

The Eagle

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THE EAGLE

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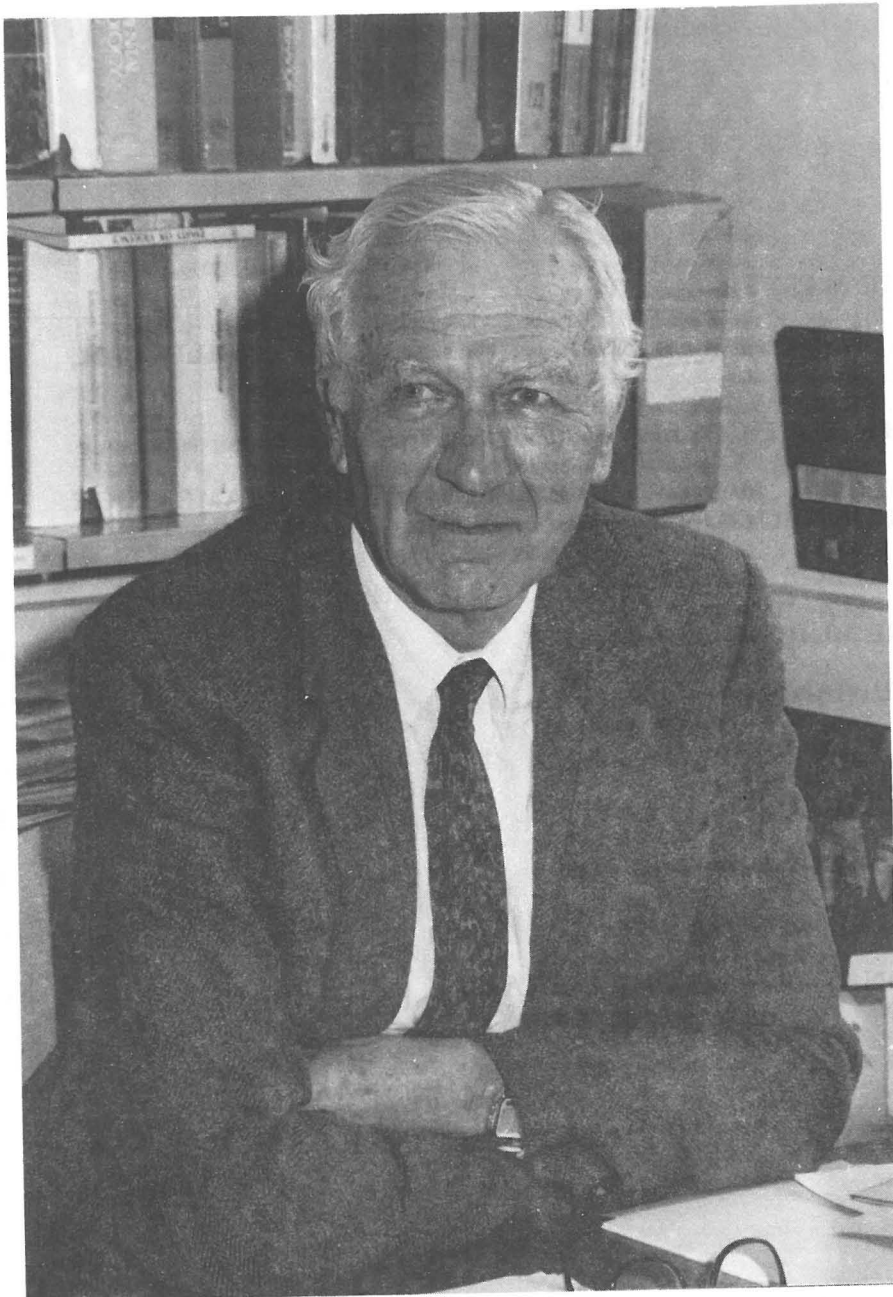
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College Notes compiled by Mr Malcolm Pratt

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Professor R.A. Hinde, CBE, Sc.D, FRS

The Master Elect

In the College Chapel on 17 November 1988, the Fellowship pre-elected Professor Robert Aubrey Hinde, CBE, Sc.D, FRS to the Mastership. A member of the College since 1946, he has been a Fellow since 1958, a Royal Society Research Professor since 1963, and Director of the Medical Research Council Unit on the Development and Integration of Behaviour since 1970. He became a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1974 and was awarded the CBE in 1988. Among his many scientific honours, he is a Foreign Associate of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He is an Honorary Member or Fellow of the Association for the Study of Animal Behaviour and the Deutsche Ornithologische Gesellschaft as well as the British Psychological Society and the Royal College of Psychiatry. Hinde has received Honorary Doctorates from the Université Libre (Brussels) and the Université de Paris (Nanterre), and in 1987 he was elected an Honorary Fellow of Balliol College.

Robert Hinde comes from a Norwich family. At an early age he developed an interest in the natural world through his father who besides being a family doctor was also a keen naturalist, and through I. Hepburn, his Housemaster at Oundle School. Soon after the outbreak of the Second World War, he volunteered for the RAF and trained as a pilot. He saw active service flying Catalina and Sunderland flying boats on convoy patrol in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans. This gave him the opportunity to watch not only the sea, but also a variety of animal species, particularly birds, in their natural habitats. An Exhibition at St John's allowed him to continue his interests in biology, reading Natural Sciences (Zoology). As a D.Phil. student at Oxford under David Lack, he was also influenced by a post-war arrival from Holland, Niko Tinbergen, later to become a Nobel Laureate.

In 1950 Hinde returned to Cambridge to be Curator of the Ornithological Field Station at Madingley, newly established by William Thorpe of the Department of Zoology and Jesus College. In 1951 he was elected a Research Fellow of the College for his dissertation on the behaviour of the Great Tit. He then served as Steward (in spite of his admittedly poor senses of taste and smell) and in 1958 became a Fellow and Tutor.

Robert Hinde is one of the most distinguished active scientists working in the area between Biology and Psychology. His papers and the theoretical principles derived from them are widely quoted. He has contributed to medically related fields, on the role of hormones in behaviour and more recently on the development of social behaviour in rhesus monkeys and in children. The Medical Research Council Unit at Madingley was set up under his direction. Here, he and his colleagues have shown the importance of detailed analyses of behaviour for understanding social relationships and their underlying physiological mechanisms.

Robert Hinde has a formidable reputation as a forthright and demanding critic in the field of behavioural science. Any contributor to a volume which he has edited is unlikely to forget the experience. His reputation extends far beyond the confines of

the British academic world. Apart from bringing rigour and organisation to undecided issues, he has promoted inter-disciplinary research through his many scientific papers and influential books. The latter include: *Animal Behaviour: A Synthesis of Ethology and Comparative Psychology* (1966; 1970); *Biological Bases of Human Social Behaviour* (1974); *Towards Understanding Relationships* (1979); *Ethology* (1982); and *Individuals, Relationships and Culture* (1987).

On a broader front, Robert Hinde was the first Chairman of the Cambridge University Disarmament Seminar, and has co-edited *Aggression and War* (1989) and *Education for Peace* (1989). Currently he is playing an active role in promoting environmental issues.

We take great pleasure in welcoming Professor Hinde as our forty-first Master. His wife, Joan, is a Developmental Psychologist and a Fellow and Tutor at New Hall. We offer the new Master and his family our warmest good wishes for the years to come.

J.B.H.

British Intelligence in the Second World War

On 5 May 1988 the present Master gave notice of his intention to retire from the Mastership as of 31 ^{wishing the} Master and Lady Hinsley every happiness in their retirement from the arduous duties of the Lodge. To mark the occasion, *The Eagle* has prevailed upon the Master to allow us to publish his lecture 'Allied Intelligence in the Second World War', which he delivered on 10 March 1989 as the ninth Johnian Society Lecture.

* * * * *

In the Second World War, if we leave aside the information they obtained by overt means from embassies, the Press, the radio and other such channels, governments got their intelligence - defined as information which other governments were at pains to keep secret - from four sources. They were:

1. physical contact in the form of captured documents, the censorship of mail and the interrogation of prisoners;
2. espionage;
3. aerial reconnaissance, particularly aerial photographic reconnaissance; and
4. signals intelligence, Sigint for short.

About these four sources we should note two preliminary points. Essentially, each of them had always existed. There never was a time when governments did not avail themselves of censorship, captures, prisoners and spies; aerial reconnaissance was old-fashioned reconnaissance greatly extended by the development of flying since the beginning of this century; Sigint, in the same way, was the product of the marriage of one of the most ancient of crafts - cryptanalysis - with the advent of wireless communication from the same date. In the second place, and by the same token, all governments exploited all these sources in World War Two or did their best to do so.

Until the Autumn of 1941 - for the first two years of the War - the intelligence bodies on both sides achieved roughly equal success. To illustrate this further point by reference only to Sigint, which was always and increasingly the most valuable of the sources, British success in breaking the cypher used by the Germans in the invasion of Norway in April 1940 and in reading the communications of the German Air Force from May 1940 was balanced by the fact that Germany read between 30 and 50 per cent of British naval traffic in the North Sea during 1940, and a considerable amount of that of the French Army from the outbreak of war to the fall of France. The fact again, that the British were reading the high-grade cyphers of the Italian army, navy

and air force from September 1940 to the end of 1941 was off-set by Axis successes during most of that period against equivalent British cyphers in the Mediterranean and the Middle East.

Axis successes against British cyphers did not cease at the end of 1941. With few exceptions, however, of which the most notable was Germany's ability to read for much of the time from January 1942 to June 1943 some of the codes and cyphers associated with the Atlantic convoys, the previous equivalence of advantage in Sigint gave way from the autumn of 1941 to massive British superiority. It did so in a process by which, while Axis openings were successively blocked, the Allied penetration of Axis communications, and especially of German communications, was progressively expanded. It was expanded to a degree that had never previously been achieved, even in war-time. Leaving aside the decryption of tactical codes and cyphers - confining ourselves to the highest-grade decrypts for which London used the code-name Ultra and Washington used the code-names Ultra and Magic - the Allies were reading from early 1943 some 4,500 German signals a day and a large, if-somewhat smaller, volume of Italian and Japanese traffic, whereas to Germany, Italy and Japan virtually all the Allied cyphers apart from those of Russia, another important exception to Germany's declining success, had by then been made invulnerable.

* * * * *

How was this transformation brought about? In the answer to this question nothing is more striking than the extent to which both fortune and foresight, both good luck and good judgement, played their part. This point was most central to the transformation - the conquest of the German Enigma machine.

The Enigma was Germany's answer to the problems raised by the wish to harness radio to efficiency in military operations: the need for impregnable cyphers if large volumes of signals were to be put on the air and the need for speed in cyphering and decyphering large volumes of signals. In order to achieve the further advantages of mass production, she chose to rely almost exclusively on the single resulting electro-mechanical typing machine, distributing it widely throughout each of the three Services and within such other organisations as the Abwehr, the railways and the police. By each of its user organisations, however, the machine was adapted to different arrangements and procedures, and each of them operated it with different keys for different functions and in different theatres. Some 250 keys, each constituting virtually a different cypher, were identified during the war, and at no time after 1941 were less than 50 in force concurrently. As each key was re-set daily once war had begun, and as the finding of any setting involved the selection of one out of many millions of possible solutions even by those who might have captured the machine and its wired wheels, the Germans felt confident that even in war conditions the Enigma would remain safe against all but local and temporary compromises of settings. And yet the machine was radically, if not yet irretrievably, compromised as early as 1932, and beginning in May 1940, after an interlude since September 1938, the British went on to recover over 180 of the war-time keys.

The pre-war compromise owed almost everything to chance or, as the Germans might think, to treachery. The Poles broke into the machine by methods which involved great mathematical ingenuity, though not profound mathematics, but the

methods were possible only because in 1931, entirely on his own initiative, a German signals officer had supplied its operating instructions and settings for two months to the French Secret Service, which passed them to Warsaw. Fortune played no part, on the other hand, in the war-time conquest of the Enigma.

The Polish success had been brought to an end in 1938 by the last in a sequence of pre-war German security the Poles, and despite the fact that machine more heavily in operational conditions, whereas they had previously used it sparsely and mainly for practice traffic, the British did not fully solve any war-time keys - bring them to the point at which the settings were found daily without great delay - until the Spring of 1940, when they mastered the key used in Norway from 10 April and the general purpose key of the German Air Force from 20 May. Many regional and specialised keys of the Air Force were thereafter solved, often as soon as they were brought into force; but it is further testimony to the formidable problems presented by the Enigma that no naval keys were solved regularly before June 1941, no Abwehr keys before December 1941 and no Army keys (with the exception of one of the Russian front from June 1941) till the Spring of 1942. Nor need we doubt that but for careful preparations over a long period of time the British authorities would not, even then, have overcome these problems.

Without their foresight in centralising cryptanalysis on an inter-departmental basis after World War I, in recruiting the best available talents to it from 1938 and not least in recognising that those talents Enigma would have been impossible. For without machinery of a sophistication which the Germans had not allowed for, it would equally have been impossible without the in-put of a whole array of non-mathematical ingenuity. Mathematicians provided the means by which the 24-hourly solutions could alone be found without great delay. But the ability to apply the means rested on continuous and sometimes inspired analysis of German operations, German signals procedure, and even the habits and methods and vocabulary of German wireless operators.

* * * * *

These successes once achieved, they could not be counted on to continue. They were subject to two threats. the security of the Enigma before the war, might continue to do so as a matter of ordinary precaution. Or they might refashion it from suspicion or conviction that it had been radically compromised. In the event, under the pressures of war and in view of the unexpected wide dispersal of their armed forces, the German authorities, with one notable exception, deferred precautionary overhaul until after the middle of 1944; and not until early in 1945, when the Enigma settings were in any case wide open to physical compromise, did they take measures in the belief that it was no longer secure. The exception was the U-boat Command. In February 1942, motivated initially enquiry - it took the precaution of bringing into force a new Enigma system, one that used an additional wheel and was 26 times more difficult to solve.

The effects of this set-back, as of those which came from the burden of solving the ever increasing proliferation of ordinary keys, were delay, by another of the novel developments for which World War II is remarkable in the history of intelligence. By the Spring of 1942 the British and U.S. intelligence bodies had created for Sigint, as for intelligence as a whole, which the amalgamation of resources and the division of labour were virtually complete. It was thanks to this co-operation as introducing serious security measures, that the Allies kept their advantage, and even extended it, down to the end of the war.

It is tempting to attribute the German delay to the fact that to undue confidence in the invulnerability of the Enigma before the outbreak of war the German signals and security authorities subsequently added incompetence and complacency. But there are good grounds for holding that their original that to think otherwise is to belittle the ingenuity and the versatility of the Allied Sigint effort. These were displayed against Japanese and Italian cyphers as well as against Germany's and against other German cyphers besides the Enigma - most notably against the system which Germany introduced for communication between her high-level Headquarters in signals based on teleprinter impulses that were automatically cyphered and decyphered on transmission and at the point of reception. From the end of 1942 the British solved the product of this further technological advance, and did so before it was fully operational, by developing an approximation to computer. In the last two years of the War its decrypts made a contribution to the stock of intelligence that was even greater in value, though not in volume, than that made by the Enigma. And in the same way the argument overlooks some important considerations.

In continuing to make no allowance for the extent to which machine methods might be developed against the Enigma, the Germans their own inability to make any progress against Allied machine cyphers, but this inability was chiefly due to the fact that that Allies applied their knowledge of Enigma to strengthen their own cyphers. The danger that, even so, the enemy would come to believe that, if only as a consequence of captures, the Enigma had become insecure - this was contained by, on the one hand, the existence of the other intelligence sources and, on the other, exceptionally careful Allied security precautions.

The other sources produced valuable intelligence. Espionage and Photographic Reconnaissance threw as much light as Sigint on the early development of the V-weapons. The first news of the development of revolutionary new types of U-boats and aircraft came from prisoners. Eighty per cent of the information about the fixed anti-invasion defences on the French coast was provided by Photographic Reconnaissance, and over fifty per cent of the intelligence about the German Army's order of battle in the west before the Normandy landings was obtained from captured documents and from the French, Belgian, Dutch and Polish underground organisations. But it was not only the case that the intelligence value of these sources was greatly enhanced because they could be guided by and mated with Sigint; they were less useful for their intelligence than for the security they provided for Sigint. Because the enemy was oblivious of the existence of Sigint but knew that the Allies possessed the other sources, he attributed to prisoners, deserters, spies and traitors the set-backs he encountered as a result of Allied Sigint - and this was especially so in the

case of Germany, who fought alongside unreliable Allies in occupied countries with hostile populations.

The British authorities themselves utilised the other sources to preserve the secrecy of Sigint in relation to their own forces, citing them as the basis for orders or evidence which were in fact inspired by Sigint, and severely restricting knowledge of the existence of Sigint to the highest echelons of command. Security in relation to their own forces, however, was only one part of the meticulous system of precautions the Allies evolved to avert the enemy's attention from the use they were making of Ultra intelligence in the course of their operations. At some stages in the war - as it happens, with the assistance of Italian machine

British were sinking sixty per cent of the Axis shipping that plied between the European Mediterranean ports and North Africa, but no Axis ship was attacked before the enemy had learned that it had been sighted by an aircraft or warship which, unknown to itself, had been put in a position to do the sighting. There were occasions on which, to the alarm of the Allied authorities, the regulations broke down - when orders were

for the action that might result. There were situations to which the regulations could not be applied. In the Atlantic, in particular, there was a long period in which the decrypts of the instructions to U-boats though used to great effect, were used only passively or negatively, to route convoys out of the path of U-boats rather than to steer escorts to where the U-boats were waiting or re-fuelling; and in such a situation, in which more and more U-boats made fewer and fewer sightings, the mere absence of sightings of convoys was bound to create enemy suspicions unless cover was found. Immense trouble had to be taken to lull these suspicions by exaggerating the extension of Allied air reconnaissance to the mid-Atlantic and by propagating the rumour that the Allies had invented a miraculous radar which detected submerged U-boats over great distances.

As against these considerations, it may still be felt that the Allied precautions were effective only because the Germans were extraordinarily overconfident or extraordinarily careless. The moral is, rather, that while it is unwise to be confident about anything, ever, that is a counsel of perfection in human affairs. This is illustrated by an example of fallibility on the part of British authorities. With all the benefit they were deriving from Sigint, and despite their preoccupation with keeping it secret, they did not suspect that Germany was reading their convoy cyphers until, from the end of 1942, the truth was revealed in decrypts of the signals of the U-boat command. But this conclusion prompts another question. If, whether on account of German gullibility or as a result of British security or from a combination of the two, the Allied superiority in intelligence could remain undetected for so long, what was its value? Can its influence have been decisive, as is so widely believed?

* * * * *

distinguish between the impact of intelligence in the course of operations and, on the other hand, its strategic value.

As every commander and any intelligence officer knows, intelligence is only one among many elements affecting the course of battles. It is necessary to consider much

else when reaching decisions, and many other factors besides the decisions affect the outcome. In the Second World War for these reasons the operational influence of intelligence was always variable, not to say haphazard.

It was especially so up to the summer of 1941 when, as well as giving roughly advantage to both sides, intelligence was limited in volume and usually obtained with some delay if obtained at all, which was only sporadically. Although claims to the contrary have been made, few British operations before that date benefitted from intelligence, least of all from Sigint. Although the German Air Force Enigma from May 1940 the decrypts were practically useless during the invasions of Norway and France and in the Battle of Britain because Whitehall had not yet solved the enormous problems that had to be overcome before they could be safely distributed. With photographic reconnaissance, but with assistance from no other source, the authorities were able in the autumn of 1940 to time their bombing of the concentrations of invasion barges in the Channel so as to obtain maximum effect. In the winter of 1940-41 they were able somewhat to mitigate the ferocity of the Blitz with the help of Sigint, prisoners of war and equipment recovered from crashed enemy aircraft. In the Spring of 1941, thanks to advance warnings from Sigint, the Bismarck was sunk at the beginning of her cruise, whereas the Graf-Spee had been caught at the end of a long sortie without benefit of intelligence; the Navy was able to intercept the Italian Fleet and defeat it at the defending force was able to extricate itself from Greece without great losses and inflict a severe mauling on the German airborne troops in the invasion of Crete; and East Africa was taken from the Italians with an astonishing economy of effort.

After the summer of 1941, in contrast, most battles or sizeable encounters in the European and Mediterranean theatres were influenced by the Allied superiority in intelligence. But the contribution made by intelligence was by no means always important, let alone decisive. Random factors like luck or misjudgment were sometimes uppermost. A great deal was known about the enemy's intentions convoy PQ17 sailed for Murmansk in June 1942, but the convoy still ran into disaster because he was constantly changing his plans. On the other hand, the sinking of the Scharnhorst in the Arctic at Christmas 1943 was almost wholly brought about because intelligence, though small, became crucial when the enemy made mistakes. Sometimes relative strength settled the question. In the first battle of Alamein in June-July 1942 intelligence about the Africa Corps was not yet plentiful, but it was decisive in enabling the British Commander to prevent Rommel's greatly superior armour from breaking through to Cairo - and this despite the fact that Rommel was also better supplied with field intelligence. Before and during the second battle of Alamein in October 1942 in contrast, the amount of intelligence about Rommel's forces was massive, but those forces were by then so inferior to Montgomery's that it played little part in the British victory.

The upshot was that when intelligence was operationally decisive, its decisiveness was masked from outward gaze. It would be wrong, moreover, to assess the significance of intelligence for the outcome of the Alamein battles by measuring only its direct impact on them. What limited Rommel's superiority before the 1942, and helped to eliminate it by the autumn, was the British use of Sigint to destroy his supply shipping. Axis losses, rising to a peak of over sixty per cent of southbound Mediterranean shipping in November 1941 and to another peak of nearly fifty per

cent

decrypts of cypher keys which had been solved regularly since June 1941. Nor was this the only direction in which the transformation of the intelligence situation to the advantage of the Allies now laid the basis for the indirect, long-term, strategic effects that intelligence was to exercise till the end of the war. Also from June 1941, for the first time, the British read the U-boat traffic regularly and currently, an advance which almost wholly explains why they prevented the U-boats from dominating the Atlantic during the autumn of 1941 and the winter of 1941-42, and drove them out of the north Atlantic in the spring of 1943.

What, then, was the overall influence of intelligence on the War? It is not easy to give a precise assessment. If its impact on individual operations was not always decisive, and was sometimes nil, its strategic impact was indirect and cumulative, and it is thus difficult to measure it now, as it was difficult for the enemy to discern it at the time. But two conclusions may be advanced without qualification. In the first place, the claim that intelligence by itself won the War - a claim that is self-evidently absurd - may be dismissed. The British survived with little benefit from it before Germany invaded Russia in June 1941, Russia survived the invasion with no benefit, and as Russia's survival was followed by the entry of the United States in December 1941, the Axis would have been defeated even if the allies had not acquired at about the same time the superiority in intelligence which they retained till the end of the War. Till the end of the War? Nearly four more years is such a length of time that it might be thought that, far from not producing on its own the Axis defeat, intelligence made little contribution to it. That this was not the case, however, is the second point that may be made without qualification.

The war effort of the Western Allies on every front after the end of 1941 was guided by massive, continuous and frequently current information about the enemy's dispositions, intentions, resources and difficulties. The information was so comprehensive, though never complete, that, though the Allies occasionally misinterpreted it, the expectations they based on it, whether positive or negative, were generally correct. This enabled them not only to strike some decisive strategic blows and avoid some strategic set-backs, but also to shorten the war by setting the time, the scale and the place of their own operations in such a way as to achieve enormous economies for themselves in lives and resources and to add enormously to the burdens the enemy had to bear.

By how much did the Allied superiority in intelligence shorten the War when this continuous strategic advantage underlay its irregular but often enormous contribution to the outcome in operations? Even if the question is limited to the War in Europe the answer can only be approximate but some elements in the calculation are firm enough. By keeping the Axis out of Egypt it probably brought forward the conquest of North Africa and the reopening of the Mediterranean to Allied shipping, which were completed in the middle of 1943, by at least a year. By preventing the U-boats from dominating the Atlantic in the winter of 1941-42, and by contributing heavily to their defeat there in the winter of 1942-43, it probably saved the Allies another two years. Had delays of this order been imposed by shortages of shipping and specialised landing craft on the Allied invasions of the Continent, those undertakings would have been further delayed by other considerations. As it was, the invasion of Normandy was carried out on such very tight margins that it would have been impracticable in 1944

without precise intelligence about German strengths and order of battle and the fact that the Allied commands could be confident that the intelligence was accurate. If it had had to be deferred it might well have been delayed beyond 1946 or 1947 by Germany's V-weapon offensive against the United Kingdom and her ability to finish the Atlantic Wall, not to speak of her deployment of revolutionary new U-boats and jet and rocket aircraft which, as intelligence revealed, became imminent in the early months of 1945. At the best, the return to the Continent might have been delayed till 1948 and the defeat of Germany till 1949, and that is probably a conservative estimate. For we must not overlook the fact that as the Allies struggled after the autumn of 1944 with Germany's attempts to improve the Enigma they came to fear that not even their combined resources would suffice to maintain their critical advantage over her for much longer.

Neither the Western Allies nor the Russians would have been idle in these circumstances. What different strategies would they have pursued? Would the Russians have defeated Germany, or Germany the Russians? What would have been decided about the atom bomb, which, as was known from intelligence, Germany had not got? Historians cannot answer these questions, but fortunately they are concerned only with the War as it was. And it was not least because of the contribution made by intelligence that the War was as it was, and that such questions do not arise.

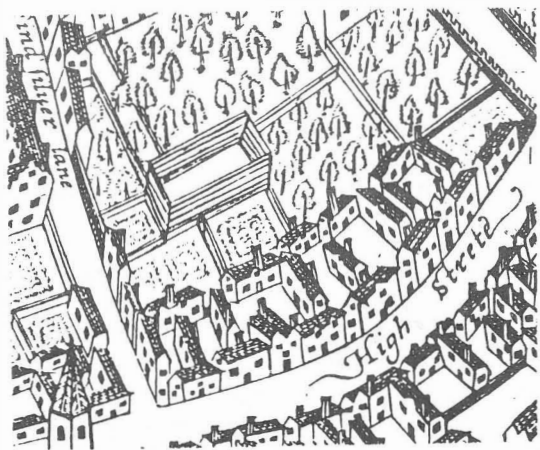
F.H.H.

The First College Tennis Court

Most of us are familiar with the game of Lawn Tennis, but few are aware that it is of relatively modern origin. It was in fact created at Leamington Spa, by Harry Gem and Augurio Perera, as recently as 1874. Lawn Tennis is composed of elements taken from various earlier games, and its unusual system of scoring is taken from the ancient game of tennis. Scoring in fifteens (the present score of forty is an abbreviation for the original score of forty-five) and playing deuce and advantage were first described in 1555, by Antonio Scaino in his *Trattato del Giuoco della Palla* ('A Treatise on the Ball Game'), published in Venice. A number of games are known which share this method of scoring, as well as many other rules, and they presumably have a common origin. The ball was originally struck with the bare hand, so the game was generally known as *jeu de paume*, and varieties of this are played in the open air, in Friesland, as *Kaatsen*, and in Tuscany as *Palla*. At the end of the fifteenth century rackets came into use. They are used to play *longue paume* in the open air in Picardy, and a similar game is played with a racket in a closed court, where it is known as *courte-paume* or *Jeu de Paume* in France, Court Tennis in the U.S.A., Royal Tennis in Australia and Real Tennis in the U.K. The court has a penthouse round three of its sides with galleries beneath. The galleries were probably built in the early courts to accommodate spectators, but now play a part in tactics and scoring. However neither galleries nor penthouses are essential and the game is played to similar rules whether in a court or in the village street.

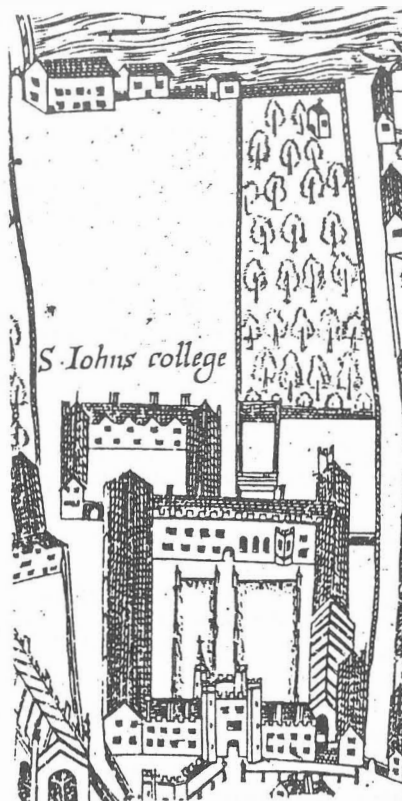
Real Tennis has had a long tradition at Cambridge, especially at St John's. Howard Angus, a member of our College, became World Real Tennis Champion in 1976 and held the title for several years. He learnt the game in the University court on Grange Road, which was originally by Trinity and Clare Colleges in 1866. In former times many colleges had their own courts, and the St John's archives reveal that a court was first built here in 1574.

An examination of the College records for that year throws some interesting light on the structure of tennis courts at that time. In his book on the ball game, Scaino uses the word *steccato* for a tennis court. This word implies a wooden structure and is derived from *stecca* a stick. The modern use of the word is for a palisade or stockade. But, since all the known Real Tennis courts are of brick or masonry construction, nobody has a clear idea of what Scaino meant by his description. However, the College records provide a very interesting explanation of what he was describing. The first College tennis court stood to the west of First Court, and may be seen in Hammond's Map of Cambridge in 1592 (Illustration 1a). The tennis court can be identified because, according to the contract with Ralph Symonds for the building of Second Court, he was 'to convert to his own proper use ... two brick walls, the one enclosing the Master his orchard and the tennis court.' The structure shown on the map can therefore be nothing other than the tennis court, the end wall of which was formed by the wall of the Master's orchard. The rest of the enclosure appears to be of broad planks of wood laid horizontally. The method of construction is shown clearly in the Trinity College tennis court (Illustration 1b) on the same map standing among the orchards behind the buildings lining the High Street. An idea of the appearance of the interior of the courts can be seen in Illustration 2. This is one of a series of

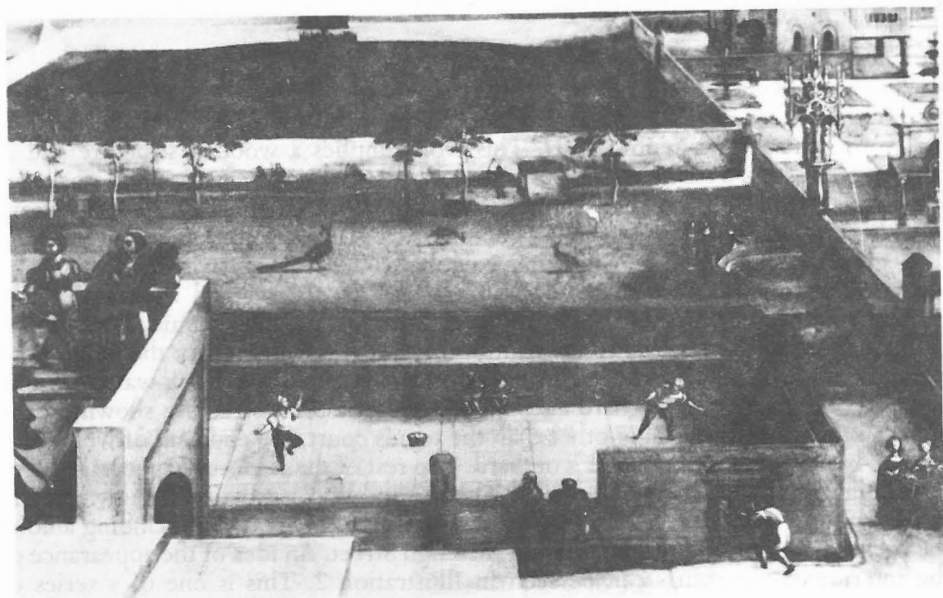


1b.

John Hammond, *Map of Cambridge*, 1592

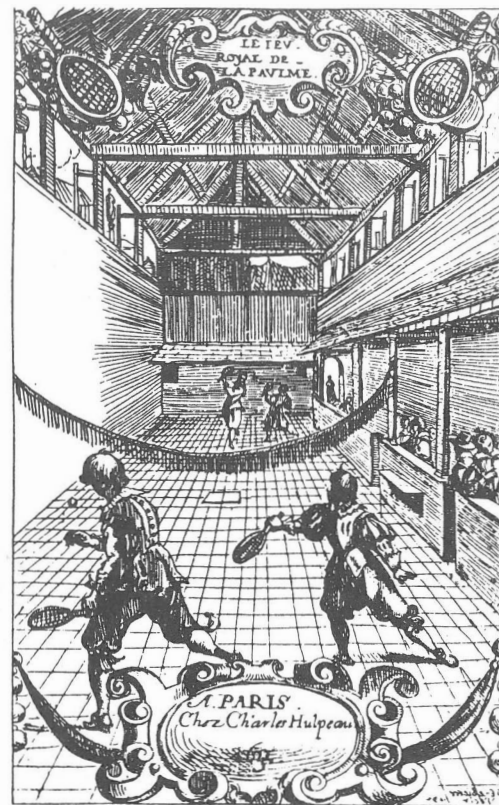


1a.



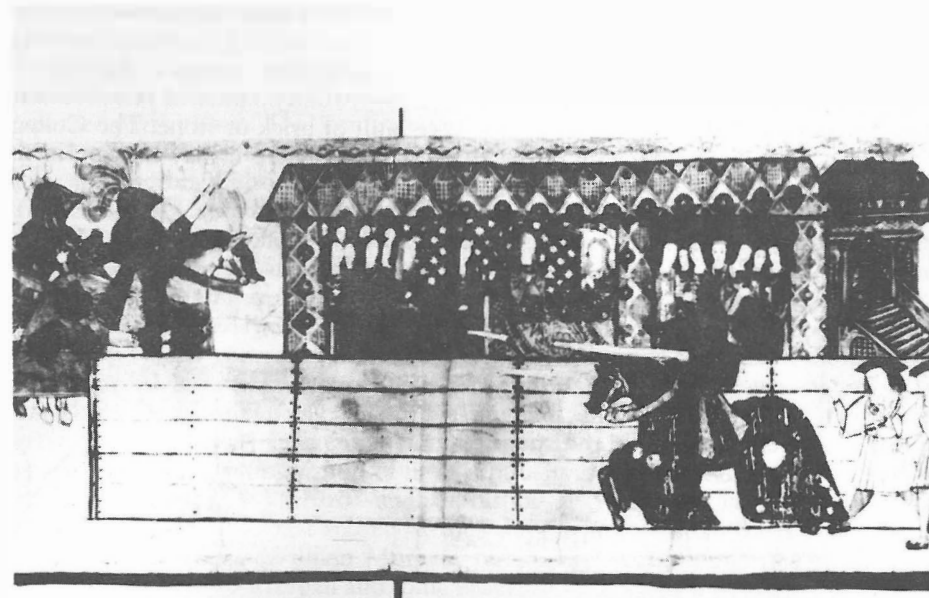
Lucas Gassel, *David and Bathsheba* (detail)

Photograph by Courtesy of Christie's of London



3. Charles Hulpeau,
Le Jeu Royal de la Paume (Paris, 1632)

Reproduced by permission of
the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris



4. Westminster Tournament Roll 1511

(reproduced by permission of the College of Arms)

sixteenth-century pictures illustrating the story of David and Bathsheba, all of which show contemporary tennis courts. Spectators are shown sitting on a bench by the cord, just as they do in Tuscany today. The court does not have galleries and the dead-ball line is marked by a board set at an angle round the upper part of the walls.

Further information about the construction of the college court is provided by the College Rental for 1574 which contains the following entries:

Item for 38lb of iron-work for the tennis court at 2d the pound.	6s 4d
Item to 3 carpenters for setting up the tennis court. 4 days apiece.	12s
Item to 2 labourers. 4 days apiece, ramming the spurs and digging places to set them in at the tennis court.	5s 4d

Presumably the iron work mentioned would have included nails, hinges and a latch for the door. Further evidence of the nature of the structure is found in Ralph Symond's contract. He was allowed to take 'all the old board and timber which doth enclose the tennis court and the pavement there.' It is interesting to have confirmation that the court was paved. Oblong paving is shown in many illustrations of tennis courts at this time and Juan Luis Vives, the humanist scholar, writing in 1539, says that the game played in cobbled streets in Spain is played in France on a level paved floor, 'super pavimentum lateribus constratum, planeum et aequale' (Illustration 3).

In Scaino's time the word *steccato* which he uses for a tennis court was also used for the lists, the wooden palisades surrounding a tournament ground. An excellent illustration of this may be seen in the barrier between the horsemen in the Westminster Tournament Roll of 1511 (Illustration 4). Here the construction of broad horizontal planks nailed to uprights set into the ground can be clearly seen, and shows very well the manner in which the tennis courts were built. It would seem from Scaino's writing and from Hammond's map that many courts at this time were of this type of construction. Being built of timber they did not survive and no trace of them remains. When they were replaced the new courts were built of brick or stone. The College court was rebuilt on the far side of the river in 1603, where it may be seen in the Loggan engraving over the fireplace in the Green Room.

Roger Morgan

William Morgan's Bible and the Cambridge Connection

On 18 May 1988 the College held a commemoration of the fourth centenary of the publication by Bishop William Morgan, a member of this College, of the first complete translation of the Bible into Welsh. The Master and Fellows invited Professor Glanmor Williams to deliver a lecture on Bishop Morgan that day. Professor Williams has kindly consented to allow the published version of his lecture to be reprinted (with some abridgement) in *The Eagle*. Professor Williams' lecture is appearing in full, with footnotes, in a forthcoming issue of the **Welsh Historical Review**. The Master and Fellows would like to take this opportunity to thank Professor Williams once again for shedding lustre upon the occasion with a lecture that was in style and learning worthy in every way of the man and the work it honoured.

* * * * *

For most of the Middle Ages and during the century of the Reformation, the University of Oxford was decidedly more popular with students from Wales than the University of Cambridge; presumably because it was nearer and easier to reach. Recently compiled figures of Welsh students at the two universities from 1540 to 1640 show that only about one Welsh student proceeded to Cambridge for every seven who went to Oxford. In spite of that, the number of Cambridge graduates who were appointed bishops in Wales was disproportionately high. This was particularly true of Elizabeth I's reign; out of the sixteen bishops then appointed in Wales, no fewer than nine were Cambridge graduates, when we might, on the law of averages, have expected perhaps two. That compared with six Oxford men, when we might possibly have looked for a dozen or more. Such an abnormally large number of Cambridge men among the Welsh bishops is, no doubt, the result of a succession of three archbishops of Canterbury covering the whole of Elizabeth's reign - Parker, Grindal, and Whitgift - all of whom were Cambridge graduates, and it may possibly be due to the long and powerful arm of that other Cambridge stalwart, William Cecil. It may even owe something to the favour of the Queen herself, when it is recalled that in 1564 she had adjured the young men at Cambridge to remember 'that there will be no directer, no fitter course, either to make your fortunes or to procure the favour of your prince than ... to ply your studies diligently'. Whatever the explanation of this remarkable preferment of Cambridge students in Wales, some of them were interesting and highly influential figures; men like Nicholas Robinson, bishop of Bangor, Thomas Davies, bishop of St Asaph, Gervase Babington, bishop of Llandaff and later of Exeter, or Richard Vaughan, bishop of Bangor and later of London. But unquestionably the greatest among them and the man to whom Wales owes its most incalculable debt was William Morgan, bishop of Llandaff and later of St Asaph. Though the merits of Morgan and some other Welsh bishops have often been singled out for commendation, this is the first time, as far as I am aware, that attention has

been drawn to the exceptional contribution of Cambridge University in general, and St John's College in particular, to the Reformation in Wales. It is on the crucial value of the role played by William Morgan and other Cambridge alumni that attention will be concentrated in what follows.

After that, it may seem more than a trifle incongruous and even churlish to begin on a note of minor criticism by drawing attention to the need to correct a St John's College to commemorate as, indeed, did a plaque set up in his birthplace a century ago. However, the records of his ordination at Ely reveal that he was born some time between 18 December 1544 and 15 April 1545; very probably during the early months of the year 1545. The place of birth was Ty Mawr or Tyddyn Mawr at Wybrnant in the parish of Penmachno, Caernarfonshire. As part of this year's celebrations, the house has been tastefully restored and refurbished by the National Trust, which now owns it. In the process, there have been discovered a few slight remains of sixteenth-century work, which indicate that a house roughly contemporary with Morgan's birth then site. Morgan was one of five children, probably the second son, of its occupants, John ap Morgan and his wife Lowri. Though the father was a tenant on the estates of the Wynn family of nearby Gwydir, both he and his wife could claim descent gentle families. Nor were they necessarily in poor circumstances, since it seems improbable that anyone but a substantial farmer could have afforded to live in a house like Ty Mawr or to help keep his son for many years at university.

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Wherever Morgan's early education had been undertaken he had, at all events, by the time he was twenty years of age, learnt enough to enter the Cambridge, where he matriculated on 26 February 1565. The decision to Cambridge could well have been the most fateful throughout his life. The influence which turned his steps in that direction may have been that of Gwydir and Dr John Wynn and possibly Gabriel Goodman, who had graduated D.D. at St John's College in 1564.

A few words about the College which William Morgan entered. St John's, founded in 1511, had within the next half century or so become one of the two or three most celebrated Cambridge colleges if not, indeed, the best known of all. When one of its members, Thomas Nashe, wrote in 1589 of 'that most famous and fortunate nurse of all learning, Saint John's in Cambridge, that at that time was an University within itself, shining so far above all other houses, halls and hospitals whatsoever, that no college in the town was able to compare with the tithe of her students', he may have been borne too far aloft by enthusiasm for his alma mater, yet the general point he was making might have been widely accepted. Associated from its inception with scholars of such distinction as John Fisher, Roger Ascham and John Cheke, it had become especially celebrated for the attention it paid to Latin, Greek and Hebrew. By Elizabeth's reign it was growing rapidly in size. In 1565, the year when Morgan entered, it numbered about 290 in all, with 47 Fellows and about 240 young men. Many of its Fellows were themselves youthful; only two had been elected before 1558, and seventeen of them had matriculated in 1559 or later. It was these 'rash young heads' who were responsible for the Puritan tumults experienced in the College during the summer and early autumn of 1565, when the majority of its members gave

up wearing surplices at daily morning and evening prayer. William Cecil was so incensed by their insubordination that he wrote to Bishop Cox of Ely of his 'earnest desire' to 'quench the wild fury broken loose' there. Yet within a few years worse was to follow, when St John's and other colleges were to be in even greater ferment as the result of further Puritan controversies arising out of Thomas Cartwright's root-and-branch Puritan criticism of the Anglican Church.

This, then, was the Cambridge which was to leave its indelible stamp on the young man from distant upland Penmachno. It undoubtedly made of him a wholehearted adherent of Protestant reform, if indeed he was not one before he entered the University. But, unlike another zealous young man from the Welsh hills, John Penry, Morgan was not pushed by Cambridge in the direction of radical Puritan views. Although his tutor, John Dakins, seems to have embraced Puritan opinions, he himself took the opposite side and, in a letter from the President dated 17 December 1565, is listed as one of those who agreed to wear a surplice. A cryptic statement by a satirical poet, Stephen Valenger, also seemed to suggest that Morgan sided with the orthodox party. Throughout his life he appears to have remained a staunch Anglican. Although not attracted to Puritan doctrine, he nevertheless left the University of Cambridge outstandingly equipped by his education to become what Puritans themselves might have described as a member of a 'learned and sufficient ministry'. In his native Wales the number of effective preachers was even more disturbingly low than in England, where Thomas L

was able and willing to preach the word of God. But Morgan, throughout his ministry as student, parish priest, and bishop, proved to be a singularly eloquent witness. Cambridge also impressed upon him the indispensable place of vernacular translations of the Bible in the religion of Protestants if preachers were to evangelize tellingly and congregations to listen intelligently. While he was yet an undergraduate, there appeared in quick succession two major scriptural translations which could conceivably have made a powerful impression on him. In 1567 came the first Welsh version of the Book of Common Prayer and the New Testament. A year later was published a new and officially sanctioned English Bible - the 'Bishops' Bible' - undertaken by a team composed mainly of bishops and commissioned by Archbishop Parker in an attempt to oust the popular but Calvinist-tinged 'Geneva Bible'. In that same year, 1568, when Morgan was being ordained a deacon at Ely, he publicly proclaimed his 'zeal to God his Word' and his implicit faith that 'Evangelium Christi est potentia Dei ad salutem omni credente' (Romans 1:16). Twenty years later, he was to reaffirm his belief in the same text from Paul's Letter to the Romans by giving it a place of honour on the title-page of the New Testament in his Bible of 1588. It was a declaration of faith entirely in keeping with the whole tenor of his later career as priest, preacher, and translator. Finally, his long studies at Cambridge had also taught him to appreciate the significance of printed books for the new faith and the need to encourage literacy among the populace.

All these considerations borne in mind, Morgan can hardly have been unaware of the immense debt which he owed to his University. Unlike some alumni, he does not seem to have left any direct acknowledgement of it - he did not, like Ridley for instance, refer to Cambridge in terms such as 'my loving mother and tender nurse'. Nevertheless, on the title-page of his Bible of 1588 there may be a barely concealed reference to his undying gratitude for the education he had received there. Quoting

from 2 Timothy 3:14-15, he says, 'Eithr aros di yn y pethau a ddyscaist, ac a ymddyriedwyd i ti, gan wybod gan bwy y dyscaist. Ac i ti er yn fachgen wybod yr Scrythur lan, yr hon sydd abl i' th wneuthur yn ddoeth i iechydwriaeth trwy'r ffydd yr hwn sydd yng-Hrist Iesu.' ['But for your part, stand by the truths you have learned and are assured of. Remember from whom you learned them; remember that from early childhood you have been familiar with the sacred writings which have power to make you wise and lead you to salvation through faith in Christ Jesus.'] The quotation, to have been placed where it was, was obviously one of critical significance in Morgan's eyes; but we cannot be sure to whom it was directed. It may have been the Queen, to whom the Dedication of the Bible was addressed; and it would have been very appropriate in her case. Or it may have been her Welsh and English subjects he had in mind, in which instance it would have applied to the latter considerably more than to the former. Or it may have been to Morgan himself; or indeed - and this seems distinctly possible to me - it could have been addressed to all of them in a deliberately imprecise but all-embracing context. But whichever way it is interpreted, it can be construed without strain as a reference, in part at least, to his indebtedness to his own teachers, chief among whom must have been those who had instructed him at Cambridge.

It had not always been an easy life for him at university. Thomas Lever, who belonged to a slightly earlier generation of students at St John's, referred to those 'poor, godly, diligent students', of whom we can assume Morgan to have been one, who laboured through an eighteen-hour day, beginning at 4.00 a.m., and had to maintain themselves on a meagre diet and virtually no heating. For Morgan, as a sub-sizar and sizar, obliged to wait on wealthier students to earn his keep, it cannot have been a very agreeable existence. It was perhaps his need to be more than customarily prudent in husbanding his meagre resources that led the satirist, Valenger, to deride him for his miserly attitudes towards life. Still, he appears to have persevered for years on end, graduating B.A. in 1568 and M.A. in 1571. Not until after he had taken the latter degree, perhaps, did his circumstances improve somewhat, for he was now preferred to some ecclesiastical livings. He went on to study for the degree of B.D., to take which he would have to be a Master of Arts of seven years' standing. This was the phase of his career when he applied himself wholeheartedly to the study of the Hebrew language, probably under the direction of the famous Anthony Chevallier, a French aristocrat who had taught at the Geneva Academy before returning to Cambridge in 1569. Another Welshman, Hugh Broughton (Fellow of St John's in 1570), said of Chevallier that 'Men might learn more of him in a month than others could teach in ten years'. It may also have been Chevallier who instructed Morgan in the French language, knowledge of which was attributed to him by the poet, Rhys Cain, for French was widely, if informally, taught in Cambridge at this time. In the course of his studies for the B.D. degree he would have been expected to preach at least twice in Latin and once in English at St Mary's, Cambridge. He completed the degree in 1578 and proceeded D.D. in 1583. For this latter degree - only about three of which were conferred in Cambridge in an average year - he was not expected to be in residence all the time, but was required to take part in disputations, deliver a sermon at the University church, and promise to preach at the most famous preaching station in the realm, Paul's Cross in London, a year after his inception.

While he was a student at Cambridge, Morgan made a number of friends among other young Welshmen who were up at university about the same time as he. Among

those with whom he was certainly known to have been on terms of intimate friendship long after they had all left Cambridge were William Hughes, Hugh Bellot, Richard Vaughan, Edmwnd Prys, and Gabriel Goodman. All these men formed part of the highly influential Cambridge circle in the Elizabethan church in Wales and each had his own part to play in helping Morgan to produce his Bible. But much the most influential of all his later friends was to be John Whitgift. Master of Trinity and leader of the Anglican party for most of the time that Morgan was at Cambridge, Whitgift was the leading establishment figure at the University. Though Morgan always seems to have been a loyal member of the orthodox faction, there can be no certainty that he came to the future archbishop's notice at this time. However, his friendship with Gabriel Goodman may have drawn him to the attention of both Whitgift and Cecil, with each of whom Goodman was on close terms.

Morgan had already been ordained a deacon at the nearby cathedral of Ely on 15 April 1568 and was made a priest there on 18 December in the same year. Not until four years later, however, but before he had completed his studies at Cambridge, was he instituted to his first church livings. Morgan's first recorded benefice was the vicarage of Llanbadarn Fawr in the diocese of St David's, to which he was collated on 29 December 1572. The Bishop of St David's who conferred it upon him was Richard Davies, and their contact with one another may have been of more than ordinary interest. Davies was, along with William Salesbury, the key figure in early Elizabethan translations of the Scriptures into Welsh. Was it he who, if not the first to awaken the idea of translation in Morgan's mind, was nevertheless the first major personality to have encouraged him? Morgan's next preferments he owed to one of his Cambridge friends, William Hughes, bishop of St Asaph. Hughes has a tarnished reputation in Wales, mainly on account of his greedy pluralism, but he was in some respects a keen and effective bishop. Certainly, he was at all times a staunch friend to Morgan, and in August 1575 he presented him to the vicarage of Welshpool and the sinecure rectory of Denbigh. When, in 1578, Morgan became for the first time a priest actually resident in the parish of which he had charge, it was Hughes who again presented him to the vicarage of Llanrhaeadr ym Mochnant and the living of Llanarmon Mynydd Mawr. Llanrhaeadr is the parish and benefice above all others which is associated with his name and here he was to spend the next sixteen or seventeen years. For it was here, at this out-of-the-way country parish, 'off the main road, even to market', that he took up the translation for which he is always remembered. In his memorable poem, called 'Llanrhaeadr ym Mochnant', one of the greatest of the contemporary poets of Wales, R.S. Thomas, writes:

This is where he sought God,
And found him? The centuries
Have been content to follow
Down passages of serene prose.

The first steps in providing Welsh versions of the Bible and the Prayer Book had already been taken. In 1563 an Act of Parliament had been passed requiring the translation of the Bible and Prayer Book by 1567 and their use in Welsh-speaking parishes thereafter. Three Oxford graduates - Richard Davies, William Salesbury, and Humphrey Llwyd - had probably been responsible for steering the measure through Parliament; but two Cambridge men, Matthew Parker and William Cecil, may well have had a decisive say in bringing about the major change in governmental attitudes

which allowed the measure permitting the use of Welsh in church services to pass through Parliament. Another Cambridge graduate, Thomas Huet, translated one book for the Welsh New Testament of 1567, and yet another, Edmund Grindal, as bishop of London, authorised the translations of 1567 when they were completed. Two Welsh bishops, each of whom had an intense personal concern for seeing that Welsh versions were available - Nicholas Robinson of Bangor and Thomas Davies of St Asaph - were responsible for enforcing their use in the northern dioceses of Wales, and both were Cambridge graduates.

There is no doubt that Davies and Salesbury had intended to complete the translation of the whole Bible into Welsh in the years immediately after 1567. But for some reason, which has never been entirely satisfactorily explained, they failed to do so. They were said by a near-contemporary, Sir John Wynn, to have quarrelled irreconcilably over one word, c. 1575. Davies then appears to have enlisted the help of his nephew, Sion Daffydd Rhys, with further translations; but that scheme also ran into the sand. By this time, the bishop was becoming an old man in his seventies and the responsibility for administering his large and unwieldy diocese, with its multifarious problems, must have been an almost intolerable burden. He had known Morgan at least as early as 1572 and may already have discovered something of his interest and potential as a translator. Was it about 1578, when Morgan would have completed his B.D. degree, that the patriarch of St David's handed on the responsibility for completing the translation to the younger man? It may even be that Morgan had the benefit of seeing some of the work that Davies and Salesbury had been able to complete, and that this explains the sardonic and biased comment which John Wynn was later to make that the earlier pioneers had accomplished the bulk of the work for which Morgan took most of the credit. Or was it in 1581, when Davies died, that Morgan took over? Or even later, in 1583, when Whitgift became archbishop? The difficulty about both these later dates seems to be that they are too late for Morgan to have been able to complete his translation by 1587. In most countries, the Old Testament took far longer to translate than the New. It took Luther, who was no slouch, ten years to complete his translation of the German Bible; or again, the team of twelve responsible for the 'Bishops' Bible' spent from 1559 to 1568 over the task. So it seems that for Morgan to have completed it between, say, 1583 and 1587 would have been asking virtually the impossible of him.

However long it may have taken Morgan to complete his translation, one thing is certain: he had been thoroughly conditioned by his upbringing in Wales and his long education in Cambridge to play the decisive part in bringing about for his own country what other Cambridge men had already so largely achieved for England. Just as they had accomplished the religious reorientation of the English, Morgan wished to do the same for the Welsh. The new faith which Cambridge graduates had had so large a hand in introducing into England had been inspired very largely by the Bible. What was more, in the process the Bible and the Church had not been set against one another but the appeal had been to Scripture and to history. Or, as the Canons of the English Church of 1571 had put it, 'to observe and believe that which is agreeable to the doctrine of the Old Testament and the New, and that which the Catholic fathers and ancient bishops have gathered out of that doctrine'. An appeal to Wales in just such a spirit had been launched by Davies and Salesbury in 1567, but Morgan perceived with crystal clarity that if this central core of the Reformation were successfully to be planted in Wales the work begun in 1567 must not only be completed but perfected. In

his Dedication to his Bible in 1588, therefore, he was to pay warm tribute to the translators of 1567 but was also obliged to acknowledge that they had fallen seriously short on two counts. They had not only failed to translate the Old Testament but also Salesbury's highly individual views on language and orthography had caused grievous difficulties. Morgan might be forgiven for being confident that he could remedy both deficiencies. Moreover, he was well aware that there were other urgent reasons for pressing on with his translation without delay. He made particular mention of those insidious hostile voices urging that, in the interests of uniformity, the Welsh should be made to learn English and be forbidden the use of a Welsh Bible. Reacting vigorously to that argument, he pleaded with passionate eloquence that countless thousands of his fellow-countrymen ought not to be allowed to go to perdition because a Bible was not available to them in the only language that the vast majority of them understood. Besides, he contended, a common religious faith would provide a far firmer bond of unity between Welsh and English than a common language.

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Morgan's task was daunting and arduous; but his path was made a little easier by the help he received from a circle of friends. They were, it is important to emphasise, Cambridge graduates almost to a man. One of the most helpful among them may have been his contemporary at St John's, Edmund Prys, a notable scholar, former Fellow of the College, and a fine Welsh poet and writer. It has recently once more been emphasised that Prys was probably better fitted than any of Morgan's friends to advise him not only on the original languages of the Bible but also on the particular problems of turning them into Welsh. Prys was, in fact, singled out for commendation by the Welsh author, David Rowlands, for his share in the translation. Another contemporary of Morgan at St John's who helped him was Richard Vaughan, later to be successively bishop of Bangor, Chester, and London. Morgan further refers gratefully to two bishops who had lent him books for which he had asked and who had examined and approved his work. The one was the much-censured William Hughes, bishop of St Asaph, Morgan's friend at Cambridge and his patron in the diocese of St Asaph. The other, the bishop of Bangor, may have been Nicholas Robinson, bishop until 1585, a Cambridge graduate known to have advocated the translation of the Bible into Welsh. Or else it may have been Hugh Bellot, bishop from 1585 to 1595, a Cambridge man associated with the translation of the 'Bishops' Bible' but not thought to have had much knowledge of Welsh. A friend who was especially helpful to Morgan was Gabriel Goodman, the man responsible for translating 1 Corinthians for the 'Bishops' Bible'. While Morgan's Bible was going through the press between the autumn of 1587 and that of 1588, he not only provided its author with hospitality at his deanery for more than a year but also allowed him to borrow a large number of his books and gave him the benefit of his advice on many matters while the translation was being read over to him. Goodman's voice may also have been influential in helping to persuade Whitgift to authorise publication of the completed text.

However, the Cambridge man whose assistance was incontestably crucial in securing the publication of the Welsh Bible was Archbishop John Whitgift. Whitgift has always had a bad press in Wales on account of the way in which he hounded John Penry; but he deserves the highest praise for the help which he gave in bringing the Welsh Bible to fruition. Whether or not Morgan came to his attention when he was virtually ruling Cambridge from 1567 to 1577 it now seems impossible to tell; but he

certainly appears to have come into contact with him in the course of his quarrels with his parishioners c. 1579, when a lawsuit was taken to the Council of the Marches, of which Whitgift was then vice-president. He seems to have given Morgan immediate encouragement to proceed with the translation, since the latter tells us that, but for Whitgift's support, he would have had to content himself with publishing a translation of the Pentateuch only. Whitgift's continued backing over the ensuing years we can readily believe to have been invaluable. By 1583 he was archbishop of Canterbury and primate of the Anglican church, a man who had the ear of the Queen, was a leading member of the Privy Council, and from 1586 onwards exercised such control over the press that no books might be printed without authorisation from him and the bishop of London. As such he was pre-eminently well qualified to overcome any objections from those who publicly voiced their pronounced opposition to there being any Welsh translations of the Bible. Moreover, Whitgift had a lively private conscience, rarely revealed in public, which led him to exert himself vigorously in those matters of religion and morality about which he felt strongly. Morgan's Bible was unmistakably one of them. Whitgift's contribution to it, in terms of encouraging and expediting the translation, helping to meet printing costs, and authorising the publication of the finished work and enforcing its use in Welsh churches was quite decisive. During the years 1587-88 particularly, no one had pressed Morgan nearly as hard as Whitgift to get his work published with the minimum possible delay. He urged him to come up to London and see the book through the press in person and stay at Lambeth Palace while doing so, though in the event it was with Goodman at Westminster that Morgan took up residence. The archbishop's anxiety to see the undelayed appearance of the Welsh Bible may be explicable on two counts. The one was his growing concern at the threat of invasion from Spain from 1586 onwards and his fears that the effects on a religiously conservative country like Wales might be disastrous, so that a vital step forward in protestantizing its people, such as the publication of a vernacular Bible, ought to be taken as soon as possible. The other reason may have been his intense anger at the mordant criticism launched in 1587 against him and his fellow-bishops by the Welsh Puritan, John Penry, for their failure to secure a Welsh translation of the Bible. It may be ironic that these onslaughts by one of the most famous Welsh graduates of Cambridge during the sixteenth century should have been instrumental in spurring Penry's most determined and dangerous adversary, John Whitgift, described by the former as a 'great enemy of God, His saints and truth', to hasten the publication of the Welsh Bible. In his Dedication to the Bible of 1588, Morgan tells us that a number of good men had urged upon him the need for a translation; but though some of these may well have been Cambridge graduates like Penry, it is difficult to believe that Morgan had the young Breconshire firebrand in mind when he referred to them.

Of the excellence of the translation much has justly been written in praise. Three qualities in particular have been seized upon for enthusiastic comment. First Morgan's impeccable scholarship in handling the original languages and texts of the Old and New Testament and his concern to make use of the most recent editions have been paid warm tribute by those fitted to judge. Second, he was able to eliminate the archaisms, pedantries and oddities which tended to spoil Salesbury's translations and to replace them with a splendidly consistent and intelligible presentation of the Welsh language. Third, his use of Welsh showed all the hallmarks of a great writer as well as a fine scholar. When his Bible appeared in 1588 Welsh poets and prose authors fell over one another in their eagerness to acclaim the work with understandable rapture. They

recognised instinctively the felicitous conjuncture of Morgan's *pietas* towards his faith and nation with his genius as a scholar and writer.

After the publication of his Bible, Morgan continued as incumbent of Llanrhaeadr for another seven years. His bishop, William Hughes, at once rewarded him with the additional rectories of Llanfyllin and Pennant Melangell, and some of the contemporary poets, with customary bardic fervour and optimism, forecast his immediate elevation to the episcopal bench; but it was not until 1595 that he was made bishop of Llandaff. He stayed there until 1601, when he was translated to St Asaph, where he remained until his death in 1604. His promotions seem to have owed something to his old friend Gabriel Goodman, who was on close terms with the Cecils. We know certainly that he wrote to Robert Cecil in 1600 commending Morgan as the 'most sufficient man in Wales' on account of his 'learning, government and honesty of life' and especially his translation of the Bible. He may have owed even more to Whitgift, who commented in 1594 that he was the best man he knew for the see of Llandaff, and in 1601 similarly referred to him as a man of 'integrity, gravity and learning' and added that the testimony he had received on Morgan's behalf from Llandaff and St Asaph was as good as he had received for any man. Quite apart from Whitgift's good opinions of Morgan himself, it is clear that the archbishop showed unceasing anxiety during these years for the appointment of men of ability and uprightness to high office in the Church. Nor did his confidence in Morgan go unrewarded. The latter was to prove himself an excellent prelate in a number of respects: in his desire to improve the character and fitness of his diocesan clergy; his resolute defence of the material possessions and spiritual liberties of the Church; his steadfast opposition to the large number of Roman Catholic recusants within his dioceses at both Llandaff and St Asaph; his continuing exertions as a translator right to the end of his life; and his encouragement of a number of promising young scholars and litterateurs.

His last great service to the Welsh was to publish in 1599 a new and greatly improved version of the Welsh Book of Common Prayer based on his own translation of the Bible. The previous edition had been that undertaken by William Salesbury in 1567 and re-issued in 1586 with virtually no changes. It suffered from all the familiar shortcomings characteristic of Salesbury's work and could hardly have been satisfactory for use in public worship. To have produced, as Morgan did, a revised and much more intelligible version of the Prayer Book represented as great a step forward in the field of liturgical translation as his Bible had done in scriptural translation. It constituted an invaluable contribution to Welsh religious life and worship, for which Morgan has not received nearly as much praise as he rightly deserves. Later on, at St Asaph, he completed a new translation of the New Testament, the text of which was unfortunately lost when its publisher, Thomas Salisbury, had to flee from the plague of 1603 in London before it could be issued. This more considered version of the New Testament was doubtless something which Morgan had wished to see completed ever since 1588, when in his Bible he had had time to do no more than content himself with revising Salesbury's Testament and ridding it of its most egregious errors. It must be accounted an immense loss that it never proved possible to make his revised version available to the Welsh people. Another loss was that of the Welsh dictionary he was reputed by his protégé, John Davies of Mallwyd, to have compiled at this time.

The debt which the Welsh nation owes to Morgan is being lavishly acknowledged during this year of celebration - and rightly so. What has not been pointed up to anything like the same extent is our indebtedness to the University which educated, trained, and inspired Morgan and others associated with the translation, and especially his own College of St John's. It can hardly be doubted that Morgan himself would devoutly have wished his obligations to his University and College to be fully and honourably recognised. The foregoing may be some small contribution to that end.

Swansea

Glanmor Williams

College Buildings

The Fisher Building was formally inaugurated on 16 June 1988 by the College Visitor, the Rt. Revd. the Bishop of Ely (see photographs). The building houses a complex of rooms suitable for lectures, concerts, seminars, and similar functions. These include the Palmerston Room, which can seat up to 300; a large foyer suitable for receptions and exhibitions; and the Dirac, Boys Smith, and Castlereagh rooms, which can seat up to 50 each. Further rooms offer facilities for music practice, art work, and technical drawing. The Fisher Building thus represents an important expansion of the College's facilities for academic and extra-curricular activities at all levels, and makes the College an even more attractive venue for academic or commercial conferences.

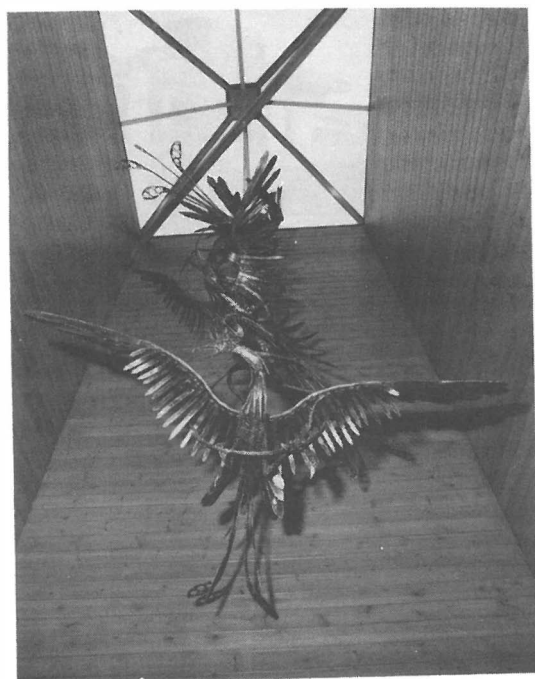
A great deal of work has also been carried out on other College buildings. July saw the completion of the cleaning and restoration of the Chapel Tower. The cleaning and repair of the main body of the Chapel are now under way, and should be finished towards the end of summer. The external refurbishment of the cloisters of New Court, together with staircases E, H, and I, is now almost at an end. Finally, between September 1988 and February 1989 the Cripps Building was entirely re-roofed in order to solve the long-standing damp problems. Needless to say, an extensive programme of restoration still remains for the coming years.



The Fisher Building



The Visitor (the Rt. Revd. the Bishop of Ely)
and the Master at the inauguration of the Fisher Building.



The sculpture which hangs
above the upper foyer of the
Fisher Building, designed by
Mr Sean Crampton, and donated
by the contractors,
Shepherd Construction Ltd.

*Photographs by
Stills, of Toft, near Cambridge.*

The Burghley Verses

This year sees something rare in the history of St John's College - the demise of an ancient tradition. That tradition was the annual composition by members of the College of verses in Latin and Greek for the heirs of William Cecil, First Lord Burghley (1520-98). It originated in 1581, when Burghley, then Elizabeth I's chief minister, made a generous benefaction to the College, where he had studied in the 1530s. As a zealous devotee of classical learning and the Protestant religion, he required in return a suitably pious and scholarly tribute. Each year the College was to send a Fellow to preach a sermon in the parish churches of Stamford and Cheshunt (near the Cecil mansions of Burghley House and Theobalds respectively). And he was to take with him Greek and Latin versifications of passages of Scripture by scholars of the College. This obligation has presumably been faithfully carried out. But while the Burghley preachers can be traced reasonably well through family and College records, none of the Burghley verses are known to survive anywhere. The tradition has undergone some changes. The venues of the sermons have moved with the family seats, and the subject matter of the verses was altered from scriptural texts to passages of English verse. If any readers can offer any further information about the history of the verses, the editor would be pleased to hear it. This year, however, a more drastic change has been decided upon. Because classical verse composition no longer occupies a prominent place in our educational system, it has been agreed that the tribute of the Burghley verses should no longer be exacted. Some readers will doubtless be relieved to know that the Burghley sermons will, for the time being, continue. In the meantime, it hardly seemed fitting to allow a four hundred year old tradition to pass away unmarked. So for the first time, the Burghley verses are to be published. Guy Lee has kindly let us have his suitably melancholy rendering of Prospero's epilogue.

PROSPERO

Our Reuels now are ended: These our actors,
(As I foretold you) were all Spirits, and
Are melted into Ayre, into thin Ayre,
And like the baselesse fabricke of this vision
The Clowd-capt Towres, the gorgeous Pallaces,
The solemne Temples, the great Globe it selfe,
Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve,
And like this insubstantiall Pageant faded
Leaue not a racke behind: we are such stuffe
As dreames are made on; and our little life
Is rounded with a sleepe.

Shakespeare *The Tempest* IV i 148-158

Ludicra peracta nostra sunt. en, histrio
 (ut ante dixi) quisque nil nisi umbra erat
 euanitque in aera, in leuem aera,
 et, textum ut huius lubricum spectaculi,
 nubifera turris, splendidum palatium,
 aedes uerenda, magnus ipse orbis, simul
 illius omnes incolae, ex oculis cadent
 uelutque pompa haec tenuis atque euanida
 nullam reliquent pone se omnino uolam.
 materia talis nos creat quae somnia,
 nostram et breuem rotundat aetatem sopor.

A.G.L.

Johniana

David H. Rees has brought to our attention the following passages from *Charlotte Bronte* by Rebecca Fraser (Methuen, 1988), pp. 6-8

This patronage was Patrick Bronte's much needed leg-up from fate. The Reverend Thomas Tighe was ... a distinguished former Fellow of St. John's College ...

(Bronte) was surrounded by distinguished former Fellows of St. John's College in the shape of the Tighes, and visions of Cambridge University and eminence must have shimmered before him. They were shortly made reality. Through (Tighes's) influence a young man of Irish peasant stock ... made the astonishing leap to Cambridge ... which, if it had lost its reputation as a temple of learning, remained a nursery for politics and power.

The Reverend Patrick Bronte's journey from being a barelegged blacksmith's assistant at the age of twelve to a member of the Establishment - as one of the clergy he became a 'gentleman' ... was considered quite remarkable by his contemporaries at Cambridge. His friend, the Cornish Wesleyan missionary Henry Martyn, was amazed by his life story. Writing to his patron Wilberforce about the background of the bright young Evangelical recruit while Patrick was a student at Cambridge, Martyn said that

"its singularity has hardly been equalled, I suppose, since the days of Bishop Latimer. He left his native Ireland at the age of 22 with seven pounds, having been able to lay by no more after superintending a school some years. He reached Cambridge before that was extended and then received an unexpected supply of £5 from a distant friend. On this he subsisted some weeks before entering St John's, and has since had no other assistance than what the college afforded."

St John's had been founded as a training school for the clergy - though not every graduate took orders. In the early part of the nineteenth century Simeon was only just beginning his reign there as one of the most important leaders of the Evangelical party in the Church of England, but by the mid century the College had become synonymous with fierce, poor, Evangelical sizers, the 'Sime' whom Samuel Butler describes so eloquently in *The Way of All Flesh*. It is not certain that Patrick Bronte had made up his mind to enter the Church before he left Ireland ... What is certain is that two years after he arrived at Cambridge, Patrick Bronte had determined to take Holy Orders and was moving in the inner circle of the Evangelicals ...

Readers may also like to note a book of essays about St John Fisher. *Humanism, Reform and the Reformation: The Career of Bishop John Fisher*, edited by Brendan Bradshaw (a former Fellow of the College), and Eamon Duffy (CUP, 1989), £27.50, contains much of interest about the man who was the virtual or vicarious founder of the College. The chapter 'John Fisher and the promotion of learning', by the College Archivist Malcolm Underwood, is of especial relevance to St John's. Among other things, we are reminded that in its earliest years, "St John's was ... a modest College, uncertain of its endowments" - a condition which Fisher and his right-hand man, Nicholas Metcalfe (third Master, 1518-37) did much to remedy.

H.H. Huxley has edited a memorial volume of the *Proceedings of the Virgil Society* 19 (1988), in honour of Deryck Williams (d.1986). Largely composed of elegant lectures, it is a fitting tribute to a popular lecturer and enthusiast for the classics.

Reviews

The Keynesian Revolution in the Making 1924-1936

By Peter Clarke
Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1988.

In what is probably the most important monograph on Keynes of the last decade, Peter Clarke has attempted to rescue Keynes from the clutches of the economists, economic historians and the historians of economic ideas and to make the central ideas and implications of the 'revolution' associated with Maynard Keynes's *The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money* (1936) accessible to ordinary run-of-the-mill historians. However, in doing so, he has managed not only to bring together what has been said before in a manner more appropriate for his professional colleagues but also to break new ground and thus leave economic historians and historians of economic ideas in his debt.

Anyone who provides an account of a 'revolution', it would seem to me, has to provide at least four things: (i) an account of the *ancien regime*; (ii) an account of the revolutionaries' ideas; (iii) an account of the revolution itself; and (iv) some notion of the implications of what happened. As the Keynesian revolution has traditionally been about both economic theory and economic policy, this requires some discussion of both the old regime in theory and policy, which inevitably includes Keynes's earlier ideas; an account of the evolution of Keynes's theory and its policy implications; and a discussion of the implications of what emerged at the other end of the process. In the case of Keynes's revolution, the process will inevitably be complicated by the way that the literature has developed over the last decade. Here I am thinking less of the contention that Keynes's theories were unimportant or even a dead end, than the view presented by a run of younger economic historians that the important policy-making fortress that Keynes thought he was attacking, what has been known as 'the Treasury view' which strictly speaking held that loan-financed government expenditures on public works as a cure for unemployment would be ineffective as they would crowd out an equivalent amount of private investment, was less monolithic, more pragmatic and more flexible than Keynes allowed for - or, to put it bluntly, that Keynes was attacking a straw man.

In developing his account of the old regime, in his masterly Part II, Clarke, using evidence which through the vagaries of the transfer of records to the Public Record Office at Kew has only recently surfaced, clearly demonstrates that the Treasury's contribution to the 1929 White Paper, *Memoranda on Certain Proposals Relating to Unemployment* (a reply to a Liberal election manifesto), and the associated statements of the then Chancellor, Winston Churchill, were based not on pragmatism but on a coherent theoretical model developed by one of their number, R.G. Hawtrey, and published in *Economics* in 1925. As well, he clearly shows how this view fits into what one might call the Treasury's picture of the world of free trade, balanced budgets and the gold standard. He then turns to Keynes's own contributions to the discussions: his 1929 Liberal election pamphlet (with Hubert Henderson) *Can Lloyd George Do It?* (i.e.

reduce unemployment through public works); his contributions to the election campaign; his private attempts to persuade the succeeding Labour Government in the Committee on Finance and Industry and the Economic Advisory Council; his journalism; and his 1930 *Treatise on Money*. There he shows how Keynes's intuitions or political proposals interacted with his evolving economic analysis and how, under the weight of public criticism, the theoretical 1929 'Treasury view' became the pragmatic, business-like set of notions re-discovered by recent economic historians.

Thus Clarke has accounted for the old regime and the tensions within it. He then turns to the professional discussion of Keynes's *Treatise* to show how in the course of 1931 its author became so actively dissatisfied with it that he embarked on an attempt to recast its main theoretical structure. With that attempt underway, using all the available sources, he clearly sets out what in his view were Keynes's major subsequent innovations in theory and how he had reached his new system in an embryonic form by the end of 1932, before he spent the remaining three years revising and recasting it so that it would prove the most effective possible attack on the orthodoxy of his colleagues. This ground has been well-trodden before, but in his handling of the evidence and his predecessors Clarke shows a keen appreciation of and a deftness in handling the issues involved. He concludes with an assessment of the theory and a discussion of the historical Keynes and Keynesianism.

The book is a highly recommended blend of acute scholarship crossing several disciplinary boundaries, which will probably have its greatest impact where Clarke least intends it: amongst economic historians and historians of economics.

D.E. Moggridge

The Rylands Haggadah

Ed. Raphael Loewe
London: Thames and Hudson, 1988; £48.

Johnians are a loyal breed. Amongst the most loyal is Raphael Loewe (B.A. 1942), son of a distinguished University Lecturer in Rabbinics, and for a long time himself a lecturer in Hebrew at University College, London, whence recently he retired as Goldsmid Professor. Loewe was trained in St John's as a classicist (a contemporary of, amongst others, Professor Crook and Dr Pelling), and hence is knowledgeable and accomplished in the skills of translation and poetry. According to the old College custom (now sadly discontinued) he once wrote, as a scholar, the Latin and Greek verses annually presented to the Marquesses of Exeter and Salisbury.

Raphael Loewe is to medieval Hebrew poetry what Guy Lee is to classical Latin poetry. His *Rylands Haggadah* is a beautifully produced facsimile edition of this fine fourteenth-century Catalonian manuscript, which was designed for use in the (Sephardi) celebration of the Jewish Passover. Loewe's translation skills are deployed in a full and sensitive English rendering not only of the *Haggadah* itself but of the eighty or so hymns designed to be inserted at various points in the liturgy.

A distinct feature of the work is Loewe's ability to explain, by commentary and notes, the significance of the texts. Consequently the volume can be commended warmly to gentile readers (and browsers) as well as to Jews and Hebraists. That is perhaps significant in two ways: the Exodus has from New Testament times rung Christian bells and, as a result, this liturgy with its hymns has much to teach those who, as junior brothers, share this fundamental biblical experience. Secondly, Loewe's success in making the work available and in explaining it is a tribute to the College system which, uniquely perhaps, prompts its loyal sons to fulfil this *mitsvah* or vocation of scholarship.

The author has generously presented a copy of his work to the College library where - and whence - it will certainly be enjoyed by generations of Johnians.

A.A.M.

Obituaries

Mr Buck

The summer of 1988 brought the sad death at the age of 73 of Norman Buck, the retired Sub-Librarian of the College, known to many generations of undergraduates as The Librarian and famous among users of the Library for his delightful manner, a combination of unfailing courtesy and helpfulness with a humorous twinkle. On Thursday 26 May, while getting ready to attend the funeral of a fellow oarsman, he had a sudden heart attack and was rushed into intensive care at Addenbrooke's. He made what seemed a good recovery and looked forward to being sent home, but on the evening of Saturday 4 June he suffered a second and fatal attack.



Norman Charles Buck, the only child of Charles Buck, a County Council worker, and Mildred his wife, was born at Comberton on 20 May 1915. The family moved to Barton in October of that year and there Norman lived, apart from six years of war service, for the rest of his life, during which he became an expert on the history of the village and accumulated materials for a projected book about it. He received his early education at the Barton Church of England School. Had he gone on to Grammar School as planned, the College would have lost him. But on the day before the entrance examination he was taken seriously ill with appendicitis and peritonitis. On recovering he had no choice but to apply to the Youth Employment Exchange, and in July 1929 at the age of fourteen he was taken on by the then College Librarian Mr Previté-Orton as Library Boy. He worked under the sternly benevolent eye of the

Sub-Librarian C.C. Scott, attending the Cambridge Technical College for courses in English, German, Book-keeping and Shorthand, and receiving private tuition in Latin and French. In October 1931 he was promoted to Junior Assistant Librarian; some of his early experiences in the Library are entertainingly recorded in his 'Library Memories' (see *The Eagle* LXIX 291 14-20).

In those pre-war times he rowed for St John's College Servants' Boat Club for several years (including the seasons 1932-33 and 1934-35 when the Club won the Inter-Collegiate races), for the University College Servants' Boat Club first boat in the City Bumping Races and in the 1934 race against the Oxford University and College Servants' Boat Club. He also played soccer for St John's College Servants in 1936 when they won the Inter-Collegiate Knockout Trophy.

When the war came he joined up in the Royal Air Force and after serving as a Flight Sergeant in Middle East Command from September 1941 to December 1944 became an instructor at the RAF School of Administrative Trades at Kirkham. He married on 2 August 1941 Ruby Nightingale of Barton, by whom he had a daughter Jennifer. After demobilisation on 4 February 1946 he returned to the College, still as Junior Assistant Librarian, but on 17 March 1947 was appointed Assistant Librarian and eventually on the retirement of C.C. Scott in 1956 Sub-Librarian. Later, on 1 October 1969, he also took over as Keeper of the College Biographical Records after the death of the retired Librarian F.P. White, who for many years had devoted himself to the compilation of a biographical sheet for every member of the College as far as possible from the sixteenth century onwards. In 1980 he was appointed to the Committee on the Occupancy of College Rooms 1936-76 and was responsible for completing and checking the list of occupants begun by Dr Norman Henry.

But not all his energies were devoted to the service of the College. He served for 35 years as Clerk to Barton Parish Council and Treasurer to Barton Parochial Church Council. He was a Trustee of Barton Village Hall from 1952-75, Hon. Secretary to Barton Silver Jubilee Committee in 1977, and a member of the Coton and District Branch of the Royal British Legion. He served on the Committee of the Cambridge Library Group for two years. He was also a keen bee-keeper and much in demand for his skill in the taking of swarms. As President of the Pig Club, he regularly regaled meetings with accounts of his epic encounters with the bees, ducks and other hazards of Barton life.

Though due to retire as Sub-Librarian on 30 September 1980, at the request of the Library Committee he agreed to continue until 30 September 1982. He continued until his death as Keeper of the Biographical Records. On 11 December 1982, under University Statute B IV, he was admitted to the Honorary Degree of Master of Arts for his services to members of the University and to scholars from this country and abroad. The tributes to him from such scholars were remarkable. Professor Peter Herde of Würzburg wrote: 'I have rarely received such expert professional help as I was then privileged to receive from Mr Buck. I have duly noted his help in the preface to my *Audientia Litterarum Contradictarum*. Besides, I remember his warm, humane personality.' Professor Domenico Maffei of the University of Rome wrote: 'Had it not been for the continuous assistance and the precious advice given to me by Mr Buck, I should not have been able to complete the research on medieval jurisprudence and Renaissance printing whose results have been published by Klosterman.' The Public

Orator in his English paraphrase of the speech he delivered on the occasion wrote: 'His services are acknowledged in countless footnotes and prefaces, and when finally his retirement was announced letters arrived from all over the world, and their message was one of consternation as much as of congratulation. For he had become, as was said of a scholar of antiquity, "a living library and a walking museum". If you wish to know what a perfect Librarian should be, he has given the answer by his own example: an expert administrator, a connoisseur of books, and a courteous host.'

The Public Orator is not of course on oath but in this case his words are no rhetorical exaggeration but the sober truth. During his forty-seven years in the College Library Mr Buck built up a unique knowledge of its resources and of their relevance to research in various fields. There can have been very few who consulted him in vain on any matter connected with the Library or with the history of the College and its members. No inquiry was too much trouble for him; he never complained or made a fuss but carried out his duties with inexhaustible patience, politeness, and efficiency. His motto could have been the princely one: *Ich dien*. The great throng of friends present at his funeral at Barton Church on Friday 10 June testified to that deep affection felt for Norman Buck in his village, his College and his University which the Revd Hugh Searle expressed so movingly in his address. St John's was fortunate indeed to have the services of such a remarkable man, and for so long.

A.G.L.

(with the help of Mrs Buck, H.R.L.B., P.A.L. and M.B.P.)

Professor Sydney Goldstein

Professor Sydney Goldstein, FRS, who died on 22 January aged 85 at his home in Massachusetts, was a prominent force behind the great advance that occurred in the field of fluid dynamics from the early 1930's.

An expositor par excellence, he was an inspired choice as the editor of 'Modern Developments in Fluid Dynamics', which appeared in 1938. Starting from first principles, this co-operative work put into perspective the exciting developments in the mechanics of real (as distinct from ideal) fluids which had been brought about in the previous 30 years by the research of Prandtl, Taylor, von Karman and Goldstein himself, and it proved to be the departure point for further rapid progress. It is no secret now that he himself was the author of the all-important first two chapters, and he exercised a leading influence on the subsequent researches both by his capacity to stimulate research students and through his own contributions. These covered many topics, including airscrew theory, geophysics, turbulence, supersonic flow, aerofoil design, hydro-dynamical stability (for which he had already won the Adams Prize in 1935) and above all boundary layer theory. Special mention may be made of his studies of flow near separation, which have been of seminal importance in later work.

Goldstein was a Fellow of St John's College, Cambridge, from 1928 to 1945. He thereafter filled chairs of Applied Mathematics at Manchester (1945-50), the Technion

Institute of Technology at Haifa (1950-55) and Harvard (from 1955). During the war he worked at the Aerodynamics Division of the National Physical Laboratory. From 1946 to 1949 he was Chairman of the Aeronautical Research Council. His distinction was recognised by, among many other honours both here and abroad, his election as an Honorary Fellow of St John's College, Cambridge (1965), of the Royal Aeronautical Society (1971) and of the Institute of Mathematics and its Applications (1972).

He was married in 1926 to Rosa Sass, who survives him with one son and one daughter.

F.H.H.

Joseph Burt Hutchinson

Joseph Burt Hutchinson, Fellow, was born at Burton Latimer, Northamptonshire, on 21 March 1902 and died in Cambridge on 16 January 1988. His father was a farmer; and the family were Quakers. From this background there sprang a commitment to practical agriculture and strong religious and ethical principles that remained with him all the days of his long life. After education at Ackworth and Bootham Schools, Hutchinson came up to St John's in 1920 to read Natural Sciences, specialising in Botany in Part II and staying on for a year to work on plant breeding in the School of Agriculture. He then pursued a course at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture in Trinidad, which was followed in the years 1926 to 1933 by an appointment as assistant geneticist at the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation's Cotton Research Station in the Island. From 1933 to 1937 he worked at the Institute of Plant Industry, Indore, India as geneticist and botanist, before returning to Trinidad as chief geneticist at the Cotton Research Station and working there till 1944, the year in which he was awarded a CMG. Hutchinson was then appointed the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation's chief geneticist and then in 1949 the first Director of their Cotton Research Station at Namulonge, near Kampala, Uganda. He also worked briefly in the Sudan.

He became a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1951 (and was awarded its Royal Medal in 1967). He was knighted in 1956. In the following year he was elected Drapers' Professor of Agriculture in Cambridge and a Fellow of St John's. On retiring from the Professorship in 1969 he returned to India briefly to work at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute in Delhi; and gave posterity the benefit of his long and wide experience in his *Farming and Food Supply: the Interdependence of Countryside and Town* (1972).

Hutchinson took his Cambridge Sc.D. in 1949 and received honorary doctorates from the Universities of Nottingham and of East Anglia. He was President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science in 1965-66; and was elected a Foreign Fellow of the Indian National Science Academy in 1974.



Such is the bare outline of a highly distinguished life. But justice has yet to be done, except for those who can read between the lines, to the wide scope and great originality of his work on the taxonomy and genetics of the cotton plant in most of its many regional manifestations.

It was when Hutchinson was Chief Geneticist at the Cotton Research Station in Trinidad that he laid the foundations of a highly successful scientific career. In collaboration with Drs. R.A. Silow and S.G. Staples he carried out a thorough and detailed analysis of genetical and evolutionary relationships within the genus *Gossypium*. This work culminated in a joint work entitled "The Evolution of *Gossypium* and the Differentiation of the Cultivated Cottons" which is widely recognised as one of the most comprehensive studies of the evolutionary history of a single genus ever carried out.

Hutchinson broadened his research interests when he became Director of the Cotton Research Station at Namulonge and supervised marked advances in crop physiology, particularly in water relations and yield analysis; characterisation of rainfall pattern; soil nutrients; and early assessment of spinning characteristics of cotton fibre. In addition plant breeding at the Station brought great practical advances.

At this time Hutchinson also did much extramurally for Makerere (University College of East Africa), for the East Africa Agriculture and Forestry Organisation and for the excellent teaching in Agriculture-cum-Nutrition evolved at the Gayaza High School for Girls.

The Chair in Agriculture at Cambridge brought Hutchinson new challenges. Thus, he was faced with the task of restructuring the Agricultural Tripos. In this work he

became convinced that Cambridge should train General Agriculturalists and he developed a three-year course to this end. However, before the new Tripos had had time to prove itself the School of Agriculture became a Department of Applied Biology to concentrate on teaching and research in Environmental Biology and Agricultural Science. Hutchinson implemented the necessary changes with considerable skill and patience so that he was able to hand over a vigorous department to his successor when he retired in 1969. The University and his College were not slow to recognise Hutchinson's wisdom and sound judgment and he served with distinction on numerous important committees.

Hutchinson was thus no narrow cotton specialist. Of farming stock as we have seen, and endowed richly with practical commonsense, he became very well versed in indigenous tropical agricultural systems; and he had great insight into the difficulties faced by Third World cultivators. He farmed practically at Namulonge. He thought deeply too about British agriculture and many of its problems that are still with us; the use and effects of pesticides, and the conservation of wild life, for example. In all of his work, too, he was no professorial dogmatist, for he carried with him the modesty of the true scholar, ever willing to learn from the work and the thinking of his younger colleagues. He was an inspired lecturer both to technical and to multi-disciplinary audiences, and a great director of research; and a generous and helpful colleague. In all his diverse postings, he threw himself enthusiastically and with high integrity and a strong sense of service into the work of his own and related institutions. Thus he served in Uganda as chairman of the young Makerere College; was the first chairman (1964-72) of the Centre of South Asian Studies at Cambridge, and the wise scientific adviser to its research project on agrarian change in rice-growing areas of South India and Sri Lanka. He was a man of firm faith who felt deeply the call to serve his fellow men through the talents with which he had been endowed, and to do so with 'uprightness and integrity'. He ended his St John's College lecture in the University of East Anglia in May 1977 with these words:

There still remains one question: does it matter? Are we just in an aimless progression from the big bang that was the beginning to a big bang, cosmic or man-made, that will be the end? Or is there meaning and purpose to it all? One begins with the faith transmitted from one's parents, and I was fortunate in receiving a Christian faith that was lived out in uprightness and integrity. This I have held, and in so far as I have lived up to it, life has made sense, and an awareness of purpose and meaning has grown stronger. So I stand where my fathers stood, with a sense of accountability for what I do and the way I live, and with a hope that transcends the duration of my natural life.

In 1930 he married Martha Leonora (Lena) Johnstone, who graciously shared his faith, his life and his work and only survived him by a few weeks. They left a daughter and a son (also a member of the College).

B.H.F.
D.G.M.

Martin B. C. Simpson

One of the victims of the Lockerbie air disaster on 21 December 1988 was Martin Simpson, a highly regarded member of the College who in recent years had served the College by managing a portfolio of high technology stocks in the United States, where he had worked for some time. He was returning after a brief visit to Cambridge.

Martin was born in Cape Town in 1936, receiving his school education at Michaelhouse, Natal; and he entered the College in 1954 to read Modern Languages, followed by Law. As an undergraduate he made his mark in a number of spheres: for example he boxed for the University, and he played rugby and cricket at College level. His love of travel was very pronounced, and after graduating in 1957 he and his former room-mate drove from the North Cape to the Cape of Good Hope. Subsequently he worked in Canada, and after marrying in Toronto he and his wife set off on a lengthy honeymoon which involved a circumnavigation of the world and lasted over two years. They then settled in New York, where Martin worked in investment research and studied for a Ph.D. at New York University. Subsequently he became an investment analyst in the technology field, founding his own (highly successful) company in 1973.

Martin was a man of extraordinary vitality: he seemed to have boundless energy, which was coupled with enthusiasm and exceptional courage, and at the same time he fairly bubbled with good humour. Despite his extremely active life he was careful not to neglect his family or his many friends, and he found the time for philanthropic work for local schools and charities.

It was characteristic of Martin that, although he had visited Cambridge from New York only a few months before, he decided to come over again in December in order to attend the annual dinner of the Johnian Society, inviting his former room-mate to be his guest. It was no less characteristic that he found time while in Cambridge to visit his former bed-maker as well as those Fellows whom he knew well. That his life should be cut short (at the age of 52) on his way home just a few days later is the starkest of tragedies, particularly of course for his widow Pat and their two children.

A service of thanksgiving for his life, arranged by his cousin Peter Simpson, also a member of the College, took place in January at the Queen's Chapel of the Savoy in the presence of his family and, needless to say, a large number of Johnians.

J.C.H.
C.M.P.J.

Walter Bruford

Walter Horace Bruford, who died at Edinburgh on 28 June 1988, aged 93, was the beloved Nestor of Germanisten in this country. He came up as a scholar to St John's from Manchester Grammar School as one of the early students of the Tripos in French

and German. He liked to tell the story of how, during his time as an undergraduate chairman of the University German Society, he introduced a famous foreign speaker in some confusion as 'Professor Friedrich Nietzsche, who will speak on Georg Brandes.'

On graduating with Firsts in 1915 Walter Bruford joined the Admiralty as a junior decoding officer; in that capacity he helped to decode the notorious 'Zimmermann telegram' which influenced the decision of the United States to enter the War. He spent most of his academic career between the wars in Scotland, where he always felt more at home than in England. Throughout World War II he worked in Foreign Office Intelligence, and from 1951 to 1961 he held the Schroder Chair of German at Cambridge. With his Scottish wife, Gerda, whom he married in 1925 and who predeceased him in 1975, he kept a home in the lonely but lovely countryside of Berwickshire, and eventually retired there.

Walter Bruford did not have the reputation of an exciting lecturer. His very substantial contribution to German studies come rather from his books. He was among the first literary scholars to give extensive thought to the material conditions in which literature is founded. *Germany in the Eighteenth Century* (1935) focuses on the social, economic and institutional life of Classical Weimar, and some of this argument is continued in *The Tradition of Self Cultivation* (1975), which tells the story of the cultural aspirations of the German bourgeoisie in the period following Goethe's death in 1832, 'from Humboldt to Thomas Mann'. If these books have been acclaimed in all English-speaking countries and (in their translations) throughout Germany as works of enduring scholarship, this is because, in the heyday of Marxist criticism, Bruford's investigations were singularly free from ideological preconceptions or indeed excessive expectations. His deeply informed love of literature prevented him from ever claiming that the study of origins - economic, social, or biographical - could provide explanations of literary greatness; his aim was to describe circumstances rather than explain origins.

Bruford was a man of charm and sweet humour, unversed in intrigue and generous in his reactions to his colleagues and in his comments on their work. When the present writer saw him a few months before his death, in the brilliant spring sunshine of an Edinburgh garden, that charm and bemusement at the passage of time made the visit memorable. There was no sting in his irony, rather a sense of wonder at the variety of people and books. In Cambridge he ran a happy and enterprising department, and presided over his Tuesday night colloquia in the Second Court of St John's gently and with great distinction. Yet his serenity, which he shared with his wife, was not cheaply bought. He belonged to a generation whose lives were deeply disturbed and disrupted by two world wars: through his avocation as a student of German literature and history he was forced to face, first the German atrocities in Belgium in 1914 (which he never forgot), and then the fact that Buchenwald lies but a few miles from Goethe's Weimar, and that the young Goethe had hunted with his beloved Duke in the forests where, in 1933, one of the first concentration camps was built. Unlike most of his colleagues in Germany he seems to have had little doubt about the nature of the Third Reich: 'Whole libraries of factual information,' he wrote with characteristic moderation, 'on the political, economic and social history of Germany and the story of her relations with the rest of the world, have not entirely removed, for many of us, our sense of shock at becoming aware of what seemed so abrupt a change in national character'. He

was suspicious of generalizations: he would allow himself a phrase like that about 'national character' only after giving it a substantial and detailed historical meaning. When, on coming back to Cambridge in 1951, he turned to Russian studies, writing a book on Chechov's short stories, this was partly as an escape from the tensions which his awareness of the contradictions of German history caused him. He held no strong political views, yet in his Bithell Memorial Lecture of 1979 he has some sharply critical things to say about the Anglo-German myth of the 1930s and its 'old specious plea for an alliance of two self-styled superior nations'.

His splendidly succinct commentary on Goethe's *Faust* (1965) shows that by no means all that Walter Bruford wrote on German topics is informed by these tensions. In retirement he returned to the study of classical Greek drama and of Aristotle's poetics, 'as an antidote' he once said, 'to too much Nietzsche'. He had a fastidious dislike of dilettantism and showmanship: when writing on the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries he did not have an eye on the horrors of the twentieth. But in some of his best work he came to grips with 'the German problem' as it presented itself to his generation - the co-existence of inhumanity with a high culture of inwardness.

His friends all over the world, parts of Germany, will remember his gratefully and with more affection than is usual in Academe.

J.P. Stern

College Societies

Wordsworth Society

While the Wordsworth Society has not played a very prominent part in University or College life during the past 12 months, our meetings can reasonably be described as a success. The talk by Richard Adams was unexpectedly well attended, and apparently enjoyed by those present. The same cannot be said of the numbers at the poetry reading by the little known poet Patricia Beer, but the small group proved ideal for discussion purposes.

The next two terms look promising for the Society, with John Mortimer and Iris Murdoch included in the possible speakers.

Helen Gartland (Secretary)

The Lady Margaret Players 1988-89

Senior Treasurer: Dr Beadle; President: Miss N. Tahta; Junior Treasurer: Miss J. Gumb; Committee Members: T. Barnes, R. Beales, Miss E. Jukes, A. Strong, Miss S. Behar, Miss E. Brand, J. Blystone, Miss S. Hulbert, Miss A. Williams.

After an absence of ten years from 'The Eagle' the College 'thesps' once again wing their way back to the heights of success. The Lady Margaret Players (founded in 1948) produced some notable productions during their fortieth anniversary. A few of these even made a profit - 'a sure sign of their worth in a competitive community' - particularly 'Twelve Angry Men' by Reginald Rose, produced in the School of Pythagoras; and 'Mango Tea' a newly-written play by Paul Weitz produced in the Cambridge Playroom - LMP are gradually broadening their horizons to merge with University drama.

The freshers this year have revealed unprecedented enthusiasm - a number of them are involved in University drama and most of them play an active part in LMP as well. An interesting double bill was put on this term in Pythagoras by two first-time directors - 'The Hole' by N.F. Simpson, and Sartre's 'Huis Clos'. More enthusiasm has been shown over the last few years from the "rest" of College and audiences in Pythagoras are on the increase.

A memorable production this term was a wacky dramatisation of a cookery book - 'Cooking in a Bedsitter' by Katherine Whitehorn, which was staged at the Cambridge Playroom by some of our talented first-years.

The only thorn in our side - or should I say "in our black polo-necks!" - is our continuing effort to persuade the College to re-design the interior of Pythagoras to increase its potential as a studio theatre, or even just to give it some potential. This fight to persuade the powers-that-be that drama plays an integral part of the life of the College, and deserves to have money spent on it, has been raging - or rather

smouldering - for three years now. This year we have managed to get a 'School of Pythagoras Re-development Committee' established and a number of alternative plans drawn up by specialised architects. We have even pushed our way to the "top of my in-tray" to quote Colonel Robinson, Domestic Bursar - strongly tipped to be the 'power-that-is' in the College.

All in all it has been an exciting and fruitful year for the Lady Margaret Players with the promise of even better times to come.

N. Tahta

Association Football

Association Football reports in Eagle magazines of recent years have tended to form a catalogue of fiercely contended promotion battles, in which the club has unfortunately consistently missed out by the narrowest of margins. This year however it makes a most refreshing change to be able to write about some actual rewards that the club has managed to take away from another very hard season. The reason behind this change of fortune would seem to be twofold. Firstly, all credit must go to our Club Captain, Peter Hadley, whose knowledgeable leadership, unwavering commitment and supportive role at every level of play were undoubtedly noticed and appreciated by all the teams. Secondly, great benefit has been gained from an abnormally strong fresher intake, namely Paul Heywood, John Grindley, Dave Pickup, John Seery, Ben Bennett, Ian Phillips, John Owers and Pete Walker, whose presence has most certainly been felt both on and off the pitch. These talented newcomers consistently commanded at least five First XI places (even sometimes at the expense of the secretary!) and transformed the team's structure and belief in itself.

For the First XI, the league term proved a great success. They quite deservedly won the Division 2 Championship with an unbeaten record, thus achieving that long awaited promotion. Moving into Cuppers term, morale was high and prospects looked promising for the knockout competition. The team was strengthened by the return of Martin Davies and Johnny Thompson from University football, and our congratulations go to them for regaining their Falcons' colours. After an impressive 4-1 victory against CCAT in the first round, our hopes were unfortunately cut short by Fitzwilliam in an extremely hard fought match which ended in a 2-1 defeat for John's, an admirable result considering that Fitzwilliam eventually went on to win the cup.

Second XI captain John Pearson led his men through a remarkable league term. The team convincingly beat everyone in sight, winning the Division 4 Championship by a substantial margin and gaining promotion to Division 3, where the potential for next season appears very promising. In Cuppers plate, swift progress was made to the semi-final stage, where the away match against St Edmund's House ended in a shock 2-0 defeat - induced as much by inability to adapt to the dwarf-sized pitch and resident tree as by the opposing eleven players.

The third and fourth XIs, under the captaincy of Alan Overd and Richard Farnsworth respectively, both emerged with creditable league statistics, although neither team managed to haul itself out of Division 5. Progress in Cuppers plate was always going to be a struggle, and although the third XI turned in excellent wins against Robinson II and Sidney II to win their group, neither team was able to venture into the later stages.

Once again our Ladies XI proved themselves to be an outstanding asset to the club. Under the leadership of Catherine Lilley, the most consistent honours winners of recent years marched on this season: runners-up in the league, and winners of the Cuppers competition. Our congratulations go to them all and in particular to Lucy Chadwick, Jeanette Massey and Carrie Walsh, who appeared in the University Ladies XI in the Varsity Match.

The regular program of friendly fixtures has continued with somewhat mixed fortunes, and an end of season tour has been secured by way of an invitation to play in the ESCLA Tournament of 12 Capitals in Paris during April.

In conclusion, the season has been successful not only in terms of the individual team honours gained, but also in terms of the reciprocating inter-team support, resulting in an excellent club spirit and atmosphere. Many thanks to our groundsman, Jim Williams, whose efforts to combat the elements have been appreciated as always, and finally the very best of luck to the club for the 1989-90 season, under the new captaincy of Dave Pickup.

Steve Flavell (Secretary)

Rugby

Following last year's cup performances, the 1st XV going down 7 - 19 to Magdalene in the final and the 2nd XV winning their final 3 - 0 also versus Magdalene, the season 1987-88 was completed very successfully with a tour to the Algarve led by Pat Healy for which almost £2,300 had been raised within the club during the season. The sole opposition were despatched 48 - 4, and the weather could not have been finer, a fitting climax to several playing careers!

The new season 1988-89 began with the 1st XV league campaign being something of an anti-climax. The side was depleted in the backs after an embarrassment of riches the previous season, and a string of injuries to key players (not least to Chris Calderwood, the captain) hampered performances. As a knock-on effect the 2nd XV league side struggled despite the heroic leadership of Richard Mayfield, but managed to retain their position in the second division and are now the only 2nd XV remaining above the third division. The 3rd XV under Simon Roberts achieved something of a revival, winning three fixtures against 2nd XV's with the prize scalp that of Magdalene II. They and continue to be the last of the gentlemens XV's, achieving success without gracing the practice field!

In the second term the return to fitness of several players, coinciding with the return of four LX club players, boosted playing strength in critical positions and laid the foundations for successful cup Rugby. The 1st XV was written off by the student "Varsity" newspaper in the first round, but survived to lose 8-3 to Jesus in a desperately close semi-final. The 2nd XV was an almost wholly changed side from the previous team, and quickly took a grip on "their trophy", beating Jesus II 12-0 in the final to win for the fifth consecutive year. The 3rd XV managed to get through a round before meeting semi-finalists Downing II who abruptly halted their cup run.

The season culminated in a tour to the Isle of Man before Easter, with two fixtures played. The first was won easily, the second was a narrow 12-0 loss to the Island champions, Douglas, with only six of our Cuppers XV on the field. The spirit and enthusiasm for the game shown on tour typifies the spirit which continues to run throughout our club, and already we look forward to next season, including a proposed tour to Italy.

James Allison (Hon. Sec.)

Hockey Club

The 1988-89 season ended triumphantly with a capacity dinner in the Wordsworth Room. The Ladies had achieved the League and Cuppers double. The Men's 1st XI, having won Cuppers in the Michaelmas Term, were a close second to Caius in the League, and the Men's 2nd XI (captained by Simon Pain) beat Caius 2nd team to win their Cuppers Championship.

At the start of the season, though, few in the men's club would have predicted such an end. Two Blues had been lost along with four other first team players. There were promising freshers - Dave Buckle, Richard Bulbulia and Paul Rimmer (later to gain a Wanderer's Colour) - and the return from illness of Nick Birts. The maturing Cameron (Stroppy) Robson and John Shepherd moved to sweeper and centre back. These two plus Mark Jones in a fine last year at right back, Saul Rans at left back and Rob Deans in goal completed a defence that was to concede only eight goals in all League and Cuppers matches.

Despite being drawn away for all the games, confident victories against Churchill (3-0), Queens' (2-0) and Fitzwilliam (2-0) brought us to the Cuppers Final versus Robinson. In a close game, Robinson scored after only fifty seconds and, though we equalised quickly through Richard Lloyd (Wanderer's centre forward), the game remained tight till near the end. Captain Tim Morgan-Wynne had to be substituted with an eye injury. Then an overhead from John Jones (Blues centre forward) sent Lloyd away and he seemed certain to score when he was brought down for a penalty. Rimmer converted the penalty. Two goals at the end, one for Rans and one for Robinson, gave us a winning score of 3-2.

Pre-Easter Term training took the form of a tour to Edinburgh. In three games each, the Men's and Ladies' teams managed to score twice in reply to twenty six by our Scottish adversaries.

Two indifferent draws at Jesus and Pembroke (that we later rued) began an Easter term with less to celebrate. In the key match of the league we lost 3-1 to Caius allowing them to draw equal on points but go ahead on goal difference. Thus the double (indeed the double double including the Ladies' Championship) shied at our outstretched hand.

Much credit must go to Jim Williams and the rest of the ground staff for their excellent preparation of the pitches. On a sadder note we say farewell this year to Chaplain Mark Jones. A regular first team player and President of the club, Mark has been a popular figure and will be missed by all. We wish him well in his new job at Eton. It has been a great season and one in which all members of the club have thoroughly enjoyed their Hockey.

Oh, and Roger (Macklin) played quite well too.

George Schlich (Secretary)

Cross-Country Club

St John's College Cross-Contry Club was, a couple of years ago, really rather slug-like. Not so now. The key to this improvement has been enthusiasm, not Olympic talent. Of course, Seb Coe would probably get selected for our league team, but it takes six jolly Johnians to fill it up. Often, league races are won by sheer weight of numbers - each runner gains at least one point and we all know that points mean prizes.

Last season (1987-88) saw the beginnings of success. Consistently good runs in the half-a-dozen or so league events were recorded by (Captain) John Newall, John Powlesland and Denis Mustafa, backed up by Jollyon la Trope-Bateman, James Reid and others. The team rose from nowhere to snatch the second division title, with an excellent third place overall in Cuppers on a tough eight-mile course. Having gained promotion to the elite ranks of the first division, most of the team then did some exams and promptly left.

This season (1988-89) therefore started with a team of depressingly depleted depth. The new captain was fortunately not despondent and managed to recruit enough new runners to swell the club's membership to relative abundance. For the first time ever St John's College fielded a full ladies' Cuppers team (Hannah Blanshard, Rachel Sutcliffe and Maura Hallinan) which produced an outstanding performance to win outright. The men's league was hard-fought; (Captain) Denis Mustafa and jovial John Newall produced many good runs with back-up from Simon Theobald and Nick Cole, amongst others. A splendid effort in the Selwyn Relays nearly secured our position in the first division for another year. Sadly, we lost the tie-break and were relegated.

Congratulations to Hannah Blanshard for running for the University against Oxford, and to Denis Mustafa for being selected to run for the University in the 1989 London Marathon.

The scene is thus set for next season. Yet again some key members of the team are leaving, so an influx of bright-eyed and bushy-tailed new runners is essential. They should not be daunted, for few tasks are uphill in this Flatland in the Fens.

Denis Mustafa (Captain)

Music Society

Architecture has been compared to frozen music; if the converse is true, the defrosted spires of St John's itself would be hard-pressed to match the quality and variety the Society has been able to provide in the past twelve months. The year's events set a precedent which should be built upon in the future: we have now shown that we can present regular concerts of a high standard involving the whole spectrum of musicians from Johnnians to professionals, as well as providing occasions when a high proportion of the Society's members can take part. I believe the Society's profile within the College has been enlarged. Its reputation in Cambridge as a whole will be assured if we can maintain this year's momentum.

The Easter term 1988 saw the usual enjoyable SCR concert, featuring Prokofiev's "Peter and the Wolf" as its centrepiece. The May Week Concert attracted the usual crowds, who cannot have been disappointed by the music on show. A highly professional performance of Stravinsky's Septet, for those who have acquired the taste, contrasted enticingly with the Gentleman of St John's, whose vocal acrobatics always amuse as well as impress. In addition, the choir performed impeccably under the direction of Dr Guest. Johnian talent was on show in a compact composition by Nick Smith and in Jeremy Huw Williams' accomplished performance of a Finzi song cycle.

In the Michaelmas term, the Committee was occupied arranging a full programme of events for the following term, which diminished our output. However this did not stop Nick Smith directing the College Chorus and Orchestra in Haydn's "Nelson" Mass and Mendelssohn's Violin Concerto in Chapel. November saw the long-delayed arrival of the Steinway Grand in the Palmerston Room. This beautiful instrument must be very well looked after!

A lot of hard work came to fruition in the Lent term 1989 when the Society presented weekly lunchtime and evening concerts. Clare Wood-Allum's excellent administration of the lunchtime events was clear from their quality, the smoothness of the organisation and the encouraging attendances. The evening recitals opened with the return of John Bradbury and Peter Selwyn, both now at music college, and continued with a preview of a professional recital at the Wigmore Hall. The Gentlemen of St John's attracted a huge and varied audience, and then Jeremy Huw Williams and friends gave us another fine performance. The finale to the series was a breathtaking display of pianistic virtuosity by Robert McIntosh of Clare College. All this showed the new piano and the Palmerston room to best effect. Meanwhile in Chapel, the Choir, with members of the Chorus, presented Stainer's "Crucifixion" under the direction of Robert Carey.

Nick Smith has now taken over as Secretary of the Society. Dr Tombs is shortly to leave the Committee - we thank him for his help and support. Dr Drake has joined us, and Dr Glasscock continues to be our Senior Treasurer. I hope the Committee can continue to expand its activities and enhance the Society's reputation. I particularly hope that slight delays and difficulties in communicating with the College administration, which have sometimes made life more complicated than it need be, can be avoided so that the Society can realise its full potential.

Richard Beales (Outgoing Secretary)

College Notes

Master: Professor Sir (Francis) Harry Hinsley, M.A., O.B.E., F.B.A.

President: D.J.H. Garling, M.A., Ph.D., Sc.D.

Senior Tutor: D.G. Morgan, M.A.

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: A.J. Saville, M.A., A.L.A.

Praelector: Professor P.H. Matthews, M.A., F.B.A.

FELLOWSHIPS

Elected into Title A Fellowships with tenure from 1 May 1989:

NEIL FRASER JOHNSON (B.A. 1984) for research in Theoretical Solid State Physics.

JOHN ELLIS (B.A. 1985) for research in Surface Physics.

IAN DAVID PARKER (B.A. Emmanuel 1985) for research in Solid State Physics.

NANDINI GOOPTU (Churchill) for research in Indian Political History.

NIGEL SHAUN SCRUTTON (B.Sc. King's College, London) for research in Biochemistry.

Elected into a Fellowship under Title B from 1 October 1988:

STEPHEN ALAN EDGLEY, (B.Sc., Ph.D.) and appointed a Lecturer in Anatomy.

ROBERT GORDON McCORQUODALE, (LL.M., Fitzwilliam, B.A., LL.B. Univ. of Sydney) and appointed Lecturer in Law.

Elected into a Fellowship under Title B from 1 January 1989:

ROBERT ANDREW EVANS (B.A. Corpus Christi College, Oxford, M.Sc. Birbeck College) and appointed Lecturer in Economics.

RONALD SNAITH (B.Sc., Ph.D.) and appointed Lecturer in Chemistry.

Elected into a Fellowship under Title C from 1 April 1988:

DAVID ANTHONY KING (B.Sc., Ph.D., Univ. of Witwatersrand, Sc.D., Univ. of East Anglia), Professor of Physical Chemistry.

Elected into Fellowship under Title E and appointed into the office of Librarian from 5 September 1988:

AMANDA JANE SAVILLE (B.A. New Hall 1984, M.A.).

Elected into a Benians Fellowship under Title for one year from 1 October 1989:

CHRISTOPHER DAVID INNES, M.A., D.Phil. Oxford, Department of English, Wintars College, Univ. of York, Ontario, Canada.

Elected into an Overseas Visting Fellowship for the academic year 1989-90:

DARRELL (TEH-YUNG) LIU, B.S., National Taiwan University, Ph.D., Univ. of Pittsburgh.

Director, Division of Biochemistry and Biophysics Research, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland, U.S.A.

Elected into Honorary Fellowships:

JOHN HAROLD HORLOCK, Ph.D., Sc.D., F.R.S. (B.A. 1949), former Fellow; Vice Chancellor of the Open University.

JOHN (Ioannis) STEVENS PESMAZOGLOU (Ph.D. 1949), Member of the Greek Parliament for Athens, and formerly Greek Minister of Finance and Member of the European Parliament.

In view of the latest appointments to Fellowships given above, the complete list of the Fellowship is as follows:

The Master (Professor Sir (Francis) Harry Hinsley)

The President (Dr D.J.H. Garling)

Dr J.S. Boys Smith

Dr F.S.J. Hollick

Dr F. Smithies

Dr G.C. Evans

Mr A.G. Lee

Dr G.C.L. Bertram

Dr K.G. Budden

Mr A.M.P. Brookes

Dr B.H. Farmer

Professor E.F. Gale

Professor R.A. Lyttleton

Professor M.V. Wilkes

Mr J.R. Bambrough

Professor J.A. Crook

Mr F. Hanley

Professor P.N.S. Mansergh

Professor F.W. Campbell

Mr J.C. Hall

Dr E.D. James

Dr G.H. Guest

Professor R.A. Hinde

Mr K.J. Pascoe

Dr R.H. Prince

Professor J.R. Goody

Mr G.G. Watson

Mr A.C. Crook

Dr J.A. Charles

Dr R.N. Perham

Dr G.A. Reid

Professor P. Boyde

Dr J.A. Leake

Dr P.A. Linehan

Dr A.J. Macfarlane

Dr D.L. McMullen

Dr E.K. Matthews

Mr R.G. Jobling

Dr J. Skilling

Mr A.A. Macintosh

Dr J. Staunton

Mr D.G. Morgan

Dr C.M.P. Johnson

Dr M.A. Clarke

Dr A.G. Smith

Dr W.D. Armstrong

Professor J.A. Emerton

Dr R.A. Green

Dr J. Iliffe

Dr J.H. Matthewman

Dr M. Schofield

Dr G.A. Lewis

Dr R.F. Griffin

Dr T.P. Bayliss Smith

Dr S.F. Gull

Dr H.P. Hughes

Dr P. Goddard

Mr R.T.B. Langhorne

Dr P.T. Johnstone

Dr I.M. Hutchings

Dr H.R.L. Beadle

Dr J.B. Hutchison

Professor S.F.C. Milsom

Professor N.M. Bleehen

Dr D.G.D. Wight

Dr J.A. Alexander

Dr P.P. Sims-Williams

Dr R.H. Friend

Professor P.A. Jewell

Dr R.E. Glasscock

Dr J.S.S. Edwards

Dr R.P. Tombs
 Dr R.E. McConnel
 Dr D.R. Midgley
 Dr H.M. Pelling
 Dr P.F. Clarke
 Professor P.H. Matthews
 Dr M. Richards
 Mr J.F. Kerrigan
 Dr G.J. Burton
 Dr G.C. Horrocks
 Mr T.M. Whitelaw
 Mr S.C. Palmer
 Dr D.R. Puffett
 Professor P.S. Dasgupta
 Dr R. Brent
 Professor S.W. Sykes
 Professor D.G. Crighton
 Dr M.E. Welland
 Dr H.R. Matthews
 Dr J.H. Wood
 Dr R. Diestel
 Dr P.D. Townsend
 Dr B.J. Heal
 Dr T.P. Hynes
 Dr L. Anderlini
 Dr N.D. Segal
 Professor I.N. McCave

Dr A.C. Metaxas
 Colonel R.H. Robinson
 Dr R.A. Stern
 Dr S.R. Drake
 Dr Y. Guo
 Dr S. Conway Morris
 Dr D.M. Carrington
 Dr E.D. Laue
 Professor D.A. King
 Dr R.D. King-Smith
 Dr S.G. Rawlings
 Dr R.A.W. Rex
 Mr A.C. Warwick
 Mr A.W. Woods
 Mr J.H. Burroughes
 Miss A.J. Saville
 Professor D.E. Moggridge
 Mr R.G. McCorquodale
 Professor J.M. Edmond
 Dr S.A. Edgley
 Mr R.A. Evans
 Dr R. Snaith
 Mr N.F. Johnson
 Mr J. Ellis
 Mr I.D. Parker
 Miss N. Gooptu
 Mr N.S. Scrutton

AWARDS

The Queen's New Year Honours 1989

Knight Bachelor

CYRIL HUMPHREY CRIPPS, D.L. C.Chem., F.R.S.C. (B.A. 1937), Honorary Fellow.

C.B.

GEORGE MORTON WEDD (B.A. 1951), South-West Regional Director, Department of the Environment and Transport, Bristol.

C.B.E.

DAVID DRURY MACKLIN (B.A. 1950), lately Chief Executive, Devon County Council.
 JOHN ALISTER DAVIDSON (B.A. 1954), Director C.B.I., Scotland.

O.B.E.

NIGEL WEBB PALMER (B.A. 1952), Managing Director, C.W. Pittard & Co.

SCHOLARSHIPS etc.

Elected into Overseas Visiting Scholarship:

For the Michaelmas Term 1989:

JOHN OKEDI, Professor and Head of Department of Zoology, Makerere University, Uganda.
 For the Michaelmas Term 1989 and the Lent Term 1990:

ANDRZEJ SZAHAJ, M.A., Ph.D., Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznan, Poland. Adjunct Professor, Department of Philosophy, Nicholas Copernicus University, Torun, Poland.

For the Lent and Easter Terms 1990:

STIG ANDERSSON, Professor Physics, Chalmers University of Technology, Goteborg, Sweden.

MADAN G. GANDHI, M.A. Ph.D., Panjab University, India. Professor and Head of the Department of Political Science, Maharishi Dayanand University, Rohtak, India.

For the Easter Term 1990:

SERGUEI V. KISLIAKOV, Ph.D., University of Leningrad. Leningrad Branch of the Steklov Mathematical Institute, U.S.S.R.

APPOINTMENTS

Dr M.T.W. ARNHEIM, LL.B. (Ph.D. 1969), former Fellow, has been called to the Bar by the Lincoln's Inn.

The Rev. G.W.E.C. ASHBY (Matric. Lent 1975), Professor of Divinity, Univ. of Witwatersrand, has been appointed Assistant Bishop, Diocese of Leicester.

Mr L.J. ATKINSON (B.A. 1983) has been awarded the Richard Tauber prize for 1988.

Mr S. BALIGA (B.A. 1988) has been awarded a Wrenbury Scholarship 1988.

Professor J.M. BALL, D.Phil. (B.A. 1969), Professor of Mathematics at Heriot-Watt University, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society.

Mr J.R. BAMBROUGH (B.A. 1948), Fellow, has been elected President of the Aristotelian Society 1989-90.

The Ven. P.E. BARBER (B.A. 1958), Archdeacon of Surrey, has been appointed the first Bishop Suffragan of Brixworth in the diocese of Peterborough.

Mr A.J. BARHAM (B.A. 1979) has been appointed Lecturer in Geoarchaeology at the Institute of Archaeology, University College, London.

Dr G.W.W. BARKER (B.A. 1969) has been appointed to a Chair of Archaeology in the Department of Archaeology at the University of Leicester from 1 October 1988.

Mr C.D. BARR (Matric. 1986) has been awarded a David Richards Travel Scholarship for 1988.

Mr D.R. BEAMISH (B.A. 1973) was the winner of the 1988 BBC T.V. Mastermind competition.

Mr P.W. BIRTS (B.A. 1967) has been appointed a recorder assigned to the South Eastern district.

Mr E.J. BRISCOE (Ph.D. 1984) has been appointed University Lecturer at the Computer Laboratory from 1 January 1989 for three years.

Mr J.T. BROCKBANK, D.L. (B.A. 1942) has been appointed High Sheriff for Cheshire for 1989.

Dr C.J. BURGOYNE (B.A. 1971) has been elected into an official Fellowship in Engineering at Emmanuel College, and appointed a University Lecturer in Engineering from 1 January 1989 for three years.

Dr T.P. BURT (B.A. 1973), Fellow of Keble College, Oxford, has been awarded a Fellowship by the Leverhulme Trust for a study of 'Subsurface runoff from forested hillslopes'.

Dr D.M. CARRINGTON (B.A. 1979), Fellow, has been reappointed University Assistant Lecturer in Biochemistry from 1 January 1990 for two years.

The Rev. R.J. CASTLE (B.A. 1962), Vicar of Hayfield, Diocese of Derby has been appointed Vicar of Coxheath, East Farleigh, Hunton and Linton in the diocese of Rochester.

Professor J.C. CATFORD, M.B., B.Chir., M.R.C.P., F.F.C.M. (B.A. 1971), executive director of the Health Education Authority for Wales, was awarded the Society of Community Medicine's award for outstanding contributions to public health.

Miss L.E. CHADWICK (Matric. 1986) has been awarded a David Richards Travel Scholarship for 1988.

The Rev. P.W. CHALLENGER (B.A. 1957), Team Vicar, New Windsor Team Ministry, Oxford has been appointed Vicar and Priest-in-Charge, Dry Sandford, diocese of Oxford.

Dr J.A. CHARLES, F. Eng., Sc.D. (M.A. 1961), Fellow, has been awarded the Kroll Medal and Prize for 1989, by the Institute of Metals.

Mr C.R. CHIPPENDALE (B.A. 1973), Fellow of Girton, has been appointed an Assistant Curator of the Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology from 1 October 1988 for five years.

Dr P.F. CLARKE, Ph.D. (B.A. 1963), Fellow, has received the degree of Litt.D.

Mr R.A. CONN (Matric. 1968) has been appointed Registrar in the Principal Registry of the Family Division of the High Court from June 1988.

Professor Sir David COX, F.R.S. (B.A. 1944), Professor of Statistics and S.E.R.C. Senior Research Fellow, Dept. of Mathematics, Imperial College of Science and Technology, has been elected Warden of Nuffield College, Oxford.

Professor D.G. CRIGHTON (B.A. 1964), Fellow, Professor of Applied Mathematics, has been awarded the Rayleigh Medal (Gold) of the Institute of Acoustics, 1988.

Mr N.A. DODDS (B.A. 1980) was elected Lord Mayor of Belfast 1988-89.

Mr M. DOHERTY (B.A. 1972) has been awarded the Raymond Horton-Smith prize for 1987-88.

Dr J.S. EADES (B.A. 1967) has been appointed Senior Lecturer in sociology and social anthropology at the University of Kent.

Mr D.H. FIELD, M.I.C.E. (B.A. 1944) has been appointed High Sheriff for Staffordshire for 1989.

The Rev. G. FRYER (B.A. 1957), Vicar of St Swithin, Lincoln, has been appointed Priest-in-charge, St Peter, Walsdon, diocese of Wakefield.

Dr G.S. GARNETT (B.A. Queens' 1980), former Fellow, has been appointed Director of Studies in History at Magdalene College from Michaelmas 1988.

Dr P. GODDARD, Ph.D. (B.A. Trinity 1966), Fellow, Lecturer in the Department of Applied Mathematics, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society.

Miss R.M. GOWERS (B.A. Trinity 1988) has been elected to the Harper-Wood Studentship for 1988-89.

Mr R.M.K. GRAY, Q.C. (LL.B. 1967) has been appointed a Recorder to the South Eastern Circuit.

Dr G.H. GUEST, C.B.E., Mus.B., Mus.D., F.R.C.O., F.R.S.C.M., Fellow, has been made an Honorary Fellow of University College of North Wales, and is to receive the degree of Hon. Doctor of Music at the University of Wales.

Miss J.M. HADLEY (Matric. 1984) has been elected to a Naden Studentship for research in Divinity, for one year from 1 October 1988.

Professor W.D. HAMILTON, F.R.S. (B.A. 1960) has been awarded the Royal Society Darwin Medal for 1988 in recognition of his distinguished work on evolutionary theory.

Dr B.J. HEAL (B.A. New Hall 1968), Fellow, has been reappointed University Assistant Lecturer in Philosophy from 1 October 1989 for two years.

Professor R. HENSTOCK, Ph.D., F.I.M.A. (B.A. 1944), Professor of Mathematics at the University of Ulster, has been awarded an Emeritus Fellowship by the Leverhulme Trust.

Professor R.A. HINDE, C.B.E., Sc.D., F.R.S. (B.A. 1947), Fellow, Royal Society Research Professor, has been pre-elected Master of the College to take office on 31 July 1989. Professor Hinde has also been elected Honorary Fellow of the Royal College of Psychiatrists.

Dr G.A. HOLMES (B.A. 1948), former Fellow, and now Fellow of St Catherine's College, Oxford, has been appointed Chichele Professor of Medieval History at Oxford from 1 October 1989.

Dr H.P. HUGHES, M.Inst.P., C.Phys., (M.A. Caius 1974), Fellow, has been appointed a member of the Science and Engineering Research Council Surface Science Beamtime Allocation Panel 1989-91.

Mr M.A. ISRAEL (B.A. 1987) was jointly awarded the Manuel Lopez-Rey Graduate Prize in Criminology, 1988.

Mr R.D. JESSOP (Ph.D. 1973), Lecturer in Government at the University of Essex, has been awarded a Fellowship by the Leverhulme Trust for the study of 'Government-industry relations in Britain, France and Germany'.

Mr C.I.M. JONES (B.A. 1958) is working as Project Director for the Centre for British Teachers in Negara Brunei Darussalam, also as Education advisor Kolej Tuaaku Ja'afar.

Mr J.F. KERRIGAN (M.A. Oxford), Fellow, has been reappointed a University Lecturer in English from 1 October 1989 to the retiring age.

Dr F. KIDD, F.R.S.A., C.Text., F.T.I. (B.A. 1941) has been awarded an Honorary Fellowship of the Scottish College of Textiles.

Miss S.M. KILLEN (Matric. 1987) has been awarded a Henry Arthur Thomas Travel Exhibition.

Mr T.S. LEGG, C.B. (B.A. 1958), Deputy Secretary (Judicial Appointments and Legislation) and Deputy Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, is to be additionally Secretary of Commissions.

Mr K. LEWIS (B.A. 1967), Associate Professor of Religious Studies, University of South Carolina, has been appointed Fulbright Lecturer in American Literature at the Jagiellonian University, Crakow, Poland for 1988-89.

Dr P.A. LINEHAN (B.A. 1964), Fellow, has been elected a Corresponding Member of the Accademia Senese degli Intronati, June 1988.

Mr J.B. LOCKETT (B.A. 1962) has been appointed High Sheriff for Cheshire for 1989.

Dr H.R. MATTHEWS (B.A. 1982), Fellow, has been appointed to a Wellcome Senior Research Fellowship in Basic Biomedical Science, at the Physiological Laboratory.

Professor I.N. McCAYE, Fellow, has been appointed Head of Department of Earth Sciences from 1 October 1988 for five years.

Dr D.L. McMULLEN (B.A. 1962), Fellow, University Lecturer in Chinese Studies, has been elected Professor of Chinese from 1 October 1989.

Dr I.J. McMULLEN (B.A. 1962), Fellow of St Antony's College, Oxford, has been appointed Tepco Tutorial Fellow in Japanese Studies at Pembroke College, Oxford.

Mr R.K. MEDLOCK (B.A. 1982) has been appointed President of Inset Inc. of Boston, U.S.A.

Mr J.W. MILLER, C.B.E., F.R.C.P. (B.A. 1956), Honorary Fellow, delivered the Linacre Lecture, 6 May 1988.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice MUSTILL (B.A. 1954) has been re-appointed to serve a further term of office on the Judicial Studies Board, and to serve as Chairman.

Mr E.G. NAYLOR (B.A. 1985) was placed second in the July 1988 sittings of the PE 2 (Final) examinations of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales, and was awarded the Deloitte prize.

Professor R.K. ORR (B.A. Peterhouse 1932), Honorary Fellow, has been elected an Honorary Fellow of Pembroke College.

Mr F.B.B. OXLEY (B.A. 1960) has been elected a Warden of the Butchers' Company.

Mr J.A. PALMER (Matric. 1987) has been awarded a Henry Arthur Thomas Travel Exhibition.

Mr S.C. PALMER (B.A., Peterhouse 1977), Fellow, has been selected to represent England in the indoor bowls team, April 1989, at Swansea.

Dr R.N. PERHAM, F.R.S., (B.A. 1961), Fellow, Reader in Biochemistry of Macromolecular Structures, and Head of Department of Biochemistry, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts (1988); appointed a Syndic of the Cambridge University Press (1988), and has been appointed ad hominem Professor of Structural Biochemistry, 1989.

Mr M.V. POSNER, C.B.E., (M.A. (Incorp.) 1958), Secretary-General European Science Foundation, has been awarded an honorary doctorate by the Council for National Academic Awards.

Mr P.C.W. PRESSDEE (Matric. 1986) was elected to be President of the Cambridge Union Society for the Michaelmas Term 1988.

Dr R.A.W. REX (B.A. Trinity 1983), Fellow, was awarded the Alexander Prize for 1988 by the Royal Historical Society, and was jointly awarded the Thirlwall Prize for 1989.

Mr I.T. RUSSELL (B.A. 1966) was appointed Director of the Health Services Research Unit, in the University of Aberdeen from January 1987.

The Rev. M.B. SANDERS (B.A. Fitzwilliam 1967) formerly Chaplain, Vicar of St Philip, Dorridge with St James' Bentley Heath Solihull, is to be Team Vicar, Walsall, Lichfield.

Mr P.M. SHAW (B.A. 1942) and his son Mr N.A. SHAW (B.A. 1975) successfully competed as a team in Channel 4's programme Treasure Hunt, shown on 19 May 1988, solving five cryptic clues within the allotted 45 minutes to locate a 'treasure' in North Wales.

Mr P.F. SINGER, LL.B. (B.A. 1963) has been appointed a recorder assigned to the South Eastern Circuit.

Professor J.P. STERN, former fellow, was made Professor Emeritus of the University of London on his retirement from the chair of German at University College in 1986. Since then he has been appointed Visiting Fellow of Humanities at Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts (1986-87); Visiting Professor of German at the University of California at Irvine (1987, Spring Semester); and Visiting Professor at the Hochschule für angewandte Kunst, University of Vienna (1987-88, Winter Semester). In 1987 he was elected a member of the Akademie der Wissenschaften in Göttingen.

The Rt. Rev. K.N. SUTTON, Bishop of Lichfield (M.A. 1962), formerly Chaplain, has been appointed Chairman of the General Synod Board of Mission and Unity.

Mr A.M. TAYLOR (B.A. 1974) has been appointed Principal in the Health and Personal Social Services Policy Group of the Department of Health.

Professor J.H. TAYLOR (post HERMON-TAYLOR), F.R.C.S. (B.A. 1957), Professor of Surgery at St George's Hospital Medical School, London, was presented with The Times/Barclay's Bank innovation of the year award in November 1988, for his invention of a biochemical kit which will help to provide early diagnosis of inflammation of the pancreas.

Dr R.P. TOMBS (B.A. Trinity Hall 1971), Fellow, has been reappointed University Lecturer in History until retiring age.

Dr G.H. TUCKER (B.A. 1980), former Fellow, has been awarded a British Academy Research Fellowship at the Warburg Institute.

Dr C. VITA-FINZI, D.Sc. (B.A. 1958), former Fellow, Professor of Geography at University College London, has been awarded a Fellowship by the Leverhulme Trust for the study of 'Recent earth movements on the Chilean coast'.

The Hon. Mr Justice WATERHOUSE (B.A. 1949) has been transferred from the Family Division to the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court from 1 August 1988.

Mr P.A.N. WEBSTER (Matric. 1986) has been awarded a Davies Scholarship, also a Henry Arthur Thomas prize. Mr Webster was also a member of the Cambridge Chess team which beat Oxford in March 1989.

Mr C.J. WEST (B.A.) has been appointed Maltings Manager at the Mistley Maltings of Albrew Maltsters.

Mr T.M. WHITELAW (M.A. Southampton), Fellow, has been reappointed Lecturer in Archaeology for two years from 1 January 1989.

Mr A.J. WILSON (Matric. 1986) has been awarded a David Richards Travel Scholarship for 1988.

MARRIAGES

ANTHONY ALAN EGERTON (B.A. 1983), to Geraldine Inglis. A solemnisation of matrimony at Great St Mary's Church, Cambridge, following a civil registration.

ALISON ELIZABETH EVANS (B.A. 1986), to ROBERT JOHN SAMUELS (B.A. Robinson College 1985), in the College Chapel, 1 April 1989.

MATTHEW JOHN HALE (B.A. 1978) to Sophia Yeoman, on 22 October 1988, at St Mary Abbots, Kensington.

GABRIELLE JULIA FRANCES HODGETTS (B.A.) 1985) to James Alexander Candlish Howatson (B.A. Magdalene 1985) in Southwark Cathedral on 25 June 1988.

ALASTAIR KEITH LIVESEY, Ph.D. (B.A. 1979) of 39 Pakenham Close, Cambridge, to Dr Hilary Ann Duckitt (M.B., B.Chir., Wolfson, 1984) 314 Musters Road, West Bridgford, Nottingham, on 9 April 1988 in the College Chapel.

DEATHS

DAVID RIDSDALE AITCHISON (B.A. 1947) died 15 August 1988.

JOHN FRANCIS ALLEN (B.A. 1933) formerly Headmaster of Nottingham High School Preparatory School, died 3 September 1988.

THOMAS BRUCE ANDERSON (B.A. 1952) died 17 July 1988.

DENNIS DREW ARUNDEL, post ARUNDELL, O.B.E. (B.A. 1921), former Fellow. Actor, composer, producer, author, died 10 December 1988.

THOMAS HOLMES EVELYN BATTERSBY ASHWORTH, C.B.E., D.F.C. (B.A. 1947) died 28 February 1988.

WILLIAM BRIANT PHILIP PRYCE ASPINALL, O.B.E. (B.A. 1933), formerly Headmaster, Queen's School, Rheindahlen (B.A.O.R.), died 31 December 1988.

STANLEY JACK BERWIN (Matric. 1944), formerly a director of Rothchild's merchant bank, died July 1988.

REX AUSTIN BINNING, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.F.A.R.C.S. (B.A. 1931), formerly Hon. Anaesthetist, Royal Alexandra Hospital for Sick Children, Brighton, died 19 November 1988.

IAN MICHAEL BROWN, M.B., B.Chir., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.F.A.R.C.S. (B.A. 1947), sometime Senior Registrar, Department of Anaesthetics, Royal Infirmary, Manchester, died 15 February 1989.

WALTER HORACE BRUFORD, F.B.A. (B.A. 1915), former Fellow, Emeritus Schroder Professor of German, died 28 June 1988.

DONALDO PAUL BYRNE (Ph.D. 1981), Lecturer at Department of Art History, University of Aberdeen, died 8 August 1988.

ANTHONY JOHN CANNELL (B.A. 1941), formerly engaged in the agricultural seed trade in Norfolk, also research aimed at improving sugar beet strains, died 24 April 1988.

ALAN CARTER (B.A. 1967), a former Director of the Norwich Archaeological Survey, died 12 August 1988.

GEOFFREY WILLIAM CARTER, F.I.E.E., F.I.E.E.E. (B.A. 1931), formerly Professor of Electrical Engineering and Head of Department, University of Leeds, died 18 February 1989.

SIR JOHN SELBY CLEMENTS, C.B.E. (Adm. 1929), actor and director, died 6 April 1988.

LEWIS HERBERT COLLISON, T.C. (B.A. 1930), formerly Headmaster of Liverpool College (Rugby Blue 1930), died 21 November 1988.

Sir WALTER FLEMING COUTTS, G.C.M.G., M.B.E. (Matric. 1935), formerly Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Uganda, died 4 November 1988.

The Rev. ROGER WENMAN COWLEY, D.D. (B.A. 1961) of the Faculty of the Oak Hill College in North London, died 5 April 1988.

JOHN AIKMAN CRAWFORD (B.A. 1928) died 4 December 1988.

JOHN RAYMOND CROFTS (B.A. 1928), formerly a member of the teaching staff at Uppingham School, 1929-66, died 21 May 1988.

JOHN ARTHUR CROSS (B.A. 1948), Professor of Politics at University College, Cardiff, died 2 August 1988.

DONALD PERCY DALZELL, C.Eng., M.I.E.E. (B.A. 1921) died 25 March 1988.

ANDREW LOUIS D'ANTAL (B.A. 1933) died 19 June 1988.
 ALAN DYSON, Sc.D. (B.A. 1941) died 11 January 1989.
 JAMES KEITH O'NEILL EDWARDS, D.F.C. (B.A. 1941), comedian and television performer, died 7 July 1988.
 TREVOR HOWARTH ANTONY ELY (B.A. 1923), formerly a teacher at Hereford Cathedral School, died February 1985.
 JOHN ARTHUR FORD ENNALS (B.A. 1939), formerly Director of the United Kingdom Immigrants Advisory Service, died 14 September 1988.
 THOMAS RICHARD OWEN FIELD (B.A. 1925) died 12 March 1989.
 BRIAN WILLIAM FORDER (B.A. 1952) died 24 July 1987.
 OLIVER MATTHEW FORSTER (B.A. 1931) died 4 October 1988.
 ARCHIBALD GEDDES, Ph.D. (B.A. 1951), Lecturer in Mathematics at the University of Glasgow, died 5 April 1985.
 SYDNEY GOLDSTEIN, Ph.D., F.R.S. (B.A. 1925), Honorary Fellow, Emeritus Professor of Applied Mathematics, Harvard University, died 22 January 1989.
 HUGH NOEL GRAHAM-MARTIN (B.A. 1943), Captain 7th South Lancashire Regiment, died 7 April 1988.
 Sir WILLIAM KEITH HANCOCK, K.B.E., F.B.A., Overseas Visiting Fellow 1971-72, Emeritus Professor of History, Australian National University, Canberra, died 13 August 1988.
 Canon ALEXANDER CHARLES de PRUDNIK HAY (B.A. 1929), formerly Chaplain and Master at Dame Allan's School, Newcastle, Honorary Canon of Newcastle Cathedral, died 14 February 1989.
 ALASTAIR ANDREW ROSS HENDERSON, Ph.D. (B.A. 1961), Lecturer in Humanity, University of Glasgow, died 24 September 1988.
 CHARLES MACKENZIE HILL (B.A. 1961) died 9 November 1988. Boxing Blue 1960.
 JOHN DONALD HOPE (B.A. 1975) died 26 October 1988 as a result of a road accident.
 RICHARD SAMUEL HOWARD (B.A. 1925), formerly Radio Engineer, Lissen Ltd., died November 1986.
 TREVOR HENRY HOWELL, M.R.C.P., L.R.C.P., F.R.C.P.E. (Matric. 1926), founder and first secretary of the British Geriatrics Society, died 21 May 1988.
 ERNEST WILLIAM HYDE, M.B., B.Chir., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.M.R., (B.A. 1937), formerly Consultant Radiologist, Gloucestershire Royal Hospital, died 1 October 1988.
 Sir HAROLD JEFFREYS (B.A. 1913), Senior Fellow, and Emeritus Plumian Professor of Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy, died 18 March 1989.
 JOHN LEWIS JOLLANS (B.A. 1946), Senior Research Fellow, Centre for Agricultural Strategy, University of Reading, died 3 October 1987.
 EDWARD PEARSE JOWETT, M.B., B.Chir. (B.A. 1935) died 27 January 1989.
 ERICH LANGSTADT (Ph.D. 1938) died 13 February 1989.
 THOMAS CLEWS KEELEY, C.B.E., F.Inst.P., (B.A. 1916), Emeritus Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford, died Christmas Day 1988.
 FRANK MICHAEL LAYTON (B.A. 1931), formerly a schoolmaster and probation officer, died 5 October 1988.
 Sir HENRY HAU SHIK LEE, K.B.E., (B.A.), formerly Finance Minister of Malaysia, died June 1988.
 FRANCIS BENJAMIN STUART LEGG (B.A. 1931), author and documentary film-maker, died 23 July 1988.
 CECIL JACK LEWIS (B.A. 1926) died 9 August 1988.
 ROGER CONYERS LOWE (B.A. 1947) died 30 September 1988.
 FRANCIS BAGSHAW MATTIE, C.Eng., M.I.Mech.E. (B.A. 1928) died 13 January 1989.
 PATRICK ALFRED PIERCE MORAN, F.R.S., F.A.A. (B.A. 1939), Emeritus Professor of Statistics, Australian National University, Canberra, died September 1988.
 GEOFFREY MORPETH, O.B.E., T.D. (B.A. 1926), Rugby Blue 1925, died 17 January 1989.

NAGENDRA SINGH, Maharaj, LL.B., LL.M., LL.D., D.Litt., D.Phil. (B.A. 1936), Honorary Fellow, formerly Judge of the International Court of Justice, and President 1985 until early 1988, died 11 December 1988.
 GUY DARNLEY NAYLOR (B.A. 1927) died 4 October 1984.
 DAVID OLDHAM (B.A. 1956), formerly a Housemaster at Sherborne School, died 24 August 1988.
 LAWRENCE MAXWELL RICHARD PAINE (B.A. 1966) died 2 July 1988.
 CHARLES PARRINGTON PREST (B.A. 1920), formerly H.M. Senior Inspector of Taxes, died 13 January 1989.
 JOHN TYNDALE PROCTOR (B.A. 1934) died 27 January 1989.
 TANDALAM NARASIMHACHARI SRINIVASA RAGHAVAN (B.A. 1924), former Deputy Secretary to the Government Financial Department, Madras, India, died 23 March 1988.
 THOMAS DAVISON RAPHAEL, Ph.D. (B.A. 1926), formerly of the Department of Agriculture, Government of Tasmania, Hobart, Australia, died September 1987.
 JOHN LEWIS ROLLAND (B.A. 1947), formerly Headmaster of Woodbridge School, Suffolk, died 30 January 1989.
 GRAHAM RUSSEL-FISHER (B.A. 1927) died 30 November 1987.
 GORDON ERNEST RUSSELL, Ph.D., Dip. AgSci., F.R.E.S., F.R.S.A., F.I.Biol. (B.A. 1952), formerly Professor of Agricultural Biology, University of Newcastle upon Tyne, died 19 March 1989.
 WILLIAM WALTERS SARGANT, M.B. F.R.C.P., Hon. F.R.C.Psych., D.P.M., (B.A. 1928), formerly Hon. Consulting Psychiatrist, St Thomas' Hospital London, died 27 August 1988.
 MARTIN BERNARD CURRUTHERS SIMPSON (B.A. 1957), Chairman of the International Imaging Materials Inc., died on 21 December 1988 in the Lockerbie air disaster.
 JOHN BRAITHWAITE STRANG, C.Eng., F.I.Mech.E., M.I.E.E., (B.A. 1933) died 3 August 1988.
 WILLIAM ALUN JOHN STEER, M.Litt. (B.A. 1958) died 29 October 1987.
 JOHN LLOYD TATTERSALL (B.A. 1932) died 23 January 1989.
 GRAHAM LEWIS TINDLE (Matric. 1978) died 24 March 1988.
 GEOFFREY REDMAN TURNER, F.C.A. (B.A. 1931), formerly President of the Huddersfield and Bradford Building Society, died 21 November 1987.
 KEITH ASCOUGH USHERWOOD, C.B.E., F.I.A. (B.A. 1925), formerly a Director of Prudential Corporation and Prudential Assurance, died 5 December 1988.
 WILLIAM GEORGE WALKER (B.A. 1932), formerly vicar of Llanover, Diocese of Monmouth, and Rural Dean of Raglan, died 12 August 1988.
 GERD LUDWIG WALLACH, post GERALD LOUIS WALLACE (B.A. 1943) died 11 July 1987.
 BRIAN SALATHIEL WILLIAMS (B.A. 1953) died July 1987.
 ROBERT LLEWELLYN WINTER (B.A. 1951) died 24 October 1988.
 ANDREW WOOD, V.R.D., (B.A. 1934), Past President of the Newcastle upon Tyne Law Society, died 5 March 1989.
 HENRY ALBERT WRIGHT (B.A. 1947) died 29 September 1988.
 THOMAS WRIGHT, C.B.E. (B.A. 1928), formerly Colonel in the Royal Engineers, died 7 January 1989.
 HERBERT IAN CAMPBELL WYLLIE (B.A. 1929), formerly Director of British Reinforced Concrete Weldmesh (Nigeria) Ltd., died 11 June 1988.
 EDWARD LEIGHTON YATES, (Ph.D. 1939), formerly Professor of Science Education in the University of Zambia, died 14 September 1988.
 NORMAN CHARLES BUCK (M.A. Hons. Caus.), formerly Sub-Librarian, died 4 June 1988.

GIFTS TO THE COLLEGE

During 1987-88 the College received notice of the following gifts and bequests:

Mrs G.P. Darlington, widow of Mr A.F.D. Darlington (M.A. 1927, B.Chir. 1925) bequeathed £10,000 in memory of her husband "for the general purposes of the College".

Mr P.C. Peddie (M.A. 1977) gave £1,000 which has been added to the Tutors' Praeter Fund.

The Reverend Canon M.M. Barlow gave £150 in memory of four generations of the Barlow family. The gift will be put towards the cost of purchasing a processional cross.

Mr R.A.R. Bracey (M.A. 1968) gave £140. Mr D.C. Dunn (Fellow 1984-87) waived his payments for teaching duties in the Michaelmas Term 1987 in the sum of £425.04. Both these sums have been added to the Staff Fund.

The children of James M. Macnish (M.A. 1965) gave £100 which has been added to the Library Endowment Fund.

Mrs M. Padden gave £225 for the purchase of The Dictionary of Musical Instruments (three volumes), edited by S. Sadie, for the Library, in memory of William Platt.

Dr Alexander gave six pewter tankards, to be kept in the bar, for the use of Fellows and their guests.

The College is to receive a proportion of the estate of Professor G.E. Daniel (Fellow 1938-86) with the wish that the College will use it for the establishment of a Glyn and Ruth Daniel Travel Fund for Archaeology. Mrs Ruth Daniel covenanted £3,000 to the College for this purpose.

Thames & Hudson covenanted £1,000 and Anglia Television Limited gave £1,000, both these gifts to be credited to the Glyn and Ruth Daniel Travel Fund for Archaeology.

The College received a matching pair of sterling silver chalices together with a silver paten, the gift of Glyn and Ruth Daniel.

Mrs H.K. Thomson bequeathed £1,000, the sum to be used to fund a Prize in Mathematics to be named after her father, John Gaston Leatham.

Mr E.H. Foottit (M.A. 1944) gave £1,000 on behalf of the Coventry Boy Foundation "for the restoration of the College".

Mrs Mary Fuller gave a garden seat in memory of her husband, Mr R.C. Fuller, former Head Porter. The seat has been placed in the Scholars' Garden.

Shepherd Construction Limited presented the College with a sculpture, designed by Mr Sean Crampton. The sculpture has been hung in the Upper Foyer of the Fisher Building.

Professor A. Salam (Honorary Fellow) gave a Chinese silk rug on the occasion of his visit to deliver the Dirac Lecture.

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

To the Overseas Scholarships Fund

Mr Sandford Thomas Colb, Mr John M. Hoyte, Dr David A. Knight, Mr Bernard M.W. Knox, Professor Kenneth R. Maxwell, Dr H. Staffen Peiser, Mr Roger N. Radford, Mr Richard K. Roeder, Dr Derek P. Stables.

To the Tutors' Praeter Fund

Professor Robert Z. Aliber, Professor G. Calabresi, Dr Eliot Duncombe, Professor E.C.B. Hall-Craggs, Mr Andrew M. Hay, Professor John L. Howarth, Dr James M. MacNish, Mr Richard A. Radford, Professor Ronald S. Rivlin, Mr Steven Lee Smith.

To the Choir Music Tuition Fund

Mr Harold C. Cannon.

To the McMahon Law Studentship Supplementary Fund

Mr and Mrs Jonathan B. Douglas, Professor Kevin H. Tierney.

To the Fisher Building Fund

Mr John G.N. Braithwaite, Dr Allen W. Hancock, Dr R. Ian Harker, Mr Robert Dean Pope.

Donations to the Library

The following members of the College donated copies of their books to the Library between April 1988 and March 1989. The College is always grateful to receive for the Library copies of books by members, and extends thanks to those who have so kindly donated them in the last year.

ALLSWORTH-JONES (P.), *The Szeletian and the Transition from Middle to Upper Palaeolithic in Central Europe*. Oxford, 1986.

AVERY (C.), *Florentine Renaissance Sculpture*. London, 1970.

AVERY (C.), *Studies in European Sculpture* 2 vols. London 1981, 1988.

BAYLISS-SMITH (T.P.) & others, *Islands, Islanders and the World*. Cambridge, 1988.

BOWEN (Anthony), *The Story of Lucretia. Selections from Ovid and Livy*. Edited by A. Bowen. Bristol, 1987.

BOWEN A., *Aeschylus Choephoroi*. Edited by A. Bowen. Bristol, 1986.

BRANFORD (William), ed., *The South African Pocket Oxford Dictionary*. Cape Town, 1987.

Chretien, Guillaume d'Angleterre, *Edition critique par A.J. HOLDEN (Textes Litteraires Francais)*. Geneve, 1988.

CLARKE (P.), *The Keynesian Revolution in the Making 1924-1936*. Oxford, 1988.

DANIEL (G. E.J.) & Chippindale (C.) edd., *The Pastmasters: eleven modern pioneers of archaeology*. London, 1989.

EBERHART (R.), *Marine Poems*. New York, 1989.

EMSLEY (K.) & Fraser (C.M.), *The Courts of the County Palatine of Durham, Wakefield Court Rolls 1664-5*. Leeds, 1986.

GODDARD (Peter) & Olive (D.) edd., *Kac-Moody and Wirasoro algebras: a reprint volume for physicists*. (Advanced Series in Mathematical Physics Vol. 3). Singapore, 1988.

Groebel (J.) & HINDE (R.A.) edd., *Aggression and War: their biological and social bases*. Cambridge, 1989.

HARDING (Graham) and Walton (P.), *Bluff your Way in Marketing*. London, 1987.

HAWKINS (James), *The Tamarind Tree, a novel*. London, 1988.

HINDE (R.A.) & Stevenson-Hinde (J.) edd., *Relationships within Families; mutual influences*. Oxford, 1988.

HINDE (R.A.) & Parry (D.A.), *Education for Peace*. Nottingham, 1989.

Arthur (P.) and JEFFREY (K.), *Northern Ireland since 1948 (Making Contemporary Britain)*. Oxford, 1988.

KENDLE (John), *Ireland and the Federal Solution*. Kingston, Canada, 1989.

LEWIS (G.) & Frankel (S.) edd., *A Continuing Trial of Treatment; medical pluralism in Papua New Guinea*. Dordrecht, 1989.

LINEHAN (Peter), *Proceedings of the Seventh International Congress of Medieval Canon Law: Cambridge 23-27 July 1984*. Edited by P. Linehan. Vatican, 1988.

LOEWE (Raphael), *The Rylands Haggadah*. London, 1988.

PELLING (H.), *Britain and the Marshall Plan*. London, 1988.

PORTER (A.) & Holland (R.), edd., *Theory and Practice in the History of European Expansion Overseas. Essays in honour of Ronald Robinson*. London, 1988.

RIPLEY (B.D.), *Statistical Inference for Spatial Processes*. Adams Prize 1985-86. Cambridge, 1988.

SIEGERT (Folker), *Philon von Alexandrien (Wissenschaftliche Untersuchungen zum Neuen Testament)*. Tübingen, 1988.

S'terchi (B.) Blasche. Translated by M. HOFMANN. London, 1988.

TREADGOLD (M.L.), *Bounteous Bestowal: the economic history of Norfolk Island*. Canberra, 1988.