscribed 'Presented by the 38th International Banking Summer School July 1985'.

Madame Barrère (widow of the late Professor Barrère, Fellow 1957-85) gave a manuscript of Victor Hugo, formerly the property of Professor Barrère.

Mr K.E. Webster promised to pay £468 a year for four years in order to establish the Warwick McKean Fund 'for the commissioning of liturgical music and for assisting the organ students to purchase study music'.

Mr A.G. Mahajani (the son of G.S. Mahajani, Honorary Fellow 1973-84) gave £50 'to mark his father's great affection for the College', Dr I.S. Longmuir (M.A., M.B., B.Chir. 1948) gave £200 'to use in any way' and Dr Jeffrey D. Bernhard (matric. 1973) gave $50 'in memory of Mr Robert Fuller'. The gifts have been added to the Staff Fund.

Mr H.E. Clark (matric. 1949) gave $100 'in memory of Mr Hugh Sykes Davies'. The gift has been added to the Research Grants Fund.

Messrs Clifford-Turner gave £250 'as a mark of gratitude for the facilities offered by the College to the firm when interviewing Cambridge recruits'. The gift will be used by the Library to purchase law books.

Mr G.D. Reed (M.A. 1963, LL.B. 1960) promised to pay £700 a year for seven years, with the wish that 'those reading law could benefit in some way'. The gift will be added to the McMahon Law Studentship Supplementary Fund.

Mrs Mary Levy (widow of S.I. Levy, M.A. 1922) bequeathed £500 'for the Mordell Memorial Fund'. The bequest has been added to the Mordell Mathematical Research Fund.

Mrs G.J. St. L. Lindbergh had promised to give S.A. R10,000 a year to establish the A.V. Lindbergh Fund 'to be used to assist South African students of the College who are in financial difficulty, preference being given to students reading for an arts degree within the field of literature or language', in memory of Mrs Lindbergh's father, A.V. Lindbergh, whose two sons, J.V. Lindbergh (matric. 1938) and F.M. St. L. Lindbergh (matric. 1945) were both at the College.

Mrs B.M. Cottee gave a pewter tankard inscribed with the arms of the College and the names of the L.M.B.C. scratch fours team for the Michaelmas Term 1873. The gift has been given to the Lady Margaret Boat Club for display in the Boathouse.

Dr Barton Lindau gave £80 to the Library in appreciation of the work carried out for him by the Library staff.

Dr R. Batchelor (M.A. 1949) gave £50 'for the renovation of the College buildings'. The gift has been added to the New Building Fund.

Mr B.W. Vincent, his three sons (all members of the College) and his wife gave £1,000 'to supplement the Christopher Vincent Travel Exhibition Fund'.

Mr Langhorne gave a Loggan print.

Professor Renfrew gave a miniature portrait of Lady Margaret Beaufort by James Tassie (1735-99) 'to mark the conclusion of his Professorial Fellowship at St John's'.

The literary executors of C.W.H. Beaton (matric. 1922) (Sir Cecil Beaton) gave a collection of his diaries, letters and papers.

R.H. Bathgate (B.A. 1954, Ph.D. 1959) gave £1,000 'in memory of his mother, Mrs Fanny Bathgate, the income to be divided between St John's, Newnham and Clare Colleges for the relief of hardship among students'. The capital will be invested by Newnham and our share of the income will be added to the tutors' Praeter Fund.

The King's School, Chester, gave £100 'as a token of appreciation for the hospitality extended by the College to the boys from the School at an Open Day, to be used to purchase books for the College Library'.

Three Johnian Society travel exhibitions were awarded in May 1986.

APPEALS

The following contributions were received during 1985-86:

	Covenants plus tax recovered	Donations	Expected final result
	£	£	£
Second and Third Court restoration	39	1	153,955
Johnian Society Travel Exhibitions	31	22	6,650
Johnian Society Lecture	14	-	2,750
McMahon Supplementary Fund	7,016	200	46,490

INDEX OF OBITUARY NOTICES
VOLS. L - LXXI

NOTE: F.N. stands for full notice.

Other entries are formal statements of the date of death, often with little biographical detail.