

The Eagle

2007



The Eagle
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MESSAGE FROM THE MASTER

There is much to take cheer from in the events of the past year, and it is my privilege to select here a few items for closer scrutiny. I also take the opportunity to make a few valedictory remarks about the College and its future.

First, there can't be many colleges – or even universities – that have two of their alumni celebrated in a single issue of commemorative stamps by Royal Mail. But two Johnians, Thomas Clarkson and William Wilberforce, grace the 50p and first-class stamps, respectively, marking the bicentenary of the first Act to Abolish the Slave Trade, in 1807. The College also marked and reflected on this over a weekend in February. We began with a riveting lecture on confronting the past by Dr Ruth Simmons, President of Brown University in Rhode Island, USA, and herself the descendant of a slave; we continued with an enlightening lecture by Dr Boyd Hilton of Trinity College on the intellectual and religious background of our philatelic honorands, and a matching symposium on slavery and campaigning then and now organized by our junior members. We concluded with a Gospel Service in the Chapel at which the College Choir joined forces with the London Adventist Choir, generating an atmosphere and a sound that none present will ever forget. The lectures are reprinted elsewhere in this issue of *The Eagle* and the Gospel Service can be listened to on the College website.

Another celebration took place on Friday 20 April, with a symposium and dinner to mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of the admission of women to the College. A report is in this issue of *The Eagle* but I cannot let it pass without recording my thanks to the organizers and sponsors. The outlook and achievements of the speakers and chairs, and the enthusiastic participation of the audience, was such as to make all of us, and not least those with a Y chromosome, proud that these were Johnian women to whom we were listening. What happened twenty-five years ago evidently started something that grew well and does so still.

Yet a third was the occasion of the award of an Honorary Degree to the Prime Minister of India, Dr Manmohan Singh (BA 1957, MA 1961,

Honorary Fellow), by the University of Cambridge in October 2006. The ceremony in the Senate House was followed by a luncheon in St John's, honoured by the presence of the Chancellor, the Duke of Edinburgh. At both events, Dr Singh spoke movingly of his affection for, and admiration of, Cambridge, and of St John's in particular. He was accompanied by his wife, and daughter, Amrit, also a Johnian (BA 1991). It was a memorable day for all those privileged to be present.

The building work across the road from the Great Gate of the College makes excellent progress. In last year's *Eagle* we documented something of the history of the Divinity School and the Triangle Site between All Saints Passage and the Round Church. In May the refurbishment of 2 All Saints Passage, which older members of the College sporting fraternity will recall once housed the Hawks' Club, was completed; there emerged from underneath the scaffolding a very twenty-first-century doctors' surgery, now to be inhabited by the occupants of 67 Bridge Street. That enabled work to begin on Phase 2 of the project, whereby the remainder of the Triangle Site will be turned into new accommodation for Fellows and students above the ground floor of commercial redevelopment. An end-date in 2009 is envisaged. And we are hoping sufficient funding from benefactions will come to enable us to rescue the Divinity School from its hitherto likely fate as an up-market restaurant and convert it instead into a flagship teaching, research and conference centre for College and University use.

The College's illustrated history book, *St John's: Excellence and Diversity*, was published to wide acclaim by Third Millennium in February. The book was edited by David Morphet (BA 1961, MA 1979), who had a distinguished career in the Foreign Office and industry and is himself a published poet and biographer. We owe David a huge debt of gratitude: without his persistence and drive the book would never have happened. None of his diplomatic challenges can have equalled that of getting copy out of the Fellows on time to meet his publication schedule, and it is a tribute to his diplomatic training that so many of us are still speaking to him – and he to us! I thank the many of you who subscribed to the publication; if you didn't, do not despair: copies can still be purchased through the College Development Office.

Early this year, four new Research Fellows (in Pure Mathematics, International Law, Social Anthropology, and Biological Chemistry) were elected to take up their Fellowships from 1 October. Curiosity-driven research is something the College deeply believes in, not least in an age of yet more *dirigiste* funding. It is always a joy to see new blood appearing and in such a diversity of subjects. At the other end of the age spectrum, we were delighted to elect the historian Professor John Pocock (Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore; Research Fellow at St John's 1954–57) into an Honorary Fellowship. But we have been saddened by the death of Dr Clifford Evans at the age of ninety-four, first elected a Research Fellow in Botany in 1938 and a mine of information in plant physiology and the College buildings. We wish our Director of Music, David Hill, well when he moves to the BBC in July and will be pleased to welcome Andrew Nethsingha (BA 1990, MA 1994) back to St John's from Gloucester Cathedral in his stead.

Congratulations to Mike Brearley (BA 1963, MA 1967, Honorary Fellow), who has been elected President of the MCC for the coming year. With Rob Andrew (BA 1985, MA 1989) and Francis Baron (BA 1967, MA 1971) prominent in the world of rugby football, and Mike Sweeney (BA 1966, MA 1970) Chairman of the Committee of Management, Henley Royal Regatta, St John's is securing an enviable grip on the higher reaches of some of our national games. And lest it be thought that we cannot match bygone days with the more academic College of today, we may take heart in some outstanding College sporting successes among the young: another double of League and Cuppers by the Men's First Rugby XV, the third year in a row, this time humbling Trinity in the Cuppers final; Mike Palmer, Big Bird in the Eagles Club, leading the University Hockey team to victory over Oxford; Ed Andrew winning a Rugby Blue and captaining the CU Boxing team (separately of course!); and Rebecca Fisher, President of the Flamingos, gaining her third full Blue in University Soccer. LMBC men finished the May Races level in third place and the women went up one to ninth. We hope for something big to celebrate next year.

In March my wife Nancy and I travelled to Australia, for the launch of the University's 800th Anniversary Campaign for Collegiate

Cambridge. The Vice-Chancellor spoke at the celebrations in Canberra and Johnnians gathered for drinks beforehand. We also hosted Johnnian events in Sydney, Melbourne and Perth. *En route*, we stayed in Delhi and Mumbai, to seek out Johnnians in the Indian sub-continent. Members of the College turned up in substantial numbers at every location. During our tour of Australia, I was relieved to experience few painful allusions to the recent Ashes series. Australians must be mellowing, I thought, for when I lived in Sydney in the early 1970s, I seemed constantly to be on the end of an Australian 'shout': mine if England won ('your treat, mate') and also if England lost ('your treat, mate'). On the Indian leg of our journey we were able to raise awareness of the new Manmohan Singh Scholarship Programme, named in honour of the Prime Minister and intended to help bring Indians to St John's and fund exchange schemes in the other direction. BP and Rolls Royce have agreed to create the first two of these Scholarships and other donors have promised to endow two more. We hope to launch the project in 2008, with at least two Scholarships a year thereafter, and are continuing to look for donations in support. The College's Indian connections go back a very long way (another Honorary Fellow was Professor Abdus Salam, BA 1949, PhD 1951, Nobel Laureate in Physics in 1979) and increasingly we recognize, here and in India, that it is in the best interests of both of us to sustain these links and strengthen them where possible.

Within the UK, Nancy and I have also travelled widely. We held reunions and dinners in Manchester in September 2006; in Hampshire, generously hosted at their home by David Livermore (BA 1961, MA 1965) and his wife Gina, in April 2007; in Sussex in June; and we have a dinner planned for September for Wadham College, Oxford, where Sir Neil Chalmers (PhD 1968) is Warden. Everywhere we have been, in the UK and overseas, we have experienced the great warmth that Johnnians feel for their College and we thank you all for the pleasures and festive evenings we have shared with you.

The College is now in the final stages of preparing to launch its own major fundraising campaign, one of the foci being the 500th anniversary of our foundation in 2011. The auguries are good. The response to the

request to fund the College's Bursary Scheme, spurred on by the introduction of the top-up fee of £3,000 *per annum* for UK- and EU-based undergraduates in October 2006, has been truly outstanding. The Matching Scheme, based on the magnificent donation of £1 million from Nick Corfield (BA 1981, Honorary Fellow), reached its stated goal of £1 million in less than a year. The success inspired Nick Corfield to donate a further £1 million for the same purpose and this too has since been matched, in under six months. Thus in less than two years the College has generated a fund of approaching £5 million, well on the way to the £7 million that we have calculated we need to maintain our enviable tradition of open access. We can be proud of this achievement and indeed it is being widely cited as an example of inspired self-help. We are deeply grateful to all of you who have contributed. Please continue to help us if you are able to do so.

The Johnian Office has been subsumed into the new College Development Office in Second Court, with an expanding group of staff led by Mr Stephen Teal, who joined the College as Development Director in February 2007. The target for the forthcoming College Campaign will be ambitious and challenging, aimed at raising substantial new funds for a range of important objectives. We have a strategic plan, a great sense of purpose, and what we hope will be a justified ambition to keep St John's at the forefront of teaching and research. The University of Cambridge is near the top of all the independent league tables. We can argue about the way these tables are compiled, and we should not be too dazzled by them. They are of course essentially historical, looking backwards over past and present achievements. What matters most is the future and how we face up to dwindling state funding at home and increasing competition abroad. I like to think that St John's is now 'on a roll' and I very much hope that you will wish to be involved, not only financially but in generating that warmth of support that lends conviction to what we are trying to achieve.

I end on a more personal note. On 30 September I reach the statutory retiring age for Master and hand on the baton with confidence to my successor (and old friend, even from when he was in Oxford), Professor

Christopher Dobson. From 1 October, I become a Fellow again. I hope to continue with my academic work, to contribute what I can to the life of the College where needed, and to be in a position, albeit different, to welcome back to St John's the many friends I have made here over time, and not least in the past four years as Master. George Orwell opined that 'inside every fat man there is a thin man trying to get out'. Likewise, I suspect inside every older man there is a younger man trying to get out; certainly, for my part, I am pleased to find St John's as full of interest now as I did when I came up in 1958 or was elected a Research Fellow back in 1964. *Ille terrarum mihi praeter omnes angulus ridet.*

I count it an enormous honour to have been at the head of this great College (in my remarks on installation as Master I drew the distinction between great and grand). I gladly acknowledge the marvellous support I have had from fellow College Officers (the President, Senior and Junior Bursars, the Senior Tutor, the Deans), the Fellows and Chaplain, the junior members, the Lodge staff and Johnian/Development Office, the College staff generally and countless Johnians worldwide; and not least the contribution of my wife Nancy who, though a Girtonian and before that an Oxonian (where she had the good sense to attend Lady Margaret Hall, named, so legend has it, for our Foundress through the Wordsworth connection), has become almost as much a Johnian as I am. The French poet, Paul Valery, observed that 'we enter the future backwards'. So we do, but I prefer to believe that St John's is thinking more in terms of 'onwards and upwards' as we near our quincenary and look beyond it.

Vive laeta Margareta!

Richard Perham

MESSAGE FROM THE DEVELOPMENT OFFICE

Most such reports begin with a variation on the phrase 'It's been a busy and successful year...'. This is no exception.

In preparation for the forthcoming major fundraising campaign and the quinqucentenary celebrations, there has been much change and expansion. The most visible difference has been the renaming of the 'Johnian Office' to the 'Development Office'. Johnians are still the main focus of our work but the change of title reflects a broadening of responsibilities. Clare Laight now heads up an Alumni Relations Team that will be seeking to expand and diversify the number of events and publications for Johnians and friends of the College. Catherine Twilley retains a senior role in alumni relations and fundraising, whilst the Biographical staff, Fiona Colbert and Jo Utting, are now part of Dr Mark Nicholls' team in the Library.

Also new is the location of the Development Office: we are now situated in the more accessible and commodious surroundings of D1 in Second Court. As was ever the case, visitors are most welcome.

One of the most pleasing aspects of the past twelve months has been the continuing success of the Corfield Matching Bursary Scheme. When the initial £1m fund was matched with such alacrity by Johnians, Nick Corfield immediately decided to put forward another, similar sum. Incredibly, this challenge was again taken up by the College's alumni and the Scheme was finally closed in May 2007 with a total of £4.2m having been raised for bursaries. Such was the impact of the programme that Tony Blair quoted it as a shining example of modern philanthropy.

Fundraising for bursaries, scholarships and other forms of support for students will form a central part of the fundraising campaign. In addition, we will be seeking funds to strengthen the College's core academic aims, to conserve and improve our wonderful buildings and strengthen the endowment to a level that we can continue to compete with our American peers.

The Alumni Relations Programme in 2006–2007 has continued to thrive with a packed programme of events taking place in College, around the UK and overseas. As usual, we have been warmly welcomed at all these events, many of which have been organised with the help of Johnnians.

The UK Regional Events Programme has this year taken us to Manchester, Lewes (near Brighton), and Hampshire and Wiltshire. Our thanks in particular go to David Livermore (BA 1961, MA 1965) for hosting the Hampshire and Wiltshire event at his home.

In March, the Master and his wife, Dr Nancy Lane Perham, visited Delhi where the Prime Minister, Dr Manmohan Singh (BA 1957, MA 1961), very kindly hosted a dinner at his private residence in honour of the Master, to which Johnnians living in Delhi were invited. From Delhi, the Master travelled to Australia and joined Johnnians at inaugural events in Sydney, Melbourne, Canberra and Perth. The event in Canberra was a University event hosted by the Vice-Chancellor, Professor Alison Richard, and we were delighted that the Johnnians were the largest alumni group of all the colleges. Such encouraging numbers of St John's alumni at these events reaffirms the wealth of good feeling towards the College, and is much appreciated.

Over in the USA, in December, Johnnians joined the Master for a dinner at the Cosmos Club in Washington DC, and Marc Feigen (MPhil 1986) hosted a Holiday Drinks Party at his home in Manhattan.

Johnnians will wish to be aware of a few changes to the Alumni Relations Programme from October 2007. In addition to the usual programme of events and dinners in College, around the UK and overseas, we are proposing to tailor our events programme in order to appeal to a diverse range of interests. We are aware of the wealth of interests and activities offered to students of St John's and we feel that our Alumni Relations Programme should reflect this. Please keep an eye on the website for more details and if you have any thoughts on this, please contact Clare Laight in the Development Office.

From Michaelmas 2007, you will notice that the design, content and layout of the *Johnnian News* will change. We hope to be able to include

more articles and photos about the interesting projects and lives of Johnians. We hope that you will enjoy the new format and if you have any ideas for articles, please contact Amanda George, the Publications Officer.

Johnians will also wish to know that the College's range of merchandise is being reviewed and updated. We anticipate that the new range will be available to purchase online, via the Development Office webpages, from October. Those of you who do not have access to the internet will be able to make orders by telephone.

We would like to express our thanks to all of you who continue to support College events and to those of you who submit articles for our publications. We are always interested to hear your news and ideas for our programme of activities. We hope to see you again soon, either in College, around the UK or overseas, and remember to keep an eye on the website for information about all our activities, www.joh.cam.ac.uk.

**Stephen Teal, Development Director,
and Clare Laight, Head of Alumni Relations**

COMMEMORATION OF BENEFACTORS: REMEMBRANCE AND REFLECTION

29 April 2007

Why are we gathered here today? All members of the College benefit in various ways from the generosity of our centuries-long succession of benefactors. Using any parts of the physical infrastructure (as Tripos examinations approach, the Library springs to mind as an example) or receiving support through Fellowships, Scholarships or Bursaries are just some items from a long list. Indeed one might argue that our benefactors deserve a wider mechanism of commemoration than a service in the Chapel once a year. As one of my colleagues remarked a few days ago, 'We should remember our benefactors each time we put the key in the door to our rooms'. I shall return in a little while to some of the ways in which we can and do commemorate our benefactors day by day. Firstly though, we should remember that commemoration through this Service is deeply rooted in the history of the College. That history was summarised with characteristic clarity by John Boys Smith, then Master, in the Commemoration Sermon in 1966.¹ After reference to the early Statutes drawn up by Bishop Fisher, in which the Master and Fellows were enjoined to remember in their prayers the Lady Margaret, our Foundress, and a number of other early benefactors, he went on to say: 'A generation later, in the reign of Elizabeth I, the Statutes of the University required that all Colleges should commemorate their benefactors. The form prescribed, confirmed by our own Statutes right down to the nineteenth century, differed little from that used this morning.' And what was true in 1966 remains so today.

There is an aspect to the traditional form of the list read out this morning that we should remember in case we wonder why the names of some generous benefactors were not heard. As Andrew Macintosh reminded us on this occasion in 1999: 'The benefactors whom we commemorate today are all dead.'² He then explained in some detail the religious significance of that fact; the key feature was that in the early days '...their benefactions were designed to pay for, to endow, Masses in their memory and for their benefit'. That original purpose may no

longer apply but that is no reason for departing from the traditional clear rule. For the same reason, too, names recited are all those of people, not organisations, as illustrated by the listing of specific members of the Cripps family, rather than the Cripps Foundation.

Over time, benefactions have taken many forms: money, land, houses, but all have enhanced the College's endowment on which we depend for the income that is essential to discharging effectively the statutory objectives to promote education, religion, learning and research. As we approach the College's quincentenary and embark on a major campaign to increase the endowment substantially it is timely to reflect in this Commemoration Service on some aspects of the background to benefactions.

Why have our benefactors chosen to support St John's? While some benefactions have come to the College quite unexpectedly, it is clear that many, large and small, have come in response to personal approaches or general appeals and we should be no less grateful for that! Sometimes it is clear that the motive for a benefaction was gratitude on the part of an individual who had benefited from financial assistance or other support as a student here and, having gone on to a successful career, wished to repay what was felt to be a debt. Even in the case of benefactions of this sort, a little gentle persuasion by senior figures in and outside the College at the time may also have been involved! John Williams, who gave the major part of the funding for our seventeenth-century Library is a case in point.³ In some other cases individuals without a close connection to the College have been persuaded, perhaps directly by the Master or Bursar of the day or perhaps indirectly through someone, possibly an old member of the College, occupying high office elsewhere, that supporting the activities of the College would be well worthwhile. The Countess of Shrewsbury appears to come into this category.⁴ I shall return to John Williams and the Countess of Shrewsbury later. Writing about the construction of the south and west wings of Third Court in about 1670, Alec Crook records that well over eighty people responded to what must have been the first public appeal in the history of the College.⁵

Whether a benefactor has passed through the College as a student or has simply been persuaded that the College's activities are deserving of

support, he or she will have expected that the benefaction would be carefully and effectively managed (if a fund) or maintained (if their gift were to lead to the erection of a College building) so as to ensure the continued availability of the benefaction to support the purposes of the College. Thus at any given time the resident members of the College have an obligation to help ensure that benefactors' wishes are respected and their aims achieved so far as is reasonably possible. Occasionally a donor's wishes have been so tightly defined as to become incompatible with changes in academic practice but, as a general rule, we should always seek to do our best to make full and proper use of the available funds. At the same time, it is important for us to act prudently in using our endowment, not simply because there is a legal framework in which educational charities operate, but because of two common-sense reasons of self-interest: one is to ensure that the College maintains the value of its endowment so as to be able to continue to achieve its objectives; the other is that, apart from frustrating the aims of those benefactors whom we commemorate today, failure to do so could also make it difficult to persuade prospective benefactors to provide support if they felt that we might not carry out their wishes in the future. In thinking about how we should best use our endowment, we might well reflect on the parable of the talents in St Matthew's Gospel.⁶

Clearly then, we must not let down our benefactors but I now turn to an awkward point, perhaps one that should not be mentioned on this occasion! If we are to commemorate our benefactors, can we be sure they deserve commemoration? In short, was what they gave the College legally acquired by them? If it were to turn out that it had been illegally acquired, then by accepting the benefaction there would be a real risk of damage to the College's reputation. I have no reason to suppose that we do have any such skeletons in the Bursary cupboards. However, hearing the list makes one realise how the legality of activities changes with time; what was legal in one century may become illegal by the next. We cannot predict the future but we can aim to understand the past. One item in the list read out this morning illustrates the point. Towards the end we were asked to remember 'William Gaskell – opium agent'. Those hearing that for the first time may well have been puzzled. On investigation it turns out that William Gaskell was a

member of the Indian Civil Service at a time when ‘opium agent’ was one of the established posts in that Service (and his position as ‘opium agent’ was just one in a succession of offices he held in India).⁷ In those days the production, distribution and sale of opium were both legal and profitable, particularly so for the British Government. Even then, though, opinion was changing and now, as we well know, with narrowly defined exceptions the production, distribution and sale of opium, while still regrettably profitable, are certainly illegal. So it turns out that William Gaskell was a respectable civil servant involved in legal activities; we can feel reassured about his benefaction when it is set in its historical context.

However, are there not interesting parallels between what happened a hundred years or so ago in connection with opium and what is now happening in connection with tobacco? How should we react if a major tobacco producer were to offer the College a substantial endowment? The production, distribution and sale of tobacco are still legal, albeit set around with ever-increasing restrictions as to use, but there are several recent examples, one involving our own University, of uproar when institutions of higher education have moved to accept substantial benefactions from tobacco companies. Thus the need for vigilance when accepting benefactions (for looking into the mouth of a proffered gift horse) is clear if we are to avoid public opprobrium at the time and potential embarrassment to ourselves when we commemorate the benefactor subsequently. We may note that, in the light of experience, the University now has a published policy covering this delicate aspect.⁸

At the start I mentioned briefly the historical context of this Service, which continues to play an important role in the College’s annual cycle of events. Unlike the other forms of commemoration to which I shall turn in a moment, this Service ensures that we systematically recognise and appreciate the long list of our benefactors and their impressively diverse nature. But there are other ways in which some, at least, of our benefactors are commemorated outside this Service. I shall mention just a few examples; hopefully each of us will then be prompted to think of others. Rightly the Lady Margaret is represented in many highly visible

ways around the College and I trust I need not mention them; more subtle, however, is the reference to her name represented by the marguerites (the white flowers) in several places, for example in the ironwork of the Forecourt gates. We are reminded of some others by three- or two-dimensional likenesses: for example, the statue of the Countess of Shrewsbury overlooking Second Court from the Shrewsbury Tower, and the picture of James Wood, substantial benefactor of New Court, gazing down directly on his successors as Master from the ceiling of this Chapel.

Others are commemorated on our buildings not by their likeness but by symbols associated with them: these may be arms as with those of Lord Courtney of Penwith on the end of North Court overlooking the drive to the Master's Lodge or, in the case of John Williams, the prominent letters ILCS⁹ on the river frontage of what we think of as the old Library, but which was of course the new Library when it was built with his benefaction to replace the original one in First Court. Thus 'Donor recognition', to use the current phrase, is far from new. Naming of buildings can be another way of commemorating a benefactor but in our College additional knowledge is needed to distinguish a benefactor (Cripps) from an architect (Maufe) or an inexplicable link (Pythagoras).¹⁰ Such uncertainty is not a problem when we turn to various academic awards and forms of student support. Here one may hope that the holders regularly remember their benefactors, Rolleston and McMahon to name but two, although some of our academically most distinguished graduate students are simply reminded of a gathered field of 'Benefactors'. Whenever we are reminded of a particular benefactor by whatever means (statue, portrait, arms, named award...) let us also remember that he or she was just one of many and let us be grateful to them all.

In conclusion, as we come towards the end of this Commemoration Service, let us look back with gratitude on the long line of benefactors whom we commemorate today and look forward with hope!

John Leake

1. *The Sermons of John Boys Smith: a Theologian of Integrity*, ed. Malcolm Torry, St John's College, Cambridge, 2003, p. 247.
2. *The Eagle* 1999, pp. 9–14
3. Crook, A C, *From the Foundation to Gilbert Scott*, Cambridge, 1980, p. 44.
4. *ibid.* p. 30.
5. *ibid.* pp. 55–56.
6. Gospel according to St Matthew, ch. 25, vv. 14–30.
7. Malcolm Underwood, Archivist, and Fiona Colbert, Biographical Librarian, kindly provided information about William Gaskell.
8. *Reporter*, 2001–2002, pp. 70–71.
9. Iohannes Lincolniensis Custos Sigili; at the time of his benefaction John Williams was Bishop of Lincoln and Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England.
10. Following the Service, Malcolm Schofield kindly drew my attention to the preface to his book, *An Essay on Anaxagoras*, CUP, 1980, in which he notes that the building was recorded as 'Mertonhall' in 1375. It seems probable that the building was the one known to have existed in Cambridge which, by the sixteenth century, had come to be linked to the name of Anaxagoras (like Pythagoras, a Presocratic). The name had changed to 'School of Pythagoras' by 1574.

REMEMBERING HUGH SYKES DAVIES

Hugh Sykes Davies was one of the most memorable people I have ever known. How he managed it I have no idea, but I not only remember many of his observations as if he had made them an hour ago, but also the exact tone of voice in which he made them.

Knowing him came about through my application to John's to read English during the last years of the war. I had been very impressed by my school English Master, who had graduated from Cambridge in the twenties with First Class Honours in French and English. For a young man of that time, poetry meant mainly the Georgian poets, and that was where his taste was mainly formed. From his French studies he acquired an admirable literary fastidiousness, while in English he became one of the first to be exposed to the phenomenon of I A Richards and his *Practical Criticism*, by which students were offered unseen passages of prose and poetry and invited to comment on them. The hope was that they would come to see how far their responses had been constructed out of second-hand attitudes acquired from elsewhere, rather than genuine feelings expressed in the poem and traceable in their own minds.

When the time came to think of moving on from school I was encouraged to think about applying to university, and since the English Master I liked so much had been at John's that seemed the obvious place to set my sights. Grants were then a thing of the future, of course: one had to try for an award, and I duly applied for one in English. The kind of poetic analysis I had been learning was by now becoming slightly old-fashioned, in spite of my vicarious exposure to Richards's breath of fresh air. I remember going back to tell my Master proudly how I had been presented with a piece of poor free verse containing what to me was the ghastly phrase 'silken girls bringing sherbet', and how I had duly slated it for all I was worth, hoping for some endorsement from him. He simply sighed, saying, 'Oh dear, and T S Eliot is so fashionable these days.' Although there was no award for me on this occasion an encouraging note from the College raised my spirits.

The second time round I was elated to find that things went better and I was elected to an exhibition. I was still due to be called up, however, and so it was to be nearly four years before I arrived in Cambridge. In the meantime, I dutifully purchased a Penguin copy of *The Poets and their Critics*, knowing it to be the work of my future supervisor, and inspected the photograph of him on the back, which made him look for all the world like 'Wee Georgie Wood', a diminutive comedian whose photo was often to be found in magazines such as the *Radio Times*.

Shortly after my arrival I went to see him as my Director of Studies in the rooms that he then occupied in Chapel Court, which had an astonishing appearance in those days of austerity: they had been constructed to the level of workmanship common in the 1930s and still breathed a welcome smell and quality of newness. The rooms were also uncommon in incorporating their own bathroom where Hugh, who was a keen fisherman, indulged his pursuit by keeping his bait swimming around. On this first call, having been accustomed as a member of the lower ranks in the Air Force to accept orders and obey them unquestioningly, I was surprised by his concern when he proposed a time for our first supervision that nothing should upset my existing arrangements. 'If that's the time you normally go shooting, or anything like that,' he remarked, 'do please say.'

Being ex-servicemen, some of us were anxious and ready to work hard in the environment we had been deprived of for several long years, but Hugh's attitude was unexpectedly relaxed: he urged us to 'let some moss grow' on us. He was not an energetic supervisor, yet he had a gift for making suggestions about what we were studying that stimulated further work. One of his favourite themes concerned his belief that much provincialism owed its nature to 'the belief that there was a metropolis' – a belief for which, he argued, there was steadily less supporting evidence. But it went along with his theory that Hamlet was best understood as an undergraduate: he found it a telling fact that when we first get to know him he has just returned from university at Wittenberg, 'and as we all know, when a student gets home for his first vacation, he's liable to find the place rather provincial. There he is, just having heard all about the new learning, and he finds all these strange

things going on at home, along with talk of the need for revenge and so on: and when the ghost of his father greets him he's even expected not only to believe in his existence but to give credence to what he's saying!'.

Hugh had a genuine feeling for the quirky in the everyday. He tried to dissuade us from supposing that we would know everything we needed to know about the eighteenth-century novel if we read Richardson and Fielding, drawing attention to the work of one of their eccentric contemporaries, Thomas Amory, and particularly his novel, *The Life and Opinions of John Bunclé, Esquire* – a volume to be recommended to anyone who enjoys what is out of the way. His Yorkshire background was reminiscent of Sterne's *Tristram Shandy*, another novel to which he was devoted.

He was also to us something of a mystery man and this was assisted by some of his anecdotes. He told us on one occasion, for instance, that the stipendiary magistrate at Bow Street was an Old Johnian, and that he had once been able to turn this knowledge to advantage when he and some of his friends had been summoned there on a charge involving some shady financial dealings of which they had been guilty. Knowing how some of their number had been treated the previous week, they had made their plans carefully, the chief of which was to give prominence to two things: the innocent-looking blonde in their company and Hugh's Johnian tie. He recalled with satisfaction that they had received only half the sentence of their predecessors. I still do not know how much credence to give to this and other tales, particularly because Hugh much enjoyed opportunities for plotting and intrigue. He professed himself to be devoted to the work of Macchiavelli, though I note that he lacked one important feature of the cult in that he derived delight from expounding his latest plot to a large number of people – something that the true Macchiavellian would be much too artful to do.

He was also an excellent lecturer, urbane and conversational at one and the same time. He disliked having to give a full course of lectures, and by half-term would do his best to persuade his audience that they had heard enough. I was present on one such occasion when he called for a vote, which to my disappointment was successful. Later, I was told, he

became bolder. 'Some of you may have felt that there was a note of finality in certain of my statements this morning,' he would announce at the conclusion of the fifth lecture. 'You will not have been mistaken. I shall not be lecturing at this time next week.'

After completing Part One with a supervisor who stimulated me rather less than Hugh had done and finding the examination a demanding but very stressful experience, I decided that I could not face a Part Two at the same level of pressure and after a period of indecision changed to Psychology. When it came to the question of postgraduate work, however, I realized that research in psychology would not suit my kind of mind and that for these purposes my heart was still in English. Hugh did his best to dissuade me, giving me a lecture on academic unemployment. 'It is not a career open to talent,' he said gloomily, and one recalled that he had been in his first maturity during and after the Depression. I stood firm that this was what I wanted to do, however, and he eventually agreed. He asked me what I was thinking of researching that might square with my study of psychology, and I gave him some confused thoughts about the possibility of working on Henry James. Hugh's Machiavellianism came to the fore. He pointed out that my case was not going to be altogether straightforward since I had not taken Part Two of the English Tripos, and that the Committee might have some doubts as to my aptitude. Since he was going to be on the Committees concerned, he said, he would prefer to argue the case on a statement of his own making rather than of mine. He proceeded to produce a beautifully-crafted statement, giving an account of Coleridge's reading in psychological treatises and so on, with apposite quotations, and explaining how I would like to explore this further, using materials I had derived from both my Triposes. 'That should do the trick,' he said, 'and of course once you're in, you can work on anything you like.' Sure enough it 'did the trick' and he was able to tell me with mild but glinting satisfaction that at the equivalent College meeting the Professor of Psychology had expressed great interest in the project.

Towards the end of my studentship my research, which till then had been proceeding steadily if rather indifferently, suddenly took fire as I

made a series of discoveries convincing me how Coleridge, whom people tended to regard as a man who was at his poetic best when not thinking, had in fact developed an intellectual study that underpinned his poetic achievements. At considerable speed I completed a dissertation which I submitted for the annual Research Fellowship competition, while at the same time applying for one or two Fellowships elsewhere. One college invited me for interview on the very afternoon when the meeting of John's Council to decide their elections would be taking place. What should I do if they were to offer me a Fellowship? I put my dilemma to Hugh, explaining that I would rather be a Fellow of my own College than any other, and he agreed that it was a teaser. Since he was going to be present at the John's meeting, his love of benevolent plotting was once again aroused, and he arranged that if I were to be lucky in the Johnian contest he would make an excuse to leave the meeting, and try to intercept me with the news before I could enter the other college. I still remember the great pleasure with which I turned the corner into that other college to see Hugh's diminutive and smiling figure waiting for me. At that moment he seemed like my good fairy.

In the course of time, now that I saw him as a fellow, I learned more about his background. His father was a Wesleyan minister in Prescott in Lancashire, and I suppose there was always a touch of the naughty young boy in the Manse about him. His Methodist family was proud of its temperance tradition (an aunt, he claimed, had been named Abstemia). To that regime one exception, and one only, was recognized: on one's deathbed one might be allowed a little brandy. However it was recognized that even then a better way existed: one might refuse, saying, 'I do not wish to meet my Saviour with the smell of that stuff on my lips.'

It was no doubt this background made the strong northern connections still to be found in the College fascinating to him. It had not only helped to bring a man such as Wordsworth from Hawkshead Grammar School to Cambridge, but had left its impress on Roger Ascham, another Yorkshireman who had been a Johnian scholar in the sixteenth century and in his book, *The Schoolmaster*, had advocated the cultivation of a plain English style. He was also fascinated by another Johnian, Thomas

Nashe, and took some pleasure in the fact that the main literary society in the College had been named after him, rather than Wordsworth. He helped us to resuscitate the Nashe Society, urging that we should drink wine not beer and recalling how for a meeting in his time one of the members had acquired some turf and laid out his room as a lawn, so that everyone could sit and drink for the evening in a pleasing rural setting.

The concern for a plain style of English which Ascham had urged, was also a particular concern of Hugh's, leading him to give Cambridge lectures on the Use of English, including some during the summer addressed particularly to scientists. These came to be closely associated with radio work which he was also engaged in, some of it a part of the Forces Educational Broadcasting that made up a substantial part of the BBC's output during the immediate post-war years. He even ran a campaign, which was for a time very successful, to make the Use of English a compulsory subject for any students anywhere who were applying for a university education. It is an issue that may well return if the need to develop a full and accurate education returns to disturb administrators.

Like many people he found Cambridge, with its ability to cater for wide intellectual interests, more congenial than school. He was fascinated by the reputation of Wittgenstein, and began attending some of his seminars. After a week or two Wittgenstein saw him in the street, crossed over to him, and said to him quietly, 'I suffer from a certain kind of stomach ache. It is evident to me that you do not suffer from this stomach ache. I think it would be better if you did not come to my seminars.' From that time onwards he desisted.

He was very much a child of the Twenties and Thirties, living through the latter 'low, dishonest decade', as Auden was to describe it, amid the inter-war tensions and timidities, the temper of which is well indicated by the fact that the College Council felt itself impelled to send a telegram of congratulation to Neville Chamberlain after the Munich agreement. In these years Hugh was indeed thought of as a member of the *avant-garde*, experimenting with surrealism and producing one or two poems of his own. When the Tate Modern ran an exhibition on the Movement recently, I was intrigued to see among the exhibits a photograph (taken

in Paris, I think) which included in the group a young Hugh Sykes Davies. I suspect that he was in addition a member of the closed intellectual society known as the Apostles. He was also for a time a Marxist, though I know nothing of any contribution he may have made, nor of his interest in the Spanish Civil war. It was knowledge of this aspect of his repute, also, that may have led, at the time of the Anthony Blunt exposure, to the media theory that he had been the mysterious 'fourth man'. For a time press interest was strong. One reporter found such difficulty in tracking him down in his College that it seemed to confirm his suspicions of being on the right track; those of us, on the other hand, who were familiar with his customary elusiveness, thought that he was simply running true to form. On the only occasion when I heard him mention the affair it was simply to remark that he thought Blunt to have been far too vague a person to have made a very effective spy. As to the 'fourth man', the story later moved on.

He himself undertook National Service during the war, being appointed, he claimed, to become a Deputy Director of Dehydration. By the time that I knew him, certainly, the war had passed and he was displaying a conservative attitude such as his devotion to the College's past traditions, some of which survived. The College was then still old-fashioned enough, for example, to appoint its Research Fellows on the day of the 'Port Feast', and to begin paying them for exactly three years from that date. This was pleasant enough, except for the fact that it meant that one's stipend ceased also in mid-year, leaving one to live on nothing but a substantial evening meal and a free room for the remaining four months. Hugh told me, however, that when he was elected the regime had been still more draconian. Then, one was not paid until the end of the year audit, when the cheques for everyone (including the College Officers) were openly laid out on a table in the Bursar's rooms, where everyone could inspect them. On these occasions, he recalled, it was a severe test of patience and politeness to judge when it would be decent to pick up one's own previous year's stipend and dash off to placate one's creditors...

One of the effects of his somewhat wayward marital career was that he had to earn a fair amount of money to keep up with the demands of the

alimony he had to pay. To help with this he spent much of the summer marking scripts at A-Level, for which he eventually became a Chief Awarder. On one occasion, when a colleague asked whether he didn't share his disgust at having to mark examinations in which one was paid for each script three and sixpence (about 17 pence in modern notation), he replied blandly, 'Oh no, I have no difficulty with that at all. If they pay me three and sixpence, I give them my three-and-sixpenny opinion.' He also claimed that on one occasion he had had to mark eighty A-Level scripts in one day and that though he could not claim to have read every word on every page, he had found it possible to write what he thought to be a sensible and useful comment on every one of them.

Hugh was constantly revealing new sides to his personality. From a story he had told us of a private sweep-stake he and some of his fellows had run, guessing in advance the likely length of certain pieces in the College concert, I had concluded that he had little taste for music. He was surprised when I told him this, asserting that the very opposite was true: he had been set to play the piano as soon as his mother had found him able to raise his tiny fingers to the keyboard. Later he insisted on my visiting his rooms one lunch-time, where he made me some excellent coffee and asked whether I had ever realized what an excellent composer Haydn was. I made a non-committal reply, Haydn being one of my musical blind spots, and he then sat down at the piano to play a piece by Haydn so beautifully as to convince me that I had always been mistaken. The conversion, though genuine, lasted only for ten minutes of his playing, I am sorry to say.

My last extended encounter with Hugh came when I was Chairman of the Faculty – a position which, as it happened, he had occupied some years before. It was an inopportune time to undertake this, since a certain amount of tension around was just then coming to a head as a result of the failure of an Assistant Lecturer to be appointed to the establishment of a permanent post in English Language – though it was not one for which he could be thought to be fully qualified, at least in conventional terms. A full publicity campaign in the media organized by his supporters ensued. Hugh, intrigued by it all, asked me to call on him and for full details, rather quixotically offering to take over the

Chairmanship of the Faculty (though by now, having passed the age of seventy, he would almost certainly have been debarred) so that he might help resolve the situation. His behaviour at this time followed his usual pattern of eccentricity, contributing to the crowded debate in the Senate House a speech in which he deplored the agitation itself, but used the occasion to press his own long-standing view that the Faculty had too many undergraduates, many of poor quality. (The evidence he presented was rather suspect, being based on the statistic that other faculties awarded more First Class degrees. The possibility that the English Faculty might be more discriminating in its judgements did not seem to strike him.) The University Committee that later looked into this tortuous affair found nothing amiss, and even praised the Faculty members involved for the extreme fairness and scrupulousness with which they had carried out their duties. I do not know how many people in the University followed all the ins and outs involved, or even wanted to. I suspect, however, looking back, that Hugh's speech was the one that many found the most enjoyable part of the afternoon.

A little later I met him in Trumpington Street, on his way to the old Addenbrooke's Hospital to visit one of the College waitresses who was being detained among their patients. It was a good example of his essential kindness. I was even more impressed, however, by another occasion he told me about when, visiting that same hospital for a consultation concerning a stomach problem, he had encountered a Johnian colleague, an expert on cancer who had recently developed the disease in precisely that organ, and how on comparing notes they found they had both been struck to discover what an important part the stomach seemed to play in *remembering*. That appetite for the quirky fact, and the sense that something might possibly be made of it, was for me Hugh – and for that matter the College itself – at their very best.

Professor J B Beer
(BA 1950, MA 1955, PhD 1957, LittD 1995)

AFTER-DINNER SPEECH BY CLIFFORD EVANS, 27 DECEMBER 1993

It is convenient to begin these rambling reminiscences at the Old Johnian dinner at the end of June, 1938, where I was seated next to an elderly gentleman who opened the conversation by saying, 'They tell me you have baths in College nowadays.' I agreed; it was quite true. He paused, shook his head, and then went on: 'You know, I think the modern generation of undergraduates are very tough. I shouldn't have dreamt of going through the Courts in my dressing-gown for a bath. I never got up until the bedder had lit the fire, put on a big kettle and put my saucer bath on the hearthrug.' Another pause and head-shake, and finally, 'I think the modern undergraduates are very tough.'

This was a very superior bathhouse. It had some of the best showers I have ever encountered, owing largely to the high pressure hot water. Alas, in College terms it had a very short life of less than forty years and is already fading from the collective memory. The Junior Bursar who superintended its erection was Shore, the physiologist, known to generations of medical students as 'Daddy Shore'; but he has several other claims on the memory. He began the modern phase of thoroughgoing restoration of our old buildings with the roof of the Upper Library. His wife Agatha was a painter who left us, amongst other things, our only vivid record of the distribution of the ancient 'Bread and Broth Charity', 'The Poor's Soup', which the infant College had inherited from the ancient hospital of St John. Its quality was guaranteed by the regular appearance of the genuine article at High Table on Thursdays in winter – as good a soup as we ever had. It then lingered for a while with the occasional appearance of 'The Poor's Soup', an exact description, and is now long gone.

His wife's expertise had odd consequences. For many years one of our numerous bad old pictures used to hang over the fireplace of the Guest Room, in New Court. Once, more than sixty years ago, a guest asked Shore whose portrait it was. 'I don't know.' 'Well, who painted it?' 'I've no idea.' Assuming that some of his wife's artistic knowledge ought to have rubbed off on Shore, the guest then said, 'I think it's jolly bad: here

are you, supposed to know something about art, and you can't answer a couple of simple questions.' Shore went to Austin, our first Clerk-of-Works, superintending the newly-formed College Maintenance Department, who told me the story, and said, 'Have a gilt slip lettered "Sir Isaac Pennington by Sir Joshua Reynolds" and stick it on that picture in the Guest Room.' It stayed happily there for at least fifty years, and for all I know it is still there. [A Fellow, 'It still is.'] I have often wondered what subsequent generations of guests made of it, but I have never heard any comments.

Sir Isaac was an eminent Johnian physician who is credited with having built what is now No 69 Bridge Street as his house and surgery. It passed from one physician to another for two centuries, and the last incumbent was a distinguished local character, highly respected and well-known to town and gown as 'Jimmy Simpson'. At the Simpsons, my wife and I ate genuine swan for the first and only time. It was a fine Christmas morning, and Jimmy had gone for a walk in the almost deserted streets when he met Bill Clee, the Borough Pindar, carrying a dead swan that had flown into some electrical cables. He readily parted with it, and after being plucked, cleaned and well hung it was delicious. After Simpson's death the practice became non-residential and moved two doors to the north, while No 69 became a College hostel.

This root and branch restoration of an old College building, once begun by Shore, was carried vigorously forward in the 1930s by Cockroft, who had become Junior Bursar. (He should have succeeded to the Jacksonian Professorship of Natural Philosophy in October 1939, but this never happened. By then he had left the University to take up a wartime post in the Ministry of Supply.) His main works were a complete restoration of the Great Gate, whose turrets had started to open at the top like tulips, and the ceiling of the Hall.

Another of Shore's appointments was Ralph Thoday, as College Gardener. Thoday was one of the outstanding plant cultivators of his day, long remembered as an ornament of the Royal Horticultural Society. It was his habit to decorate the Library staircase to greet those attending the reception in the Upper Library on 6 May, when the College commemorated Benefactors, by standing on each corner a

potted laburnum tree about five feet high in the perfection of full flower, and also to have enough new potatoes of his own growing just ready to eat for the main course of the dinner that evening. He once won eleven Gold Medals at an RHS Autumn Show. When I rang up to congratulate him he gave a characteristic reply, saying gloomily, 'It's an awfully high standard to keep up.'

Another of Austin's stories also involved Cockcroft who, as already mentioned, succeeded Shore as Junior Bursar in 1932. In those days the College was locked up at ten, and supposedly totally enclosed. The ingenious inhabitant of a ground floor set in New Court had loosened the bars in one of the windows so that they could be removed from the outside. Cockcroft, Austin and the Head Porter met to consider what to do. At that time the Head Porter was Captain Palmer. He had been a Captain of the Military Police during the war – always so-called without qualification at that time. Cockcroft, ever direct, was all for cementing them in again, but Palmer's comment was, 'It's no use, Sir. They're like rats. Stop up one hole and they'll make another.' He preferred to know where the rat-hole was. His view was accepted and no action was taken.

During the 1930s Cockcroft shared rooms with Oliphant at K Staircase, First Court, immediately above what was the JCR. One bright spark had noticed that it was only necessary to paste black paper over three letters of these names, and supply four others, for the inscription at the foot of the staircase to read:

'Dr Cockroach
Dr Eliphant'.

Cockcroft made major contributions with urgent repairs in First and Second Courts, and in the planning and construction of the Maufe buildings. When the Town Council forced the demolition of the west side of Bridge Street by imposing a sixteen-foot building line in the interests of street widening, his forethought extended to salvaging what was worth saving from the wreckage. The College Maintenance staff stripped off and stored all the old local clay tiles from the roofs, which were invaluable for later restoration, notably for the repair of the First

Court side of the Hall and Kitchen range. Thoday asked for all the heaps of old mortar and plaster rubble to be carted and spread on the College Kitchen Garden, as there is nothing better for lightening a heavy clay soil. This had the unexpected result that for the whole of the following summer the garden was hopping with fleas.

Now we are back in 1938, when the habits of the other junior Fellows resulted in the two most junior at the Wine Circles on Sundays for the next year being usually myself and Jopson. He was not only a great linguist but also a keen student of human behaviour, and his kindness saved me from many an old-fashioned look.

The Wine Circle was in those days well attended, indeed a considerable social event. He had noticed that the elderly Fellows belonged by conviction to one of two categories: those who held that there should be a gap of half an inch or so at the top of the glass 'to let the wine breathe'; and those who thought they were being cheated if the glass were not filled to the brim with a convex meniscus. No inspection would tell you to which category a given old gentleman belonged, but Jopson knew. He went first with the port, and I followed with the claret, being put wise by a code of discreet nudges that he had devised, and thus avoiding being looked on either as an ignoramus or a meanie.

Another prominent Fellow in those days was H A Harris, Professor of Anatomy, who came with the reputation of having examined more children, sick and well, than any other physician in the country. He was imported from University College, London, where amongst other things he had pioneered a locally famous clinic for mothers and children from the slums (now demolished) on the other side of Euston Road. He immediately constituted himself as Physician-in-Ordinary to the Fellows.

I am tempted to conclude with a war-time anecdote, not because it has anything to do with the war, but because it illustrates the care that Harris took of the health of the Fellows, and at the same time gives a glimpse of medicine before the NHS. I was on leave from my wartime job of masquerading as a Naval Officer and had come into Hall just before returning to duty. Harris looked hard at a small growth beside

my nose. 'That's skin cancer. It must be removed.' 'Alright', 'How long are you here for?' 'I'm going to Aberdeen tomorrow.' 'How long will you be there?' 'About a week', 'As soon as you arrive, ring Professor Forbes at the hospital, and tell him I say he's to take it off', which I duly did in somewhat more tactful terms. 'You say you'll be here about a week. I can fit you in on Tuesday morning. Go to the hospital about twelve and tell them they're to get you ready for an operation under a general anaesthetic at the end of my morning list.'

In the middle of Tuesday afternoon, when I was just recovering from the anaesthetic and exuding ether from every pore, the Professor appeared, 'I've cleaned that up and it's sterile. You're not to touch it. Don't attempt to cover it up and particularly don't let it get wet. Where do you expect to be in a week?' 'Thurso', 'A week today go to Dr MacDonald in the High Street and tell him I say he's to take the stitches out.' And so it was. It was a most beautiful cosmetic operation, leaving no scar.

Finally, there was a Greek poet of classical times, Simonides of Cos, who listed among the beneficent gifts of the Gods that no mortal can command 'to pass one's life among friends'. I regard myself as exceptionally fortunate in having been able to do so. Thank you all very much.

**George Clifford Evans
(1913–2006)**

A LEGAL EAGLE

‘It is quite normal to be nervous at first.’ Those were the words of cold comfort that greeted my inquisitive eye as I scanned the pages of my instruction manual. There I was, up at Cambridge to study Law, and there I was, learning to fly a glider – a legal eagle if ever there were one.

I must confess that I felt a little ill at ease when I inspected the curious contrivance which squatted before me. A glider is usually likened to a soaring seagull: this extraordinary creation had all the appearance of an ostrich. I could only hope that it possessed a little more capability of flight than that much maligned creature. ‘God forbid!’ I thought, ‘I can’t fly that!’. But God did not forbid and I did.

The budding pilot prepared himself for flight with a few preliminary scuttles across the airfield, towed by a cable attached to a winch sited at the far perimeter of the field, like an unwilling dog on a lead. After that perfunctory introduction the victim was pronounced fit to fly.

‘Today’, I was told, ‘you will take your glider up until you see the winch below you, at which point you will release the cable, make a single circuit of the airfield, and follow that with a smooth landing.’ It all sounded too good to be true, particularly when I was reminded of the Club’s motto: ‘What goes up must come down.’

The winch took the strain and I was off. I pulled the stick back and marvelled at the ease with which I was borne towards the heavens. I peered down and saw the winch, some seven or eight hundred feet below, no larger than a child’s toy. I released the cable and watched it snake out of sight. Then I gingerly pushed the rudder bar with my left foot and was rewarded by an immediate response. This thing is too easy, I thought – a thought which, all too aptly, was soon to be dashed to the ground.

I remembered reading in my instruction manual that the pilot should aim at maintaining height, it being much more difficult to gain that commodity than to lose it. Bearing these sage words of advice in mind, I nursed my machine upwards. Having completed my circuit I looked

down; the airfield seemed small and distant and remote. The height which I had so assiduously sought was now nothing but a handicap. An experienced pilot would have made a second circuit but that simple solution did not occur to this ill-prepared tiro. Instead, I did what any fool would have done: I pushed the stick forward and plunged headlong earthward at ever-increasing speed. The wind whistled through the struts and my heart throbbed in my mouth. Levelling off, I was left in no doubt that I was about to overshoot the airfield; the boundary hedge rushed towards me as though bent on engulfing me in its thorny embrace. I pulled the stick firmly back and hopped over the hedge with twenty feet to spare, or was it ten?

No sooner had I surmounted that obstacle than I was confronted with another. There lay before me a vast expanse of field under plough, furrow upon furrow stretching across my path like an army on the march. With foot on rudder and hand on stick I manoeuvred my machine along one of those furrows, and came gently (dare I say gracefully?) to rest, not a glider's length from a replica of that hedge which I had, seconds before, so narrowly avoided.

Freeing myself from my safety harness I reflected: 'What goes up must come down.' My reverie was rudely interrupted by the unmistakable voice of my instructor: 'Who d'you think you are,' he demanded, 'Doing your best to ruin a perfectly good glider?'. He made a hasty inspection. 'Seems all right,' he reluctantly conceded. Not a word of enquiry, you will notice, about the well-being of the pilot. And then the final ignominy: 'That'll be a penalty of three guineas – Rule 21.'

Not so much a legal eagle, more a forensic fledgling.

H Kirby
(BA 1940, MA 1944)

SPIRIT OF THE BRITS

The winner of the second Ben Pimlott Prize for Political Writing, Rowland Manthorpe, reflects on the power of historical narrative and its role in shaping, and distorting, national identities. This is an edited version of the winning essay published on 1 July 2006 in Guardian Unlimited.

History is inescapable. We carry our past with us: the burden of humanity. But our past does not own us: we own it. It is not history, but memory, reformed and remade in our own image. The nation owns its own memories. But it does not own them exclusively, because they are embodied in stories. And everybody loves a good story.

On July 7 2005, four suicide bombers detonated themselves and their deadly parcels into London's morning rush, killing fifty-two men and women. The response was raw and immediate. But it was also historical. Press, politicians and public looked to history, in particular, to the history of London's Blitz, in reacting to the fatal attacks on the capital's transport network.

In the next day's newspapers, the rhetoric of the Blitz was pervasive. 'We Britons will never be defeated,' declared the *Daily Express*. The *Sun's* leader was equally unequivocal: 'Our spirit will never be broken: Adolf Hitler's Blitz and his doodlebug rockets never once broke London's spirit.' In the nation's historical imagination, the memory of the Blitz pressed itself to the fore.

A nation's identity is formed, first and foremost, in the national memory. Memory is historical, of course, but, transient and partial; it is not history. The mythology of the Blitz, like that surrounding Churchill, has survived numerous attempts at debunking. Historians have picked over the reports of Mass-Observation, the wartime government's polling agency, that show bombed Britain panicked and demoralised. But the myth persists. In part this is because it is largely historically accurate; to a much greater extent it is because it serves contemporary interests. In determining how the past impacts on contemporary forms of identity, there is very little use in trying to distinguish between

invented and authentic forms of the national past and hence of national identity. It is more useful to consider what any version of the national past means for those who use it in the present. Myth may distort what has happened. But it affects what happens.

In the immediate aftermath of the London bombings, the capital was filled with small stories of sympathetic action, moments of community breaking out amidst metropolitan anonymity. Only minutes after the morning's events, the bars, restaurants and sandwich shops around Aldgate East station had set up stalls outside to offer refreshments free of charge. The next day, London went back to work. The predominant message was 'carrying on'. In part, of course, this was simply the response of necessity. But it was also a re-enactment of the spirit of the Blitz.

Historical memory acts as a prompt to action. When we summon up historical narratives, we place ourselves in their roles, reading from their scripts. We understand history performatively. We re-enact its stories.

Even within a single individual, memory is a contested zone. Within a nation, conflict over memory is endemic. A complex array of contending narratives of the national past is in operation within Britain at any given time. Following the London bombings, rival histories vied for space in the public consciousness.

One prominent historical memory of the recent past was seen by many at the time as a close analogy to the London bombings: the events of September 11, 2001. But Tony Blair and his ministers could not deploy the rhetoric of war after July 7 in the same way that George Bush had after September 11. The discovery that the London bombers were British meant that any characterisation of the attacks as part of a wider war raised the possibility that any war might become a civil one. In July 2005, this was a very real fear. Senior community figures and members of Muslim groups were called to urgent meetings with Scotland Yard. Massoud Shadjareh, Chairman of the Islamic Human Rights Commission, said he was 'very concerned about a backlash' and called on British Muslims to 'remain vigilant and stay indoors'. Martial rhetoric would have been a dangerous incitement to reprisals.

Muslim communities were exposed to greater hostility after the bombings. Within hours, 3,000 abusive and threatening emails were sent to the Muslim Council of Britain's website. Animosity was translated into action: the Metropolitan Police reported a sharp rise in faith-related attacks in London in July 2005 compared with the same period in the previous year.

Fortunately, the initial spike in faith-related crime soon dissipated. After the rise covering the period between July 7 and the beginning of August, hate-crime incidents returned to 2004 levels. In its report on 'The Impact of 7 July 2005 London Bomb Attacks On Muslim Communities in the EU', the European Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia praised the response of the British authorities: 'The lesson of 7 July is that strong, coordinated action by all stakeholders works effectively.' The historical narrative of the Blitz was an essential component of this action. The myth of the Blitz was a home-grown remedy to the divisive disease.

Britain's religious minorities have not always been so fortunate. As observers played the game of historical analogies in the weeks after July 7, one particularly relevant episode in British history was notable for its absence. The brutal anti-Catholicism that has marked Britishness for much of its history is still commemorated every year on November 5. Following the London bombings no one talked about Guy Fawkes and his grisly fate, nor dared to compare Muslims to Catholics. Beneath the scab of this repressed memory lies a potent warning of the power of historical narrative.

The Gordon riots of June 1780 were the most tumultuous and destructive of a violent century. In the wake of the Commons' refusal to repeal the Catholic Relief Act of 1778, rioting erupted across London. More than 200 people were killed in the city's streets.

Politics in the middle of the first decade of the twenty-first century shares many similarities with those of the late 1770s. The country was unsettled by a divisive foreign war: for Iraq 2003, read America 1775. It was far from universally supported: newspapers of the time excoriated the government's bungled imperialism. But it still cast its polarising

shadow back into the domestic arena. Preparing for another bout of conflict with Catholic France, in which contest the engagement in America was a round of shadow-boxing, eighteenth-century Britons questioned the loyalty of Catholics in their midst. How could one be committed to the Pope and the global Catholic brotherhood and stay loyal to the King? The eighteenth-century version of the 'clash of civilisations' took on threatening internal aspects.

Eighteenth-century British society was consistently troubled by the difficulty of accommodating a faith it regarded as inimical to liberty within its constitution. It was a political commonplace of the time that Catholicism was anathema to political liberty. 'To tolerate Popery,' declared one tract, 'is to encourage by Toleration itself what we mean to destroy: a spirit of persecution and bigotry of the most notorious kind.' Popery, as Lord George Gordon put it, was 'synonymous with arbitrary power'. In other words, it was everything the nascent British nation defined itself against.

Fears of a 'fifth column' were largely unfounded. British Catholics were subject to a system of state loyalty oaths and registration. The Catholic Relief Act was actually intended as a gesture of amity to those loyalist Catholics whose only dissent from the constituted political order was one of religious conscience. Even staunch anti-Catholics such as the Duke of Richmond recognised it as such. But the London crowd, propelled by populist, national sentiments and Gordon's demagoguery, was in no mood for moderation.

British nationalism's dominant narrative in the second half of the eighteenth century pitted Catholic against Protestant. The Gordon riots preceded the flourishing of British nationalism that accompanied the American and, in particular, the French revolutions. Even so, the nation's historical memory already contained a mythology of Catholic wrongdoing, ritualised and reaffirmed by state and society not just on November 5, but throughout the year.

The 2005 formulation of the Blitz myth carried a dual message that acted to prevent violence. First, it emphasised an inclusive, all-embracing Britishness. Second, it carried a message of moral obligation

for the white working classes, the group predominantly responsible for faith- and race-hate crime.

Although its effects could be seen throughout the country, the history of the Second World War did give the Blitz myth a distinct geographical identity, situating it in London, and in East London in particular. Speaking on a visit to Whitechapel's Royal London Hospital on July 8, the Queen talked of her own wartime experience: 'Members of my generation, especially at this end of London, know we have been here before.'

The East End, now populated by the largest community of Bangladeshi Muslims in the country, was a focus for the 'Muslim backlash' after the London bombings. Mosques were attacked in Tower Hamlets and Mile End.

The East End is also home to many white working-class families, as it was in the Second World War. Despite recent gentrification, it also continues to be a locus of considerable poverty. Involved in intense competition for resources, in particular housing, Bangladeshis and whites endure tense relations. Just as in the 1770s, the poorest sections of London society are the most explosive; racial and religious intolerance is only one factor in explaining that volatility.

The Gordon riots were an expression of long-standing and deep-rooted hostility towards Catholics. But if popular anti-Catholicism was a necessary cause of the disturbances, it was hardly a sufficient one. Within London itself, the Irish Catholic population of approximately 25,000 lived on reasonably amicable terms with their neighbours. Aside from the odd sectarian scuffle, the last major anti-Irish riot had occurred in 1736. The Gordon riots were more than an uncontrollable eruption of anti-Catholic feeling: they were the product of a historical national narrative aimed at the poorest sections of society.

In July 2005, the British National party attempted to mobilise support for an East London council election by using the language of nationalism in connection with the London bombings. Its election leaflet featured a picture of the Number 30 bus blown apart on July 7,

with the headline: 'Maybe it's time to start listening to the BNP'. In the version distributed nationally, the party appealed more explicitly to the national past, claiming their 'once all-white country' had been turned into an 'overcrowded multicultural slum'. White working-class voters in East London have increasingly been turning to the BNP. In 2004, the party scored a landslide victory in the Goresbrook ward of Barking and Dagenham council. It consolidated that gain in this year's local elections, seizing eleven of the thirteen seats it contested and becoming the council's second party. Yet in the Goresbrook by-election, only weeks after the London bombings, the Labour candidate, Indian-born Alok Agrawal, secured the ward with a comfortable majority. Just when it might have been expected to capitalise, the BNP failed.

The rhetoric of the 2005 Blitz produced an appeal to an inclusive, multicultural Britishness. In Parliament on July 11, the day after National Commemoration Day had evoked the spirit of wartime Britain, Tony Blair showed how old stories could be used for new purposes:

'Yesterday we celebrated the heroism of World War II including the civilian heroes of London's blitz. Today what a different city London is – a city of many cultures, faiths and races, hardly recognisable from the London of 1945. So different and yet, in the face of this attack, there is something wonderfully familiar in the confident spirit which moves through the city, enabling it to take the blow but still not flinch from reasserting its will to triumph over adversity. Britain may be different today but the coming together is still the same.'

The narrative of Britishness that emerged after 7/7 contained a powerful inclusive appeal. 'If London could survive the Blitz, it can survive four miserable events like this,' said Sir Ian Blair of the Metropolitan Police. On July 9, he talked of 'this wonderful great diverse city', calling London and Britain 'one united community against atrocity'. The Blitz rhetoric combined the languages of diversity and nationality.

Insofar as it was national, such a narrative was necessarily British. British identity has long been seen as a broader umbrella than the

national identities of the home nations. Hybrid identities of whatever description – Scottish, Asian, Caribbean – breathe more easily in a non-ethnic Britain than on the narrower ground of its constituent parts. In the Blitz discourse, the image of London often came to stand for this cosmopolitanism. On a national level, only Britain can interchange with it.

Britishness is not dead yet, then. Its demise has been frequently pronounced in recent years, but it still continues to serve important purposes for us. These purposes need not be dominant. It is a fundamental misunderstanding to assume that national identity must always be foremost in our minds, constantly shouting for attention. Rather, it is embodied in stories, stories that are important to us in specific circumstances, stories we can be encouraged to re-enact.

There are limits to the malleability of a nation's historical memory. Even had he been minded to act, Lord North, the Prime Minister at the time of the Gordon riots, would have found it difficult to evoke a national historical narrative of sufficient strength to counter Gordon's intolerant Protestantism. In the immediate aftermath of the London bombings British men and women, instinctively and unselfconsciously, pulled the Blitz from their store of historical memories. Crucially, though, they were told this was the right thing to do, an encouraging attitude that sustained the inclusive Blitz spirit in the days when shock turned to anger.

The Labour government's response to the bombings was covertly political. Blair and his cabinet had learned the political lessons of the Madrid bombings of March 2004. The attack was seen by many in Spain as a direct consequence of their country's involvement in the US war on terror. Blair was determined to challenge any link that might exist in the public mind between the carnage in London and the bloody engagement on the streets of Iraq. The London bombings were not to be seen as a consequence of the war in Iraq, even as they were understood to be a continuation of the wider struggle against terrorism that had prompted it. The Labour government was able to pass off an essentially domestic threat as a foreign one. Their manipulation of the Blitz myth was deeply self-conscious.

It may seem strange to celebrate this. If a nation's historical memories can be manipulated, they can be manipulated for the wrong ends. But it also means we aren't stuck with our past. It shapes us, of course, but the knowledge that it does this only in our heads is a powerful tool, and a profound affirmation of human possibility.

Stories are born of history, but they are not beholden to it. If they have to be told, then they can be told afresh. British identity, like individual identity, can be constructed anew from old material. The nations of Britain, like a generation of children from broken homes, can defy the statistics and deny the narrative power of their parents' mistakes.

R L Manthorpe
(BA 2005)

A LIGHT-HEARTED RECOLLECTION OF A FINAL NIGHT IN COLLEGE: GOING DOWN 1949

'Awake! for Morning in the bowl of night
Has flung the stone that puts the stars to flight.
And Lo! the Hunter of the East has cast
Upon a chamber-pot his spear of light.'

So might Edward Fitzgerald have written when he was at Trinity, for the perching of pots on pinnacles is an ancient and honourable tradition. But one hundred and twenty years later this was not good enough for six Johnians on the eve of going down. One of them had noticed that an old door in New Court had no apparent purpose. Being enquiring of mind, deft of hand and strong of arm he had managed to get it open. Beyond it was a long-disused and tortuous passage leading to the water-gate beside the Bridge of Sighs. The ensuing spark of inspiration was as brilliant as it was sudden. With minds razor-sharpened by years on the sports fields, dancing at the Dorothy, perfecting the art of punting, researching in depth the whole range of Cambridge hostelries and climbing-in after hours, the six prepared a master plan.

On the fateful night the enterprise began. By light of moon and friendly star four shadowy figures, emboldened by beer and bravado, tip-toed through the court. The door swung silently open on freshly-oiled hinges. Torch in hand, they crept through the dark and dank passage to the water-gate. Awaiting them were the two others in a punt they had borrowed for the occasion. With muffled paddles they stole downstream to Magdalene. There they laid hands upon their chosen prize and brought it back to the water-gate. With no little difficulty and many a smothered oath, they manoeuvred it through the passage. Time and again it stuck at corners and refused to budge. Tempers began to fray, and there was mutinous talk of abandonment. But their leader was a strong-willed and well-built wing-forward whose word it was unwise to ignore. Self-preservation overcame reluctance and they persevered.

At last they reached the open air and spirits soared. Three of the group climbed to the top of the cloister. There they tied ropes to the stonework,

and threw down the free ends to the others. All was soon ready and the lift began. Then without warning the prize struck the wall and a sound like thunder echoed around the court. Panic set in; lips trembled; grips loosened; ropes slipped; and the project almost foundered. But the College slept on; and, rallied once more by their leader, the collective nerve returned. As dawn was breaking the task was completed, and the first cock was heard to crow in triumphant applause.

And so it was that the College awoke one bright June morning in 1949 to find the skyline of New Court dramatically altered. Not only was there a chamber-pot gleaming like a jewelled crown on the Eagle over the gate, but a Magdalene canoe was proudly hanging between the pinnacles.

Much was the mirth of the tittering townies;
 Awesome the ire of the Master and dons;
 blue was the air round the porters perspiring;
 stubborn the pendulous prisoner's bonds.
 Purple the proctors and baffled the bulldogs;
 Hither and thither they frantically flew;
 dignity dented; pomposity punctured;
 gowns all a-flutter and toppers askew.

But 'twas to no avail. The six had folded their tents like the Arabs and silently stolen away.

**J A de M Greeves
 (BA 1949, MA 1976)**

SYMPOSIUM TO CELEBRATE TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF WOMEN AT ST JOHN'S

A celebration took place at St John's on Friday 20 April to mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of the admission of women to membership of the College. This took the form of a Symposium which looked back on the early days and subsequent success stories of Johnian women whilst also looking forward into the future and the promise it holds.

In 1981, the College Statutes were changed so that women could be admitted as students and Fellows, and the first female Fellow came in 1981, along with nine women graduate students. In 1982 the first group of women undergraduates arrived. Initially, female students were relatively few in number, with only forty-three matriculating in the first year; now, in 2007, women make up 41% of the undergraduate population of the College. Hence, twenty-five years on, life at St John's without females would be 'unthinkable', as the (male) President of the JCR remarked in the opening session.

The day was generously sponsored by Baillie Gifford, the Investment Management Partnership, whose CEO, Alex Callander, is a Johnian (BA 1982). He attended the event, as did a number of other men, but it was an occasion predominantly supported by Johnian women. Some 150 in all were present. Clare Laight in the Development Office did a fine job in orchestrating the day's activities. After a sandwich lunch in the Fisher Building foyer, the Symposium began in the Palmerston Room lecture theatre with welcoming remarks from the Master, who had originally prompted the Symposium, and the President of the JCR, second-year vet, Martin Kent. Both were clearly pleased that the twenty-fifth anniversary was being celebrated in a definitive manner.

The first session was chaired by Professor Jane Heal, FBA, Professorial Fellow of St John's in Philosophy and the first woman ever to serve as President of the College, which she did for four years from 1999 to 2003. Judith Slater, who matriculated in 1983 and graduated in Law at John's in 1987, was the first speaker. She was a triple rowing Blue, and now serves as British Consul-General in Houston, Texas, where she covers a

number of US States for the British Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO). She gave an engaging talk about her life in the various countries where she had worked, starting with Canberra in Australia, as a young FCO novice. Somehow she had managed to find time to marry and have two children whilst continuing unabated her very successful Foreign Office career.

The next speaker was Gemma Farrell who graduated with a degree in Geography in 2005. As an undergraduate she sailed with the Ladies First team and captained the Cambridge University Sailing team. She recounted fascinating tales of her life as a member of the British Olympic Sailing squad, as well as her time with the teams for the European and World Sailing Championships. She has since exchanged the tough life of full-time competitive sailing for a position in the City, which exercises her considerable skills as well, she finds.

There was animated discussion after each talk and then a break for refreshments and networking by the attendees. The second session was chaired by another Johnian, Professorial Fellow, Usha Goswami, who directs the Cambridge University Centre for Neuroscience in Education. The third speaker was Dr Louise Makin who took her PhD in Materials Science at John's (1986). She was also active in sports, serving as Ladies Captain of the LMBC in 1983 and subsequently became a light-weight international. She took the audience through aspects of her work at ICI, then Baxters, and now BTG, a company which develops drugs and other technologies, and of which she is currently the Chief Executive. Completing an MBA in mid-career was also part of her impressive life history. She has worked abroad over the years but has now settled back in the UK, where she juggles her two daughters and family life with the rough-and-tumble of the City.

The two final talks were presented by current SJC students, Mairi McLaughlin, working for a PhD in French linguistics, and former President of the Samuel Butler Room (the MCR) in 2004–05, and Elena Kazamia, currently doing her third year in Natural Sciences, specializing in Biochemistry. Elena now serves as Vice-President of the JCR Committee. These two presentations reflected on the life and status of women at St John's at present.

What emerged from all the talks was the positive impact the Johnian experience has had on these womens' lives, and what happy memories they all have of their time at the College.

A general debate followed, with questions for all the speakers on a variety of issues, ranging from the stresses of being an Olympic contender, to getting a place in the Foreign Office and the advantages, in their experience, of networking. Clearly all the speakers served as excellent role models for younger members of College, but the queries put from the floor indicated that the audience contained many remarkable Johnian women, whose life stories would have been equally interesting to hear about.

Following this discussion, attendees moved into the lobby of the Fisher Building and enjoyed drinks in the foyer, also spilling out onto the lawn as the weather was spectacularly sunny and warm for a mid-April day.

After a brief break, everyone assembled again at 7.00pm, for a wine reception in the garden of the Master's Lodge, followed by an excellent dinner in Hall. The staff performed magnificently and were applauded by all. The after-dinner speaker was Dr Sarah Houghton-Walker, a Johnian and now a Research Fellow of the College who works on English literature in the eighteenth century. She spoke of her interesting experiences as a Fellow of SJC and how her career had benefited in a variety of ways (not least, meeting her husband!). The Master concluded proceedings with some thoughts on the way women had successfully integrated into St John's over the past twenty-five years and thanked all those present for their contributions to a very interesting day of celebrations.

The bars were open following dinner, and some participants were thought not to have returned to their rooms until the small hours. Many old friendships were renewed and new contacts established. It seems the event had been very much the success everyone had hoped for.

Dr N J Lane Perham

BICENTENARY OF THE ACT OF 1807 WHICH ABOLISHED THE TRANS-ATLANTIC SLAVE TRADE

'It was but one gloomy subject from morning to night. In the daytime I was uneasy. In the night I had little rest. I sometimes never closed my eyelids for grief...'

This was how Thomas Clarkson, an undergraduate at St John's described his experience of research for his prize-winning essay on the evils of the slave trade written in 1785 in response to a question set by the then Vice-Chancellor, the Revd Peter Peckard: Is it lawful to make slaves of others against their will? Unlike most student essays, this one had a profound effect on Clarkson prompting a lifetime dedicated to campaigning for Abolitionism in Britain and across the world. To commemorate the bicentenary of the Abolition of the Slave Trade Act (1807), in which Clarkson and William Wilberforce played such a central part, the College held a weekend of activities in the Lent Term.

The weekend began on Friday 16 February when we were joined by the President of Brown University, Professor Ruth Simmons, whose lecture, entitled 'Hidden in Plain Sight: Slavery and Justice in Rhode Island', provided an account of a project she has initiated at Brown which aimed to uncover that institution's historical involvement in the Slave Trade to which it owes much of its endowment. She spoke of the responsibility incumbent on academic institutions to uncover the past and to present it to current members and others, as part of the story of the institution. Professor Simmons also laid out the cultural and political ramifications of her initiative, deftly handling this sensitive subject with great wisdom.

In the spirit of Clarkson, a conference, *Campaigning – then and now*, was organised by students (Ben Wilson, Miranda Buckle, Susannah Clark, Yasmeen Arif, Rebecca Fisher and Abena Dlakavu) and Fellows for the Saturday. The day opened with a lively and very interesting lecture given by Boyd Hilton, a History Fellow of Trinity and author of a major study of the evangelical movement, *The Age of Atonement*. He explained

how the moral urgency of evangelicalism was able to break through contemporary indifference about the slave trade and inspire the leading abolitionists to adopt the cause with such determination and drive. Following lunch in Hall, there were contributions from four speakers all involved in various forms of campaigning. Mike Kay, of Anti-slavery International (formed in 1837 with Thomas Clarkson as its first President), spoke of the variety of forms of slavery that still exist: forced labour, bonded labour, trafficking, forms of child labour and descent-based slavery. Sadly, he pointed out the work of the abolitionists was far from complete, with at least twelve million people still in bondage. The Revd Rose Hudson-Wilkin, an Anglican priest, spoke more personally of her experiences growing up in Jamaica and of the challenges subsequently of living and working in the UK. She reminded the audience that in racism, and in the under-representation of black people in educational establishments and their over-representation in prisons, we were still dealing with the legacy of slavery today.

Kofi Mawuli Klu, a Pan-Afrikan community activist, took issue with a number of the speakers and provided a more radical assessment of the legacies of the Trans-Atlantic Slave trade or *Maagamizi* (Swahili: holocaust). He called for a deeper acknowledgement of the connections between the chattel enslavement of Africans and the subsequent patterns of global economic development, or mal-development. Finally, the Revd Dr Carrie Pemberton, Chief Executive of the anti-trafficking project CHASTE (Churches Alert to Sex Trafficking Across Europe) spoke of her work with women who had been trafficked into the United Kingdom for sexual exploitation.

Following a lively panel discussion, ably chaired by a third-year student, Rebecca Fisher, the conference ended with dance, poetry, drama and music presented by the CU Afro-Caribbean Society and CU Black and Asian Caucus.

On the Sunday morning, a congregation of nearly three hundred people came together for a specially designed Gospel Mass to mark the bicentenary. The College Choir was joined by one of the top UK gospel choirs, the London Adventist Chorale (LAC), for the service which

opened with a haunting rendition of *Deep River*. One of the highlights in a very moving service was a musical commission *Let the Sound of Freedom echo through the Earth* from the Director of the LAC, the composer Ken Burton. Finally, a pre-recorded BBC Radio 4 service was broadcast on the 25 February as the first in a Lenten series on slavery, with a sermon from the Archbishop of York, Dr John Sentamu, readings from the work of Olaudah Equiano and Thomas Clarkson, and music from the College Choir and the London Adventist Chorale.

Much of the weekend's activities can be found on the College website, http://www.joh.cam.ac.uk/chapel_and_choir/bicentenary_2007/anti_slavery_conference/.

Duncan Dormor

HIDDEN IN PLAIN SIGHT: SLAVERY AND JUSTICE IN RHODE ISLAND

Vice-chancellor, honoured guests, and may I say a special hello to the friends and alumni of Brown University who have come to this event tonight: thank you so much for joining us.

I am very pleased to be here on the commemoration of the bicentenary of the first Act of 1807 to abolish the slave trade. It's amazing and certainly to be remarked on this occasion, that two full centuries following that Act we are still wrestling with the consequences of that troubled practice. It's also to be remarked that we are also mindful two centuries later, of the potential for misguided actions to have prolonged ramifications down through the centuries.

In 1835 the then-President of Brown University, Francis Wayland, speaking on practical ethics in a course on moral science, opined about slavery in the following way: 'The slaves were brought here without their own consent, they have been continued in their present state of degradation without their own consent, and they are not responsible for the consequences. If a man have done injustice to his neighbour, and have also placed impediments in the way of remedying that injustice, he is as much under obligation to remove the impediments in the way of justice, as he is to do justice.'

Wayland found himself at a perilous moment in American history, when the confrontation over slavery in the nation was building toward an inevitably violent conclusion. Wayland was teaching and publishing broadly his views that slavery was not only immoral and ungodly but also that those responsible for slavery owed a debt to those enslaved. In spite of this courageous and unambiguous engagement with the question of the immorality of slavery by Wayland and so many others, the story of slavery at Brown and other Rhode Island institutions faded into the landscape following the civil war and abolition. Whether this was due to discomfort with any association with the institution of slavery or to the wilful forgetting called for by so many following the civil war, mention of slavery all but disappeared from the University's official accounts. But evidence of

this history could not be so easily erased. Indeed slavery in Rhode Island was in plain sight for those willing not to look away. Located in a richly historical setting where much has been preserved from the pre-colonial and colonial period, Brown, the seventh-oldest University in the United States, occupies a site on a hill overlooking Providence, Rhode Island, that abounds with poignant testimony to the enslavement of native Americans and Africans. While the Rhode Island General Court had in fact an active legislation barring African slavery in 1652, a century later about 10% of Rhode Islanders were still slaves. In fact at the time of Wayland's exhortation, following law in 1784 making the children of slaves born in the state of Rhode Island free, slavery in Rhode Island was coming to an end but not yet over. Yet anti-slavery activism still marked the discourse and study at Brown as elsewhere, for slavery as you know continued in force in other parts of the United States. In the very year that the College of Rhode Island was founded (the College of Rhode Island was the predecessor institution to Brown University) many of Brown's incorporators were fervent opponents of British tyranny, calling, for example, taxation without representation a kind of slavery.

At the same time in that year, 1764, relatives of the people advocating for overthrowing the tyranny of taxation without representation as a kind of slavery, were involved in the slave trade. For example Esek Hopkins, the brother of the very Rhode Island governor Steve Hopkins, who came to England to proclaim the rights of the colonies to be free of such oppression, was involved in the slave trade. James Manning himself, who journeyed to Rhode Island to found the Baptist College that became Brown University, brought with him a slave. It was unremarkable to society at the time that the founder and incorporators of a College created in the spirit of religious freedom after all, should be holders of/investors in/traffickers in slaves. Such was the founder's paradoxical vision of freedom.

The examination of the moral precepts on which a society's aims and actions, both legal and otherwise, are based, is one of the essential elements of organised society and one of the most consequential duties of education itself. The role of abolitionists like Thomas Clarkson and William Wilberforce reach out to us today as a guide to the solemn

obligations that we hold to critically assess our actions and examine both the route and legitimacy of our moral claims. We at Brown began such an examination because some features of that history had been submerged or lost, like so many of the nameless slaves, during the triangle trade. At the time we started our examination of the past, we heard many recriminations from alumni and non-alumni concerned about the possibility that the commissioning of the study would be backward-looking, offensive and counter-productive. What could be gained, some asked, from looking at the past?

You know I am very intrigued by the fact that you can hold this celebration here. Right now in the United States I don't think it would be possible to celebrate the end of slavery on a national basis, even today. The process we commissioned at Brown was a means of re-discovering the meaning of the stones, the buildings, the monuments that we walked among every day, ignorant of the language that they spoke, and therefore of the lessons they might teach us. Objects in my very office, the Secretary of James Manning, his portrait and his tall-clock, are themselves a daily reminder to me that I am part of that continuum of leadership that seeks to develop and argue a broad and generous capacity for truth, empathetic behaviour and courageous action. They are also a reminder to me that the history we create today leaves a long trail by which we will inevitably be judged.

A recent trip to Gettysburg, the site of the monumental Civil War battle of that name, gave me the opportunity to reflect on what the scholar David Blight called 'The Emancipation Vision of Civil War Memory' and to connect that vision to the unfinished business of the war. Many people have of course written about the unfinished business of the Civil War, the incredible way in which the story of the Civil War and the repair following it was managed so as to bring the nation together. Isn't it a fascinating one? As a southerner I have always been especially intrigued. Some people don't consider Texas the south but I always say I'm a southerner! I've always been especially intrigued by the reconciliation between the north and south, a reunion after such a brutal conflict that was nothing short of miraculous. That reconciliation, I believe, offers lessons for every time.

Now of course as University President I worry about reconciliation all the time: reconciliation between our historical legacy and our aspirations for

the future; reconciliation between our past and present make-up and identity; and, on a day-to-day basis at Brown, because there are so many activist groups, reconciliation between groups of all kinds.

After becoming President of Brown, I learned that some current students and graduates of the University expressed a feeling of discomfort with historical memory at Brown *vis-à-vis* the Rhode Island slave trade: in particular the involvement of eighteenth-century members of the Brown family of Providence in the trade led them to question whether the University had sufficiently and appropriately acknowledged that involvement. From time to time Brown has been asked to clarify this history, and to provide guidance on how those facts are to be reconciled with the current mission of the University and its aspirations for the future. Of course it is the tradition of US campuses to seek a kind of commonality of vision, mission and experience. In undertaking a rediscovery of the history of our founding, we sought not merely to recover the whole of our past but to use this process as a means of thoughtfully shaping our future. A campus conversation about that vision, we thought, was consonant with Brown's wilfully progressive tradition and its academic values. The work of reconciliation around the question of slavery would require recovery of the complete history but more importantly an acceptance of both claiming and moving beyond that history. The multi-year open examination of our past was a means of identifying and eliminating potential barriers to the full enjoyment and pride we want to feel in a place we all love.

Now what is that history? Well in 1764, four sons of Rhode Islander James Brown helped to found the College of Rhode Island. They donated funds, built the buildings, provided equipment and collections, served as officers and governors, devotedly nurturing the College through its earliest days. Since the founding, successive generations of the Brown family have attended, guided and been active in numerous dimensions of University life and they remain so today, and the University is grateful for their ongoing involvement. However one of the four sons of James Brown, more notorious than the rest, is frequently mentioned prominently in connection with the Rhode Island slave trade, and that is John Brown. The Brown brothers, following the lead of the previous generation, had a

diversified commercial business that included mercantile trade. James and his brother, Obadiah, had actually launched the family involvement in the slave trade in 1736. Of course we all know that eventually one of the brothers, in particular Moses, became a Quaker, broke from the family involvement with slavery, freed his slaves and organised the Providence Society for promoting the abolition of slavery. And again Nicholas, another brother, also eventually supported abolition. But John Brown continued to advocate for slavery even after Rhode Island outlawed it and he in fact became the first Rhode Islander tried under the 1794 Slave Trade Act. His notoriety, I would say, rather than that of any other member of the family, including his nephew Nicholas Brown Junior for whom the University is actually named, is really responsible for the attention that the University received regarding its ties, or presumed ties, to slavery.

We turned our attention, then, to addressing concerns of some alumni that we were deliberately misrepresenting the history of the University and minimising the seriousness of its assumed ties to slavery. After consulting with the Deans of the University I agreed to their suggestion that it might be helpful to appoint an independent committee to look into Brown's history, because after all an official account by the administration was likely to be found suspect, we all agreed. So a committee of scholars, under the leadership of historian Professor James Campbell, began its work in the fall of 2003. And my charge to the committee was pretty straightforward. I wrote: 'A wide range of complicated legal questions, moral issues and historical controversies will need to be examined rigorously and in detail. These are problems about which informed men and women of good will may ultimately disagree. However the goal of the steering committee will not be to achieve a consensus but to provide factual information and critical perspectives that will deepen our understanding.'

Aware that its work could be controversial, the committee decided that it would be wise to take considerable time to organise that work. They developed a website and the biography; they made every attempt to be transparent. They offered a comprehensive schedule of lectures, workshops, colloquia and conferences, as well as provided information about how faculty and students not on the committee might become more involved in research on the topic. They identified leading scholars to

lecture on slavery, justice and reconciliation, and after almost a year of planning the committee announced its project in the spring of 2004. That announcement in itself was a lesson in how unresolved issues of slavery and justice still invoke bitter division in the United States. The so-called purposeful forgetting that Horace Greeley advocated for the north and south left freed slaves without a means to participate in the shaping of that forgetting, a forgetting that needed to take place on their terms too. Many, having moved on, are impatient with any reference to slavery and reject the need for truth and reconciliation around this history.

Our alumni magazine had actually run a story back in July 2003 previewing the committee's work, but that article had inspired very little interest, in fact I would say almost no interest. However when the New York Times ran an article on the committee on March 13 2004, interest quickly came alive. Many from across the country interpreted the committee's investigation into our history as a bit of a witch-hunt. They asked reasonable questions: 'Why look into this history if not with the express purpose of seeking reparations for slavery?'; 'Of what relevance is this history to the University today?'; 'Will the discussion of this subject open old wounds, divide the community and embarrass the University?'; 'Will the project stall forward-momentum and affect...' and here's the most important thing, '...affect donations to the University?'.

After this flurry of questions eased, the committee went about its work, as I said inviting scholars, investigating historical documents, uncovering many of them that had not seen the light of day for generations, mounting exhibitions, and interviewing experts who have worked on reconciliation in different international human rights settings. The process of mourning, commemorating and memorialising abuses of human rights can, they said, be a healing one. They gave examples of ways in which this healing had been accomplished: through monuments, public apologies, reparation payments and educational programmes. They didn't all agree on what was appropriate in public rituals of forgetting, but they did agree that each community had to find its way to a conclusion relevant to its own history and culture. Through all of this, our efforts were to teach and enlighten: to teach our students not to fear the truth; to teach our students techniques for unearthing the truth, even when powerful forces oppose its disclosure; to

teach our students the power of this truth to enable forgiveness and reconciliation; to provide a model for how society overcomes breaches and strengthens ties weakened by forced forgetting. Will the antithesis of W E B Deboycé's sealing of memory, the unsealing of memory, help or harm us?

Well since we began our work there have been numerous disclosures of ties to slavery: Wachovia Bank issued a one hundred and eleven page report detailing its ties to slavery; JP Morgan gave scholarships to acknowledge that predecessor banks accepted slaves as collateral; the University of North Carolina commissioned a monument honouring slaves and free blacks who helped to build the school, and mounted an exhibit exposing its slave-holding past; Emory University has a slavery project underway; the New York Historical Society mounted a multi-pronged interactive exhibit on slavery in New York that was supported by many of the leading commercial enterprises in the city. In fact, I recall, when I first learned about that exhibit it was quite something. Lloyd Blankfein who is currently the CEO of Goldman Sachs, came to me and said 'Ruth, there is something very important that I want you to see. And', he said, 'I want to take you to see it and I want to be with you and experience your reaction when you see it'. So I said 'well what is it?' He said 'the New York Historical Society has this incredible exhibition on slavery in New York; it's something you *must* see'.

So when I went to the exhibit I was really overwhelmed by it. It was quite an emotional experience. There, in this setting, were all of these New Yorkers learning, probably for the first time, that New York had had slaves and, furthermore, learning something about what the lives of those slaves had been like in New York City. It was wonderful to see them interacting around this exhibit. And, as you may know, the New York Historical Society conceived this exhibition as a three-part series. They completed the first part, they are now into the second part, and there is yet another one to come. This is wonderful, it's a wonderful direction, but there is so much more to do. One day people will come to our country and will see museums, monuments, courses of study, institutes and many other signs that the country has made a better effort to acknowledge the role of slavery in creating the nation. There is much more to do but this is a good start, the start of a long effort to set the record straight.

The committee issued its report in October of 2006. What did we learn from the report? And I believe that Molly Duramel, who is with me here from Brown, has actually brought a couple of copies of the report, and you can access the report itself on the website if you have an interest in doing so. Perhaps more interesting even than the report itself really, though the committee would be mortified to hear me say this, are all of the documents that have been photographed and made available on the web site. So you will see there correspondence between family members and slave traders, you will see the manifest of ships, you will see great detail about what happened in the crossing. It's an amazing, amazing collection of documents that actually reside in our University. The John Carter Brown Library itself is probably one of the best collections of information about slavery in the Americas, original documents which we continue, by the way, to collect because the John Carter Brown Library is very well-endowed as an institution and it continues. In fact I just went to a meeting this week and they have purchased additional materials and they have a wonderful exhibit ongoing about slavery.

So what did we learn? We learned that about thirty members of the Brown corporation owned or captained slave ships, and many of them were involved in the slave trade during their years of service to the University. So it's inescapable: many of our founders were actually involved in the trade. We also learned that the original building on the Brown campus was built in part with slave labour and with materials supplied by slave holders and slave-trading firms. In fact the title of this talk is taken from a section of the report that points out a facsimile *prêt* of the building's construction records that hangs in University Hall: long hidden in plain sight.

We also learned that the subscription campaign in 1760 raised money from slave holders and slave traders, some of whom were in the south. We also learned that the four Brown brothers who supported the building of the College were slave owners, and their joint commercial enterprise was involved in slave trading, as I said before. Indeed just a year before the founding of the College, three of the brothers, *three*, sent a schooner to Africa but it was captured by a privateer. They kept trying: in 1764 another ship dispatched by the brothers, *The Sally*, sailed under Hopkins, under

orders to exchange goods for slaves. And records of *The Sally* are probably some of the best preserved records of a slave ship extant today. Sixteen Africans perished during the voyage from Africa to the West Indies, twenty died in the West Indies, and one died on the way back to Providence. And of course we know these details because of the scrupulous records that survived and that report in substantial detail of what occurred on the crossing.

We learned wonderful stories about abolitionists and the abolitionist movement. Not only Moses but many others involved with Brown at the time, questioned the morality of the trade and fought vigorously against its continuation, and that is a wonderful story to be told. We learned that following the example of the Cambridge University essay contest that resulted in Clarkson's famous essay in 1786, Moses Brown proposed a prize for the best student essay on the slave trade in the United States. The contest was never created by the University, however, probably for very good reasons. Most probably at the time favoured the trade and didn't want to see something like this created. But James Talmage, eventually to be elected to the House of Representatives, where he was to play a role in the abolition of slavery, and a Brown student, gave a speech at the University on the evils of slavery. There are many examples of students, of presidents and others who were engaged in this work.

Thus the committee's work revealed the highs and lows of that period, a period in our history in which some acted out of avarice and contempt for human dignity, and others out of courage and respect for the rights of all men. Our history includes the likes of John Brown and Esek Hopkins, but also the likes of Moses and James Talmage and Francis Wayland. Now our students can embrace the complexity of this history and discourse without doubt, fear or embarrassment. Where does that now lead us? I had asked the committee to comment on how this history instructs us in our present mission as a University, how should it inform our goals and aspirations? The committee therefore issued a series of recommendations reflecting their views on what this history requires of us today. Quite apart from their findings and their recommendations, we extended to our community the opportunity to comment further on this history and on the committee's work. And so for several months now we have received comments,

questions and even recommendations as to how we might make use of the committee's work. Next week at a meeting of our incorporation at Brown University I will in fact present a proposed response to the committee's work and in that response I will suggest a course of action informed by the committee's report. I now share with you the thrust of what I am going to propose to them next week.

First that we acknowledge the ways in which Brown's history is in fact entangled with the slave trade of Rhode Island by revising official documents that omit that fact, and that we disseminate widely the committee's report, and that we make available the documents and objects that bring this story to light in all its complexity. That we commission, with the co-operation of the city and the state, a monument that acknowledges this history in Rhode Island and on our campus. That we make active use of the rich archives that we hold through the rare and complete records of the Brown family and others, by expanding access to these resources and by creating an initiative on slavery in the Americas. That we embrace our responsibility to those left behind by creating two community initiatives in education which we acknowledge to be a powerful mechanism for freeing individuals from current and past effects of oppression and discrimination. These actions and others, while informed by the work of the committee, can be truly said to reflect a robust enthusiasm for doing the right thing for our students, our alumni and our community. Universities hold an important public trust that requires them to model the best use of their resources while we rightly focus on advancing knowledge and on the success of the individual students whom we are privileged to teach; we are inevitably caught up in the failings of societies and states. History we know will not hold us harmless from engagement with these failings. Where there is moral offence we must comment. Where there is injustice we must cast light on it. Where there is ambiguity in public responsibility we must encourage debate. Where there is an opportunity to influence others to improve the conditions of society we must not turn away.

So I take the committee's work to be a summons. A summons to the best in University life. A summons to embrace fully the role of a great University to be involved in its time. A summons to do as Wilberforce and

Clarkson did in their time, in bringing light to those unfortunate souls whose liberty and basic rights were withheld from them. Would the world had changed enough in this century that there would no longer be a need for such actions, but as we see in every region of the world there is much work to be done. Honouring these men of courage is an act of engagement, for it keeps alive the need for human beings to look beyond their personal comfort and needs to concern themselves truly and deeply with the rights of others. What could we possibly teach in the University that would be more important than that?

So I congratulate you on your celebration and I say again it is a great honour for me to be with you. Thank you.

Professor Ruth J Simmons
President of Brown University



Professor Ruth Simmons with Richard and Nancy Perham

ST JOHN'S MOST HISTORICAL MOMENT? THE ABOLITION OF THE SLAVE TRADE

In the year 2007 it is right to honour two of St John's most famous alumni, Thomas Clarkson and William Wilberforce. Two hundred years ago, in February 1807, it was Wilberforce who, more than anyone, inspired the House of Commons to vote in favour of the second reading of a Bill to outlaw Britain's own very central role in the Atlantic slave trade. As the bicentenary of abolition approached, many a patriotic lip must have been licked in anticipation. Certainly some impressive plans were laid. An official service of remembrance was to be held in Westminster Abbey. Deputy Prime Minister John Prescott would call for an annual 'anti-slavery' day in honour of Wilberforce, his predecessor as MP for Hull. On Merseyside, a £12m International Slave Museum was commissioned to be built on docks that had once grown rich on slave-grown sugar. Across the country there were to be at least a hundred commemorative events – exhibitions, musicals, dances, plays – not to mention television documentaries, radio dramas, and a number of 'So Sorry' walks, one of which would trace Clarkson's campaigning footsteps over 470 miles. All these things duly came to pass, and in addition at least five books directly about Wilberforce were published during the calendar year with titles and subtitles like *God's politician, Statesman and saint*, *The man who freed the slaves*, *The Washington of humanity*, and *The millionaire child who gave up everything for the African slaves*. The biggest impact of all was made by Michael Apted's full-length feature film or biopic, *Amazing Grace*. According to its promotional website, 'a nation was blind until one man made them see'. Such concentrated glorification of Wilberforce's personality, and such belief in the power of human virtue generally, had not been seen in conventional history books for a very long time, if ever.

And yet... whereas books and films take years to project and complete, journalism blows with the wind of public mood. The anniversary of abolition certainly struck a chord in the media, but few within the ranks of officialdom, 'bumbledom', and general 'tweedledum' can have anticipated the extent to which their intended morality play would be

hijacked by anti-establishment cynics. Most spectacularly, the service in Westminster Abbey faltered when Toyin Agbetu, an invited representative of the African pressure group Ligali, rushed up to within twenty feet of Queen and altar shouting, 'You should be ashamed. This is an insult to *us*. The Queen has to say sorry. There is no mention of the African freedom fighters. This is just a memorial for William Wilberforce.' Diane Abbott led a chorus of condemnation directed against *Amazing Grace*, partly on the grounds that the absence of irons, whips, weals, gore, raped women, and mutilated limbs 'prettified the slave trade'. Most of the public commentary, like most individual blogs and websites, concentrated not on abolition but on the trade itself; on its role in making Britain the richest and most powerful country in the world, and in laying the basis for its immense empire; on the likelihood that as many as one million of the eleven million Africans who were forcibly transported died on the 'middle passage' to the Caribbean; on the many unspeakable horrors and cruelties, such as stories of Africans being thrown overboard because they were sick, because the vessel they were in was overladen, or because (after 1807) their masters wished to avoid Royal Navy fines. Above all on the shameful fact that, despite abolition of the trade, the institution of slavery itself remained lawful and rife in British dominions until 1833. All this, and the relative silence of the triumphalist lobby, led Yasmin Alibhai Brown to hope that 'the national conscience is beginning to speak after two hundred years'.

However, another journalist (the *Guardian's* Martin Kettle) thought that the anniversary was 'almost as divisive and difficult as it was unifying and conciliatory', while Gillian Reynolds in the *Telegraph*, conscious of all the anger swirling around the subject, admitted that, as someone of native British stock, she found it impossible not to be angry too: 'I try. I listen, read, go to lectures and exhibitions. I still get angry, with myself for feeling both guilty and not guilty, with black friends for not giving me credit for trying.'

Undoubtedly the lash was on the other back, and it was only a matter of time before the question of an apology was raised. 'A British state that refuses to apologise for a crime on such a gigantic scale as the slave trade merely lowers our country in the opinion of the world', declared

Lord Mayor Livingstone. Temperamentally, Prime Minister Blair was more disposed to apologise for Acts of God (such as the Irish famine) than for human malfeasance, but he went so far as to render an 'historical expression of regret' for a 'shameful crime against humanity', while the Education Secretary (Alan Johnson) must also have had contrition in mind when he directed that the slave trade should figure on the national curriculum as 'a keystone of revamped citizenship education'. On hearing of that proposal, Mrs Thatcher's old Press Officer, Bernard Ingham, retorted that 'the only thing British kids needed to know about the slave trade was that *we* ended it'. Clearly, the bicentenary of abolition struck an enormous chord, but also a deeply ambiguous one.

It is interesting to contrast all this with the situation in 1907. Then there was no Abbey service and almost no official commemoration. Apart from the *Guardian*, the press was virtually silent. The *Times* carried three very brief facsimile paragraphs reprinted from the February 1807 edition, but there were no editorials and no commentaries. On 13 March 1907 a tiny advertisement in miniscule print informed readers that a committee had been formed for celebrating the centenary of abolition, and calling on anyone who was 'interested in Africa from an evangelical standpoint' to get in touch. The low-key tone adopted, and the fact that it shared a half-column with notices of two other less than portentous 'coming events' (an exhibition of gentlewomen's work in Marylebone, and a meeting of the fish trade to protest against the Billingsgate Market's proposed move to Shadwell), indicates beyond any doubt that the topic of slave trade abolition was not a hot one. As for Wilberforce personally, the only references to him in the *Times* of 1907 concerned his house at Battersea Rise, where the so-called Clapham Sect had once plotted slave trade abolition and where the British and Foreign Bible Society had been founded. On 20 May the house was reported to be up for sale. No buyers came forward, and on 10 July the local council called on either the LCC or a committee of local residents to come to the rescue. Twelve days later a public meeting at Battersea Town Hall resolved that the ratepayers should not be asked to shoulder the burden, especially as 'the purchase was not warranted by any sentimental considerations'. Finally, on 21 November it was

announced that 'the owners of Battersea Rise House have decided upon the demolition of the building. The movement to secure the building as a memorial of Wilberforce and other leaders of the anti-slavery agitation has failed to secure public support... Two handsome chimney-pieces...have been sold for £160.' The point is not so much the loss of the house as the blanket of indifference.

Yet it is not the case that Edwardians were indifferent to anniversaries in general, as is clear from the outpouring of jubilation and junketing that greeted the centenary of the Battle of Trafalgar in October 1905. Quite apart from any number of anticipatory events, on 23 October alone there were services and demonstrations of thanksgiving in Trafalgar Square, the Albert Hall, the Royal Horticultural Hall, Earl's Court, and the City Temple. The *Times* devoted many thousand column inches to the occasion, hailing Lord Nelson as 'the greatest sailor since our world began'. 'His glorious victory and equally noble death, was celebrated...in a spirit of solemn gratitude in every corner of land and sea where the sound of the British bugle is heard. The centenary was honoured not in the spirit of triumph over fallen foes, but in that of recognition that freedom, not for Britons only, but for the civilised world, was won at Trafalgar.' It is evident then Nelson was regarded as an icon in the first decade of the twentieth century, whereas Wilberforce was not.

However, the latter's reputation soared during the second two decades of the nineteenth century, partly thanks to the historian Elie Halévy's 'discovery' that evangelicalism had been crucial in preventing revolution in industrialising Britain. In 1933, which was the centenary of Wilberforce's death as well as of the end of British colonial slavery, Reginald Coupland published his influential *The British Anti-Slavery Movement*, which cloaked the Abolition movement in a mantle of religious zeal and pious humanitarianism. This surely explains the very different way in which that centenary was recorded as compared with 1907. The *Times* of 1933 carried several editorials, and described the abolition of slavery as 'a stupendous and almost incredible achievement, the conquest, after a struggle lasting nearly fifty years, of selfishness, ignorance, and prejudice on a grand scale by sheer moral

and spiritual energy. It was an achievement scarcely, if ever, rivalled in history.' According to the great Cambridge historian G M Trevelyan in the same paper, Wilberforce had done more than anyone to create the 'Victorian faith in a continuous progress of humanity to freedom, and to vindicate for politics some of the sublimity that it had possessed in the eyes of Plato'. There were reports of numerous public subscriptions, meetings, processions, and services (including one in the Abbey). In Wilberforce's home town of Hull, there was an exhibition in his honour at which a waxwork model of the great man, presented by Madame Tussaud's, was serenaded every night with negro spirituals. While in his adopted home of Battersea the Mayor laid a wreath beneath the tablet that commemorated the spot where Wilberforce's house had stood until 1907.

Perhaps this contrast between attitudes in 1907 and in 1933 is not so very surprising. Why should a great imperial nation, such as Britain felt itself to be in 1907, agonise about its part in slavery? Freedom, as the *Times* encomium on Nelson had pointed out two years earlier, was to be won by fighting tyrants, not by emancipatory legislation. And for that matter, what was the point of celebrating the virtue of abolition, given that the British empire was (as they believed) steeped in virtue from first to last? Abolition was merely a needle in a haystack of good deeds. However, by 1933, the year in which Hitler assumed power, Britain, though still an imperial nation, was a very troubled one, and the hullabaloo surrounding abolition almost certainly betokened a need for historical reassurance. In the case of the *Times*, there is also a more specific message. Under Geoffrey Dawson's editorship, that paper would soon become a leading mouthpiece of appeasement, and one reason why Wilberforce appealed so strongly (to Dawson, Trevelyan, and many correspondents) was as 'a warrior for peace', someone prepared to sacrifice the national interest to a higher good. One stirring editorial ended by calling for another Wilberforce to arise and broker peace between the snarling nations of Europe. And on the same principle that context is all, it seems likely that in 2007 the prevalence of breast-beating over drum-beating has been prompted by uneasiness over Britain's participation in the second Iraqi war, and by a consciousness that the country is currently pursuing a dubiously ethical foreign policy.

The fact that abolition of the slave trade occurred in 1807 was anyway largely fortuitous, the result of high political considerations. As will be seen, passionate and popular enthusiasm for anti-slavery had blown up very suddenly in 1787. In 1792 Parliament, egged on by Prime Minister Pitt and the leader of the opposition, Fox, resolved by an overwhelming majority that the trade should be abolished, but only gradually. From that point on the slave holders, working through their representatives at Westminster, fought like tigers to prevent abolition, and there were many procedural and legalistic loopholes for them to exploit. The slave owners were also helped by a new mood that set in after the French revolution went to the bad in 1793, with the reign of terror, the guillotining of thousands of aristocrats and their families, and the execution of Louis XVI. Suddenly 'liberty' did not seem so desirable as it had the year before, whether for slaves or anyone else. Soon afterwards violent slave revolts in Grenada and St Vincent sparked off an anti-black reaction, which was cleverly exploited by the West India lobby. (Those historians who emphasise the slaves' own agency in achieving abolition are right to say that the revolts made the long-term viability of the trade more doubtful, but in the short term they made abolition harder to push through Parliament.) And so the opposition rallied, years passed, public enthusiasm waned, and by 1804 Wilberforce and Clarkson were more pessimistic than ever.

Unquestionably, what brought about eventual abolition was not outside pressure but the accidental fact that in 1806 Fox's Whig Party returned to office (in a Ministry headed by Grenville) after twenty-three years in opposition. It is important to remember that in the Hanoverian period ministries were *never* installed as the result of a general election, but it was common for newly-appointed ministries to call an election soon after they had been installed, because it meant they could use the electoral influence available to all governments to strengthen their position in Parliament. Grenville duly called an election in November 2006, and the number of MPs sympathetic to abolition increased by about fifty. Moreover, although Pitt claimed to be for abolition, he did not give it top priority like Grenville, who at once undertook to push through a Bill for the suppression of the *foreign* slave trade (meaning the supply by British slave traders of foreign countries and colonies and of conquered islands), which according to

Clarkson's calculations had amounted to about two-thirds of the whole British trade in peacetime. This measure was carried in May 1806, largely because it appealed to many anti-abolitionists, not on moral grounds, but because it would serve to promote the war effort. Tactically it was a masterstroke, as the historian Roger Anstey has cleverly explained.

With the supply of foreigners and conquered islands ended by the 1806 abolition bill, the West Indians were like shorn lambs to the wind of a humanity which now blew cold indeed. For in the situation that Grenville and the abolitionists had so ingeniously contrived (and which is perhaps the harder to discern because one is so conditioned to expect interest to masquerade as altruism that one may miss altruism when concealed beneath the cloak of interest), the mass of independent members of Parliament was ready, against all the evidence of the West Indies' importance to the nation, to act as the children of the later eighteenth century (with its manifest anti-slavery convictions) that they really were (Roger Anstey, *The Atlantic Slave Trade and British Abolition 1760-1810*, 1975, pp. 407-8).

In the event, Wilberforce's 'great Bill' to outlaw the domestic slave trade passed its second reading in the Lords by one hundred votes to thirty-four on 5 February 1807, and similarly in the Commons by the wholly unexpected margin of 283 to sixteen on the 23rd. It had been a very small window of opportunity because, six days after the passage of the Abolition Act, the Pittites returned to government under the anti-abolitionist Portland, he too held an instant election, and the outcome was a Parliament that would have been much less sympathetic to the abolitionist cause. The famous Act, like Waterloo, was a damned close-run thing.

Most leading abolitionists hoped that the suppression of the slave trade would lead to the end of slavery itself, but they were in a bind, having in many cases only managed to persuade MPs to vote for the abolition of the trade by promising they would leave the wider question alone. That was why, on the eve of abolition, Clarkson objected to the circulation of a campaign medal with an engraving which implied a desire to go the whole hog. 'You will recollect', he wrote privately to a colleague, 'how often we have been charged with this by our opponents, how frequently we have been obliged to do away the

impression by public advertisement.' The anti-slavery cause languished therefore, and did not take off again until the 1820s. Once again the timing of success owed almost everything to the fact that in 1830, after a further twenty-three years in opposition, a Whig government once more came to power. The outlawing of slavery in all British dominions in 1833 was practically the first thing Lord Grey's government did once it had got its Great Reform Act out of the way. It prompts the reflection that evangelicals like Wilberforce would have done more for their beloved cause if they had campaigned for an Opposition Whig government, but unfortunately they were too conservative (not to say reactionary) on most other issues for that to have been possible.

Still, although the timing might be fortuitous, it is unlikely that Parliament would have acted at all without a head of popular steam, and this was where Clarkson came in. He had matriculated at St John's in 1779, just three years after Wilberforce, and famously stumbled upon his life's work accidentally. Having entered for a prize essay on the subject of anti-slavery, mainly for the money or the glory, he became first hooked and then obsessed. In 1787 he began his career as the foot soldier of anti-slavery, deciding Daniel-like to begin by tackling the slaving port of Bristol. He described in his diary how he first saw that city in the distance and swallowed hard: 'The bells of some of the churches were then ringing; the sound...filled me...with a melancholy... I began now to tremble, for the first time, at the arduous task I had undertaken, of attempting to subvert one of the branches of the commerce of the great place which was then before me... I questioned whether I should even get out of it alive.' He did, but then when he went to the other great slaving port of Liverpool, he was attacked and almost drowned in the Mersey estuary. Immediately afterwards he went to Manchester where somehow he conjured up, apparently out of the blue, a petition signed by 11,000 people, nearly one-fifth of the local population. It was the first mass petition on any subject, and provoked what has been called a spiral of 'competitive philanthropy' in other towns, a spiral which reached a peak in 1792 with a 13,000-strong petition from Glasgow. In place after place, where anti-slavery protests were registered, Clarkson seems to have been involved, either by correspondence with his contacts in the localities, or else by personal

visitation. He claimed to have interrogated 20,000 sailors and to have covered 35,000 miles on horseback in just seven hectic years.

For all Clarkson's heroics, he could only have lit the touch paper, in which case there must have been a powder keg waiting to explode. Historians such as Adam Hochschild have suggested that anti-slavery created what is now called the 'habit of voluntarism' or 'civil society', and certainly his campaign had a very different flavour from earlier petitioning movements to denounce corruption or bewail the loss of the American colonies. Those had been more raucous, old-fashioned, and largely gentry-led affairs; his was urban, polite, rational, and much more 'popular'. Only about thirty per cent of Clarkson's signatories in 1788, and only fifteen per cent in 1792, were members of what might be called the elite: nobles, corporators, freemen (whereas the normal figure in the eighteenth century would have been more like eighty to ninety per cent). Anti-slavery has therefore been seen as the first stirring of a middle-class consciousness, the start of a long (and halting) process which ended in the 1830s when the business middle-classes established a hegemony in local government and a foothold in national politics. It was also one of the first routes through which women were incorporated into public life. Between 1790 and 1810 about ten per cent of subscriptions to the cause were in a female name, and women were often physically active as well.

However, while anti-slavery seems to have created civil society, civil society was hardly in a position to abolish the slave trade. In the first place, there was a serious loss of momentum. Whereas in each year from 1787 to 1795 between twenty and fifty towns had sent in petitions signed by thousands, the only significant petition from a large town in 1806 was from Manchester, and even there the inhabitants were much less enthusiastic than in 1792. Clarkson laboured as tirelessly as ever to keep the issue on the boil, but now worked mainly behind the scenes, lobbying on committees, preparing legal injunctions, and organising mass boycotts of rum and sugar. In the second place, only parliamentarians could abolish the slave trade, and they responded negatively to large-scale demonstrations of public opinion, especially after the French revolution began to go bloody from September 1792

onwards. Indeed, many reformers blamed Fox's appeals to 'public opinion' for setting back the cause. This was where Wilberforce came in, the leader of the so-called Saints in Parliament and close friend of Prime Minister Pitt (whereas Clarkson himself was much closer to Fox), and with Wilberforce in comes religion.

There has been a long-standing debate over the impulses behind the campaign against the slave trade, and in particular a tension between those who would privilege moral and specifically religious considerations, and those who have supposed that self-interested motives must have operated. The most notorious of such cynics was the Marxist Eric Williams, who argued in *Capitalism and Slavery* (1944) that the religious and humanitarian language of abolition was hypocritical. In his view, Britain only abolished the slave trade and then slavery after they had become an economic impediment to a mother country that was rapidly industrialising, and increasingly attached to Adam Smith's doctrine that free market labour was cheaper, more efficient, and better motivated than slave labour. Williams's general line is still widely cited in public debate, despite its comprehensive rebuttal by many historians, most notably Seymour Drescher, who has established the following points. First, the British West Indies were far more valuable to Britain in the decade or so leading up to 1807 than they had been formerly. Second, the property value of the slave colonies doubled between 1789 and 1814. Third, Britain's share of this increasingly profitable slave trade peaked just before abolition, as did the share of British capital that went into the trade. Fourth, Britain's slave system had reached nowhere near its 'maximum economic potential'. Fifth, in the years leading up to 1807 Britain's trade with Europe was stymied by the Continental System (ie the attempts by Britain and France to destroy each other's commerce), while military disaster in Argentina had strangled hopes of opening up alternative markets in South America. According to Drescher, British slavery was 'a dynamic system' that was 'aborted in its prime'. Indeed, 'the trade pendulum was swinging seaward' at the very time when Parliament decided to put a stop to it. 'Given Europe's growing need for sugar, coffee, and cotton, given the African coast with its social machinery in place for dealing up human beings, and given Britain with its capital, its fleet, and its new lands, there existed as

devastating an economic combination (in favour of the slave trade) at the end of the eighteenth century as at the beginning!' Nor is Drescher's magisterial argument based only on statistical hindsight, since he also shows that contemporaries were aware of the true position, hence the title of one of his books, *Econocide*, implying that the abolition was a case of attempted economic suicide.

So it would appear that, as Simon Schama has more colourfully put it, slavery still represented 'a Klondike of money' in 1807, and that the Abolition Act was 'an absolutely spectacular act of irrationality'. A common mistake, however, is to suppose that because British abolitionists behaved in defiance of market profitability they must therefore have been moved by altruism. It is obvious *now* that the Atlantic trade underpinned the prosperity of huge swathes of eighteenth-century British society as well as that of the slavers themselves, but there was no such awareness at the time. And whereas the concept of 'econocide' presupposes a sense of shared national interest, contemporaries were all too aware of competing interests in a zero-sum economy, and operated with a Malthusian sense that one group's gain was another's loss. Super cynics might note that Wilberforce's family wealth was based on Baltic trade in the non-slaving port of Hull, and might reflect that up-and-coming 'Manchester men' would do anything to puncture the disdain of 'Liverpool gentlemen'. No doubt this argument should not be pushed too far, but it may not be so very surprising that a Parliament of landowners should have been persuaded to curb the enormous profits of the West Indian trade. Quite apart from the politics of envy, there was a concern that those profits were dangerously speculative, especially given the danger of slave revolts, and might precipitate a financial crash. Economic stability was more important to parliamentarians than profit, particularly at a time when Britain stood alone against Napoleon, whose dominance of Europe reached its peak in 1807.

Cynics have also argued that abolition was a cover for imperial control. The British empire is sometimes said to have been acquired in a fit of absence of mind. This was manifestly not the case with the eighteenth-century empire, which was gained in a series of upfront wars against

the French, nor with the late nineteenth-century 'scramble for Africa', but it does apply to the second empire accumulated between 1790 and 1850, though 'state of denial' might be a better description than 'absence of mind'. Whereas foreigners saw brutal imperialism, the British saw only a liberating force and Protestant mission. The main avenues of this second empire were not territorial but maritime, and it was the mighty Royal Navy that serviced and protected its shipping lanes and trading stations, entrepôts and naval bases. Slave trade abolition gave the Navy a convenient excuse to stop and search other nations' vessels and to confiscate any that were guilty of what in 2007 was called 'extraordinary rendition'. (The Americans got so fed up by the tactic that they declared war on Britain in 1812.) In this way anti-slavery undoubtedly became a prop of imperial ambition. Nevertheless, it is hard to see it as a *motivating* force in the years leading up to 1807.

And so we are left with religion. Clarkson worked closely with Quakers, those mute inglorious accessories of abolition. He found them (as he told Hannah More) a bit 'cold, prudent, lukewarm, cautious, and worldly-wise', but they were also virtuous, they were indispensable, and he became (as he put it) 'nine parts in ten of their way of thinking'. Indeed, he eventually abandoned his Anglican orders. His religious beliefs could, like theirs, be described as humanitarian or *this-worldly*. He saw slavery as a blot on a loving God's creation, and as contradicting such Quaker imperatives as equality and non-violence. He was instinctively unsympathetic therefore to Wilberforce's Anglican evangelical *other-worldly* emphasis on sin and salvation, judgment, heaven, and hell.

Wilberforce's impulse (like Hannah More's and unlike Clarkson's) was missionary rather than humanitarian, and it had two foci. One was the need to redeem a British society that had become mired in luxury and corruption and religious indifference. This work of national redemption had to be attempted top down, starting with a re-formation of the manners of the rich. Self-evidently the slave trade stood between the slave owners and their personal salvation, but since all Britons potentially benefited from the wealth generated by sugar and slaves, the whole of society was in spiritual danger. Wilberforce's second focus

was on the souls of the slaves themselves. He and the other Saints were not all that concerned about the material condition of the slaves. That statement needs to be qualified. Almost everyone who took the trouble to find out about the slave trade came away horrified, but the Saints were not fundamentally driven by humanitarian sensibilities. Life was a place of moral trial, a moral obstacle course standing between each soul and heaven, and slaves were no more born to be happy than anyone else. The fundamental problem with slavery was that its victims were not free to think, not free to choose Christ and reject Satan, and therefore not able to be saved. A significant factor here was the rapid rejection of high Calvinist views in the 1770s and 1780s. Many members of the Calvinist Countess of Huntingdon's Connection, for example, openly supported slavery, but the tendency of most religious thought was increasingly Arminian (meaning a belief that everyone is given the offer of salvation and that no one's spiritual fate is pre-ordained). Even those who clung to Calvinistic tenets in formal terms often modified their position, arguing that, although God might have pre-ordained to salvation, the choice was still open to sanctification. In which case, it was argued, slaves must be free to make that great choice.

Evangelicals were often criticised for the contrast between their bleeding-heart compassion for slaves and their indifference to the relief of poverty and misery at home, including that of workers or wage slaves in the new mechanised industries. Dickens famously satirised 'telescopic philanthropy' in his portrait of Mrs Jellyby in *Bleak House*. She was a philanthropist obsessed with the miseries of the natives of Borrioboola-Gha on the Niger, but scandalously neglectful of her own ragamuffin children. The extreme version of this charge is to say that evangelicals deliberately targeted an external abuse in order to divert attention away from British capitalism: that is from a system of domestic exploitation that benefited them directly. Wilberforce came from a merchant family, Henry Thornton was a banker, and many other evangelicals were in business of some sort. The less extreme version is to charge the Abolitionists with hypocrisy. Yet it seems likely that evangelicals genuinely (albeit mistakenly) believed that domestic wage slaves *were* free agents operating within a free capitalist market, a market which itself they thought reflected the divine economy, testing

human beings and putting them on their everyday moral mettle. For them, instinctively, freedom and capitalism were compatible, whereas freedom and slavery were not.

From what has been said so far it might be supposed that Clarkson's humanitarian approach, based on the light and love of God, was joyful and generous in tone, and that Wilberforce's sin-obsessed missionary approach was repressive, tremulous, and penitential. In fact the opposite was the case. Clarkson was seriously earnest. Hugh Brogan writes in the *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography* that 'he seems to have had no sense of humour at all, though he liked others to be merry'. Now Wilberforce *was* merry, jocund even. He was charismatic, outgoing, and altogether captivating, a loving and playful father to his six children. Evangelicalism got harder in the next generation, but at this point it was not all gloomy. Although it dwelt on sin and damnation, it did so only in order to accentuate positives like faith, salvation, and redemption. Clarkson's labours were vital to the cause, but his nagging approach would never have moved cynical MPs in Parliament, where Wilberforce was crucial in creating much needed vitality and enthusiasm.

The different approaches of Wilberforce and Clarkson were to some extent mirrored by those between Pitt and Fox. During 1792 to 1793 those two politicians each tried to claim the greater commitment to slave trade abolition. Fox's speeches were wonderfully humane, noble-hearted, and enlightened. The slave trade was an abominable traffic in human flesh, 'a system of rapine, robbery, and murder', and a violation of 'the principles of justice, humanity, truth, and honour', but he irritated many MPs, even some who shared his feelings on the slave trade, by his appeals to 'the principles of real liberty, the happiness of mankind, the rights of nature'. These words were spoken just twenty-five days after revolutionary France had declared war on England in the name of liberty, equality, and fraternity. Fox's appeals to public opinion as a reason for abolition didn't go down well either. Much more appealing in that climate was Pitt's counter-enlightenment rhetoric. According to him, the slave trade had infused a poison into British commerce which corrupted every participant, subverted the whole order of nature, and aggravated every natural barbarity:

'Thus, Sir, has the perversion of British commerce carried misery instead of happiness to one quarter of the globe... How shall we ever repair this mischief? How shall we hope to obtain, if it be possible, forgiveness from Heaven for these enormous evils we have committed, if we refuse to make use of those means which the mercy of Providence hath still reserved to us for wiping away the guilt and shame with which we are now covered? If we refuse even this degree of compensation, if, knowing the miseries we have caused, we refuse even now to put a stop to them, how greatly aggravated will be the guilt of Great Britain!'

However, it was a tenet of evangelicalism that the greater one's spiritual danger, the more glorious was the deliverance therefrom. Thus Pitt proceeded to explain the mercy in the curse. Precisely because Britain had plunged more 'deeply into this guilt' than any other nation, there was no other nation that was so likely to be 'looked up to as an example, if she should have the manliness to be the first in decidedly renouncing it.' 'It is as an atonement for our long and cruel injustice towards Africa, that the measure...most forcibly recommends itself to my mind.'

This was the most blatant humbug. Pitt was no more an evangelical than he was Queen of the May. But he knew how to sound like one, and because he was a celibate and self-righteous workaholic the impersonation was convincing. The unkempt, womanising, casino-frequenting Fox would never have got away with it even if he had tried. Pitt's rhetoric struck a chord with the parliamentary classes, not necessarily outside the political classes, nor with the Manchester anti-slave signatories, but it struck a chord with the only people who could actually bring about abolition. It did so because of the extraordinary sense of national crisis at the time of the loss of the American colonies. That crisis was widely attributed not just to folly but to national sinfulness and to wholly justified divine chastisement. As Lord Camden said in 1783, 'This nation requires virtue as well as talents to save it'. Hence the moralistic evangelical wave of the 1780s, all those societies formed for improving morals and manners and rescuing fallen women. It was further reinforced in the 1790s by the prospects of revolution and invasion, and by the symbolism (which no one missed)

of Nelson and Napoleon slogging it out in the Holy Land at the battle of the Nile (1798). Many apocalypse watchers in the later 1790s believed that Napoleon was the 'little horn on the head of the fourth beast' as foretold in the book of Daniel, and that his military victories presaged Armageddon, the imminent return of Christ, and the end of the world. Not many people in political circles shared a sense that the world was about to end, but very many thought that providence was about to punish Britain specifically. In this version Napoleon was not the beast from the abyss but the worldly instrument of divine chastisement.

Hence a strain of parliamentary rhetoric that historians have strangely neglected, one which oscillated between an introspective craving for atonement and a crusading humanitarian optimism. The slave trade was a 'foul iniquity' which would 'completely justify the avenging angel, in entirely extirpating [this nation] from the face of the earth', said James Adair in 1796, while according to Bishop Barrington in 1807, 'Without abolition Britain would look in vain hereafter for the glories of the Nile or of Trafalgar'. 'God has entered unto judgment with us', echoed James Stephen; 'we must, I repeat, look to Africa, and to the West Indies, for the causes of his wrath.' Again, George Canning (not someone who is often thought of as religiously motivated) said during a debate on a proposed sale of Crown lands in Trinidad in 1802, a sale which he feared would lead to increased slave labour: 'Providence has determined to put to the trial our boasts of speculative benevolence and intended humanity... This day is a day of tests. I trust we shall all abide the trial.' This was probably not humbug, but even if it was, the point is that it was a humbug that had resonance.

No doubt atonement was just one strand in a complex mentality, but it was one that was particularly resonant in Britain in February 1807 when, fourteen months after deliverance at Trafalgar, she yet stood alone against the whole of Europe. Far from being 'the most altruistic act since Christ's crucifixion', as one MP put it, abolition might be regarded as being more like a spiritual insurance policy. This would suggest that religion was indeed the driving force of anti-slavery, but it was a different and less eirenical type of religion from that which usually gets the credit. Indeed, the atmosphere in 1807 seems to have

been closer in many ways to the ambivalent attitude taken towards anti-slavery in 2007 than it was to the gung-ho moralism of 1933.

To sum up, William Wilberforce and Thomas Clarkson had almost nothing in common in terms of politics and religion, yet they co-operated to bring about a most remarkable outcome. Their contributions to abolition were different but complementary. They were not the only agents of liberation, but without them it is hard to imagine that the British slave trade could have been shut down when it did, or indeed for many years afterwards. They deserve their honours.

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Fellow of Trinity College

BOOK REVIEWS

Professor Sir Jack Goody, *The Theft of History*. Pp. 342. Cambridge University Press, 2006. ISBN 0521870696

By 'the theft of history' Professor Goody means the western practices ('the west' meaning the civilization established by formerly Latin-speaking western Europe and its colonization of the two American continents) firstly, of writing the history of human society as an extension of its own history, and secondly, of claiming either priority or uniqueness in the development of several components of human history and culture. Those he selects include feudalism, capitalism, freedom, democracy and love. He considers these claims a 'theft' of history from other cultures, mainly those of western and eastern Asia, whose history remains marginalized, subordinated and in large measure, unwritten. It may be noted that not to write the history of another culture is only one way of 'stealing' it; another is to write it, as many debates, notably in Pacific studies, over 'who owns history?' make clear. If 'we' do not want 'our' history to be stolen, we must write it ourselves; Professor Goody's argument, however, leads in the end to the question how far any human group may call itself 'we' and claim that 'we' have a history, are making and willing it, and are living in it.

In the first place, however, 'we' do make these claims. Professor Goody is a social anthropologist; the writer of this review is a historian of historiography. As the latter discipline sees it, 'histories' are written by, and addressed to, members of a self-conscious (and therefore invented) community – city, state, nation, civilization – who desire to understand it and their relationships within it, in the full knowledge that the story they have to tell is contested, difficult and open to reinterpretation. Not all communities feel the need to write 'histories' in this sense, but 'the west' has needed and produced them for some centuries. Such histories are necessarily autocentric and ethnocentric, and when 'others' outside the community appear in them, 'we' face the choice between excluding them and including them, neither of which is ethnically just or intellectually satisfactory. At present, furthermore, there is an ideology

which aims to use the 'other' to undermine the 'self' wherever the latter appears. Professor Goody is not party to this programme, but like the rest of us faces the need to decide what to do about it.

'Histories' of this kind began taking on a critical and disciplinary character in the eighteenth century, when 'national' histories – notably in France and England – were written around the relations of church to state and law to society, while – notably in France and Scotland – the emergence of political economy from jurisprudence and moral philosophy led to the construction of theoretical narratives of the growth (termed the 'progress') of human society. These were necessarily based on the historical experience of western Europe – Roman, 'Gothic', Catholic, Protestant, Enlightened – because they arose from the need of inhabitants of that civilization to understand it and themselves. Histories in both senses appeared, however, at a time when expanding skills in oceanic navigation – Professor Goody has little to say about these – were enabling Europeans to colonise the Americas and impinge upon the major civilizations of Asia and many other societies of the planet. The problem of including the 'other' in history now began becoming the problem of the 'other' as the subject of domination; but 'others' had appeared in history already.

The world histories, or histories of human society, that now appeared were Eurocentric in the sense that they had been invented to account for the history of Europe; tools for understanding other histories had not yet been developed. They had a Eurasian dimension in so far as European (and more dimly Chinese) history was organized in terms involving recurrent invasions by Central Asian nomads; but shepherd peoples fitted into the Scottish stadial scheme devised by Kames, Smith and Ferguson, whereas in the history of pre-Columbian America they could not be found. Native Americans were therefore relegated to the hunter-gatherer condition known as 'savagery'; while the city civilizations of Asia, which did not seem to fit the schemes of the emergence of systems of law from systems of ecclesiastical control, were relegated to the much older concept of 'despotism'. Such were the beginnings of Eurocentric history at the outset of two centuries of Euro-American domination of the planet.

Professor Goody's problem is how to overthrow notions of European 'uniqueness', leading to European domination, without at the same time denying European history any autonomy of its own; he does not wish to do this, but he has to avoid it. His targets are less historians of Europe than European authors of world history – Max Weber and Karl Marx, Perry Anderson and Norbert Elias, even Joseph Needham (whose *Science and Civilization in China* is hailed as the greatest 'western' achievement in non-'western' history, but still scrutinized to see how far it attributes uniqueness to Euro-American science). Most (though not Elias) were Marxist or post-Marxist, and the professional historian may groan when asked once more to consider whether 'feudalism' was a necessary prelude to 'capitalism' (Professor Goody rightly concludes that it was not).

But readers of *The Theft of History* may not be confronted by the problem of Marxism, or any other comprehensive scheme, so much as by the problem of post-modernism: that is, whether the concept of uniqueness reinforces human autonomy or is to be used to abolish it. Professor Goody attacks the notion that 'democracy' is uniquely 'western' by demonstrating that ancient Phoenicians or modern Ghanaians have managed to assemble and govern themselves; he does something similar with the notion of 'romantic love'. But this is surely to miss the point, which is that ancient Greeks and modern Europeans have written the bitterly-contested notion of 'democracy' into their histories, and at times incorporated it in their practices, to a point where it has acquired a uniquely 'western' meaning in a history as uniquely 'western'. To know whether other human cultures have done anything similar, we should have to read their histories, their literature, or whatever they may have instead of 'history' and 'literature'. It is salutary to inform the inhabitants of any autonomous culture that they have borrowed from others, as well as from each other, in the process of inventing themselves; but in a human world where all is invention, it is the process of invention that counts. This is one reason why everything in history is unique if you look at it long enough; another is that the circumstances in which invention goes on may be discovered and explored without limit.

Professor Goody, an anthropologist rather than a historian, concludes that instead of unified schemes of world history, we need what he calls a 'grid' – sets of generalized expectations, used to see how far and in what ways they were realized in particular times, places and contexts. So far so good: everything happens where and when it does, and is how it happened there and then. But how are the expectations forming the grid to be given specificity and precision? As an alternative to the grid, let me propose that each culture should (perhaps does) write its own history, and that the histories resulting should be juxtaposed and (where possible) translated. But will the others do this, and at whose demand? Professor Goody does not seem to me to have considered the possibility that 'history', as we understand the term, is a highly 'western' phenomenon, and has not so much been stolen from others as imposed upon them. Will 'they' join 'us' in writing 'histories', or prefer other means of self-invention? If the latter, 'we' must work at re-inventing 'ourselves' in relation to 'them' without their assistance in this form.

Professor J G A Pocock
(Honorary Fellow)

Graham Harding, *A Wine Miscellany*. Michael O'Mara Books, 2005. ISBN 1-84317-176-6

If there's one lesson that St John's College has taught us, it is that the single consumable on which we should on no account economise – *ever* – is wine. Whatever we save in our pocket is simply not worth what we will feel in our head the morning after.

For those in residence at the College, the first stage of this simple but vital lesson is imparted by the provision of very good wine at a College Feast, with the second stage coming as dawn breaks and we compare the after-effects of the previous night's imbibing with the hammer-action hangover produced by our quotidian tipple.

For those who have left the College, the lesson is periodically reinforced by the reunion dinners to which we are invited every few years.

These tend to be heart-warming occasions, but be in no doubt about their true purpose. They are less to illustrate how far your contemporaries have grown than to remind you that the finest wines give you the rosiest awakenings, and that is an important lesson to take with you through life.

To learn it properly you have to establish a marker from which you can compare the good and the bad (and indeed the ugly), and College life in the early 1970s, when both Graham Harding and myself were undergraduates, was essentially *La Vie en Mateus Rosé*.

That pétillant, sweet Portuguese concoction carried an exotic whiff of sunny foreign climes, and for years was the standard lubrication for all manner of occasions. But more important than the taste or quality of the wine itself was the distinctive shape of the bottle, a squat oval whose low centre of gravity rendered it ideal for a second career as the base of a table lamp.

Cambridge at that time featured a glass army of table lamps made from Mateus Rosé bottles as populous as the terracotta warriors in the Emperor of Qin's mausoleum, but while I was doing my best to provide yet more empty bottles to meet the insatiable demand, Graham was laying the foundations of a lifelong interest in wine, which has been triumphantly distilled into *A Wine Miscellany*.

Like all the very best miscellanies, this book provides a wealth of core historical and cultural information which provides a context for the curiosities with which it is peppered. Having concentrated in its early pages on items relating to the history of wine – 'Chinese pottery shards from 7,000 BC show evidence of a mixed fermented drink made from either hawthorn or grapes' – it proceeds to offer a generous lucky dip of intriguing information under such headings as 'Broadbent's Definition of Ullage' (which sounds like something out of a legal textbook but concerns the space between the cork and the wine) or 'The Corpse of Monsieur Thierry Bouchon' or 'What Colour was Homer's "Wine-Dark Sea"?'.

Contentious areas such as recorking are properly covered, as is the remarkable development of the screw cap. The first patent for a screw

cap was taken out by Dan Rylands of Barnsley in 1889, while the current favourite is the Stelvin: a tasting in 2004 of two bottles of 1964 Nuits-Saint-Georges, one stoppered with a screw cap and the other with a traditional cork, could detect no difference in taste, and the advent of the screw top on decent wine has been a great boon to those of us not always fully equipped when the thirst comes on.

Here you will find more than you ever thought you wanted to know about wine labels (an Italian wine producer drew attention to his product with labels portraying Mussolini, Che Guevara, Lenin and Stalin, before one featuring Hitler was banned by the EC); about toasts (Groucho Marx: 'I drink to your charm, your beauty and your brains – which gives you a rough idea how hard up I am for a drink'); about the punt (the indentation at the foot of the bottle: Cambridge scientist Karl Blanks has developed a formula for estimating the price of a bottle by measuring its depth, though whether Three For Two has been factored in is unclear); and about dozens of other aspects of the multi-faceted world of wine, including a recipe for marijuana wine.

We learn that while champagne is sprayed at the end of a Formula One race, the winner of the Indianapolis 500 receives a quart bottle of chilled milk; that the world's largest wine list is at Bern's Steak House in Florida, with a 'working cellar' of 6,500 labels (so don't just ask for 'something dry and white' when you're next in there); that women are considered better wine tasters than men, and that the nose of Angela Mount, senior wine buyer for Somerfield supermarkets, has been insured for £10 million; that the longest recorded flight of a champagne cork is 174.5 feet; that prisoners at the Velletri jail in Italy produce 45,000 bottles of wine a year; that Le Piat d'Or was a creation of the English advertising industry, and despite its slogan 'The French adore Le Piat d'Or' was not sold in France; and that John Maynard Keynes said that his only regret in life was 'that I did not drink more champagne'.

But what about my College staple? When Cliff Richard produced a wine called La Vida Nuova in the Algarve, Joanna Simon wrote in the *Sunday Times*: 'If Sir Cliff Richard was a wine, he would surely be born-again Mateus Rosé – fresh-faced but bland, sweet and a little cloying.'

On practical matters, there are handy hints on *sabretage*, the opening of a bottle of champagne with a cavalry sabre (not that any Johnian would need reminding how to perform that nifty operation), and the issue of wine and health is properly aired. That a couple of glasses of wine a day are beneficial to the body is now well established (though of course it's stopping at the two which is the tricky bit), but better guidance might be had from an anonymous Bishop of Seville: 'I have enjoyed great health at a great age because every day since I can remember, I have consumed a bottle of wine, except when I have not felt well. Then I have consumed two bottles.'

Follow the Bishop's example, but make sure you have *A Wine Miscellany* with you as you do so. It is, in the phraseology of today's supermarket wine labels, the perfect accompaniment.

B S Magee
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R R Jordan, *Writers and their Other Work: Twentieth-Century British Writers Teaching English Abroad*. Pp.304. Lutterworth Press, 2006. ISBN 0718830335

The 'writers' of the title include many of the best known figures of twentieth-century English literature while the other work is in the world of (T)EFL, (T)ESL and similar acronyms, the generally unsung world of (Teaching) English as a Foreign Language, (Teaching) English for Special Purposes and so on.

The first book written for the purpose of teaching EFL was by a 'Gentleman of Caen', Jacques Bellet, whose *The English Schoolmaster* (1580) was intended for Huguenot refugees in England. In the 1790s William Cobbett, the author of *Rural Rides*, taught English to French immigrants in Philadelphia, putting his ideas into letters to his son, which led to the highly successful, *A Grammar of the English Language in a Series of Letters* (1818).

The earliest major writer mentioned is Charlotte Brontë. Like all the other writers in this book, she used the events, experiences and places

visited as source material. Her unhappiness as the result of unrequited love for the husband of the proprietor of the school in Brussels where she spent a year as pupil-teacher is reflected in *The Professor*, while *Villette* is Brussels in disguise, with another pupil-teacher relationship at its heart. Some years later, Dorothy Richardson's *Pointed Roofs* (1915) was based on her time as a pupil-teacher in Hanover. The central character, Miriam Henderson, voices the difficulties faced by many later writers untrained in TEFL: 'The moment would come when there would be a class...waiting for her to speak. How was English taught? How did you begin? English grammar?...Her heart beat in her throat. She had never thought of that...the rules of English grammar.'

In the early years of the last century, E M Forster spent four months teaching English in a German family, an experience he drew on in *Howards End* for the Schlegel sisters' relatives and their Germanic background. Later, there was Christopher Isherwood who, while teaching privately in Berlin, kept a diary, which he used to provide atmosphere in *Mr Norris Changes Trains* and *Goodbye to Berlin*. Many writers taught English as a way of survival while exploring abroad: James Joyce in Pula and Trieste with the recently established Berlitz Schools, Wilfred Owen in Bordeaux, George Orwell and Samuel Beckett in Paris, but others simply wanted, as P J Kavanagh puts it in *The Perfect Stranger*, 'to go somewhere warm where they paid a living wage and there wasn't too much work'. Other writers drawing on their experiences abroad while teaching EFL include John Fowles (Poitiers and Spetsai), Tony Harrison (Nigeria), Anthony Burgess (Malaya, Brunei), Michael Dibdin (Italy), and Edmund Blunden (Japan and China).

Though London University had introduced the first TEFL training course in 1932, real expansion did not take place until the 1960s, when other universities and International House entered the field. Until then it was enough to be a native English speaker or, as Bob Geldof put it of his experience in Murcia, 'not speaking Spanish'.

The second part of the book deals with writers and the British Council. Founded in 1934 and granted a Royal Charter in 1940, the British Council represents Britain's culture, science, technology and education

in over a hundred countries. It establishes English libraries, arranges scholarships and exchanges, sets up British Institutes for ELT and cultural activities, supports overseas institutions for teaching English and arranges for academics and writers to lecture abroad. T S Eliot, who was sent on a highly successful lecture tour of Swedish Universities in 1942, wrote: 'A body like the British Council, by constantly sending representatives of the arts and sciences abroad, and inviting foreign representatives to this country, is in our time invaluable.' John Le Carré's *Absolute Friends* (2003) features Ted Mundy, who works for the Council during the Cold War. Mundy 'likes everything about the Council and everybody in it: breezy, unfettered people, keen on art and spreading the good word, and above all, no politics.'

Many writers have been associated with the Council, either as permanent officers, on short-term contracts or as lecturers engaged for specific tours. Perhaps the best known is Lawrence Durrell. Durrell taught English 'with abandon and circumspection' first at the British Institute in Athens in 1939, then in Egypt and in the 1950s in Cyprus. His first book of poetry, *A Private Country* (1943), contains many poems about Greece; *Prospero's Cell* (1945) is a travel book about Corfu; Egypt inspired the four novels of *The Alexandria Quartet*, while *Bitter Lemons* is about his time in Cyprus, teaching at the Nicosia Gymnasium.

Some writers were Directors of British Institutes: Edwin Muir's period as Director of The British Institute in Prague in 1945 led to *The Good Town*, a long poem describing the city and its destruction. In 1949 he moved to the Institute in Rome, becoming deeply attached to Italy, and Sicily in particular, which inspired *The Island* and *The Desolations*, a poem about Etna. Another Institute Director and poet was Louis MacNeice, whose time in Athens inspired ten long poems published in 1952 as *Ten Burnt Offerings*.

Among the lecturer-writers perhaps two stand out: Malcolm Bradbury and D J Enright. Bradbury's experiences in Bulgaria were used in *Rates of Exchange* (1983), a satirical commentary on cultural exchanges set in an imaginary Eastern European Communist state. The central character, Dr Petworth, is a linguist on a lecture tour. He is 'a loyal worker in the service of...the ideal British product, needing no workers, no assembly

lines, no spare parts and very little servicing...we call it the English language, everyone wants it.'

Enright taught Literature for the Council in Japan, Germany, Thailand and Egypt. In *Splendours and Miseries of a Literature Teacher*, he acknowledges that to teach Literature means to teach Language as well, even with no training for it. In *Memoirs of a Mendicant Professor* (1969) he describes with much humour the difficulties involved in printing and keeping exam papers secret in Egypt, and gives examples of the howlers produced by his students at Bangkok University: 'Fear no more the heat o' the sun' was glossed as 'now we have air-conditioning'. His teachers of English give drunken lectures, hugely popular with everyone but the Council Director. George, in *Figures of Speech*, lives opposite a brothel, which he naively supposes is a family with numerous daughters; when he discovers the truth he is intrigued to find the brothel issues season tickets.

Bob Jordan, with his experience of the private language school sector in Cambridge and Finland, of the British Council in Nepal and Sierra Leone, and his many years of EAP at Manchester University, has produced an informative and entertaining volume to sit comfortably alongside his co-authored and appropriately titled *English All Over the Place* (2001).

J B Gannon
(BA 1961, MA 1965)

Alan Mould, *The English Chorister: A History*. Pp. xviii + 366 (including endnotes, bibliography and index). Hambledon Continuum, 2007. ISBN 1-85285-513-4

Tourists visiting St John's College count themselves lucky if they catch a glimpse of the College's Choristers processing in pairs, with capes and mortarboards, into rehearsal in the Chapel or back to their school. England's boy Choristers have attained an iconic status the world over, embodying the contradictory qualities of sweet sentimentality and stiff English discipline. It is for those who love the tradition of child singers in the Anglican choral tradition that Alan Mould has written *The English Chorister: A History*, spanning fourteen centuries of those foundations in

England that made use of children in the daily choral celebration of the liturgy. This limits the subject to cathedrals, to collegiate churches, and to a few parishes that at various times supported daily choral services. Occasional references to the best-loved pieces in the choral repertoire show that the author has in mind a readership with more than a passing experience of choral Evensong. It is this readership that may be most surprised by the contents of the book, which show that, although the tradition of child singers in English choirs can be traced back to the seventh century, today's choral foundations are in many ways modern creations.

The first five chapters are devoted to the Middle Ages, presenting much of interest to the general reader and even to the specialist. It is satisfying to discover here references to the immensely valuable writings of Hildemar of Corbie (c 845), little known even among medievalists, who had much to say about the lives of children in monasteries. England's first historian, the Venerable Bede (d 735), whose *Historia ecclesiastica* is full of stories about music and singers, is cited effectively. Tragically omitted from the account is the earliest, and certainly the most poignant, reference to a 'boy chorister' in Anglo-Saxon England. The anonymous *Life of Ceolfrith*, first Abbot of Bede's own monastery at Jarrow, reports the devastating effects of a plague in 686: 'In the monastery which Ceolfrith ruled, all those who could read or preach or were able to sing the antiphons and responsories were carried off by the plague except the abbot himself and one small boy' (tr. D H Farmer, *The Age of Bede*, Penguin 2004, p. 218). This small boy was almost certainly Bede himself, who would have been twelve or thirteen. Although just a child, he was to be instrumental in teaching new singers for the monastery at a time, long before the invention of musical notation, when all music had to be learned from memory. The rubrics of a late Anglo-Saxon liturgical customary, the *Regularis concordia*, and the post-Conquest *Monastic Constitutions* of Lanfranc – both potentially dry and intimidating – come alive in the author's lively and imaginative analysis. The reader may look forward to a happy recapitulation of these medieval customs in the discussion of present-day cathedral practice (p. 226).

Four chapters consider the tumultuous events of the Reformation, the Commonwealth and the Restoration, including a fascinating *excursus* about boy choristers' careers on the stage as dramatic players. The

author here demonstrates considerable skill as a concise narrative historian. Specialists alarmed by the occasional grand generalization (eg 'some degree of reformation of western Christendom was all but inevitable', p. 75) will be comforted to find the other side of the story acknowledged in the notes, with helpful pointers towards the relevant secondary literature. At the present time, it is often difficult to find the middle ground between, on the one hand, the dense scholarly monograph written for an audience comprising a handful of PhD students, and, on the other hand, the bestselling book 'to accompany the TV series', designed only to titillate with controversy or to entrench truisms. *The English Chorister* represents a 'middle way' greatly to be admired and imitated: a presentation aimed squarely at the intelligent layman, offering a responsible digest of existing scholarly writings (see pp. xi and xvi), together with a few new contributions and interpretations, about a subject of general popular interest.

If the reader sometimes feels crushed under the sheer weight of archival and documentary evidence presented, this evidence does at least succeed in establishing the author's authority occasionally to challenge received scholarly opinion. Such is the case with his observation that it is to Elizabeth I, not to Mary Tudor, that Anglican choral music owes its post-Reformation survival (pp. 93–95). Where the author excels is in adding human insight to bare historical information. He remarks, for example, that whatever their religious or political inclinations, singers during the reign of the Catholic Mary must have welcomed a return to more complicated Latin music, 'giving them the chance to exercise again their true skills' (p. 90). It is interesting to read that even under the Puritan austerities of the Commonwealth, some boys continued to be trained to sing polyphony for private, non-liturgical performances. Oliver Cromwell himself had a taste for Latin Roman Catholic anthems (p. 127). A certain amount of continuity prevented the need for complete reinvention of the tradition at the Restoration.

The book concludes with seven chapters tracing the recovery of the Anglican choral tradition, and the improvement in the lot of boy choristers, following an eighteenth-century 'nadir' in standards of education, repertoire and performance. Devotees of Anglican choral

music will be surprised to find that the outstanding quality of English choirs is an achievement of the recent past. English choral superiority over Continental choirs was certainly not apparent to a nineteenth-century traveller who had the chance to hear the choirs of Dresden and Leipzig (p. 180). Those who have sung in choirs of men and boys, or who have worked with them, will recognize many of the milder abuses of the past (such as reading 'secular literature' during sermons) in the misbehaviour of today's choristers. In the first decade of the twenty-first century, choral music in England's cathedrals is at its historical zenith. Johnians will find it of interest that their College Choir is first a villain and then a hero in the story of the revival.

The early statutes of the College make no reference to a Choir, nor to the daily singing of the Divine Office (and presumably for this reason they are not mentioned in *The English Chorister*). The author's first reference to a Choir at St John's dates to 1671, when provisions were made for 'two counter-tenors, four trebles and a music master' (p. 141). We hear little else of the College before 1827, when the chief agitator for reform in the education of choristers, Miss Maria Hackett, wrote of St John's: 'The accounts which have been transmitted to me respecting the present state of the School, under the superintendence of this Society, are such as I forbear to publish' (p. 154). We learn (via the 1891 edition of *The Eagle*) that St John's had choristers in the late nineteenth century, but that the Choir sang only on Sundays and major feast days (p. 209 and p. 322 n. 67). The College School, a one-room affair under a single master for the choristers, probationers and some non-singing boys, was nearly closed in 1955, saved through the energy of Robin Orr and George Guest, aided by a timely telegram of support from Ralph Vaughan Williams (p. 235). It is a relief to read that '*The Good Schools Guide* has described St John's College School as wonderful – or even "utterly wonderful" – in every edition since 1991' (p. 325 n. 18).

Four main themes may be traced throughout the book's chronological arrangement: the institutional conditions of cathedral and collegiate choirs; the development of the musical repertoire and the quality of its performance; the formal education of choristers; and the daily life of children in choral foundations in various periods. This last topic gives the

book its soul and will guarantee its wide appeal. The author has assembled anecdotes from the Middle Ages to the present day, many of which are justifiably introduced as ‘charming’, ‘moving’, ‘touching’, or as telling ‘a human story’. At every stage, the author leads the reader to an understanding of the great benefits and personal fulfilment that children of every era (except perhaps the Georgian) could enjoy as members of a well-provisioned and well-administered choral foundation.

This view of ‘Choristership’ as a valuable tool of nurture and formation of the young informs a very useful discussion of the controversial question of girl choristers. Careful consideration is made throughout the book of the role of women in choral singing. Medieval communities of nuns received girls as oblates, and these would participate in choral services (pp. 41–43). As early as 1676, a lay clerk of Trinity College suggested the use of women sopranos as the only remedy for the weak singing of boy trebles (p. 141), a suggestion renewed in the nineteenth century by the composer S S Wesley (p. 183). Considering the arguments raised for and against the establishment of choristerships for girls in cathedrals, the author concludes that, in addition to nine hundred boy choristers, ‘there are now some two hundred and fifty girls enjoying a very specially beneficial kind of childhood’ (p. 269). For Alan Mould, support for girl choristers has less to do with abstract questions of fairness or ‘political correctness’ than with the belief that the experience of choristership gives unique opportunities for the development of children’s potential. His list of (male) musicians prominent in English music today, all of whom were boy choristers (p. 273), is an eloquent argument for the cultivation of the untapped talents of the other half of the nation’s children.

The English Chorister treats with discipline, insight and charm a subject that will be of interest to many. It is to be hoped that the valuable historical information gathered in this book will inform decisions now made about how best to secure the future of England’s priceless choral foundations.

Jesse D Billett

Dare Wilson, *Tempting the Fates: A memoir of service in the Second World War, Palestine, Korea, Kenya, and Aden*. Pp. 240. Pen and Sword Books. ISBN 1844154351

R D Wilson matriculated in 1938. But it was not until 1973 that he proceeded to the BA degree. That he was 'degraded' (to use the technical term of the University) for so long was, however, for the very best of reasons. He was a long-serving, intrepid and gallant Johnian warrior. To return to the status of an undergraduate after nearly thirty-five years in the army and with the exalted rank of Major General requires a certain sort of courage. But then Dare Wilson had plenty of that.

One year at St John's complete, Wilson was whisked away to France to join the British Expeditionary Force with the Royal Northumberland Fusiliers (RNF). He was able to escape by way of Dunkirk, having seen action in Arras and, after a long and difficult walk thereafter, he migrated to the Middle Eastern Staff College in Haifa (he loved the place), returning to front line warfare in Northern Europe by way of Italy, where he served with the 3rd RNF Reconnaissance Regiment. His account of progress into Germany provides a realistic and vivid impression of the fighting, the triumphs and the tragedies, the ferocity and the compassion shown by his loyal and beloved Fusiliers. Twice his armoured vehicles were blown up, his crews suffering fatal casualties: once by a landmine and, terribly, in 1945 by a direct hit from an anti-tank round. Here indeed he seemed to have tempted fate, for he had just dismounted from the vehicle in order to confer with colleagues, his crew remaining on board. All of them perished in the resulting inferno. His report of the comfort he received as the sole survivor is a moving testimony to the understanding shown by battle-hardened comrades to those who face the outrage of survival.

The war in Europe complete, Wilson returned to Palestine with the 6th Airborne Division to confront the rapidly escalating troubles which were to see the British withdrawal from the Mandate for Palestine and the Israeli Declaration of Independence. Insurgent activity was met by 'Cordon and Search' procedures and this was to give the author the title of his first book. In common with most British servicemen, his dislike of the fanaticism of the Stern Gang and of elements of the Irgun Zvai

Leumi is apparent. Korea in the early 1950s was the last of the set-piece conflicts in which Dare Wilson served. Here he learned at first hand the enormous value of close air support when he was among fifteen (of an original sixty) who managed successfully to withdraw following a failed assault on a certain Hill 217.

Following a rich diet of front line fighting experience, Wilson contributed to weapons testing work in the USA, to anti Mau Mau operations in Kenya and to the final withdrawal from Aden.

In 1960 Dare Wilson assumed command of the 22nd Special Air Service Regiment. It was he who masterminded their setting up a permanent headquarters in Hereford. And it was at this time that he was introduced to freefall parachuting. He had already distinguished himself on the Cresta Run and here was another opportunity to push at the frontiers of experience. The climax of his endeavours occurred in 1962 when, with six colleagues from the SAS, he jumped from 34,000ft, in temperatures of -50°C . The freefall covered a total of six miles reaching a speed of 230 mph at the moment of the deployment of his parachute. Sadly, but perhaps unsurprisingly, there was one fatality. The experience was 'too intense and complex to put into words'.

Retirement from the army in 1972 brought Dare Wilson back to the College where he read for the Land Economy Tripos, being admitted to the BA degree in 1973. That was not his only acquisition. Here in Cambridge he met his Sarah, another mature student, and they married in the College Chapel in the same year. Thereafter he was appointed National Parks Officer for Exmoor and, later, a Deputy Lord Lieutenant of the county. It was here that he and Sarah became the parents of two sons.

Dare Wilson's book covers a very large tranche of experience. If, as in St Marks' Gospel, everything seems to have happened in accordance with the rubric 'and immediately', that is probably an accurate reflection of the life of a successful career officer in the period concerned. The style is readable and there are few infelicities. The heavy use of military acronyms, despite the provision of a glossary, is at times difficult for the layman. But all in all, *arma virosque bene cecinit*.

Andrew Macintosh

OBITUARIES

Dr William Denys Armstrong, 1926–2006

Denys Armstrong, who died on 29 November 2006, was on the teaching staff of the Department of Chemical Engineering, as University Demonstrator 1952–54 and as University Lecturer 1954–86. In his early years he made important contributions to research: for example he supervised W L Wilkinson, FRS, who worked on the unsteady state behaviour of distillation columns. But Denys's major contribution was in teaching and administration. He arranged the lecture schedules, taught many of the courses, and established links with several colleges at which he was Director of Studies. He managed the departmental accounts and, with Professor Terence Fox, designed the new 'Shell' building, which opened in 1959. Denys did much work on committees of the Institution of Chemical Engineers and on committees of the Engineering Council, for example in establishing the MEng degree, now our primary qualification. Several of us remember his work over very many years for The Engineering Council's own examinations; all that continued long after he retired.

He was a founding Fellow of Churchill College, where he was closely involved with the detailed design of all the College buildings. For many years he was Secretary of the College Stewards' Committee and introduced the bulk buying of food by groups of colleges. He was also the University's expert on VAT, very much to the benefit of those of us who ran conferences. Another of Denys's interests was wine – he was Wine Steward at Churchill and later St John's, where his knowledge was encyclopaedic. Given his expertise, he drank surprisingly little. Always active after retirement, he put some of his energies into running private railway lines.

Perhaps Denys's most important, and least recognised, work was with students. He took a personal interest in everyone, particularly those in difficulties, and steered people into appropriate jobs: nowadays it is called counselling; Denys was a highly effective counsellor, respected by all students who passed through the Department. He knew them all on first-name terms.

Professor John Davidson
Department of Chemical Engineering



Dr Denys Armstrong

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From 1956–59, Denys Armstrong was my supervisor and my topic was to extend the work, started with Bill Wilkinson, on the transient responses of distillation columns. This previous work had gone very well, and Denys and Bill had been awarded the Moulton Medal by the Institution of Chemical Engineers, as one of their papers was considered to be the best published by the IChemE in the year 1957. Much to my surprise, I was able to come up with some simplifications for developing theoretical predictions and so my project worked out quite well. The expressions I derived were still not very ‘user friendly’ and today this work could be done routinely on digital computers. However in Cambridge at that time there was only one digital computer: EDSAC I (~1951–1958) and EDSAC II (1958–1965)!

English had not been a great subject for me previously and I found Denys enormously helpful in correcting and improving my draft thesis. This (long before word processors and photocopiers) was eventually typed with two carbon copies. Thus it was essential that the draft be virtually perfect, as making corrections to the typing, and separately to the copies, was very laborious. Professor Roger Sargent of Imperial College was my external examiner and I remember him complimenting us on the quality of the presentation, which was very much to Denys’s credit.

I found Denys to be friendly and helpful, though usually his conversation was very much to the point, as he was so busy. In 1959 the Department left the temporary buildings in Tennis Court Road and moved into the luxury of the new building on Pembroke Street. Prior to this, Denys had been very much involved with meetings with the architects and others involved in the project. I think that his thoroughness in examining the details in this work would have been a very positive factor in the success of this building. In the early 1960s, I believe that the design and construction of the new Churchill College (where he was one of the founding Fellows) would also have taken up a lot of his time and energy.

Once my parents visited Cambridge and wished to meet my supervisor; this was probably towards the end of my first year, during which I had made little progress with my research topic! Thus we all had an excellent lunch at the Garden House outside by the Cam on a

lovely sunny day. My mother had been to college, but my father had a very basic education and left school at the age of thirteen. Nevertheless I was quite surprised at how good Denys was at helping them to be relaxed and keeping the conversation going, as I had never seen him in such a situation before. I think I even remarked about this afterwards to Margaret Sansom, Professor Fox's Secretary.

Compared to Professor Davidson and possibly some of the other staff, Denys perhaps may have been criticised for not doing more research. Thus, probably in 1961, I remember him saying that in that year he had five papers published, which was more than any other member of staff! (Nowadays, five papers would not be considered a large contribution, but the policy then was not to publish preliminary papers before a topic had achieved some definite outcomes, and of course there were very few conferences to attend.) Situations where I also remember Denys's helpfulness are when he invited me to Churchill College and also in 1977 he helped facilitate my request to have a half-year sabbatical back at Cambridge.

On completion of his thesis, Bill Wilkinson moved to Swansea and made a major contribution in founding the new Chemical Engineering Department there. He had also started work on the transient behaviour of distillation columns of an industrial size at the nearby BP oil refinery. However in 1959, he was moving to a post with the Atomic Energy Authority. Thus there was a ready-made opening for me at Swansea and so, thanks to Denys, I was able to start my academic career!

Dr Robert Wood
Formerly Associate Professor of Chemical Engineering,
University of New South Wales

Others have written of Denys Armstrong's major activities in teaching and administration in the University Chemical Engineering Department and elsewhere, so I shall concentrate on his activities in Churchill College and particularly in St John's. He occupied a St John's flat in Bridge Street well before he joined the College and remained there until moving permanently to Minehead not long before his death.

In 1959, Denys was appointed by the Trustees of Churchill College to be one of the six founding Fellows. He became the first Domestic Bursar; while the College buildings were being designed and constructed, Denys scrutinised every drawing, and used his engineering skill in considering every detail of the growing spread of buildings. The same engineering skill later helped him to discover how an undergraduate had reduced his heating bill by modifying the electric metering system, and to calculate an appropriate fine. As the partner of the firm of architects was happy later to acknowledge, Denys saved the buildings from potential future difficulties (such as steam pipes passing through the wine cellar, and inappropriate dimensions for the squash court), and contributed greatly to the successful completion of the first new college of the twentieth century. An active member of the Wine Committee, as soon as the cellar was created, Denys organised its growing contents meticulously, and, in the words of a friend of those days, he devoted 'intense loving care' to the growing collection of silver of the College. On a wider canvas, Denys was much involved in setting up the domestic administration of the new college, and his hard work and devotion in its early days was recognised in 1971 by the award of an OBE.

Denys was elected a Fellow of St John's in 1970, and as Lecturer in Chemical Engineering and Steward. On his retirement as College Lecturer in 1990 he became a Title D Fellow, until his death in 2006 after a long illness. He held the office of Steward until 31 December 1974, after which date the offices of Junior Bursar and Steward were combined. The late sixties and early seventies were difficult times on the catering front in the College, and Denys worked hard to improve standards of meals and service, with the help from July 1973 of Catering by County who provided a Catering Manager and other services to the Department.

During his relatively short tenure of the Stewardship Denys used and extended his contacts with wine merchants to the advantage both of the Fellows' Cellar and the catering wine stocks. His vinous activities continued long after he relinquished the Stewardship; he remained a member of the Wine Committee and of a smaller body, initially known as the Wine Policy Sub-Committee, until 1995. For much of that time he

was Secretary of both bodies, and as late as 2003 a well-known wine merchant had to be asked to send invoices and correspondence to the Wine and Provision Manager rather than to Dr Armstrong! He was a diligent attender of many wine tastings, and was for many years by far the most experienced College wine buyer, and his meticulous eye for detail enabled him gently to correct the often less than perfect paperwork of the merchants. His friends found it rather sad that there was little evidence of his enjoyment of actual drinking of wine.

His love of and care for the College silver also continued for many years; he was Secretary of the Plate Committee from 1981 to 2002 and many of the older Fellows remember the small cards, exquisitely handwritten by Denys, which could be found inside pieces of silver, recording the maker, date and provenance, at exhibitions of the silver and at feasts – just as they remember his handwritten invoices for wine purchases. The catalogue of College silver, compiled originally by Denys, continues to be used to this day.

Denys became expert in the arcane details of Value Added Tax, and wrote a manual on its application to colleges and universities, widely used for many years. Long after holding office, he was an informal consultant to the Bursars' and Stewards' Committees, and in university committees on VAT matters here and elsewhere. It is said that on an occasion when a college asked the local officer of Customs and Excise, who dealt with college VAT matters, for his advice, the response was that nothing could happen until Dr Armstrong returned from holiday!

Increasingly, during his later years in the College, his colleagues in St John's appreciated his qualities and the great contribution Denys made to the affairs of the College, and the University. It is to be regretted that, perhaps because of his reticence and reserve, this did not happen earlier.

Chris Johnson

Dr George Clifford Evans, 1913–2006

Clifford Evans, who died on 12 September 2006, aged ninety-three, had been a Fellow of St John's for two-thirds of a century. He was a physiological plant ecologist. He initiated modern critical studies on the importance of sunflecks for plant growth, and the use of the hemispherical-lens camera for estimating penetration of tree canopies by light. He designed and had made a kind of plant growth cabinet that was cheaper and effected better control of the environment than any commercial rival. He did more than anyone else to introduce plant growth analysis to ecologists, who now take that approach for granted. He had also (though he talked about it only to a few friends long after) played a notable part in the Navy during the Second World War through the use of radar.

George Clifford Evans was born at Golcar, Yorkshire, on 22 June 1913, the son of a Baptist minister and a deaconess. He was educated at Derby and Leicester and at Hulme Grammar School, Manchester. In 1931 he went up to St John's, which was to be his academic home ever after. His brilliant undergraduate career culminated in a First in Botany, the Frank Smart and Hughes Prizes, and a Frank Smart Studentship. On a visit to Germany he developed a great affection for that country and a mortal contempt for its Nazi rulers. His friendship with Professor Eiger, of Giessen, survived World War II and continued lifelong through three generations.

In 1933 Clifford embarked on his career in the physiological ecology of plants. He worked for his PhD under the supervision of G E Briggs, one of the leading plant physiologists of the day and a Fellow of St John's. He was interested in measuring the environment of plants growing in the interior of woodland. Measuring light presents especially difficult sampling problems because of the many variables involved: the amount of light, its directional composition (whether coming from high in the canopy or near the ground), and its spectral composition (the proportions of different wavelengths of light, which have different effects on various plant functions). All of these can vary hugely from moment to moment in the day and from day to day in the year; they differ according to whether the sun is shining and whether the trees are leafy or bare. On them, and on factors such as drought and humidity, depend the success or failure of



Dr Clifford Evans

most woodland plants, including the next generation of trees. Clifford began to devise apparatus for making such measurements, not only in Gilrags Wood (Croydon, Cambridgeshire) and Madingley Wood, but also in a portable form which he used on an expedition to the forests of Nigeria. In 1937 he was appointed a University Demonstrator in Plant Physiology. In 1938 he was elected a Research Fellow of St John's, continuing the tradition of distinguished plant physiologists in the College that went back through Briggs to F F Blackman. That year Clifford helped to organise the meeting in Cambridge of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

His scientific career took a sudden new direction when war came in September 1939. Clifford joined up immediately, was commissioned in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve (in which he rose to the rank of Lieutenant Commander, 1943–45), and was put on to the evolving and decisive technology of coastal radar. He was posted to build a number of coast-watching radar stations at Anstruther (Fife) and then in the Orkney and Shetland Islands. Those on Fair Isle were completed just in time to play a critical part in battle.

On 6 April 1940 there came a huge surprise German air raid on the Fleet Anchorage at Scapa Flow (Orkney). The new radar gave twenty minutes' warning, which was enough: the guns were loaded and ready; the attackers did no damage to the Fleet and were beaten off with very heavy losses. An enraged Hitler ordered another attack two days later, with the same result. History better remembers the similar Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor a year and a half later, with very different effect. Why General Tojo should have succeeded where Hitler failed was a question that fascinated Evans in his later years (the explanation that the Americans had no Clifford Evans eluded him!).

Clifford was particularly fond of Fair Isle, delighting in the problems of construction and supply in this remote and stormy place where there were no draught horses but only oxen; there were no trees on the island, but plenty of timber that had fallen off the deck cargoes of passing ships and washed ashore. His buildings outlasted the war and became the Fair Isle Bird Observatory.

His work involved not only maintaining radar stations but also upgrading them. This was a time of what now seems amazingly rapid technological development. Devices unheard of in 1942 were by 1943 being used to detect small objects far out to sea, making it possible to rescue boatloads of Norwegian refugees or (at long last) to vanquish the menace of German submarines. In 1944 he was transferred to the opposite activity, detecting and analyzing transmissions from enemy coastal radar. The ERF (Evans-Ricketts-Fereday) Committee had the task of comparing reports from the Royal Navy, Royal Air Force, and Secret Intelligence Service. The objective was to destroy all the German radar stations that might be watching the planned Normandy landings, and to anticipate attempts to repair them or to substitute mobile radar stations, but without betraying on which part of the French coast the landings were to occur. The stations were duly bombed out one by one, until on the night of the invasion none was left alive.

Back in Cambridge, Clifford was made a University Lecturer in 1946. He went on a second expedition to Nigeria. He also began to work on the quantification of the growth of plants, a field pioneered in Britain by Briggs. Evans was especially interested in the growth of woodland plants in response to variations in shade – measuring the rate at which they put on dry weight in relation to leaf area, leaf structure, and to the proportion of a plant's dry weight devoted to leaves versus stems and roots. This interest led to a series of practical classes using sunflowers every Long Vacation from 1946 to 1979 (one of the activities for which he is especially remembered as a teacher), and a series of seminal papers with his research student, the late A P Hughes, on the growth of the woodland annual *Impatiens parviflora* under shade screens. In 1948 another research student, destined to be his junior colleague from 1952, David E Coombe, began work on the use of cameras with a 'fish-eye lens' to record woodland canopy structure and forecast penetration of both direct and indirect irradiance.

A problem that much occupied Clifford and his students was that of setting up controlled environments in the laboratory which paralleled the natural environment of field and woodland. He was the first to introduce to Cambridge a controlled-environment cabinet where plants

could be grown and measured in closely-defined conditions of light, temperature, and humidity.

His researches were summed up in 1972 by the publication of *The Quantitative Analysis of Plant Growth*, the first of the Blackwell Studies in Ecology. This book was meant for teachers of biology as well as professional ecologists. It made a great impression at home and abroad, and is still a standard work. Bob Campbell of Blackwell's has recalled that Clifford was an ideal author for a 'gauche young publisher' (himself!) to work with.

In 1948, when Briggs became Professor of Botany and Head of Department, Clifford was persuaded, for an extra £50 a year in stipend, to take on the whole administration of the Botany School below graduate level. Briggs disliked administration, and he knew that Evans both liked it and was good at it. This was a time of great expansion in science and technology. Clifford, himself no mean constructor of apparatus, saw the need, in all sciences, and not just biology, for educated technical assistants well trained in laboratory practice. With the collaboration of Cambridge Technical College (predecessor of Anglia Ruskin University), and the senior technicians in a variety of departments, Clifford set up a Certificate of Proficiency in Laboratory Technique as an internationally-recognised qualification, the first of many to be issued by universities and learned institutions. He was always sensitive to the welfare of technicians, and spent much effort in overturning the University's decision in 1951 not to award them a pay increase. In the 1950s he also played a key role in designing the laboratory and glasshouse buildings at the University Botanic Garden, made possible by a bequest from Reginald Cory.

Clifford was an enthusiastic member of the British Ecological Society (BES) for many years, and loved especially the informal contact with fellow ecologists over a drink. With two others he organized two annual symposia on Light as an Ecological Factor, both held in Cambridge (1965 and 1974), and edited the symposium volumes. When he was President he was particularly concerned to maintain the finances of the Society. He also introduced the Tansley Lectures, now

accepted as a major feature of annual meetings. Through his Presidency the BES continues to be the world's premier ecological society.

As Lecturer, and finally Reader (1977–79), he is remembered for the clarity of his lectures and demonstrations, and his grasp of scientific method and ability to explain how it works. He liked to introduce students to controversial issues where there was as yet no consensus of scientific opinion. He delighted in reminding students about aspects of plant physiology, such as the mysterious movements of leaves and stems, that had last been investigated in the nineteenth century and had remained unfashionable ever since.

In 1940, after the Scapa Flow victory, he had married J M Hadfield (always known as 'J'), also from Yorkshire. Like himself, she had achieved a First in Part II Botany at Cambridge, but her career had been frustrated by an anti-feminist Professor. She and Clifford had a lifelong interest in women's education, and St John's was much involved in setting up two new women's colleges at Cambridge: New Hall and Lucy Cavendish (where J was a Fellow). In 1970, J suffered a terrible stroke, which left her incapacitated. For the second half of their life together (she died in 2001), Clifford had to attend to all the domestic chores and provide the special care needed in addition to his professional workload, but he never once grumbled. They had a son, and two daughters, one of whom predeceased him. Clifford never lost his interest in the tropics: he was especially proud of the achievements of his daughter Ruth (now Ruth Kiew), who has become one of the leading botanists in Malaysia.

In the College context, in 1938 he was made a Fellow of St John's, and was elected to a teaching fellowship in Botany from 1948. It was, however, his subsequent contributions to the restoration of the old buildings and construction of the new that were, perhaps, the most significant. He was a polymath of great and varied learning, not in any dilettante sense, for his interest in a subject was never superficial. His knowledge was encyclopaedic, matched by an extraordinary memory. These attributes he brought to bear on the history of the College and its buildings, making him the ideal holder of the post of Buildings Bursar, created in 1952, to be responsible for the planned major building works,

alongside the other part time post of the Junior Bursar, then held by A M P (Alexis) Brookes and then, from 1963, by J A Charles.

There was much to be done. The restoration of the First Court was completed in 1957, with the move of the College Office from E Staircase to the Penrose building in Chapel Court, and the creation of the Wordsworth Room that this made possible. In 1953 the Combination Room floor had to be strengthened, leading into the complete restoration of Second and Third courts over several years. This work brought into focus his attention to detail, with great care in the reuse of recovered sixteenth-century bricks, including those similar discovered elsewhere (for example Holbeach), and in the negotiations for the manufacture of new bricks at Reading and Newdigate. In comparison to First Court, Second Court had been poorly built, with bulging brick skins holding a rubble core, requiring extensive rebuilding. The final stage was the choice of type and colour of pointing in 1964. Cobbles and carefully selected York stone paving of varying colours were laid in both First and Second Courts. As for New Court, Evans explained and partially dealt with the flooding occurring in the cellars, which eventually led to their better use for undergraduate gatherings and for storage.

Attention to detail was also apparent in 1961 in the sourcing and selection of properly-seasoned Cuban mahogany timber from which the College cabinet maker, W A Reynolds, was to make the wonderful table for the Combination Room, stretching its full length.

There was a clear need for more student accommodation within College and planning for this commenced in 1958 with negotiations to purchase land at the back of New Court from Merton College, Oxford, to enable a major new building for the purpose, with financial support from the Cripps Foundation. Evans played an important part in this development as a key member of the New Buildings Committee. The Cripps Building was completed in 1967.

There had been long-term problems in providing satisfactory lighting in both the Chapel and the Hall. Clifford Evans was able to obtain the best advice and to guide the College to satisfactory solutions. During

his time as Buildings Bursar he faithfully recorded developments, in some cases as articles for *The Eagle*. Wonderful examples are in Vol 56, nos 245–47 where he wrote on the history of K6 Second Court, its panelling and wallpaper, made possible by his control of the refurbishment. This is a remarkably complex and detailed social history, as far as we know unique in Cambridge, in which the material remains are illuminated by the surviving Prizing Books (inventories of Fellows' rooms) in the archives.

Clifford had the common touch, invaluable both as a teacher and in negotiations with contractors and the workforce. His prodigious memory and dry wit enabled a relevant comment or story to be produced effortlessly, all appropriate to a leading role in the College Pig Club, of which he was an enthusiastic member. He has been greatly missed in this and all College activities in recent years as ill health restricted his attendance.

He was a generous and loyal friend. Only in his last few years was he no longer able to enjoy his weekly pint before lunch in St John's with some of his closest colleagues, who had all learnt so much from him: the expert on tropical tree crops, Bill Hadfield (died 2001); the tropical rainforest ecologist, Tim Whitmore (died 2002); and the plant photobiologist, Geoff Holmes. Despite being infirm in recent years, he dined in College from time to time, and much enjoyed reminiscing at the lunch given by the Fellows in honour of his ninetieth birthday. His mind remained sharp, and he lived on in the beautiful house he and J had had built at Coton, just west of Cambridge, until a week before he died.

Oliver Rackham, Peter Grubb and Jim Charles

Professor Robert Kemsley (Robin) Orr, 1909–2006

Orr is not an uncommon name in Scotland but it is not a particularly common one either. For those of us unaware of this Robin would helpfully pronounce his name with a very long vowel and an emphatically conclusive rolling of the 'r's – also to make sure, I suppose, that it could not be mistaken for or, oar, awe or suchlike. At any rate Robin was a Scot – not dour, as Scots were reputed to be, but affable and welcoming, an enthralling *raconteur* and *bonsmotsiste*, and a *bon viveur* of eminence (unsurprisingly, with a taste for French composers), who rose to become the food and drink correspondent of *The Glasgow Herald*. Reading his autobiography *Musical Chairs* you would realize he had been born with a wine list and Michelin guide in his hands. Certainly a silver spoon was nearby for his father was the well-to-do manager of a jute mill, confident enough to retire early and design his own house, leaving provision therein for the installation of a whole organ, which he then proceeded to build himself.

As a boy Robin had already inherited what was described as an 'aristocratic manner'. Accordingly he was sent to Loretto, the fearsome public school near Edinburgh, where, however, he was so sure that his commitment to music should be respected that he was allowed to leave school at only sixteen and enter the Royal College of Music in London (London was not, in fact, so remote from Brechin in the north-east of Scotland where he was born, since his mother was English, her family coming from Essex). By this time Robin had already acquired that charm and self-confidence of a Scottish Tory that later enabled him to mix naturally and fearlessly with great and small, great and good: a singular advantage when needing financial support for whatever enterprise he had got himself involved in. With the unique resource of an organ in his own home, he then won the organ scholarship at Pembroke College and became a Cambridge undergraduate.

At Cambridge the teaching methods were much more congenial for the budding composer than at the RCM, being based on the music of major composers rather than on abstract restrictions. Furthermore the Professor of Music at Cambridge, Edward Dent, a musicologist and administrator of international repute, was an excellent teacher of



Professor Robin Orr

composition. He regarded Robin not only as something of a prodigy but as his protégé as well. After Cambridge, Robin became a schoolmaster and then an Assistant Lecturer at Leeds University. But Dent was anxious that this gifted young man should enter the mainstream and not languish in teaching. One of the few musicians in Britain not possessed of a parochial attitude towards continental music-making, Dent had already encouraged Robin to study briefly with Alfredo Casella in Siena at the Accademia Chigiano summer school (which is still flourishing) and during the summer of 1938 with the wonderful Nadia Boulanger in Fontainebleau, by which time he had also prompted Robin to apply for the post of Organist at St John's. The telegram offering him the job arrived when he was still with Boulanger; so study with her (and Casella) was consigned to a succinct if impressive item on his curriculum vitae and cut short in favour of an association with the College and with Cambridge that was to last, off and on, for the rest of his life.

Obviously this was a marvellous thing. Life in a Cambridge college was extremely pleasant, then as now, with however the caveat that in the late 1930s and 40s the greater benefits were enjoyed by those who were not married. Robin was married – to the beautiful and queenly Margaret Mace, daughter of the renowned Egyptologist – and Choir practices and Chapel services plus the birth of twins in 1940, meant that he was unable to take full advantage of the life of domestic and collegiate leisure enjoyed by most of his colleagues. In any case the threat of invasion obliged the young parents to take their tiny babies out of Cambridge and live in Worcestershire for seven months. Robin Orr's generation was affected by the war not perhaps so savagely as those born a decade later but he was still a young man at that stage in his life when ambitions were beginning to be realized, only to be frustrated by the war. His *Sonatina for Violin and Piano*, completed just before he joined the RAF, later gained the very rare distinction of being recorded; in a later age it would doubtless have been dubbed his breakthrough work, releasing a rapid succession of new ones. Nevertheless Robin didn't see it quite like that. He was honour bound to join the forces and put composition aside. He was also shrewd enough to volunteer, in 1940, for the non-combatant role of interpreter

of reconnaissance photographs in RAF Central Intelligence, following the example of his very good friend Glyn Daniel (Fellow of the College 1938–86 and Steward 1946–55), which resulted in a posting at home (an aerodrome near Henley, his family living near Maidenhead). Four years later and with almost no new music to show for them, but with a new baby girl, the Orrs were back in Cambridge and Robin to his position at St John's, at which point his composition started to flow again and his professional career really began.

In 1947 he was appointed Lecturer in the Faculty of Music, in 1948 elected a Fellow of the College and in 1950 he became a part-time Professor of Composition at the Royal College of Music. He resigned from his Cambridge and London positions in 1956 in order to take up an appointment as Professor of Music at Glasgow University, the first Scot to hold the Chair. In 1962 he was elected the first Chairman of Scottish Opera. In 1965 he was the first Scot to be appointed Professor of Music at Cambridge, where he was re-elected Fellow of the College. He retired from academic life in 1976, also retiring that year from Scottish Opera. There followed a period of *Wanderjahre* in Wales, during which he was a member of the Music Committee of the Welsh Arts Council, and from 1977 to 1983 a Director of Welsh National Opera. By this time his second marriage had taken place, in 1979, to Doris Winny-Meyer, for whom it was also a second marriage. Swiss, and a graduate of New Hall in the History of Art, she had a house in Cambridge as well as a flat in Klosters. So Robin returned to Cambridge for a fourth and final time while spending periods in Switzerland and, in 1995, becoming a Swiss national. He had been elected an Honorary Fellow of the College in 1987. When he died he was ninety-six, a distinction I think he would gladly have relinquished but which all the same remains a fine recommendation for the prophylactic qualities of his lifestyle.

Looking at his career from a distance it seems quite obvious that Robin Orr was an exceptionally gifted administrator. He could make things happen. To do so he needed a good deal more than the Wodehousian charm and good humour so often remarked upon and which runs through his autobiography with such deliberation that you wonder if it wasn't a self-deprecatory, diversionary tactic. What lay behind the

surface was a determined and authoritative intelligence with the vision to assess needs and priorities having little or no advantage to him personally. Robin's legacy was priceless and very serious, not least for the College. He saw the need for a radical, and not particularly popular, regeneration of the Choir: an organ student, choral scholars (rather than boys from the town and a mixture of lay clerks and undergraduates) and a residential Choir school. The first organ student was George Guest. Robin retired as Organist in 1951, his building work poised and ready for his successor Guest triumphantly to vindicate the Orr inheritance by nurturing a Choir that became and remains pre-eminent.

At Scottish Opera Robin saw the overriding need to support Alexander Gibson and his daring idea. Robin stood out within the formidable group of big shots who formed Scottish Opera's initial advisory council, and by the time the company mounted its first productions in 1962 he



*Robin Orr conducting on the Chapel Roof on Ascension Day 1949.
Reproduced from Robin Orr, Musical Chairs: An Autobiography (London:
Thames Publishing, 1998)*

had become Chairman of the six-man Board of Directors. Having been a Director of Carl Rosa Opera, before it was killed off by the Arts Council, he already had experience of perfidy in operatic politics; and being a professional musician he was uniquely placed to gain the respect of performers and administrators alike. In its earliest years Scottish Opera could easily have imploded. Yet it still managed to survive and hold a balance between financial disaster and unprecedented ambition. Robin's role in this thrilling success story was crucial. He was always there: with ideas; advice; encouragement; fund-raising; propaganda; witty and persuasive speeches; articles; the mending of wounded relationships. His 1972 CBE for his work with Scottish Opera gives some idea of what he meant to the company and indeed to musical life in Britain.

At Cambridge, well over and above the call of duty, Robin quickly saw that his main task would be to replace the petite and rather depressing Music School in Downing Place with a new one. The evidence of his wisdom, far-sightedness and tenacity is there for all to see: the fine Music Faculty building and Concert Hall in West Road. The irony is no less explicit: that the facilities he had fought for, through a ten-year campaign that would have demoralized any other man, were not opened until a year after Robin himself had retired from the Cambridge Chair. Anyway it's there, and many, many people have reason to be grateful to him that almost single-handedly he confronted a small-minded University administration and UGC and enabled this to be so.

His Cambridge years were not fraught and gloomy as the above remarks have perhaps suggested. On the contrary, he relished such activities as rejuvenating the University Opera Society, making good use of his position as a Trustee of the Arts Theatre, and of course of returning to the College and linking up with old friends, not least George Guest and Glyn Daniel. No doubt, the Wine Circle, of which he and Glyn were particularly fervent and loyal advocates, was the ideal relaxation after a testing day with Music School affairs.

As Professor of Music he had no tutorial duties, so some generations of undergraduates knew little of him as a teacher. But this undergraduate of the 1950s at any rate remembers him as generous and humane,

naturally avuncular and encouraging. He gave you the feeling that if you were British you could accomplish anything. In truth I don't think he particularly relished teaching, probably reacting to it with that involuntary recoil of a composer, fearing that too much teaching inhibits freedom of expression. But he was anxious that his charges should be properly equipped technically and in particular that we should be aware of new music. He asked in a lecture whether any of us knew or had scores of Bartók's *Concerto for Orchestra*, written ten years earlier. Silence. 'You're living in the past!' At composition tutorials his favourite expression was 'A bit thin, don't you see'. He was at his best when not constrained by his urbanity, that is, when something annoyed him. On such occasions he could be censorious, correcting faulty workmanship with merciless strokes of his 2B pencil. David Gwilt, a contemporary of mine, told me of a tutorial that had taken place when Robin had just got back after a rehearsal in London of a work of his the performers had obviously not prepared properly. Robin was still seething. David presented him with an inoffensive piece of composition and was immediately put through the wringer. 'What's this note doing here?' 'What's the point of that?' But of course that was precisely what David needed, teaching him to get to and keep to the point, a lesson he never forgot.

Robin showed deep commitment to a number of, as it were, extra-mural activities. But of course his main concern was composing music. It was a compulsion. He claimed that his ten years in the Cambridge Chair deprived him of ten years' composition time, during which, however, he still wrote two operas, a symphony, two important works for voice and string orchestra, a Short Service and various smaller pieces. He was fluent yet fastidious. He worked in all genres apart from the concerto, which perhaps indicates his distaste with ostentation. This didn't stop him writing three operas altogether, four symphonies as well as much chamber music, though, surprisingly, not a string quartet. Every time you hear a work of his it speaks of an individual and assured voice, bearing passing resemblance to other composers yet very difficult to categorize. If he had enjoyed a private income and had written more continuously and prolifically, would he have emerged more vividly out of the dominance in British music of the Brittens, Tippets and the later

young Turks and found a yet more individual and assured voice? Would Hindemith (the best twentieth-century composer according to his lectures in the 1950s) have been a better composer had the Nazis not seized control? The history of music is littered with rhetorical questions. What is plain is that Robin Orr has left many works that will not die. I would start the list with his *Italian Overture*, *Rhapsody for Strings* and *Symphony in One Movement*. There is a beautiful set of *Songs of Sion*, recorded by the Chapel Choir. Maybe the Choir could be persuaded to record the remainder of his church music for his centenary in 2009?

Ian Kemp
Fellow 1972–76 and Emeritus Professor of Music,
University of Manchester

Stan Moorhouse, 1940–2007

John Stanley Moorhouse was born on 28 June 1940 in Clithero, Lancashire. When he was eight years old the family moved to Ripley in Derbyshire where his father was a Clerk of Works, a job that would influence the rest of Stan's life.

Another family move in 1952 saw Stan attend Ilkeston Boys' School. It was at this school that a Welsh teacher founded a rugby club and introduced Stan to the game. And so, alongside a keen interest in cricket, began a forty-year rugby playing career which saw him represent both Derbyshire and the Three Counties.

When he left school at sixteen Stan was apprenticed alongside his brother as a bricklayer in his father's building firm. Alongside his day-release training to obtain his HNC, Stan decided to study at night school and obtained five O-levels (English, English Literature, History, Geography and Maths) and an A-level in Scriptural Knowledge, after which he considered becoming a lay preacher.

Deciding to continue his career in the building trade, Stan's involvement with his father's building firm was punctuated by a stint as an army volunteer in the Signals Corp where amongst other duties he was involved in decoding messages. During this time he played rugby for the Regiment, the Army and the Combined Services, but life in the Army wasn't for him.

In October 1967 Stan formed the Amber Valley Rugby Club when he chaired a meeting he had advertised. The meeting was held at the Three Horse Shoes in Ripley and attracted twenty-two prospective players. By the middle of November a practice match, an away game and a home game had been played, and the club – which was used to host a celebration of his life in March – lives on to this day.

Stan set up in business with another bricklayer some time around 1970, and a few years later in 1973 Stan's daughter Nicola was born. One of Stan's first partnership ventures was the renovation of an old co-op, conveniently situated between two pubs!

Stan's second daughter Leonie was born in 1975 and his son Paul in 1980. During this time there had been several house moves, one to an aptly



Stan and Norma Moorhouse

named Rugby Avenue, and a dabble in politics. After introducing himself to Philip Oppenheim, a local political figure, Stan went on to canvas for Philip for three elections, during which time they came up with the idea of forming the House of Lords and the Commons rugby team. Even after Stan's official retirement from the game in the mid 1980s, he went on to captain the House of Lords and House of Commons rugby team for a further five seasons.

However the bad back that had finished Stan's rugby career also led to his meeting Norma, a nurse at Derwent Hospital. After finishing a year's study at Doncaster to qualify as a Clerk of Works, Stan and Norma moved to Newark and Stan began work for Sherwood Community Housing. He was then headhunted to become Manager of a Housing Association in Nottingham, a job which he hated but which financed his wedding to Norma in 1988. While in Newark, Stan completed his MBA at Nottingham Trent.

In 1990 Stan saw an advert for the post of Superintendent of Buildings at St John's, and when Norma asked how it went he is quoted as saying 'There were a lot of very clever people there, far cleverer than me. So I made them laugh'. The rest is history.

The post of Superintendent of Buildings changed rapidly as Colonel Robinson, the then Domestic Bursar, put forward his vision of an 'in-house' team of workmen who could tackle ambitious projects. The first major project they undertook was the re-roofing of First Court. When this went out to tender, quotations came back over budget. Undeterred, Stan asked for a breakdown of each quotation and decided to ask each company to undertake those parts of the work for which they quoted the best price, with the Maintenance Department undertaking all the work they could. As a result the completed project came in under budget, and so began a programme to re-roof Second Court and then Third Court. It was Stan's hope that all the roofing he had overseen would last for a good hundred years. Stan has also been responsible for the refurbishment and en-suiting of many of the rooms in College, a project which continues on a rolling programme.

There are a great many works that have taken place during Stan's time including the refurbishment of the Wordsworth Room, stonework and repointing in Kitchen Lane and the modernisation of the Kitchens to the tune of one million pounds.

When Stan left the College in 2003 he and his wife Norma, who also retired around the same time, began their adventures, travelling throughout Europe and to Thailand, Australia, Singapore and Canada. They moved to their house in Normandy, a converted barn that Stan bought in 1998 to Norma's cry of 'Harry, what have you done?'; it was in a desperate state of repair but, true to style, Stan rallied the troops and this shell of a house was turned into a home which Stan and Norma enjoyed greatly.

Stan's retirement was brief but enjoyed to the full, and the work that he undertook at John's will live on for a great many years, as will his memory to all of those who knew and loved him. He died on 6 February 2007.

Melanie Hale

(with help and advice from Patrick Boyde and Dave Bradley)

Personal recollections from members of staff:

I still remember clearly my interview for the post of Maintenance Department Secretary. Stan Moorhouse sat behind his desk with Jane Jones, and cut a figure almost as imposing as the huge painting of the Slaughter of the Innocents that adorned his wall. He was a big man with a very gruff exterior, and he put me through my paces.

I began working for Stan in January 1997, and arrived on my first day with some nervousness. But it soon became clear that Stan himself was a fine example of one of his own adages: never judge a book by its cover.

Stan and I shared a birthday, and in addition to that we shared a common trait: we neither liked to be disturbed before about 10.00am, and in Stan's case certainly not before he had drunk the coffee pot dry.

And so a distinct pattern of work emerged, and no pleasantries were exchanged until the boys came up for their tea break, at which time the odd civilised grunt could be heard.

In my first week at the College I was typing out a letter for him when he pointed out gently that I should type 'college' with a capital 'C', since the College deserved our respect. Stan held a great reverence for the College, and was pleased to share his extensive knowledge of the history of St John's with newcomers by giving them a guided tour.

Working at St John's also provided another attraction. In Stan's youth he was a keen rugby player, and when the years took their toll he could be seen plodding along the touchline on the College playing fields, egging on the Red Boys.

This was not the only contact that Stan had with young people. Every summer Stan would combine the Department's need for extra labour with his willingness to help those who needed a break by getting involved with school work-experience placements, often taking on boys with difficult backgrounds and giving them the encouragement and responsibility that often set them on a better path.

Stan was a straightforward man with a no-nonsense attitude and a kind heart. He judged people on their own merits, gave credit where it was due, support where it was needed, all washed down with a good dash of his dry humour. I will never forget asking Stan one day to decipher his own writing, at which he said 'Can't you bloody read, Lawlor?', and to which I replied 'Can't you bloody write, Moorhouse?'

On the surface Stan was an irritable old fellow. To those who were fortunate enough to know him better he was an irritable old fellow with a cracking sense of humour, a kind heart and, in things he loved, a down-to-business attitude; Stan was one of life's doers.

On my way to a celebration of Stan's life in Derby we drove past a pub called the Old English Gentleman. On that note I would like to tip my hat and say a final 'cheers!'

Melanie Hale

My first memory of Stan was on his 'official walk' round to meet the various Departments. I think our slot must have been near the end of his tour (and probably his patience!) because, as soon as I had uttered a few words, he gave one of his famous muttered asides out of the corner of his mouth 'Thank God, another Northerner!' and that was the start of a great rapport with a colleague and a friend.

From week one Stan's visits to my office started. If they were before 10.00am you just hoped he had consumed a couple of industrial strength coffees: Stan without caffeine was not a pretty prospect...after 10.00am relax! The 'audience' with Stan followed the same pattern: he would breeze in, chat with whoever happened to be in the outer office, then in he came, closed the door, and suddenly half an hour of your day had vanished!

The conversation was always lively, be it work, family, life in general, the universe and beyond, and (I nearly forgot) his sporting prowess! Stan would also, on a serious note, always give you sound advice or a genuine offer of help if needed.

When Stan was about to depart, back to work...or maybe to his next port of call, he would delve into a pocket and produce a dubious looking Fisherman's Friend cough sweet; they were handed out with the same reverence as gold bars. I never got round to telling Stan I didn't like them...

I occasionally come across a hoard of 'Fossilised Fisherman's Friends' in dark corners of my desk, and they make me smile and think of the sad loss of a great character and friend.

Penny Herbert

Stan started at St John's about a fortnight before I did in 1990 and we always shared a feeling of being 'in this together'. Stan was very fond of 'the young folk', as he described students, and hugely enjoyed their company, except at lunchtime...I can see him now, enjoying an enormous lunch at a table towards the back of the Buttery, *Daily Telegraph* spread wide and scowling at anyone and everyone who might even be considering disturbing his dinner!

Maggie Hartley

Stan and I were good friends during his time at the College. Stan was such a robust fellow, both in personality and in stature, that it has been a shock to hear that he has passed away.

Stan would give me DIY tips that I could make use of at home, and I would give him tips and hints for his garden. We often enjoyed a good banter, and any disagreements or differences of opinion were shared in good humour.

I have been incredibly saddened by Stan's death, and he will be sorely missed.

Vaughan Crook, former Head Gardener

COLLEGE SOCIETIES

The Adams Society

This year has seen The Adams Society continuing the achievements of the previous year to organise a mixture of intellectual, social and sporting events for its members. Mid-June saw us host our traditional cricket match against the TMS, which for the seventh time this century resulted in a defeat (although this time undeservedly). After the previous year's wet and windy Garden Party being staged underneath A Cripps, we held the 2006 event back in the more scenic Fellows' Garden, where we indulged (and overindulged) in the traditional Pimms, strawberries and snacks we have come to expect.

The new academic year started with the Society welcoming new Mathematics Freshers to the College in the form of a successful Squash. The term saw several popular speaker meetings, starting with a technical talk by Dr Feldman on Division Algebras. We then invited Dr Bobby Gramacy to speak, which involved a member of the audience going back to their room to fetch a computer screen required for the talk. For the last meeting of Michaelmas, we had Professor Imre Leader present a talk titled 'Scorpions, Beetles, and Porters', which included discussion of Porters chasing students off a College lawn. The big social event of the term was the Dessert Party in the Wordsworth Room, where we were treated to the usual selection of fruits, cheeses and, of course, alcohol.

A busy schedule in Lent Term brought three more speaker events and the usual visits to Formal Hall afterwards. The term opened with Tom Sanders (a former Johnian PhD student) speaking about the appearance of the Fourier Transform across mathematics. This was followed up in February with Professor Steve Gull discussing Geometric Algebras and Professor Richard Weber's analysis of Rendezvous Searches on Graphs, in particular relating to a problem he has recently solved.

Then came the AGM, in which we had the drama of an election for the new Committee along with a heavy revision to the Society's

constitution. This was followed by drinks in Dr Dörrzapf's rooms and the Adams Society Annual Dinner in the Combination Room. After a few words from myself, the guest speaker, Dr Robert Leese (a former undergraduate and Research Fellow here) amused the society with various jokes and a version of Don McLean's famous song, renamed *Mathematical Pie* giving an (presumably non-biographical) account of life as a mathematician at St John's. The version he performed had twenty verses, so I can give only a sample here:

*I was an eager Freshman undergrad
With an Open Schol, who would work like mad
But I knew it had all gone bad
The day my prospects died.*

*I started singing
Bye-bye, supervision report
Which said 'Tolerable, just, but
With no clearness of thought'.
Them good old boys were drinking claret and port
And singing, this'll be the day that I die.
This'll be the day that I die.*

Some sections were particularly cringe-worthy (but of course still delighted a room full of mathematicians):

*Did you read the book of proofs?
And do you have faith they're not all spoofs
If supervisor tells you so?
Do you believe in Lorentz groups?
Do they really help with Feynman loops?
And can you teach me geometric flow?*

The term ended with a Society football match against The Hyperbolics (St Catharine's Mathematics Society) and a thrilling 3–2 win for the Adams Society with two late goals.

I would like to thank the Mathematics students and Fellows of the College for their continued enthusiasm towards the Society: in particular Dr Dörrzapf, Dr Samworth and Dr Nicholls for supporting

the Dinner and Desserts. Finally, I would like to take this chance to thank Amy Wilson, Gemma Stockton, Robert Easton, Tim Gordon and Chris Fairless for their excellent contribution in helping to make my Presidency enjoyable and rewarding and also to wish Gemma (the new President) and her Committee the best of luck for the forthcoming year.

James Keough
President

St John's College Amnesty International

Amnesty International is an organisation made up of ordinary people working to protect and promote the human rights of individuals and groups around the world. My predecessor as College Amnesty International Representative, Liz Yarrow, was successful in establishing a firm base for Amnesty in College, and I am happy to say that this year the group has built on this success and now has more than 180 members on its mailing list.

The group meets every Sunday evening in the Bar to write letters on behalf of approved Amnesty prisoners of conscience. All 180 members have not yet turned up for any one meeting; nevertheless, there are a number of dedicated supporters who attend regularly. The group's output has been terrific: more than 250 letters have been written and sent this year. The pre-written letter, sent out with the weekly emailed newsletter, has been particularly successful in enabling those who are unable to make it to a meeting to take some positive action for human rights.

Aside from our regular meetings, the main event in the College Amnesty calendar was the Weekend of the Letter, a University-wide letter-writing drive which took place over the weekend of 27 October. St John's took part with enthusiasm: stalls were held to collect signatures outside the Buttery each mealtime, and College members showed themselves to be concerned for Amnesty's work, and keen to give their support. The weekend culminated with a party for all Amnesty members in College; the evening was well-attended and a

great success, with interesting conversation, general merriment and many letters written and signed. In total, 524 signatures were collected over the weekend.

It is extremely difficult to make concrete causal connections between individual letters written and the release of prisoners of conscience; however, the group has been delighted to hear that several of the cases on which it has campaigned have been resolved to Amnesty's satisfaction. Amnesty's letter-writing campaigns have been shown to have an impact on the behaviour of governments and other organisations, and members in College can be pleased that they have had a role in ending and preventing human rights abuses which, without Amnesty's involvement, would have gone on, protected by the world's blindness and indifference.

Enthusiasm for Amnesty in College can be further gauged by the fact that there were three Johnnians on the outgoing University Amnesty Executive Committee, of whom one was its Chair.

My thanks go to my predecessor, Liz Yarrow, who made my task easier and more pleasurable by having handed down a strong and enthusiastic Amnesty group; to my successor Anna Hall, whose enthusiasm and competency I have no doubt will ensure the group's future success; to all those who helped run stalls over the Weekend of the Letter; but most of all to everyone in College who has written or signed a letter. They have shown that Johnnians passionately believe in the universal right to live a safe and dignified life, irrespective of political affiliation or religious belief, and are prepared to go out of their way to promote this right even for those far distant from the College.

Madeleine Jones
Amnesty International Representative

St John's College Choir

The Choir was delighted to welcome several new members in October: Oliver Hunt, Tom Verney (Alto Choral Students), Dominic Kraemer (Bass Choral Student), Gerald Beatty, Joe Harper (Tenor Lay Clerks), John Herford, Tom Faulkner (Bass Lay Clerks), Patrick Baldwin, Ned Campbell, Benedict Flynn, Ben Glass, Jack Jackson, Thomas Last, Thomas Mullock (Choristers), Alex Bower-Brown, Julius Foo and Thomas Williams (Probationers).

As is traditional, the first service of the academic year was the Matriculation Service, and the Freshers were treated to some exciting music in the form of Britten's *Te Deum in C* and Brahms' *How lovely are thy dwellings*. In what was a new venture for St John's, a Sung Eucharist was held in commemoration of All Souls', with the Choir singing movements from Duruflé's *Requiem*. The same work was performed on Remembrance Sunday, but this time with an orchestra comprised of members of the University. The service was webcast as part of a pilot scheme where services are made available for listening via the Choir and Chapel pages of the College Website: www.joh.cam.ac.uk/chapel_and_choir.

On the first Saturday in November, the Choir was privileged to be able to sing at the Memorial Service for Professor Robin Orr who died in April 2006. Robin Orr was Director of Music at St John's from 1938 until 1951, when he resigned the post in order to focus on musical composition. It was fitting that some of Robin's music was performed at the service as well as at Evensong that evening, when the Choir sang his Short Service as well as the beautiful anthem, *They that put their trust in the Lord*.

On Sunday 19 November it was a pleasure to hear Peter Hurford, the world renowned organist and former acting Director of Music at St John's, play the Sunday Evening Organ Recital. Known as a Bach specialist, he treated us to an all Bach programme, culminating in the *Prelude and Fugue in E flat BWV 552*. Three days later, the Choir sang a concert in Chapel as part of the Cambridge Music Festival, when they were joined by the early music ensemble, *Floriligium*, to perform a concert of works by Purcell and Handel. The concert was dedicated to the memory of Lydia Smallwood who died in June 2006. Lydia, a

founding member of the St John's College Choir Association, was a tireless supporter of the Choir and had worked as an organiser for the Cambridge Music Festival for many years.

As a consequence of Advent Sunday falling outside of Full Term this year, the College Advent Carol Services were held a week earlier than usual. The BBC recorded the Saturday evening Service, which was broadcast on Advent Sunday. The music for the service featured *This is the record of John* by Orlando Gibbons, Herbert Howells' setting of the *Magnificat*, which he wrote for the College Choir in 1957, and a newly commissioned work from Tarik O'Regan, *Threshold of Night*.

December saw no let up for the Choir with a weekend trip to Balzars, Liechtenstein and Birnau, Germany, to sing two Advent Carol Services and Mass on Sunday morning, two concerts with the Britten Sinfonia in Norwich and Cambridge, and a tour to Holland and Belgium. During the tour, the Choir were able to promote their latest release on the Hyperion label, *Christmas at St John's*. In what is an imaginative programme, the disc incorporates the Advent Prose with traditional Christmas music by John Rutter and Herbert Howells, as well as new works from Judith Bingham and Francis Pott.

The tour began with a performance in Amsterdam's Concertgebouw, where the Choir performed, amongst other things, Britten's *Ceremony of Carols* to a full house. The tour then took the Choir to Delft, Vlissingen, Naarden and Antwerp in Belgium. The final concert was in Breda, the hometown of Lester Lardenoye (Choral Student 2000–03, Lay Clerk 2003–05) who had taken the lead in organising the tour for the local promoter. In the final concert, the College Choir joined with the Choir of the Breda Sacramentskerk to perform Parson's *Ave Maria* and Mendelssohn's *Richte mich Gott*.

After a short break for Christmas and New Year, the Choir were back in Chapel for a recording of the music of Edward Bairstow (released on 2 July 2007 on the Hyperion label). In what was a very exciting project, the Choir was joined by the Britten Sinfonia and acclaimed baritone Roderick Williams for the première recording of Bairstow's *Five Poems of the Spirit*. The first weekend of Term saw the College host its second

Epiphany Carol Service. After the huge success of last year's service, this has become a firm favourite in the College calendar.

In February, the College commemorated the 200th anniversary of the Abolition of the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade. The Choir was active in these celebrations by joining with the London Adventist Chorale to record a special service for BBC Radio 4, which included an address from John Sentanu, Archbishop of York, and a Gospel Mass in Chapel. The Mass was webcast and featured two new works especially commissioned for the occasion. *Let the Sound of Freedom*, composed for the combined Choirs, was composed by internationally acclaimed Gospel musician Ken Burton, the director of the London Adventist Chorale. The second, *He hath shewed thee, O man, what is good*, was composed by Richard Wilberforce (Choral Student 2003–2006, Choir Librarian 2006–2007) for the College Choir alone. Richard Wilberforce is a descendent of William Wilberforce (BA 1781, MA 1788), who was a Member of Parliament and a campaigner for the abolition of the Slave Trade.

It was the beginning of a very busy week for the Choir with the BBC returning to St John's to broadcast Evensong for Ash Wednesday live from the Chapel. A new work was commissioned for the service from the distinguished composer John Rutter. Written for choir, organ and *cor anglais* (played by recent Cambridge graduate Sasha Calin), *Lord thou hath searched me out and known me* was a beautiful addition to this special service. Just four days later the Choir travelled to Eton College to give a concert in the College Chapel. The diverse programme opened with Gorecki's *Totus Tuus* and ended with Wood's *Hail, gladdening light*, with some Biebl, Bach and Howells in between. It was a good opportunity to catch up with many former Choristers, including Julian Gregory, Alex Jones, Ben Durrant, Quintin Beer and Alex Robarts. On the final weekend of Term, the Chapel hosted the annual Lent Meditation Service. As last year, the service was webcast, and the Choir performed Lenten music by Victoria and Poulenc.

April Fools' Day saw the release of the Choir's third recording on the Hyperion label of *Belgian Organ Masses*. As well as the Organ Masses of Jongen and Peeters, three of Jongen's solo songs were recorded by Alexander Robarts (Treble), Peter Morton (Tenor) and Gareth John

(Bass). This, along with the Choirs' other releases on the Hyperion label can be purchased from the College at the discounted price of £11.00 (including £1.00 for UK p&p).

The Easter Vacation saw the Choir tour Venice in an exciting project in collaboration with Deborah Howard (Fellow of St John's) and the Centre for Acoustics and Musical Experiments in Renaissance Architecture. As well as a Mass in the Basilica di San Marco and two concerts in the Basilica dei Frari and the Chiesa di San Stefano, the Choir took part in acoustics experiments in eleven churches in Venice. The experiments were designed to answer three questions: how did the design of the building effect the performance of the music and what it sounded like; where were the singers placed in Churches; and if the same pieces were performed in different churches, did they sound different? The Choir returned to Cambridge to sing at the University Benefactors' Ceremony held at the Senate House, followed by a dinner in Hall to celebrate the thirtieth anniversary of the appointment of His Royal Highness The Duke of Edinburgh as Chancellor of the University. During the dinner, the Choir sang *L'armour de moi*, arranged by Ward Swingle and the Gents entertained with Glen Miller's *Tuxedo Junction* and the Beatles' *With a little help from my friends*.

After the very enjoyable joint service with Gonville and Caius College Choir in the Lent Term, the Choir had four further joint services during the Easter Term, joining with Clare and King's College Choirs, and for the first time with the Choir of Trinity College. The University of Newcastle Chamber Choir, New South Wales, Australia, also joined with the Choir in July to sing a service of music by Tippett and Berkeley.

The Choristers were invited to join with the Choristers of Westminster Abbey Choir and the Philharmonia Orchestra for a performance of Mahler's *Third Symphony*, the first public concert following the opening of the newly refurbished Royal Festival Hall in June.

As part of the May Week celebrations, the Choir joined with the St John's Singers and the Southern Sinfonia to perform Haydn's *Theresienmesse* at the May Concert. The programme also included Jongen's *Tocatta* for organ, Mozart's *Symphony in D*, and a selection of repertoire from the Gentlemen of St John's.

The Choir took part in the Three Choirs Concert at St Alban's Cathedral as part of the International Organ Festival, joining the Choirs of St Alban's Cathedral and St Thomas Church, New York, with their conductors Andrew Lucas and John Scott, to sing for a sell-out audience. The Choir sang *Take him, earth, for cherishing* by Howells and *Nunc Dimittis* by Holst, before joining with the other two Choirs to sing *Light of the world* by Elgar and the *Messe Solennelle* by Langlais.

The year finished with a nine-day tour to Austria, Liechtenstein and Germany, the highlight of which was two concerts at the Bregenz Festival at the personal invitation of former Head Chorister, Mr David Pountney, now the Intendant of the Bregenz Festival. The first concert was a programme of music by Purcell and Britten and proved very popular with the enthusiastic audience. For the final night of the tour, the Choir joined with the Vienna Symphony Orchestra to perform Britten's *Spring Symphony* in front of a full house.

The Choir was very sad to hear that David Hill would be leaving the College this summer after four years as Director of Music. Everybody associated with the Chapel and Choir would like to wish David good luck in his new role as Chief Conductor of the BBC Singers. David will be leaving the Choir in excellent shape for his successor, Andrew Nethsingha, who takes up his appointment in September 2007. Like David, Andrew was Organ Scholar at St John's under George Guest, and also held the Organ Scholarship at St George's Chapel, Windsor, under Christopher Robinson. For the past five years Andrew has been Director of Music at Gloucester Cathedral, having previously worked at Wells and Truro Cathedrals.

This summer will also see the departure of Tim Scott (Choral Volunteer 2002–05, Lay Clerk 2005–06). For the past two years Tim has worked on various projects for the Choir, including developing a very successful Choir recruitment programme, which has resulted in a dramatic increase in the number of people applying to St John's to become Organ and Choral Students. Our best wishes go to him as he begins his training to become a music teacher.

Best wishes also go to this year's leavers: Paul Provost (Senior Organ Scholar), Richard Wilberforce (Choir Librarian), Jonathan Knight, Peter Morton (Tenor Choral Students), Charlie Cornish (Head Chorister), Gabriel Bambridge, Edward Barnard, Angus Bower-Brown, Luke Briggs and Henry Welham (Choristers).

Caroline Marks
Choir Administrator

The Choir Association

If you haven't yet tapped up our new website, have a look at it now: www.sjcca.org.uk. It's a brilliant way of hearing the present Choir in action; you can listen to the podcasts of their various recent recitals and services. Just try it and see!

We keep in touch with 500 members of the Choir Association around the world by phone, email, and letter, and also by the Autumn Annual Magazine, and the Spring and Winter Newsletters. A considerable amount of detective work is constantly going on, to try to locate the eighty members or so who seem to have disappeared without trace. Tap up the *Missing Members* link on the website to find out who they are. If you find the names of any people you are in touch with on that list, please let us know.

Now that you've read as far as this, please send us your own email address, just in case we haven't got it correct on our records. It would save a huge amount of money spent on postage, money which could well be applied to far more worthy causes, such as the Bursary Awards. This year, from the money you send in as your annual £20 subscriptions, we allocated five Bursary Awards, totaling £1,100, to help further the musical careers of James Birchall, Edward de Minckwitz, Jonathan Knight, Richard Wilberforce, and The Gentlemen of St John's. Most people, by the way, now pay for their annual membership of The Choir Association by Direct Debit.

There are so many distinguished people who have at some time been members of the Choir, whether Choristers or Choral Scholars and Organ Scholars, and a considerable number of Friends. We can often trace them from their websites, but we can't always get in touch with them personally. If this applies to you – whether you're in California or Hong Kong – please do email me, cwhgoodwins@gmail.com, as we'd love to hear from you, and find out to what dizzy heights you have progressed in your careers. It would make a huge difference if we could contact you, especially about the Annual Reunion.

The 2007 Reunion was held on Saturday, 7 July. We met in the Wordsworth Room, First Court, at 2.00pm for the AGM. At 6.30pm, we crowded into the Chapel for Choral Evensong, supporting the Choir in so doing. The Buttery Bar was the next welcome venue for drinks before heading back into the Wordsworth Room again for the Reunion Dinner, where we were entertained by The Gentlemen of St John's.

Finally, a word to those people – any people – who have always wanted to support the Choir in some way. Email me (cwhgoodwins@gmail.com) for a Choir Association membership application form, and remember that Friends of the Choir and their guests are also most welcome to attend *all* the events that we organise, including coming to the Reunion Dinner.

We have one of the largest and most distinguished Choir Associations in the world, and maybe it's because we all work together, as we support *the best Choir in the world!*

Make sure that you're a part of it!

The Reverend Christopher Goodwins
(Alto Choral Scholar, 1955–58)
Choir Association Membership Secretary

The Classical Society

There have been several excellent events held by the St John's College Classical Society this year. The Society was pleased to see a whole host of new faces join us at the Classics Drinks, kindly hosted by Dr Gowers, and gave us all an opportunity to reconvene after the summer vacation and discuss the year ahead.

In the Michaelmas Term it was an honour to welcome Professor James Diggle to speak, and he did not disappoint, as he gave a fascinating talk on Theophrastus, after the customary (boozy for some) Formal Hall. This was a topic which most of the undergraduates had never encountered before and so it was an enlightening evening for all. We are most grateful to Professor Crook for providing the refreshments and allowing us to use his room for the occasion.

The Bacchic Classics Desserts is always a highlight of the social calendar for Classicists at St John's and this year was no exception. Perhaps it was that the Presidents arrived wearing fluffy red handcuffs (there honestly was a legitimate reason – we had attended at a fair-trade themed formal), which meant that this year's Desserts were particularly memorable. The candle-lit Wordsworth room was a wonderful setting to indulge in such wonderful delicacies, kindly prepared by the catering staff, and engage in interesting conversations about the world of Classics.

There was also a highly enjoyable play-reading, Aristophanes' *Lysistrata*, the perfect choice with its mix of smut and, well, smut. Everyone threw themselves into it without the slightest inhibition, even Professor Schofield. The joint President of the Society (the male one) particularly enjoyed himself as the eponymous heroine, who gets some cracking lines and most of the laughs.

We have thoroughly enjoyed being the Presidents for this year and would like to thank all those who have supported the Society this year. Especial thanks must go to Professor Crook, Professor Schofield and Dr Gowers for all their kind assistance. We are looking forward to the Classics Lunch, which will be held on the last day of the Easter Term, as it will be a wonderful way to start May Week.

Ella Belsham and Benedict Reekes
Presidents

The Economics Society

The Economics Society started off the year with a warm welcome for the Freshers at a formal dinner. After lively pre-drinks and an entertaining time in Hall, the most dedicated members decided to move on to Soul Tree, where both veterans and First Years cemented bonds made earlier in the night. Inspired by this most enjoyable event, a new tradition of Formal Swaps with several other Economics Societies emerged. The Presidents must admit that this was not due to their own initiative, but to that of the enthusiastic group of First Years.

After a somewhat quiet Lent Term for the Society, activities ended on a high note with the Annual Economics Dinner in the Senior Combination Room. Having handed in their dissertations only hours before, the Third Years in particular created a cheerful and vibrant atmosphere. As in previous years, the new Presidents were elected and we are proud to announce that two of our fine First Years, Anna Ettl and Wayne Redmond, will carry on the role with fresh ideas and motivation. We wish them the best of luck and are convinced they will do an excellent job.

Khash Mohajerani and Johannes Pockrandt
Presidents

The Film Society

It has been an exciting year for St John's Film Society. With a dedicated and energetic Committee we have taken many bold steps by offering a broad selection of films catering for different tastes and interests, and striving to widen our programme of events. We have also taken the landmark step of re-branding the image of the Society, most notably with the term-card. This new design has been brilliantly created by our Film Secretary, Ben Wilson.

As a Society we have actively pursued collaborations with other University groups, bringing the films at St John's to a wider audience. One such collaboration was with the University Ireland Society to which we invited Dr Gerry Kearns from the University's Geography

Department to introduce *The Wind That Shakes The Barley*. Guest speakers before films have proved to be a popular addition to the programme and we aim to continue with this format.

Members, students and audiences from other colleges have played a bigger part in selecting the films for this year. From their input we have successfully combined a programme of the most popular mainstream films suggested, with more specialist titles shown in association with various University societies. The best attended films this year so far have been *Pan's Labyrinth* and *Little Miss Sunshine*.

Our Social Secretary, Karen Ng, has provided great opportunities for like-minded film enthusiasts to get together and we have enjoyed several social events this year. In Michaelmas we had our Film Society Hall as well as a Christmas film get-together. The biggest social event was our Annual Dinner in Lent Term; many thanks must go to Karen for organising such a wonderful meal. We were delighted to be joined by Commodore Harris for the dinner. We look forward to our last social event of the year in May Week.

The Society would not be possible if it weren't for the dedication of our members. Our Squash held at the start of the year successfully recruited many students and throughout the year everyone has worked hard to keep the Society running. I would like to thank the members for all your input.

I am very fortunate to have been able to work with such an enthusiastic and supportive Committee. As well as designing the term-card Ben has been key to encouraging a diverse selection of films, and dealing with film distributors to ensure we are able to show them. As Head Publicist Ellen Flint has done a fantastic job leading our dedicated team of publicists in creating and distributing posters across the University. Duncan Loweth, in the role of Secretary, has successfully trained and managed our enthusiastic team of ushers. A very dedicated committee member, Duncan has always rushed to the rescue (mostly mine!) when something goes wrong. As Head Projectionist George Kalamis has done a superb job guiding the projectionists and expertly dealing with the technical problems our old projector has presented us with. Rob Hackney

has been very efficient in his role as Treasurer and has always kept us mindful of our financial situation when making important decisions. I would also like to thank our Senior Treasurer Dr Helen Watson for her continued support.

George Kalamis has been elected as Chair for next year. I would like to wish him and the new Committee the best of luck – I'm sure they will do a fantastic job. May the success of St John's Film Society long continue!

Jennifer Edwards
Chair

The Gentlemen of St John's

It has been another successful year for the Gents, singing in venues from the Concertgebouw to St Mark's Cathedral. Of course, we have continued with the daily duties of services in the magnificent College Chapel whilst maintaining our now infamous high academic standards.

Once again, we lost valuable members at the start of the year. The heart was ripped out of the alto section by the departure of Matthew Brown and his scat. We lost two of our tenors, Robert Shorter and Finbarr Cosgrove. Rob has been having a more restful year while Fin made the move to change Tripos subject to English and has been around College. Three of our basses departed, Tom Goldring, Timothy Scott, and James Williams Oldfield. Tom has spent much of his time working in the USA with his fiancée Sandra. James' large personality left us for the Royal College of Music. After several attempts to break free of the stalls, Tim managed to pull himself away, but only made it as far as the College Office where he became a member of staff. Ralph has kept his voice in order, singing with the Caius Choir. Our best wishes go with all the above in their new lives.

Seven new members therefore join our ranks. Two new altos, O W Hunt and T G I Verney, have filled the gap left by Matt Brown. The Germanic bass, Dominic Kraemer joins: an imposing man, full of Teutonic masculinity. Four graduate singers also join us: Johnny Hurford, Tom Faulkner and Joe Harper from Caius College Choir, as well as Gerald

Beatty from Clare College Choir. All four bring a great deal of talent to the group.

The Christmas vacation was a very busy period for us beginning with a packed audience in the Maypole, filled with the Christmas spirit. Preparation for this event formed the basis of the recording that we embarked on during the spring vacation. Its title and design are under a close guard, but I can exclusively reveal that it will be the perfect stocking filler for next Christmas. In December the Gents travelled to perform Advent Carol Services in Liechtenstein and Southern Germany. Owing to a (successful) audition to the RCM, Mr Wilberforce was unable to travel and was replaced by Mr Lardenoye, a former Gent, whose Dutch humour was especially appreciated by Dominic.

Near the end of December the Choir embarked on a tour of the Netherlands, starting with a morning concert in the Concertgebouw. The Gents then had the best part of the day (and night) to explore the delights of that vibrant city, Amsterdam: undoubtedly the highlight of the tour. The rest of the tour was based in Breda, home of tour organiser Lester Lardenoye. Unpleasantly, Breda was infested by rats. This became a problem on the final night, preventing many of us from getting the sleep we needed.

Our summer will be busy with our appearance at St John's May Ball as well as the annual Garden Party, a highlight of May Week. Following our residence during the Long Vacation at the end of term, we will journey back to Austria to take part in the Bregenz Festival.

Edward de Minckwitz has been elected to replace me as Manager for next year. I wish him the best of luck in a year which will see a new, younger group of Gents, eager to repeat the success of past years. I would also like to wish good luck to those who are leaving us: Jonny Knight, Peter Morton, Richard Wilberforce, Johnny Hurford, Tom Faulkner, Joe Harper, Gerald Beatty and Paul Provost. They are all very talented young men and I'm sure they will be successful in whatever they do.

James Diggle
Manager

The History Society

It has been an interesting year for the History Society, but perhaps even more interesting from the point of view of the History Committee. Three young undergraduates thrust into an organizational role in the summer of their first year, are expected to arrange a garden party: they will be judged based on an event that happens every year, but that they have never witnessed. Which canapés? What wine? Should we have Pimms? No, the Dean didn't approve of the Pimms last year apparently. What about strawberries? Do we have any people with dietary requirements? In fact, what do vegetarians eat at garden parties? Are they like Aunt Augusta, and partial to cucumber sandwiches? So the whirl of questions filled our heads, and we decided that perhaps ruminations on the subject ought to take place in the fresh air. Unfortunately the fresh air was somewhat damp leading to the final question...what if it rains? Yes we were young and fresh-faced, but we were facing a challenge not faced by previous committees – a change of Senior Treasurer. Dr Linehan had retired from the post appointing Dr Tombs in his stead; this resulted in our merry band of three fresh-faced inexperienced Committee members expanding to four. Fortunately, it did not rain and our cucumber sandwiches arrived on what was an excellent introduction to the post-exam frivolities that Cambridge offers.

It may well be the fact that at present my revision is focused on political thought, but I see comparisons between Machiavelli's Prince and the President of the History Society. However instead of good armies and good laws being essential for my survival and glory, it was a good secretary and good speakers that were required. Fortunately with good secretaries come good speakers. At this point I should thank the Secretary of the Society Nush Chakravarty, and Treasurer Dom Palma for their excellent work this year: the good speakers came. We started with Professor Richard Evans of Gonville and Caius, who is at present publishing his third volume of his large-scale history on the Third Reich. The Old Music Room was packed to the rafters before Professor Evans even stepped into the room to give us a fascinating account of 'Consent and Coercion in Nazi Germany'. In fact crowded rooms were to become a feature of the talks this year, as we regularly pulled in large

crowds from outside as well as inside the College, including eager listeners from Girton and Homerton.

This talk was followed a few weeks later by Dr David Smith of Selwyn College asking, and answering, the question 'Why did Parliament win the Civil War?'. This was a superb talk, thoroughly enjoyed by all, and again witnessed scenes worthy of a pilgrimage as Porters stood bemused by the variety of colourful scarves rushing into College to listen to the talk.

The final talk of 2006 was by St John's very own Dr Szreter, who spoke on 'History and Policy'. The quality of speakers within St John's, let alone the University, amazes me, and following on from Dr Szreter's excellent talk was another Johnian, Dr Iliffe. He kicked off 2007 with his talk on 'Nationalism in Africa', a fascinating topic which attracted many SPS students as well as historians.

Our final talk was by Professor Jonathan Riley Smith, who is undoubtedly the leading historian on the Crusades. Professor Riley Smith's talk was very well received, the Crusades having become a period increasingly in the limelight due to events in the last seven years. This left only the Dinner until we had run our race and would hand the baton on to the next three lucky first-year historians.

The Annual Dinner was held as usual in the stunning surroundings of the Senior Combination Room; we are fortunate as a Society to be allowed to use such environs for this occasion. Our guest speaker was Dr Chris Clark who enlightened the assembled as to why we study History, perhaps something that gets overlooked to a certain extent after one has chosen one's degree.

This brings me to the importance of the History Society, and instead of scratching around for a quote as seems traditional in these *Eagle* articles I will attempt to sum it up in my own words, though perhaps my Director of Studies will shake her head at the thought. The College History Society allows one to dip one's toe in the appealing waters of the broad range of history without the threat of supervision or examination. In a Tripos which encourages specialisation, or indeed with a Faculty

staff list where academics declare themselves to be late-modernists, social historians or specialists of some sort, it is a breath of fresh air simply to declare oneself an historian or perhaps just interested. Whether transported to the deserts of the Holy Land, the battlefields, political and military, of the English Civil War, or indeed into the exciting development of ideas of 'nation' in Africa one can simply enjoy the intellectual feast placed before us without the thought of deadlines.

On that note I wish the best of luck to the incoming Committee: Charles Marshall as President, Emily Drake as Secretary and Charlie Horten-Middleton as Treasurer. I look forward to next year's events, confident of the Society's ongoing strength and indeed the abilities of those at the helm.

Hugo Cartwright
President

Inprint Magazine

Inprint is an annual anthology of the best creative writing drawn from across the University, edited by a team of Johnians, and distributed free-of-charge around Cambridge. The last edition was put together over Easter 2006, and 300 copies were distributed the following Michaelmas. The editorial team were extremely pleased with the issue, and felt it represented the high standard and eclecticism of new writing in Cambridge. They reviewed submissions, of which the general standard was very good, anonymously. Two Johnians had their work featured, and the cover art was designed by Johnian Andrew Tam.

At the moment a new editorial team is in the process of putting together the new edition. The number of submissions has markedly increased since last year, and once again standards are high, making the selection process difficult but rewarding. This issue will also feature illustrations inspired by the featured works, as well as original cover art.

We thank our predecessor Nirup Chawhan, who was responsible for the success of the 2006 edition, and on whose editorial team it was our pleasure to serve, alongside Chris Fairless, Deborah Grayson, Michael

Horridge, Ilona Motyer and Jenny Tennant. Thanks also to Dr Sarah Houghton-Walker, the magazine's former Senior Treasurer, and the new Senior Treasurer, Dr Emily Gowers.

The enthusiasm of the editorial team and of the magazine's reception in College were testimony to the value placed on literature and the arts at St John's, and we hope that this year's *Inprint*, the only University-wide publication dedicated solely to Cambridge students' creative writing, will reaffirm St John's important position within the University's literary community.

The new issue will be released in May Week. Anyone who would like a free copy of the magazine should email inprint.magazine@gmail.com, and we will leave copies in pigeonholes or (in the case of alumni) post them within the UK.

Laura Hocking and Madeleine Jones
Editors

International Development Society

We set up the International Development Society in November to consolidate on the success of Cambridge University International Development and its Global arm, the U8 Global Development Partnership. Both CUID and U8 were set up by a Johnian, Sheena Sumaria (BA 2006), and in setting up our first College branch we hope to encourage more Johnians to engage with development issues, to bring their education to bear in a practical context, and meet with professionals working in the field.

Our sincere thanks to the Master, Professor Richard Perham, who spoke at the first event of the Society in January, when we hosted the Cambridge's U8 Research team in the Palmerston room for an Open Debate. In March we welcomed Sohail Ibn Ali, Director of Advocacy at Samata, a rights-based Bangladeshi NGO. He talked about the processes of civil empowerment through voice, participation and accountability, and there was a great deal of fruitful discussion afterwards.

Behind the scenes, members of the Society have been working with the JCR to set up a Social Justice Working Group. This would allow for more coordination between the JCR and student societies in this area, and would enable greater levels of participation from Johnnians, greater cohesion between groups of Johnnians interested in similar issues, and increased dialogue between the students and the College.

We hope to see this implemented in time for new Freshers to join in October, and several events for Michaelmas are already planned. My thanks to everyone who has been involved this year.

Mark Koller
President

Jazz @ John's

As a now well-established event, known by the students and musicians of Cambridge, this year Jazz @ John's has lived up to and surpassed its reputation. The May Week Garden Party, during which party-goers were treated to phenomenal performances from *Sax Appeal* and award winning *Dennis Rollins' Bad Bone & Co.*, was hailed by the student newspapers as one of the best events of May Week. Continuing on from this success, the events held by Jazz @ John's throughout its ninth year have, as ever, combined quality live music, a cheap bar and a great atmosphere that never fails to draw in the crowds even on the rainiest of Friday nights.

With over 1,500 members on the mailing list, the events this year have seen queues beginning long before the doors open. Jazz @ John's is proud to appeal to a wide audience of graduates and undergraduates including jazz connoisseurs, as well as those who are hearing jazz for the first time. It is just unfortunate that we have been forced to turn some of these people away at the door, as events have filled up to capacity in record time.

Praise and thanks must go to the Committee who have put in a great deal of work to provide seven nights of quality entertainment this year. The Freshers' Fair saw many new Committee members sign up to help

out with Jazz @ John's, whilst a large number of the long-standing Committee members continued their work and passed on their expertise to the newcomers. At each event, the bar staff worked hard to keep the drinks flowing and the glasses cleared; the technical team ensured the music always sounded perfect; the amazingly talented scene duo continually surprised with their ability to transform the Fisher Building into a perfect venue through the artful use of paper, lights and balloons; and our advertising whizz created posters in a wonderfully distinctive, eye-catching style. All this hard work has led to events that had an air of professionalism, which is to be highly commended.

The excellence of the Committee has been reflected in the high quality of music brought to Jazz @ John's by Vice-President, Julian Johnson. Professional bands and the best of Cambridge's student performers have wowed each audience and offered them a taster of a diverse range of styles. This year we have seen the return of crowd favourites such as *Acuphuncture* and *Sara Mitra* perform alongside a variety of acts new to the Jazz @ John's stages. With everything from the Blue Note inspired *Laurie Jacobs / Nick Hill Quintet* to the klezmer-influenced, experimental fusion band *Black Shabbat*, there has been music to please all. Meanwhile, the Committee's investment in sound equipment has meant that the quality of these bands' sounds has been better than ever.

All this would not have been possible without the continuing financial support from Deloitte. Their sponsorship has enabled the Society to fulfil its potential, and a successful Deloitte and Jazz @ John's meal, that brought the Committee together with their sponsors, has allowed for the creation of a strong and hopefully long-lasting relationship.

I would once again like to offer my thanks to the Committee, whose hard work and dedication has enabled Jazz @ John's to have such a successful year. Special mention must go to Vice-President Julian Johnson; Treasurer Michael Monteiro; former and current Webmasters Justin Salamon and Domantas Jankauskas; Bar Manager Anneka Dew; Master Technician Mike Carratt; Queen of Scene Miranda Buckle; and Advertising Chief Emily Foster. It has been a great pleasure to work with you all. Good luck to next year's Committee: Jazz @ John's can only continue to get better!

Faye Goldman
President

The JCR

Another year passes and another Junior Combination Room Committee has (hopefully) left its mark on the College. With high expectations and ambitions after being elected, the JCRC set about building on past successes, while aiming to try and improve some of the tried and tested methods. The results were there for all to see: a Freshers' Week with even more events and a June Ent that put many a pricier event in Cambridge to shame, to name just a few. In addition, representing Junior Members took on added dimensions: from a College-wide survey on the issues affecting students and attending every CUSU Council on the basis that the only way to change something is from the inside; to rent negotiations, which were relatively successful especially in the light of circumstances beyond our control. These, along with the completion of the work on a Student Privacy Policy for College, and constitutional reform to help improve the JCRC for future years, were just some of the major things undertaken behind the scenes.

As External Officer, Andy Allard had the dubious honour of being obliged to spend two hours every fortnight attending CUSU Council. Providing the voice of reason on many occasions and ensuring my sanity, Andy helped ensure that Johnian views were represented to the 'Cambridge bubble' there. In the other part of his role, Academic Affairs Officer, he built new links with College, with a highly successful exam skills session held in Easter Term. George Bacon became the last President of the Boiler Room to be elected onto the JCRC, with the constitutional reform removing the position and setting up a representative for the Boiler Room on the newly formalised 'Ents Subcommittee'. Providing alternative music events, he catered for those who appreciate some of music's finer genres! Ensuring the JCR ticked over and occasionally spoke to each other, Secretary Laura Bates provided the minutes and agendas for JCR meetings, although she was unable to overcome the inability of the Committee to avoid extending meetings with the numerous items that they forgot to tell her about in advance! Laura Brogan revolutionised Ents, packing them out with capacity crowds time and time again. Transforming the Fisher Building on numerous occasions, Ents provided people with a guaranteed great night out. The June Ent, 'Leis and Luaus', was a massive success with

numerous sponsors recruited to make it bigger and better than ever before! Thanks also go to her massive Ents Sub-Committee for their work, especially Yasmeen Arif, without whom Ents couldn't have looked as good as her décor ensured.

Susannah Clark took on the role of ensuring the welfare of students was looked after. Personally liaising with College on welfare issues, promoting the Peer Support Scheme and taking an open-door approach to welfare, she often didn't get the credit her unseen hard work deserved. Indeed, her attempts to bring a Bouncy Castle into College during exam term to help relieve stress had to unfortunately be shelved due to health and safety concerns! Aaron Clements-Partridge took the JCR's newest position, Green and Charities Officer, to the next level. The purchase of the table football table and donation of all profits to charity was a long-term provision that will hopefully exist for years to come. On top of this, he even got the pool table company to agree to donate 40% of the money made on that to charity! On the Green side, things took even greater steps, paper recycling finally making its way into the pigeonhole room and College offices, and his Green Tips on the weekly undergraduate email earning cult status. Tim Gordon spent a year trying to overcome exploding web servers, along with keeping an eye on computing issues within College as our Computing Officer. Whilst not having a vote, Tim's input at meetings and helping out at events made him a great asset to the Committee. Equal Opportunities Officer, Tom Griffiths, ensured that minorities were represented within College and Cambridge as a whole. He helped ensure that no-one was left out when decisions were made, while examining how to adapt his role to better serve those groups he represented.

Chris Hough took on the role of Treasurer with great delight. Always keen to count the vast amounts of money that Ents made and to sanction spending on a number of items where appropriate, he took an active part in discussions and I have no doubt that he will be a valuable asset to next year's Committee as JCRC Vice-President. Katie Hunt helped promote St John's to potential applicants in her role as Access Officer, recruiting volunteers for the College Open Days which saw large numbers of interested Sixth Formers descending on College. On top of that, the shadowing scheme returned to College, with a number

of Sixth Formers getting the opportunity to shadow Johnians and see what their day-to-day life involved. Elena Kazamia brought her experience and enthusiasm into the role of Vice-President. Arming the JCRC at the start of the academic year with individual dossiers, she prepared the biggest Freshers' Week to date, with a healthy balance of events to cater for everyone. The success of the week and enjoyment had by all was testament to the thought and effort she put in leading up to arguably the busiest time of the year for the JCRC. In Services Officer Martin Kent, the man who will be succeeding me next year, the JCRC has someone who has an insatiable appetite for keenness and action. Improving the Buttery and Fitness Centre, as well as endlessly replacing tyres on the trolleys were just a few of his successes this year. Furthermore, those who witnessed his ability to create a Sports Day during Freshers' Week using little more than what you get in a Pimms Party Pack (masses of bunting, a few jugs, cocktail stirrers) will testify to his desire to make things better for Johnians by whatever means possible. Finally, Publicity Officer Josh Shotton adopted some novel approaches to advertising. Often working on the ambush last-minute publicity principle, his ability to create what were often weird and wonderful posters that caught people's eye was renowned and was vital in keeping people informed as to what the JCRC was up to. A mention should also go to our (departed) Yearbook Officer, Sam Rose. While never managing to make a Yearbook, deciding instead to take a year off to work for CUSU, his help at early Ents was noted.

So, with my time in office at an end and retirement beckoning, it just leaves me to thank my Committee for all the hard work they have put in over the past year; it was a real pleasure to have worked with you all. Also, to the various people who have worked with the JCRC over the past year, who, though too numerous to mention, have helped enable us to undertake the job that we did. Finally, I wish the new Committee the very best of luck in representing Junior Members in such a fine establishment and hope that they get the same enjoyment and pleasure from being on the JCRC as I did from the last twelve months.

Peter Coulthard
President

The Johnian Society

This has been a year of great behind-the-scenes activity for the Committee as we have sought to develop a vision for the Society under the Presidency of Mr Francis Baron (BA 1967) during 2006, and Lord (David) Rowe-Beddoe (BA 1961) in 2007. Last year I reported that the Society was reviewing its aims and activities to enable it to provide greater value to the College and to engage more with its members. An online questionnaire was produced and sent to all Johnians for whom the College had an email address. We were delighted to receive around 1,200 responses and as a Committee have been discussing the results over the last few months.

The Johnian Society exists to enhance relationships between members of the College, especially those no longer in residence, and to support the life and future development of the College.

One key theme from the questionnaire was the desirability of allowing members of the Society to bring a guest to events, and we have therefore decided to allow non-Johnian guests at the Annual Dinner in College this year. Of course, there is no obligation to bring a guest and we are sure that many members will wish to continue to use the occasion to meet up with contemporaries and to get to know Johnians of other vintages. To this end, we have decided to make available a number of non-Johnian guest places to be allocated on a first-come first-served basis, taking into account the usual spare capacity in Hall on these occasions so as not to reduce the number of places available for Members.

We have also decided to offer a number of activities on the day of the Annual Dinner. There will be an informal buffet lunch in Hall and the 2007 Johnian Society Lecture will be held in the afternoon. The lecture will be given by Lord (Nigel) Crisp (BA 1977), Vice-President of the Society and former Chief Executive of the NHS. He will be talking about healthcare in developing countries. Any member of the Society and their guests are welcome to attend, even if unable to join us for the Annual Dinner.

A further development is that in 2008 the Johnian Society Dinner will be held on Saturday 13 September, rather than in December as has been the case for a number of years. We hope that this will prove a more convenient time of year for many to come to Cambridge and we will be reviewing the success of this initiative in due course.

The Committee has also, on behalf of all Johnians, asked the College if it would consider allowing Johnians exercising their dining privileges to bring a guest with them on a specified night. The College Council gave an initial positive response and arrangements are being made which will be communicated in due course.

We will be working with the College's Development Office on a secure website for Johnian Society members to interact with each other, and members of the Society's Committee are also helping with advice on the development of the College's Alumni Relations and Fundraising Strategy.

The AGM and Dinner took place on Saturday 16 December 2006 in the Hall with the President, Mr Francis Baron, Chief Executive of the Rugby Football Union, in the Chair. Lord Rowe-Beddoe was elected President for one year from January 2007 and Lord (Nigel) Crisp was elected Vice-President for the same period. The new Ordinary Members of the Committee are Mr Graham Spooner and Judge Alastair Norris, who joined the Committee in January 2007 and each serve for six years.

The members of the Committee for 2007 are therefore as follows:

Lord (David) Rowe-Beddoe (President)
 Mr Colin Greenhalgh (Chairman)
 Ms Catherine Twilley (Hon Secretary)
 Mr Francis Baron (Past-President)
 Lord (Nigel) Crisp (Vice-President)
 The Master (*ex officio*)
 Dr T Bayliss-Smith (College Representative)
 Mr G Lewis
 Miss R P G Harker
 Mr M J Chichester-Clark
 Mr M B Mavor

Dr J Griffiths
Mrs H J Hancock
Professor P J Hennessy
Mr A R Balon
Judge Alastair Norris
Mr Graham Spooner

The traditional Golf Competition, organised by Mr John Loosley, takes place annually. New members are always welcome and those participating benefit from being able to stay in College and dine, as well as taking part in the competition at the Gog Magog golf course.

The Society continues to support the College financially through gifts for the Access Bursary Scheme (£2,000 again this year) and by adding to the income available from the Johnian Society Travel Exhibition Fund (more than £1,800 of extra funding) to enable a larger number of students to benefit. This year we have again made available seven Travel Exhibitions, each of £600.

We hope that many members will support our new initiatives, starting with the events on 15 December this year. An application form has been circulated with this edition of *The Eagle* and is also available online (www.joh.cam.ac.uk/johnian/johnian_society/).

Catherine Twilley
Hon Secretary

The Larmor Society

The timing of the Larmor Society elections is always slightly unfortunate, held as they are at the beginning of the Easter Term. The new members of the Committee were faced with the prospect of trying to organise events with exams already fast-approaching, and so activity during the first half of the Easter Term was understandably rather low-key.

With the end of exams, the Garden Party during May Week provided a welcome opportunity for the Natural Scientists (along with one or two rogue Economists) to have a well-earned rest in the pleasant surroundings of the Fellows' Garden. The Garden Party was a joint venture between the Larmor Society and the Natural Sciences Tutors, and the Committee is very grateful to Dr McConnel and Dr Metaxas for organising the event and making it such a huge success.

The Michaelmas Term saw the arrival of the Freshers. A welcome party in New Court swiftly followed, accompanied by an inevitable trip to Cindy's. The now traditional second-hand book sale was held early on in the term, and over £500 worth of books changed hands. A visit to Hall for all of the undergraduates a few weeks later brought the Michaelmas Term to a close.

Lent Term began with a talk by Dr Keith Johnstone, Senior Lecturer in the Department of Plant Sciences, on 'How pathogens can threaten your margarita'. Dr Johnstone told a packed audience how insect-borne diseases had threatened the Mexican tequila plantations, and how Cambridge scientists had fortunately managed to come up with a solution to the problem. After the talk, scientific curiosity prompted us to taste a few bottles of tequila, to make sure that they were indeed pathogen-free.

Next came the Larmor Society Desserts in the Wordsworth Room. By popular demand, two Desserts were held this year. For the first time, this gave both the first- and second-year undergraduates the opportunity to speak to older (though not necessarily wiser) students about their future subject choices within the Natural Sciences Tripos. An accidental mix-up between the port and red wine decanters led to one evening being rather more entertaining than was expected. The Committee would like to thank all of the Fellows who came along to both events to offer their advice.

We were delighted to welcome Professor Sir Richard Friend FRS, Cavendish Professor of Physics, as our next speaker. Professor Friend and his colleagues in the Optoelectronics Group are pioneers in the field of polymer electronics, and he spoke about (and indeed demonstrated) some of the fascinating applications of this technology.

Easter term marked the end of the current Committee's tenure, and elections for the new Committee were held in the first few days of term. The results were announced at the lavish Annual Dinner in the Senior Combination Room later that week.

The poll was fiercely-contested, so much so that it resulted in deadlock, with two candidates for one of the General Member positions having an equal number of votes. It was a rare moment of controversy for the Larmor Society; however the issue was speedily resolved. Given that the constitution allows up to three undergraduates to be co-opted onto the Committee, it was decided that the fairest solution would simply be to elect one of the candidates and co-opt the other. Congratulations therefore go to Dave Wood (President), Hamish Gordon (Treasurer), Sophie Lynch (Secretary), Rose Chaffé, Katie Graham, Sean Dyson and Siyuan Liu (General Members). I am certain that Dave and his slightly enlarged Committee will do an excellent job next year, and I wish them the very best of luck.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank our sponsors, Data Connection, for their continuing generosity in supporting the Annual Dinner. I would also like to thank our speakers, Dr Keith Johnstone and Professor Sir Richard Friend, for very kindly giving up their free time to come and speak to the Society. Personally, I am indebted to both Dr Keith Johnstone and Dr John Leake for their absolutely invaluable advice and support over the year.

Finally, I must mention my superb Committee, Hana Hijazi (Treasurer), Lindsey Mehrer (Secretary), Kay Jenkinson, Dave Wood and Ben Wynne (General Members). A huge thank you to all of them for their hard work, enthusiasm and commitment during the past year.

Craig Lumb
President

The Medical Society

Another year passes, another committee progresses, and another society bank balance turns red. The Medical Society's focus each year is to produce the rounded doctor the public craves, against the consistent hindrance of the Medical Sciences Tripos. It is thus unsurprising to find that the Medical Society's calendar lingers around three main events: the Cheese and Wine Evening, the Annual Dinner, and the Garden Party, with the occasional educational soiree thrown in.

The Cambridge summer sun shone fondly on the 2006 Garden Party, in which reassurance and security was found at the bottom of a Pimms glass following a demanding examination term. However, fun was still had by all, whether on the croquet lawn, the golf course, or the riverside boat race. Secretary Pete Dannatt found particular solace in some croquet hoops and an alcoholic beverage.

The month of March found us once again in the Senior Combination Room for the Annual Dinner: a room so dimly lit and intoxicated with alcohol that, for one night only, the Medics of St John's become the College's most attractive society. Yet, this was an event which almost came up against difficulties when the initial wine request to Catering and Conference was instantly denied with the comment 'this amount of alcohol is dangerous'. A reply of 'I know, I'm a Medic', did little to help my cause. Despite this, enough drink appeared to quench the thirst of those attending and much merriment was had by all.

It was my privilege, along with our guest speaker, Mr Peter Ellis, a retired Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon, and anatomy supervisor, and our retiring Senior Member, Dr Wight, to entertain and educate that evening. Hence, I would like to give many thanks to Mr Ellis for his late night supervision, and Dr Wight for his years of service to the Medical Society and to wish him well in his future ventures. Rising to the challenge of controlling those overworked and easily excited members of the Society is Professor Graham Burton, who I would like to kindly welcome as our new Senior Member.

The Medical Society possesses two elements which set it aside from other societies: the first is autocracy; the second is a largely

inappropriate, but traditional, Award Scheme to distinguish those most deserving of its members. Recipients this year were recognised on the basis of their conversational skills, their ethically challenged mindset, their incredible ability to love, and to be loved, and finally their anatomical and physiological superiority.

This leaves me now to say that Presidency of the Medical Society has been a pleasure and an honour, due largely to the aid and assistance of my Committee: Becky, Pete, Jonny and Gemma, but also to the Fellows and members, who form and support this prestigious Society. This honour must now be passed on to President-Elect Pete Dannatt, whose qualities will help to further develop and grow a society founded on the ‘work hard, play hard’ attitude of our future doctors and surgeons.

‘Medicine is the most distinguished of all the arts’ – Hippocrates

Ashley Simpson
President

The May Ball

‘The St John’s May Ball doesn’t compare with any others. In fact, the only worry for the May Ball Committee is whether they can better the previous year’s spectacle.’ (*Varsity*, June 2007)

After the success of recent years, where St John’s College May Ball has become the premier event of the Cambridge calendar, the Committee faced a challenge in continuing to uphold and set new standards. With rumours of the First and Third May Ball pulling out all the stops to regain former glory, the pressure was on to maintain our position by hosting both an innovative, yet traditionally entertaining, Ball. By all accounts this was more than achieved, with St John’s being the only Ball to receive no criticism from the student press: only praise.

Managing to take on an ambitious theme to transform the College into a Brothers Grimm fairytale, guests were enchanted by the mysterious decorations throughout the Ball: from the flock of birds floating above

heads on the Bridge of Sighs to the impressive book centrepiece dominating Second Court. The scene was further set by the new style of tepee marquees housing cabaret and jazz, as well as a childhood fantasy gingerbread house, filled to the brim with a variety of confectionery and treats. Particular mention must also be paid to the array of flags displayed around College, the 1,500 coloured balloons suspended from the roof of the New Court cloisters, and the stunning lighting that truly created a magical ambiance for the evening.

New standards were set this year with a magnificent firework display, the likes of which has never been seen at a Cambridge Ball before. Accompanied by a moving soundtrack of film and classical music, the crowds were enthralled by a four-movement display with a breathtaking finale. The evening was further complemented by a range of exclusive acts, including the BBC Singers and the television comedian, Frankie Boyle. The entertainment team performed a further coup in their selection of the main act, Just Jack, who was undisputedly the biggest headliner to perform at a Ball this year.

In order to keep guests sustained and refreshed during this rollercoaster of entertainment, a fantastic array of food and drinks was on offer. Food ranged from the traditional hog roast and crowd-pleasing doughnuts, to the newly-placed gourmet barbeque in First Court and pizzas where visitors could select their own toppings. Nachos, couscous, and miniature cones of fish and chips were also popular additions. The impressive selection of drinks included White Russians and Bellinis, returning by popular demand, as well as the welcome introduction of new cocktail bar Nusha, who delighted onlookers with their acrobatic preparation of palate-pleasing Cosmopolitans and Strawberry Calypsos.

This faultless combination of decoration, stylish entertainment and plentiful sustenance was united in the professional programme, which guided guests through the Ball in style. Special mention must go to Lettice Drake for her beautiful artwork and faultless dedication in producing a programme that managed to surpass even last year's magnificent effort, which was surely the best to be seen in Cambridge until now. Likewise, the security this year could not be faulted, with gatecrashers trying, but failing, to disrupt the Ball.

Thanks must go to the Master and Fellows of St John's, Commodore Harris and the College staff for their help and support in hosting such a wonderful event. Our gratitude also goes to the Chairman, Dr Simon Humphrey, whose first year in the post has passed with great success. A farewell must sadly be made to Dr Edward Holberton who has ably guided the Committee as Treasurer for the past two years. It is hoped that both his successor and the next committee will enjoy the experience as much as all have done this year, and we wish them the best for the St John's College May Ball 2008.

Philip Macartney
President

The Music Society

This year has been on the whole a good one for the Music Society; the unfortunate collapse of the College Orchestra in Michaelmas Term was perhaps the only low point, although the Term Concert itself was 'rescued' by the Gentlemen of St John's, and of course the St John's Singers performed admirably, as usual, under Léon Charles.

However, this low point has been overcome by a number of very successful and rewarding endeavours. In particular, the performance last term of Mozart's *Requiem* by the St John's Singers, and an orchestra of Johnians and instrumentalists from other colleges in aid of the North Malawi Surgical Trust. Administered by Michael King (BA 1959) and his wife, Elspeth, the charity is currently engaged in combating sleeping sickness in that region, and the extremely well-advertised concert, enjoyed by a large audience, raised well over £500 pounds for the cause. Thanks are due in particular to Laura Mariau and Emily Roberts for their fine posters and well-organised publicity, and to Léon Charles for conducting the performance.

Lent Term also saw the success of a new venture, suggested and ably organised by our Graduate Representative, Ian Pong. Ian had the idea of inviting the international pianist Coleen Ka-Ling Lee to the College to give a masterclass and concert, and the event was a most worthwhile

addition to musical life in the College. I would urge the next Committee to consider seriously a similar event next year. Miss Lee greatly enjoyed the opportunity to perform and teach in Cambridge, and the participants of the masterclass, who included David Sheard (matric 2005), similarly expressed their appreciation of the opportunity to perform before a professional. Miss Lee's recital was very well received.

Thanks are due to Dr David Hill for his support through the year, but in particular for conducting the 'Come and Sing' Fauré *Requiem* in Michaelmas Term. The small but dedicated orchestra and substantial choir greatly benefited from working with him, and the 'Come and Sing' format was a success worth repeating in future years.

The student recital series this year has been well managed by David Sheard and again been successful, though numbers of audience members have remained highly variable. At David's suggestion, the recitalists were offered a free dinner in Hall, which I believe was a worthwhile gesture taken up by a fair number of the performers. The annual Senior Combination Room recital was given by myself (on the cello) and Patrick Welche (on baroque flute and recorder), due to unfortunate last minute cancellation by other performers.

At last year's May Concert the Society offered a chamber music performance of Haydn's '*Geburtstag*' *Divertimento*. This was very well prepared and performed, and greatly appreciated by the audience.

Our publicity team (Laura and Emily) has worked very hard this year and produced some fine posters and flyers for events, in good time for the performances. Their dedication and ingenuity have produced a good system of publicity for future officers, and many thanks are due to them for their commitment and good work.

After many problems with the digital email list, a new membership list has finally been created and uploaded for use. The new system is easy to manage making the addition and deletion of members next Michaelmas Term potentially a lot simpler. Manon Hughes has been a fine Membership Secretary and has overseen the production of a new wave of membership cards. While the process of overhauling the

membership list and card distribution has been long and sometimes tortuous, the final result is most satisfactory and should be easy to hand over to the next Committee.

Finally, the College has received a donation of a clavichord, which has been installed temporarily in the Senior Organ Scholar's room. From next year it will be instead placed in the Small Combination Room for the use of a number of interested musicians.

I would like to thank the Committee for all their hard work and support this year, in particular the Senior Members: Professor Johnstone, Dr Glasscock, Dr Castelvechi and Dr Hill. I would also like to thank my Vice-President, Paul Provost, and the other officers. All that remains is for me to give the new Committee my best wishes for the future.

Matthew Ward
President

The RAG Society

With the RAG Society this year being led entirely by four new members (Thomas Chigbo, Jenny MacLean, Ellie Rye and Liz Durkin), to say it's been hectic wouldn't even come close to describing the level of chaos we've created to get those extra few people involved in RAG events. For 2006–07, the Society has aimed primarily to support the charitable events run by Cambridge RAG through various means: including camping outside the Buttery, begging friends and generally heckling strangers – for which we can only apologise to anyone caught in the crossfire.

Michaelmas Term started with the serendipitous meeting of four Johnnians at the weekly Cambridge RAG meeting. On realising our mutual commitment to raising funds for charity and improving the awareness of RAG at St John's, we became the College's new Committee. Our first job was to publicise the annual 'Pyjama Pub Crawl'. By combining Yasmin Arif's artistic talents with a hard sell outside the Buttery, we raised £230.05.

The next of our big events came in Lent Term with the return of RAG Blind Date. Blind Date is Cambridge RAG's largest event of the year, with regular participation of over 2500 students – of which 150 took part from St John's. Organising this event was certainly the most demanding of all those we have supported throughout the year. After a slow start and temporarily losing the forms, we arrived at the swap session to discover something that can only be described as akin to a surreal Stock Exchange. Once the night was done, we heaved a huge sigh of relief, only to be handed yet more forms to find dates for and to discover back at St John's that we had left half the forms behind. Despite all of these minor hiccups, we successfully secured dates for all 150 Johnians and whether lasting love, friendship or enemies were forged, we did manage to make £565.80 for RAG.

Jailbreak 2007 was another highlight, with Lizzie Richardson and Thomas Chigbo attempting to get as far away from Cambridge as possible in thirty-six hours, without spending any of their own money or arranging transport. It turned out to be an eventful weekend for the intrepid pair who overcame sleep deprivation, coach breakdowns, immigration disputes and anxious gendarmes to blag their way across the Channel and reach Paris, France. Their expedition has raised almost £600.

In February, RAG Week was publicised by David Lewis and Thomas Chigbo who entered the annual Get Spotted Competition. Armed with their blue RAG spots, David and Thomas were photographed in a variety of wacky and unusual situations around Cambridge, in aid of St John's Ambulance, Arthur Rank Hospice and Cambridge Cancer Help Centre. Photographic evidence now exists of them hugging statues in Trinity Chapel, giving flowers to the fudge makers on King's Parade, giving fudge to St John's College Porters and meeting Bloc Party at the Corn Exchange.

The last of the RAG events we were involved in was the RAG Carnival of Lent Term, acting as the climax to RAG week. For the event we were ascribed the colour red as our theme, which led to the natural development of an army of Ketchup bottles. So, on 17 February, seven Johnians (Thomas Chigbo, Jenny MacLean, Lizzie Richardson, Rhiannon Pugh, Chris Gibson, Nestor Danas and Liz Durkin) dressed

as variations of tomatoes and Heinz Ketchup bottles and took to the streets of Cambridge to the sound of samba. Particular note should be given to Thomas Chigbo who individually raised £110.24 that afternoon, contributing to his overall raids total of £645.13.

The charities RAG supported this year were: Cambridge Rape Crisis Centre, Cecily's Fund, Joshua Foundation, Kenya Education Partnership, SCA, Ugandan Rural Schools Initiative, Akany Avoko, Contact, Alzheimer's Research Trust, Camfed, Deafblind, Harvest Help, Jubilee Action, SANE, Teenage Cancer Trust, SOS Children's Villages, Alzheimer's Society, Crisis, Cystic Fibrosis Trust, Médecins Sans Frontières, Mind, Shelter, Leukaemia Research, Medical Foundation for the Care of Victims of Torture and several other local, national and international charities through specific events and raids (street collections).

The Committee would like to thank all those who have participated in our events, those who have suffered our selling technique in the name of charity and especially those who have joined the Committee at various points to help with the Carnival and publicity. We would like to wish the new Committee members of Kate Houghton, Lizzie Richardson and Rhiannon Pugh every success with taking the Society forward next year and improving on our total charity earnings of £2,100. Furthermore, the graduation of Thomas Chigbo and Liz Durkin to the positions of Secretary and RAG Week Coordinator respectively, on the Central Cambridge RAG Committee, offers the prospect of an exciting 2007–08 for St John's continued participation with RAG.

Liz Durkin and Thomas Chigbo

The Theological Society

The Theological Society this year continued the tradition of having meetings on eclectic topics, addressing various points of intersection between theology and other disciplines such as history, science and environmental concerns.

In Michaelmas, Dr Peter Head of St Edmund's College introduced us to the Gospel of Judas and its importance to the study of early Christianity. At the beginning of Lent Term, we availed ourselves of the opportunity to hear from Professor John Polkinghorne, Former President of Queens' College, who spoke with great conviction on 'The Friendship of Science and Religion' at a Borderer's Event (organised by Professor Boyde). Later in the term, we were delighted to welcome Ms Hilary Marlow of Queens' College, and a Research Associate at the Faraday Institute for Science and Religion, Cambridge. She led us through an historical survey of theological attitudes towards nature and the environment and how these continue to affect contemporary 'Theological Responses to the Environmental Crisis'. We ended the academic year with Mr Barry Danylak of St Edmund's College who gave a Biblical-theological reflection on 'Singleness'.

As President of the College Theological Society, I hoped that these meetings would give Johnian theologians, and others interested in theology, a sense of the richness and inherent interdisciplinary nature of a field known not too long ago as the 'Queen of the Sciences'. Some of the challenges I faced, and in some ways, leave to my successor, are these: a) we have always had a decent number of graduate students attend our meetings, but it would be wonderful if we could involve more undergraduate theologians; b) building a team who are able to share some of the duties involved in running the Society.

I would like to thank Duncan Dormor, Senior Treasurer, and Caryn Reeder, Past-President, for their support, encouragement and ideas throughout the year, and I wish all the best to my successor.

Tze-Ming Quek
President



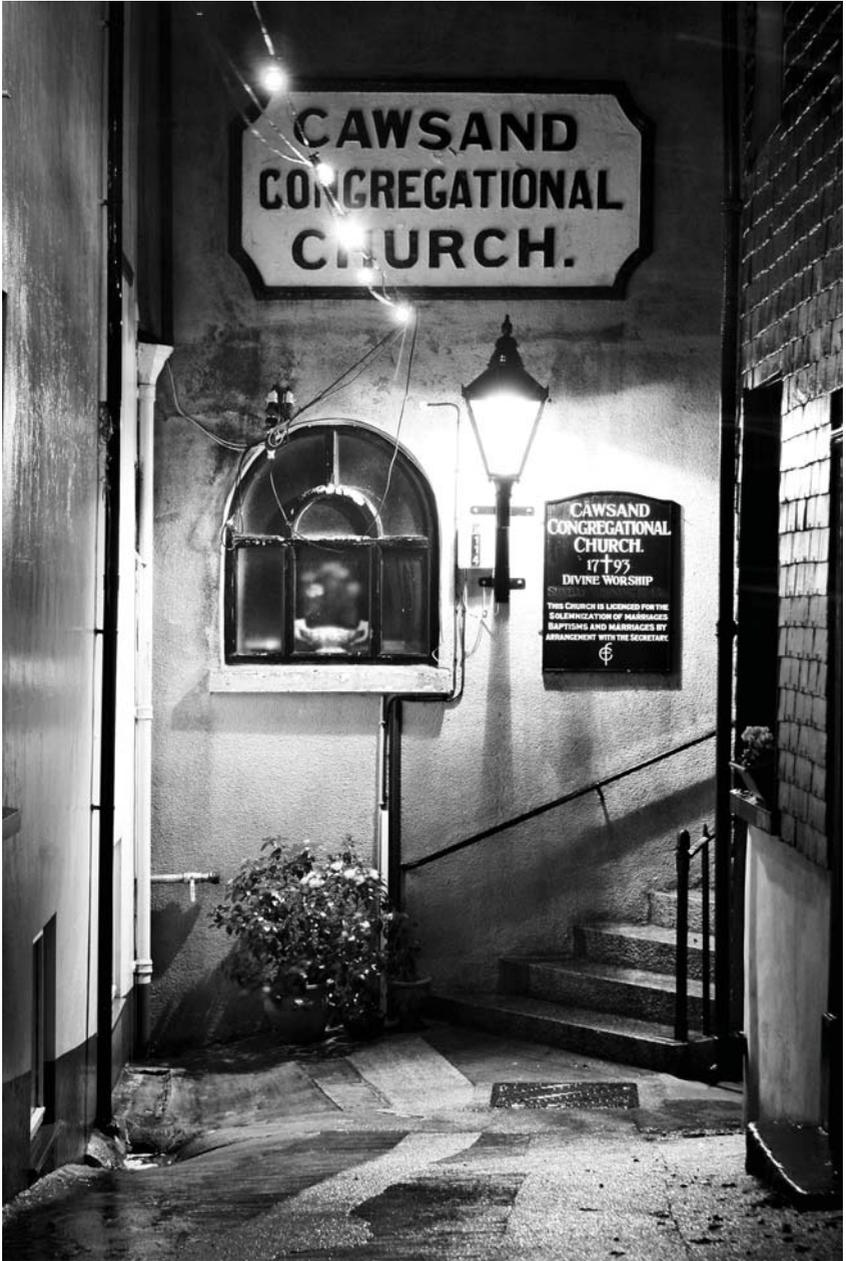
Autumn Leaves, by Richard Butler



Blue Bees, species unknown, Rodez, by Rebecca Roberts



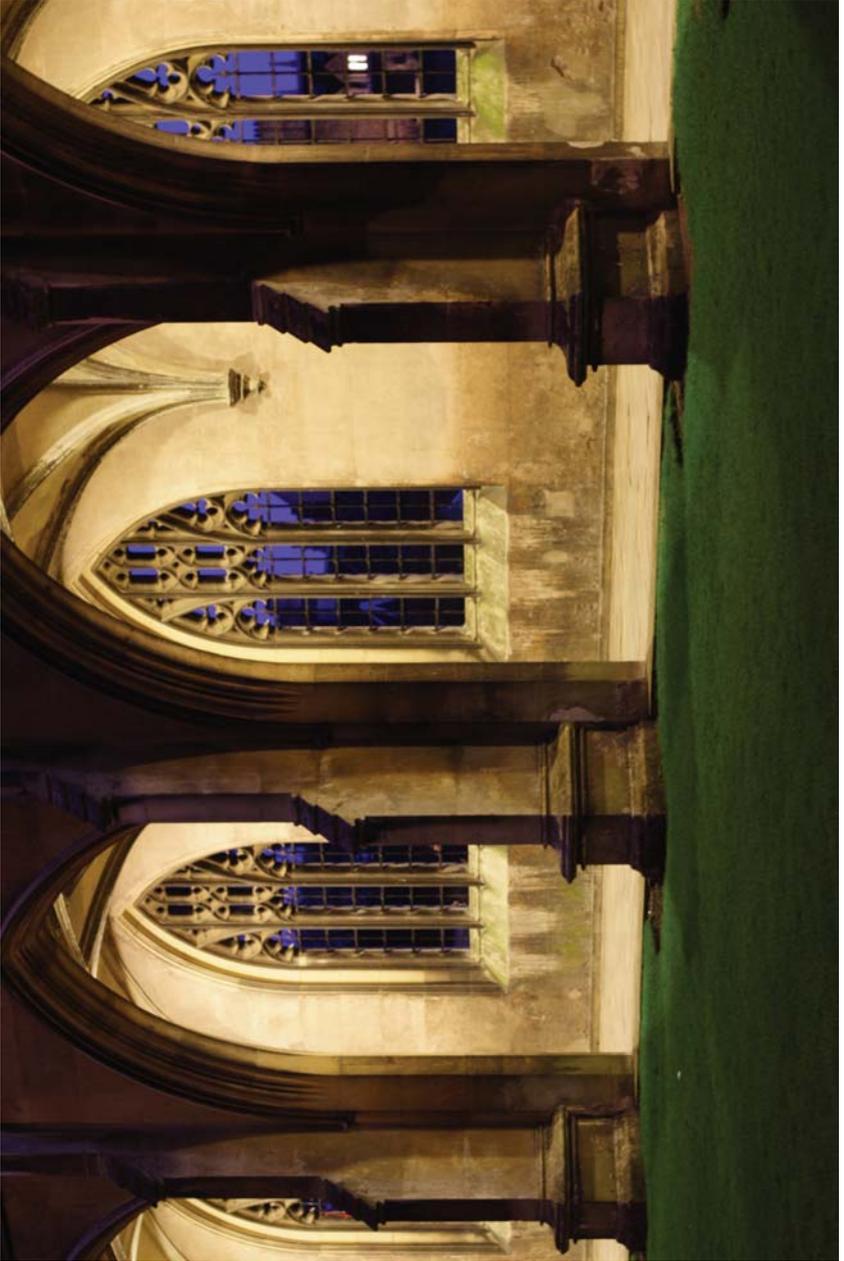
Cathedral de la Santa Creu i Santa Eulalia, Barcelona, by Rebecca Roberts



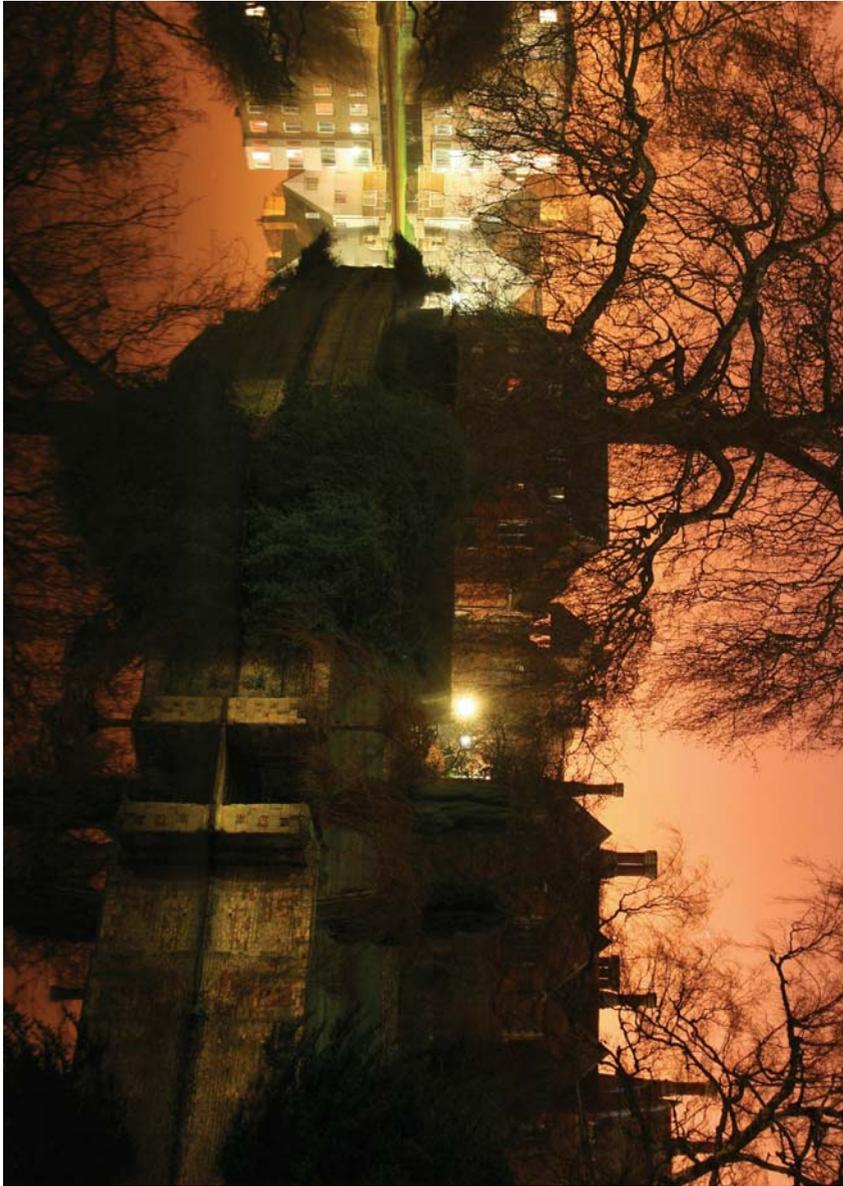
Cawsand Congregational Church, by Alex Groot



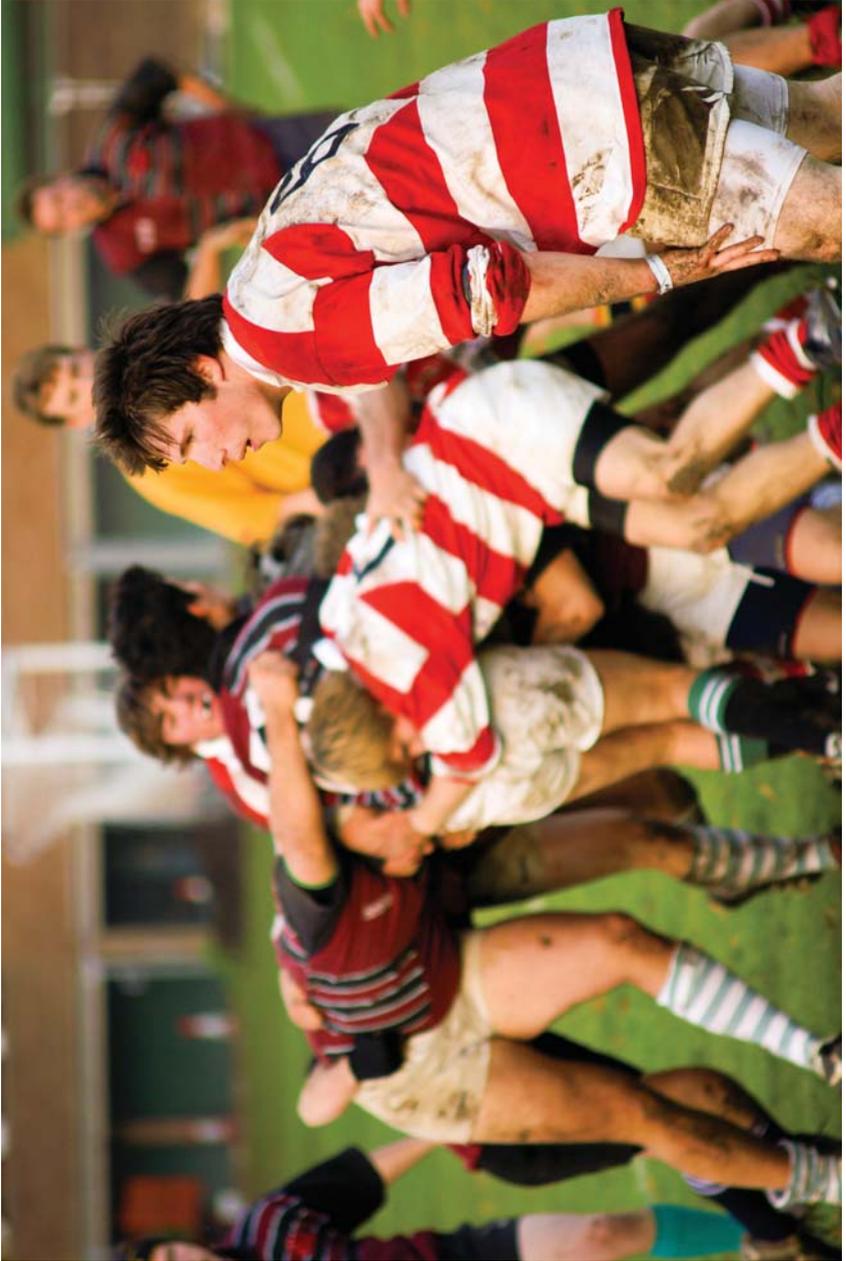
Gucci, by Alex Groot



New Court at Night II, by Jianpu Wang



Orange Sky from the Bridge of Sighs, by Stefan Meinel



Rugby, by Glen Walker

COLLEGE SPORTS

Men's Badminton

It is my pleasure to report that this year has been extremely successful for the Badminton Club, with all three teams improving on their performances in recent years. Once again, a large group of talented and dedicated Freshers was able to strengthen all three squads. I would like to thank the College for its continued funding of our Kelsey Kerridge sessions, which enabled people to play against members of other squads and helped to instil a sense of camaraderie within the team.

The main social event for the season was the Annual Dinner held in the Wordsworth Room at the end of Lent Term. This was well attended by players from all teams and provided a fitting end to the badminton season. On a personal note, I would like to thank all those who have played badminton this year: in particular Tim Gordon and Sam Gibbons for their commitment and enthusiasm as Second and Third team Captains respectively.

First Team

The First team has had a variable year. Freshmen Vishal Vyas, Di Liang and new graduate Yod Charoensawan brought enthusiasm and experience to a squad also containing Tom Holroyd, Chris Thomas, Chris Lonergan and Michael Griffiths. Unfortunately, results did not go to plan during Michaelmas, when a number of narrow defeats meant we had to settle for fifth position in the First Division. However, the whole team put in some hard work before the start of the Lent Term matches and were rewarded with some excellent results. An emphatic 9-0 victory in the last game of the season meant that we finished Lent Term at the top of the First Division, tied on points and games with Jesus College. I would also like to thank Amar Shah and Tim Gordon for their dependable performances when asked to substitute up to the First team.

Second Team

Michaelmas term was highly successful for the Second team, as they managed to gain promotion to the Second Division. Much credit needs to be given to the squad of Tim Gordon, Peter Dannatt, Ian Pong, Phil Ellison, Samson Lin, Amar Shah and Rob Liu as they beat a number of College First teams on their way to finishing top of their League. Maintaining their status in the Second Division was always going to be difficult, and their cause was not helped when injury and other commitments meant that half the squad could not play in Lent Term. However, both Nikhil Dodhia and Adam Bond impressed as the team fought valiantly to retain their League position. Unfortunately, they were beaten 4-5 in their relegation decider against Peterhouse. Disappointing though that result was, it should not take the shine off what has been a very successful season for the Second team.

Third Team

The Third team produced a number of strong performances during the year. Second years Sam Gibbons and Peter Hatfield were joined by Luke Lorimer, Dave Nissenbaum, Kan Lu and Chris Nash. The improvements in the performances of all players were clearly evident as the season progressed, and the team was justly rewarded with a second place at the end of Lent Term, which should see them promoted into the Third Division.

Michael Griffiths
Captain

Women's Badminton

First Team

Another successful season for St John's Ladies' First team has seen us remaining in the First Division of the League. We won convincingly against Christ's and Trinity Hall, but lost narrowly to arch-rivals Trinity and ARU; however our thirty-one games won secured us a stable mid-table position. Unfortunately, our Cuppers team suffered for a lack of our Blues, and we were knocked out by Catz in the semi-final, who went on to win the competition, beating Trinity. Our Cuppers side consisted of myself and Philippa Rock, Liz Durkin and Karen Ng, and Hana Hijazi and Louise Bowmaker, all committed First-team players. Our League side also benefited from the skills of Jenny Oates, Sarah James and Claire Blaukopf. Congratulations to Liz Durkin, who has been unanimously voted in as First-team Captain for 2007-08.

Sara Litchfield
First Team Captain

Second Team

The Second team has enjoyed a rather different year to the First team. After a well-fought battle to remain in the Second Division of the League in Michaelmas Term, it was unanimously decided to tactically lose in Lent Term in order to slightly alleviate the pressure of being the highest-ranking Second team in the University and allow other College First teams the chance to rise. Eternal gratitude to my badminton monkeys who helped us remain the highest-ranking Second team despite our relegation: Ellie Roberts, Laura Brogan, Charlotte Wheeler-Booth, Ellie Rye, Emily Husain, Kay Jenkinson, Laura Sturdee and Wei Zhang. Congratulations...no...good luck to the new Second-team Captain, Ellie Roberts. I am confident she will ensure that we have as much fun next year as we did this year.

Karen Ng
Second Team Captain

The Chess Club

The year certainly started off in style: we were defending Cuppers champions, and ranked third in Division One. We were also £110 in debt, and had no a) chess boards, or even b) *members*...

Despite everything, we made it through the year somehow, putting in some beautiful performances along the way. David Barraclough, Melvin Chin, Craig Morrison and Amar Shah all played spectacular games, while special mention should go to Luke Lorimer for his memorable win against the very strong Peterhouse opposition while, um, heavily intoxicated.

With our voluntary relegation (by decision of the previous Captain) to Division Three, this might initially seem to be a disappointing year on paper. But chess is all about the set-up, and I'd like to think we've used this year to position ourselves very well indeed. We're out of debt – and should in fact be set for a full equipment upgrade at the end of the year; we have a club website – of dubious usefulness perhaps, but rather pretty to look at nevertheless; and we've established a strong, stable core of players – along with a Johnian strategically placed (ahem) as CUCC Vice-President...

As such, it is with high hopes that I pass my duties over to Dave Nissenbaum, and wish him the best of luck for the upcoming year. Thanks for everything, everyone – it's been an honour!

Loren Lam
Captain

The Eagles

'When thou seest an eagle, thou seest a portion of genius' – William Blake

Blake's words continue to ring true, and anyone fortunate enough to catch a glimpse of Eagle Wheatley-Hubbard in his role as obstacle for the Blues Hockey side will doubtless agree. The Eagles have continued to lead both the College and University in the sporting arena.

Once again, the Club has had to wrestle with its conscience over the admittance of Men's Lacrosse players. To echo the words of the former US president Bill Clinton, 'You can put wings on a pig, but you don't make it an eagle'. Yet it must be admitted that the current convocation of Eagles have again been nothing short of outstanding.

Casting our minds back to Easter Term 2006, Eagle Murray took time out of his rigorous Mixed Netball schedule to lead St John's on the cricket field. Disappointingly, though it has to be said rather predictably, John's again failed to make a dent in the Cup competition and it is incumbent upon the new Captain Eagle Shackleton to reverse this unfortunate trend.

At University level, Eagle Kemp picked up his second one-day Blue, taking two wickets in a low-scoring defeat, while Eagle Smith, soon to take up full-time employment with HM Customs and Excise (Weights and Measures Division), turned out for the Crusaders.

Lieutenant Lloyd's departure to pastures new, coupled with Eagle Goldsmith's University-level focus, left a gaping hole in the administrative side of the Hockey Club but with the help of Eagles Goldsmith, Samuelson, Richardson and Drage, St John's comfortably beat the new League Champions, Jesus, after Christmas, proving our inadequacies were indeed more administrative than hockey-related.

At University Level, Eagle Goldsmith led the Wanderers to Varsity victory, the brink of promotion and also to the 2nd XI Cup Final. Meanwhile, I found time in my hectic Management Studies schedule to lead the Blues to National League promotion and a hard-fought Varsity Match win, whereupon the aforementioned Eagle Wheatley-Hubbard

picked up his first Blue, and I joined Dr McConnel as one of only a handful of players to be sin-binned in the annual game. Eagle Richardson was unfortunately found to be ineligible, dashing his hopes of a Blues appearance.

On the rugby field, St John's continues to excel. Led largely from the sideline by Eagle Buxton, a mid-season injury allowing him to pursue his Half-Blue in 'poodle-fakery', the Red Boys went on to complete an historic triple double. Eagles Smith, Holmes, Andrews, Elliott, Morrison, Murray, Scrimshaw and Samuelson (when not picking up a cheeky Half-Blue in modern pentathlon) combined to make their season one of the finest in living memory.

On the University front, a record three Eagles went on the Blues pre-season tour to Biarritz with Eagles Smith, Buxton and Andrews all remembering to sport the iconic tie. Eagle Murray went on to pick up his second University Colour and Eagle Andrews gained a winning Blue at Twickenham, whereupon he appeared to confuse his role as University Boxing Captain, becoming the third player to be sin-binned in Varsity Rugby history. In Rugby League, Eagle Scrimshaw picked up a Half Blue, though ended up on the losing side in a close-fought Varsity match.

The Football Club had a largely disappointing season, scoring fewer points in the League than Eagle Adams managed in his final year. Marshalled by Eagle Simpson, and bolstered by Eagles Quinn, Bell and Gibson, the team struggled with a lack of strength in depth. Undoubtedly though, the obstinate refusal of wingless Sivner to perform his own inimitable brand of goalkeeping heroics, choosing instead to concentrate on his University golfing career, was a blow that many sides would have struggled to overcome. Eagle Quinn led the University 2nd XI to within a minute of beating Oxford, before agonisingly losing on a penalty shoot-out. Eagle Pantelides was forced to embrace a spectator's role, pioneered by Eagle Dye.

On the water, under Eagle Trnka's Captaincy, the 1st XIII moved up one to fourth on the river in the Lent Bumps and held position in the Mays. Eagle Smedley took time out of his ultimate fighting series with Eagle

Morrison to form the spine of the University Sailing team with Eagle Heywood, who as well as skippering Cambridge, currently captains the British Universities and came ninth with GB at the 2006 World Sailing Games.

In boxing, Eagle Andrews, buoyed by success at Twickenham, led a confident team to take on Oxford in the 100th Varsity Match. Whilst he was successful in his bout, a number of close calls left Cambridge on the wrong side of the result. Eagle Holmes, a relative newcomer to the sport was sadly not selected despite having knocked out his first opponent inside three minutes and taken on the Frazier-inspired title of Smokin' Rory Holmes.

In racquet sports, Eagle Douglas played in both the Varsity Squash and Real Tennis matches, and will captain both next year. Eagle Bell picked up a Half Blue in Racquets, Eagle Ashcroft captained the University Badminton 2nd XI despite having a broken wrist, whilst Blues Squash player Eagle Ryan had to contend with a year on the sidelines following a torn cruciate ligament.

Last and certainly not least is Eagle MacLeod who is apparently still a member of the College. He not only captained the University Karate team to Varsity Match success, Cambridge's first victory in the fixture for four years, but also went on to win Gold at the BUSA Championships.

It just remains for me to thank a number of Senior Eagles for their support this year: Dr McConnel for his work as Senior Treasurer and for assisting Wendy Redgewell organise the dinner; Keith for the excellent sports pitches; and the Master for allowing us the use of his garden for our ever-splendid Garden Party. It has been an honour and a privilege to head up this fine institution and whilst we continue to elect only the finest Johnian sportsmen, the Club will remain at the pinnacle of College and University sport long into the future.

Nunc est bibendum

Mike Palmer
Big Bird

The Flamingos

Following what can only be described as a lean summer, in which no fewer than twelve of our number left the fine surroundings of St John's for pastures new (or perhaps dark blue in the case of last year's President), the Flamingos have rebounded to yet another strong year, with Johnian women excelling across the wide sphere of University sport.

The 2006–07 season has not only seen the election of nine new Fledglings to the Flock, but the arrival of much coveted stash. The Flamingos are now made conspicuous in College not only by the amount of sports equipment they may be seen trailing behind them, but by embroidered V-neck jumpers to go with pink pashminas.

On the river, Fledgling Hannah Stratford demonstrated incredible tenacity, determination and natural talent in earning a seat in the Blue Boat for this year's Henley Boat Races. Victory over Oxford by half a length and a Full Blue were just reward for a 9.00pm 'bedtime' and consumption of at least a block of cheese a day!

Fledgling Sara Litchfield rounded off her Johnian sporting career in style with her award of Johnian 'Hockey Player of the Season' adding to University Colours for Hockey and a successful season as College Badminton Captain. She is joined by Fledgling Anna Stanley who earned a Full Blue for Hockey in a hard-fought 3–1 defeat. She will continue to play Blues next year in her new role as Vice-Captain.

The next in a long line of successful Fledglings, Jules Clark demonstrated her prowess on a lacrosse pitch to gain her Full Blue, an achievement added to by her election as University Real Tennis Captain for the coming season.

Having dabbled in University Rugby and Lacrosse, Fledgling Charlie Marriot found her true vocation as St John's Football Captain. Her militant (self-) enforced drinking bans and strict training regime (approx once a year) resulted in John's romping to the Second Division Championship with not a goal conceded. As St John's take up their place in the First Division for the first time in their history it remains to be seen whether Flamingo Becks Fisher will surpass her tally of sixty-

three goals in just ten games next season. This she adds to her third Full Blue representing the University Football team and a successful season as St John's Tennis Captain. She is joined in the Blues Football team by Fresher and Fledgling Lizzie Richardson, who deserves great credit for earning a Full Blue within an incredibly competitive squad.

It is to the great credit of the Club that we boast members involved not only in playing University sport, but in running and promoting it. Flamingo Dilly Nock oversaw a fantastically successful season as President of the Ospreys, only to see a Johnian step in as her successor, Flamingo Lindsey Mehrer.

As ever, the Flamingos are indebted to Dr Helen Watson and Dr Nancy Lane Perham for their fantastic support and assistance. Their hospitality is neither unnoticed nor unappreciated. That St John's is a College with a great sporting tradition is not in question. The numerous achievements of the current flock of Flamingos ensure that the tradition shows no signs of abating.

Becks Fisher
President

Men's Football

'Some people think football is a matter of life and death. I assure you, it's much more serious than that.' – Bill Shankly

For the Men's Football Club, there may not be a long list of tangible achievements this season. However, with such a numerous loss of prominent players last year it was always going to be a struggle, and one of development and growth. And if these were our only targets, we surpassed them. We struggled, we grew and we developed.

As with the beginning of every season, excitement builds approaching the Fresher Trials, to assess the new talent which graces this historic College's grounds. A whole range of ability is found, with those arriving from the Vinnie Jones School of Tackling, to those with a distinctive

Brazilian flair, yet few are able to combine these abilities with simple motor coordination. Hence, a highly critical process summarised by the few words, 'he will do', led to a surprisingly large number of first years joining the ranks of the First XI team. Newly selected First XI squad members included Paul Edwards, Tom Verney, Jack Hambleton, Martin MacQuarrie, Rob Gray, Ollie Hunt and Wayne Redmond.

Paul Edwards, the younger brother of our dominant mid-field maestro Mike, yet bigger, slightly slower, but equally Scouse, became our much-needed Centre Back of choice. Tom Verney, a choirboy by trade, appeared to keep goal in his pyjamas before the arrival of the new team kit. Jack Hambleton, originating from the Midlands, with floppy brown hair and the ability to shank the ball skywards, reminded us much of a more senior player. The arrival of a platinum blonde Geordie right winger, in the form of Martin MacQuarrie, raised great hopes of the potential for a considerably more intelligent Gazza-esque player, but his lack of excessive drinking and his refusal to cry after losing games disappointed the team significantly. Cheesecake-loving Rob Gray and Ollie Hunt both provided the required bolstering of the defence, as did the resident bad-boy Wayne Redmond. A long time sufferer of alcohol-induced annoyingness, combined with a passion and ability for the game, Wayne brought spirit to the John's side this year.

Despite a largely unrecognisable team, the new intake made an encouraging start to the season, with an unwarranted 1-0 loss to Churchill, followed by a convincing 2-0 win over Sidney Sussex. Injury once again struck the team early in the season though as the Captain and the big target man, Jack Hambleton, were felled by a distinctly bad cough and forced to miss a number of games. This was after having already lost Steve Quinn and Robbie Munroe pre-season to eating and work commitments, respectively.

This led to a run of poor performances, which slowly pushed the First XI lower in the League tables. The eventual seventh in the table finish was not representative of the potential ability of the team, which reached its pinnacle in a 4-1 triumph over Fitzwilliam. Luxurious flowing football, resembling the 1966 England World Cup victory, asked questions for another year of what could have been. Goal of the

Season goes to Wayne Redmond in respect of his thirty-yard bullet during this game, assisted by Nick Pantelides whose equally long punt picked him out.

In a less than democratic way, the awards for Player of the Season and Most Improved Player go to Tom Verney and Mark Koller respectively. In a season in which goals have been hard to come by, it was the strength and diligence of our surprisingly good goalkeeper, which kept the morale high in many games. As for Mark Koller, he had two choices – criminal harassment and a restraining order, or intimidating and effective defender. Luckily for us he chose the second, unfortunately only after two years of toying with the first. This brought him permanently into the First XI where he has consistently played a vital role and improved dramatically.

Despite a lack of silverware gracing the College Bar cabinet this season, St John's Football Club has become one which works well both on and off the pitch. Successful social events and a Newcastle Tour, combined with an unprecedented mentality of teamwork have made the Club a joy to be a member of and to lead. Many thanks must go to my Committee: Mike (Vice-Captain), Nick (Treasurer), Andy (Secretary), and HVC Skinner, who have helped enormously throughout the season. St John's Football Team is also grateful to Taylor Wessing, our sponsors, for the provision of team jackets and kits. This just leaves me to say thank you to Keith, the College Groundsman, for consistently providing fine playing surfaces, and to Dr McConnel for his support of College sport.

It is now my pleasure to pass on my role of Captain to Tom Verney, who has already promised to take St John's Football Club to the top of the charts with a rendition of 'Sign On' with a reggae backbeat. St John's will always be at the forefront of College Football; I just hope it is not too long before we are back at the top where we belong.

Ashley Simpson
Captain

Women's Football

Our season was far more successful than anyone could have hoped. Contrary to predictions of relegation battles, or at the very best mid-table anonymity, the Women's Football Club achieved promotion to Division One. Our League performance was consistent – 5W 0D 0L, F31 A0 – although a slight dip in performance against Darwin saw us score only two goals.

The attack remained strong this year (despite the best efforts of the Captain) with Becks maintaining her prolific scoring form from last year and buoyed by the efforts of Lizzie. As Michaelmas Term progressed, SJCW AFC was also fortified with the arrival of Jessamyn and Clare, as well as the coercion of Hannah into being goalkeeper.

Our Cuppers run involved an embarrassing 15–0 annihilation of Robinson-Selwyn and a 9–3 trouncing of Sidney Sussex in which even a celebrity came by the Fridge (posing as referee) did not prevent us reaching the semi-finals. Unfortunately we then lost 3–2 to the eventual winners, Homerton, but the match was an epic battle and involved us coming back from 2–0 down to then be beaten at the last.

Thanks to Ash, Rich, Andy, Pete, and Other Rich for all their help in the coaching, refereeing and admin departments, and to Keith for overlooking my organisational inability.

I'd like to wish next year's Captain (and this year's Player of the Season) Lizzie Richardson good luck and hope she keeps SJCW AFC on the path to total domination and yet again outperforming our male counterparts.

Well done to everyone who played for the team this season!

Charlie Marriott
Captain

Ladies' Hockey

With new additions to an already exceptionally talented team and the encouraging presence of our coach/taxi/umpire, Blues goalkeeper, Andrew Wheatley-Hubbard, we have had another successful season in the First Division. We dominated in our matches against New Hall, Trinity and a combined Corpus Christi/Peterhouse team where the scores were an impressive 10–0, 5–0 and 4–0 respectively. Although these are striking scorelines, the highlight of the season was without a doubt our win against Girton. Despite the absence of all current University players, the team showed that we are strong all-round with a 3–1 win under the Captaincy of Lydia Tong whose flair continues to impress. Due to illness we had to forfeit to St Catharine's, lost to a solid Downing team and were beaten by Churchill in two very close matches and therefore finished fourth in the League.

After a fantastic result in the first round of Cuppers, where we beat Magdalene 7–2 with Anna Stanley's shooting abilities leaving their defence helpless, we were confident that we could improve on our promising performance last year when a St Catharine's team, jammed with University players, had knocked us out in the quarter-finals. We were pleased to beat Trinity in the second round but were unfortunately knocked out in the semi-finals by a very strong Downing team who then went on to beat St Catharine's in the final. With both teams clearly pumped-up and eager to prove themselves, the first half of the match was closely contended. However defending proved difficult after our extremely talented Fresher and University mid-fielder, Lisa Noble, had a dramatic collision with the Downing Captain leaving her unable to continue playing. Despite notable determination from Sarah Mackie in defence and the team's unwavering morale, Downing snatched the game in the second half. However, the trend of the past two years would suggest that next year may bring with it our moment of glory in the Cuppers Final.

Having a team of highly-skilled and adaptable players has facilitated my decisions about team formation. Katy Lutley's strong tackling and bursts of speed have made her a key member of the defence who is equally skilful in her threatening attacking stints. Her positional

flexibility is matched by that of Ammie Brewer who has performed consistently well, making excellent passes, be they in mid-field or defence. Fresher Helen Ennos' growing confidence has made her a vital member of the front line along with Anneka Dew, whose team spirit is to be commended, and Beth Harper whose skills upfront have led to her setting up many goals. Late addition Jessica Priestley added some fresh energy to the front line playing alongside Bex Roberts whose solid skills have also resulted in some great performances in mid-field. Special mention must go to our fearless newcomer Loren Lam who impressed us all with her talent and courage in goal this season. My thanks go also to Sara Litchfield who, always bursting with energy, and capable of boosting team morale by finding the most beautiful kit we have ever had the privilege of playing in, has been a most supportive and efficient Vice-Captain. Having played for the University this year, Sara's attacking skills have gone from strength to strength and she fully deserved the title of Player of the Season.

It is my pleasure to leave the team in the hands of the ever-enthusiastic Franji Scott whose energy and sportsmanship will no doubt attract another valuable set of Freshers. She will be assisted by Ellie Roberts whose on-pitch composure and strength will make her a calming and encouraging Vice-Captain. I wish the team every success in the forthcoming season.

Natasha Tanna
Captain

Mixed Lacrosse

This year Mixed Lacrosse has truly flourished. A combination of new stars and old veterans saw a squad with no fewer than six substitutes arrive at our opening League game against Pembroke. Despite the pouring rain, St John's fought magnificently to secure our first win of the season, a trend which continued throughout Michaelmas, with wins against Trinity, Sidney Sussex, and Emma. The start of the Lent Term saw the much anticipated arrival of some very fetching new shirts and lacrosse sticks. Looking truly professional, John's stormed through the last few matches of the League, easily qualifying for the League semi-final against Churchill/Girton. What followed was a gruelling match of high tension and drama; sticks were broken, dubious tackles were made and tempers frayed. A 1-1 scoreline at full-time saw the start of a golden goal period. John's emerged from their huddle a new team and after only a few moments of play managed to produce a beautiful run of caught passes culminating in an exceptional goal from Dan Fallon. The final against Downing was an excellent game, including a vital contribution from our cheerleading squad, but sadly Downing just had the edge, winning 2-0.

The final event on the lacrosse calendar was Cuppers. As usual a strong John's team played with flair and style. Unfortunately, after a slight mix-up with scoring, we did not progress quite as far as we might have hoped but this did not dampen the spirit of the day or the season as a whole.

I would like to thank all those who played this year for such an enjoyable and successful season and especially Katie Hunt for her help in coaching and organising. I leave the team in the capable hands of Tom Johnson, under whose leadership I am sure Mixed Lacrosse will continue to go from strength to strength.

Bella Hunt
Captain

Lady Margaret Boat Club

The main news this year is the appointment of Raf Wyatt to the post of Boat Club Manager. We have been very pleased with the way she has transformed the Boathouse and the equipment, and has worked with the crews and coaches.

At the start of the academic year we sold our old ergos and bought eight new ones, at a net cost of £4,670, generously paid for by the LMBC Association. This year we have also bought a Janousek IV, partly funded by sponsorship money from Bank of America.

We have been extremely fortunate this year in that the Minotaurs raised enough money at their reunion dinner in 2006 to provide a brand new pair for the Club. Martin Allen (BA 1986) has also very generously funded a new VIII and oars in memory of Andy Silk, Roger's son. After much deliberation we decided on a Filippi for the men and we took delivery of it in early May, with a boat-naming ceremony taking place at the Boathouse on the Saturday of the Mays.

The LMBC relies on the support of a small number of former members who bring the benefit of their experience to coaching crews and/or providing advice and support to the Captains. Henley would be unimaginable without the wonderful picnics produced by Fitz from his red mini. If anyone would like to become involved, please let me know. The LMBC Association has made possible the training camps at York and Eton, through its financial support, as well as funding the men's Henley campaign. This year for the first time the LMBC Association has also provided funding for coaching.

We continue to benefit from our sponsorship by Bank of America and this has allowed us to purchase equipment, subsidise kit and support off-Cam races. This sponsorship comes to an end next year but we hope that Bank of America will wish to continue working with us.

Last year I reported that the College was funding the building of a shed to hold our IVs. This is now virtually complete and the IVs are at least protected from the worst of the elements.

Catherine Twilley
Senior Treasurer

The Lady Margaret Boat Club – Men

Henley

As in previous years, the Henley qualifiers were held only three days after the May Ball but the entire First Mays crew went along and had their first outing the day after the festivities. Thanks to Roger Silk's excellent coaching we very quickly regained our Bumps form and, despite the short time available, we even improved on it. The qualifying race was by a significant margin the best row we had all term and as a result we qualified for the Temple Challenge Cup. Our first race was against Pangbourne College. The schoolboys had a quick start and for most of the race we were left significantly behind. As we approached the enclosures we remembered how to row properly and by the time we got to Stewards' Enclosure we were in the lead. The official verdict was a victory of three-quarters of a length. On Thursday we faced the University of the West of England – a crew on average almost two stone heavier than us – and we lost by two lengths. This successful LMBC Henley campaign, unprecedented in the recent years, was made possible by the generous support of the LMBC Association, Roger's expertise and enthusiasm and, last but not least, by the efforts of my predecessor Gerald Weldon.

The Henley VIII:

Bow	M J Curling
2	G F Weldon
3	A W Truman
4	P C Marti
5	J P Davey
6	J Trnka
7	M J O'Connor
Stroke	B J Russell
Cox	A L Atkinson

Michaelmas Term

During the summer of 2006 the Club hired a new Boat Club Manager, Ms Raf Wyatt. Raf came to the Club with previous coaching and

managing experience ranging from the New Zealand national squad to a Dutch student club. Significant changes became visible soon afterwards with the Boathouse becoming once again shining clean and with all equipment in working order. No less significant were changes in coaching plans and style.

Michaelmas Term saw six of last year's First May Colours return, with Matt O'Connor trialling for CUBC and the rest rowing for the Club, and the intake of several schoolboy rowers. A Light IV, two Coxed IVs and a Development VIII were selected early in the term from returning rowers, supplemented with some new talent. As has become customary, the Coxless IV won the first race of the term, Autumn Head, and entered University IVs with great expectations. Our first race was a semi-final with us chasing Downing. We had a well-controlled, comfortable row and our (unnamed) bank party assured us that we were taking feet off our opposition with every stroke. We became slightly suspicious as we failed to overtake them by Grassy but we still believed the race was ours. To our great and unpleasant surprise, the information we received from the bank wasn't entirely accurate and in the end we lost by 10 s... Both Coxed IVs won their first rounds in University IVs (the first IV with Mark Curling subbing in) but lost to future finalists King's and Christ's. Many thanks must go to coaches Tim Fisher-Jeffes, Karen Wiemer and Raf Wyatt.

The Coxless IV:

Bow J Trnka*
 2 G F Weldon
 3 B J Russell
 Stroke M R Morgan
 *steers

The First Coxed IV:

Bow P C Marti
 2 R Lum
 3 W C Bloore
 Stroke J P Davey
 Cox H C Fisher

The Second Coxed IV:

Bow J H Westwood
 2 N M T Houlsby
 3 R van der Wath
 Stroke H W Gray
 Cox A L Atkinson

After University IVs, the Club's attention turned to VIIIs. Due to injuries and work overload the Senior squad shrank slightly and was made into two VIIIs. The First VIII, coached by Amir Nathoo, Raf Wyatt and Nick Geddes, made significant progress during the time together and finished second in the Fairbairns Cup, behind Jesus – the best result in recent years.

The First VIII:

Bow	J H Westwood
2	N M T Houlsby
3	P C Marti
4	R Lum
5	J Trnka
6	H W Gray
7	B J Russell
Stroke	J P Davey
Cox	A L Atkinson

Michaelmas Term is also the Novice term and this year was no exception, with four Novice Men's boats. Let me just mention the Third Novice Men who won the Plate in Clare Novice Regatta and finished as the third fastest boat in Novice Fairbairns.

Lent Term

As is traditional, Lent Term began with training camps. Two full VIIIs of Seniors and ex-Novices came to Dorney and spent a week of hard training on and off the lake under the supervision of Raf Wyatt, Nick Geddes and Andy Jones. The weather deteriorated through the week, in the end forcing us to return to Cambridge one day early. Nevertheless, the possibility of rowing on a world-class lake with almost no other crews around meant that both crews improved significantly in their fitness and rowing technique.

Crew selection followed 2 km ergo tests in the first week after the camp and the first test of boat speed was the Winter Head to Head race. The First Boat with six First May Colours was, despite our disappointment with the row, the fastest boat overall by a considerable margin, the Second Boat finishing in third place among College Second Boats.

Two weeks after Head to Head, the First Boat went to Peterborough to race the 5 km course of the Head of the Nene. We finished fifth and realised that rowing in rough conditions was something we needed to work on. Meanwhile in Cambridge, the Second Boat raced in the Newnham Short Course and was joint seventh in the Lower Boats Division.

Due to a bout of viral infections in the Club, Robinson Head in the following week was entered only by the Third Boat who, even with two subs, successfully defended their status as the fastest College Third Boat, finishing seventeenth overall.

Bedford Head was held after a long patch of rainy weather and the course had to be shortened to 1,500 metres due to flooding. Having passed a floating piece of concrete on the way, and having scratched the bottom of the boat due to invisible banks, the First Boat won S3 and came fourth in S2 beating the CULRC and Nephthys. M2 finished seventeenth in S4 and fourteenth in the Novice division, with the fastest time of all College Second Crews.

The last race before Bumps, the Pembroke Regatta, saw the First crew losing narrowly to Jesus in the quarter-final, and M3 losing to First and Third III in the final.

The first day of Lents was full of excitement for the first crew, which made a good start, gaining on Jesus with Churchill far behind. Unfortunately, Downing gave up a bit too early allowing Jesus to bump them at Ditton. This not only deprived us of a bump on Jesus but also put two stationary boats right in front of us with Downing sitting in the middle of the river. Marshalls and our bank party started frantically shouting to hold it up, but Amy's assured confidence and a miraculous steering manoeuvre somehow got us through the chicane with only a slight drop of speed. A somewhat boring row-over on the empty Reach was enlivened only by a massive, boat-stopping crab by our own Hector W Gray.

On the second day we were chasing Downing. Not wanting to rush it, we took our time and hit Downing at Ditton. The third day was tainted with a slightly too relaxed warm-up and expectations of a long race; we didn't manage to get within station on Jesus when they bumped Caius. The last day saw us against Caius stroked by last year's CUBC President. We

rowed quite well but they put everything into it and managed to hold us off the whole way. Overall, up one to fourth on the river.

The Second Boat was in a difficult situation in Lents. The crew was mostly composed of ex-Novices with no Bumps experience, and their lack of racing experience in general was underscored by the unimpressive results in Lent Term races. On the first day, they were chased by a strong Magdalene crew and, after a confused start, succumbed to them at First Post Corner. Since this moved them to the bottom of the First Division, they had to race twice every day until they managed to move up or down. The next day presented them with an easy row-over in the Second Division, followed by another row-over behind Magdalene. The third day was significantly more challenging: with a very strong Caius II behind them, our M2 was at risk of losing the Second Boat Headship. A very committed row never allowed Caius to get any closer but expectedly drained the energy of the crew, who were then unable to threaten Robinson in the First Division. On the last day, Caius went for it off the start but died soon afterwards thus leaving the Second Boat Headship to LMBC. Duncan's unfortunate accident of coming off his seat in the following row saved Robinson for this year, but couldn't change the fact that this crew fought very hard and achieved what few predicted they could achieve – down one but still the highest positioned Second Boat. The Third Men went down two in the end, despite very spirited rows, and the Fourth Men down four.

A big thank you must go to all the coaches, namely Raf Wyatt, Jon Rhodes, Nick Geddes, Andy Jones, Bill Budenberg, Tim Fisher-Jeffes, Ben Symonds, Henry Addison, John 'Fitz' Durack, the marshals and umpires and many others.

The First VIII:

Bow	J Trnka
2	G F Weldon
3	P C Marti
4	T Parnell
5	H W Gray
6	J P Davey
7	N M T Houlsby
Stroke	M O'Connor
Cox	A L Atkinson

The Second VII:

Bow	W Hall
2	A Smith
3	I M Harris
4	N Milton
5	W Bloore
6	S Palin
7	D McCombe
Stroke	J Houlton
Cox	H C Fisher

The Third VIII:

Bow	G Davies
2	H Gordon
3	A Tatton-Brown
4	J Hein
5	R Curling
6	N Krall
7	M Moreau
Stroke	B. Wynne
Cox	V Hsu

The Head of the River Race was a week later than usual but the First crew, supplemented by returning Ben Russell, trained diligently in Cambridge under Raf's supervision. Ready for the forecast windy conditions in a demo 95 kg BBG boat, we managed to have an outing on the Tideway in the morning before the race and row to the start. After the first fifty crews were started (and many of them sank), to our great disappointment the race was called off. What a race it could have been...

Easter Term

Preparations for Mays started off with training camps. The one in York was again made possible only by the generosity of the LMBC Association and by the hospitality and enthusiasm of Jamie MacLeod. The weather was, as usual, very nice and the possibility of rowing for miles without the need to stop made a great difference. Both men's and women's provisional First VIIIs attended this year and benefitted enormously. An on-Cam training camp was held at the same time; three men's crews attended and were coached by Bill Budenberg, Ben Symonds, Mark Curling and Raf Wyatt.

After our return to Cambridge, Mays crews were selected and started training. First race of the term was the Head of the Cam: M1 raced with a last-minute sub and lost to Downing by two seconds; M3 finished fifth in their division. The Spring Head to Head was an opportunity for the Second and Third crews to show their potential – and they did. Both crews won their divisions. In the following two weeks the Second Men capitalised on their new form starting with the 'Best Ditton Corner' award at Champs Head and then winning their division in Nines

Spring Regatta, where they beat Wolfson and Darwin and most importantly King's First Boats.

M1 went to the Metropolitan Regatta with mixed expectations. The S3 draw looked pretty harsh with four university crews in our heat (Exeter A, Oxford-Brookes, Southampton A and Liverpool), who performed very well the day before. With only two crews (out of seven) going straight into the final, we were a bit worried. To our great surprise, we dropped all of them off the start and even though Oxford-Brookes tried to come back we won the heat with the fastest time of all heats (rating thirty-two for most of the course). This left us with a whole day to prepare for the final, and become appropriately nervous and tense. Our start in the final was not great and Exeter pulled away from us. Although we managed to keep all the other crews in check, we never gained much on Exeter and in the end we finished 2 s behind them.

After this, the First crew somewhat lost its momentum, but the excellent coaching of Andy Jones managed to prepare us well for the May Bumps. On the first day we were chasing St Catharine's, who proved to be significantly slower than last year and even in spite of our panicked and inefficient start, they let us bump them just around Grassy. The second day saw us chasing Caius with their customary last-minute Blue 'substitutions'. Our rowing was a lot calmer than on the first day but we never really seriously threatened them. After the torrential rain of Thursday, on Friday the river was flooded and had a strong stream – something one doesn't often see on the Cam. Due to the conditions we were pushed out very late, and a shaky start cost us about a half a length and First and Third were going for it. We managed to hold them off around First Post and Grassy but they gained rapidly in the Plough Reach and out of Ditton they were within a canvas. Amy followed the plan flawlessly and crossed to the non-towpath side of the Reach to avoid the bump. However, the unusual situation of having a side-by-side race in Bumps made us panic, shorten up and lose our already inefficient finishes. First and Third got the bump by passing our bow ball. On the last day we had our best row in Bumps and got within a length of First and Third but failed to hit them. Overall, we stayed level and are still third on the river – well within striking distance for the Headship next year...

I would like to thank all the coaches, Jamie MacLeod, Roger Silk, Raf Wyatt and Andy Jones, for their enthusiasm and excellent work.

The Second men improved hugely in Easter term thanks to the efforts of Raf, Chris Atkin and Bill Budenberg. On the first day of Bumps they got within a length of King's but as they bumped Downing II around Ditton our M2 had to row-over. This meant a good chance for a quick bump on the second day and that's exactly what happened: Downing capitulated at First Post corner. Friday's conditions affected also the Second Boat with a late push-out causing them to lose about a third of a length off the start. Chasing King's again they closed on them once more but their efforts were thwarted by King's bumping on the Reach. On the final day M2 gained quickly on Peterhouse getting to a canvas before the Ditton corner. 'A disastrous corner' (in their own words) caused them to lose all of their advantage putting them back on station at the bottom of the Reach. However, they didn't give up: halfway down the reach they closed to an overlap and got their second bump just before the railway bridge. Kudos to a largely ex-Novice crew – a promise for the future success of the Club.

The Third Men had a very unlucky Mays campaign. They managed to row-over on the first day but thereafter they got bumped by Fitzwilliam II, Clare II, and Jesus III. Let's hope all of them carry on rowing and improve their Bumps score next year. Thanks must go to their coaches Raf Wyatt, Andy Truman and Ben Symonds.

The Lower Boats suffered from inconsistencies both in performance and in crew composition. The Fourth Men got bumped by Corpus II, First and Third IV, Wolfson II and King's II, thus earning their spoons. The Gents' Boat fared a bit better with a bump on Fitz III on the first day followed by a row-over. On the third day they got bumped by CCAT II and, due to a confusion about times, they failed to race on Saturday. The Rugby Boat showed a lot of promise on paper with five former rowers in the crew. Their bump on Sidney III on the second day was, however, more than balanced by getting overbumped by Pembroke IV (who were a sandwich boat and raced their second race on that day), and not turning up at all on Saturday. Thanks to all Lower Boats' coaches, Raf Wyatt, Warwick Bloore, Clare Harvey and, most of all, to my

Vice-Captain Patrick Marti, who organised our Lower Boats this term, coached them, coxed them and spent long hours trying to persuade people to row in them.

The First May VIII:

Bow	B J Russell
2	G F Weldon
3	J Trnka
4	N M T Houlsby
5	P C Marti
6	J P Davey
7	H W Gray
Stroke	M O'Connor
Cox	A L Atkinson

The Second May VIII:

Bow	J H Westwood
2	A Smith
3	R van der Wath
4	S Palin
5	D McCombe
6	J Houlton
7	W Hall
Stroke	T Parnell
Cox	H Fisher

The Third May VIII:

Bow	R Curling
2	D Barraclough
3	H Gordon
4	R Gray
5	S Spitzer
6	N Milton
7	M Jones
Stroke	T Angliss
Cox	V Hsu

I would like to thank everyone in the Club for all their support. It has been a privilege to be their Captain and to row with them. I'd like to wish good luck to the next year's Captain, Hayley Fisher.

Vive Laeta Margareta

**Jan Trnka
Captain**

The Lady Margaret Boat Club – Women

Michaelmas Term

Various circumstances led to a change in both the Women's Captain and the Women's Lower Boats Captain at the beginning of Michaelmas Term, which made for a slightly unsettled start to the term's rowing. As ever, in the Senior squad there were a limited number of people who wanted to subject themselves to early mornings in the rain. However, we managed to get out a Top IV and a Development VIII who rowed in those crews through the term. They started the term by racing Autumn Head, with the IV coming fourth and the VIII coming sixth of the College VIIIs, beaten only by First Boats. The IV raced and won the Student IVs event in Cambridge Winter Head. They then beat Peterhouse easily in the heats of University IVs but were unfortunately defeated in the semi-finals by a strong First and Third crew. They stayed together as a IV for Fairbairns, finishing a solid fourth, although not rowing to their full potential. The VIII suffered a little from a lack of time as a crew and as a result did not manage to race again until Fairbairns where they finished tenth, a good result considering they were racing the Top VIIIs from other colleges.

As usual we had a fresh Novice intake this year, with two VIIIs learning to row and racing throughout the term. The first race for the Novice crews was Queens' Ergs where both crews put in a good effort, although unfortunately failing to make the final. They then got a chance to try their hand at racing on the water in Clare Novice Sprints. The First Novice Women were unlucky to lose to Christ's in their first round, while the Second Novice Women beat Emmanuel II and Newnham II before losing to Trinity Hall II in some horrific racing conditions. The hail, winds and lightening during that race caused a cancellation for a few hours before it died down and racing could be resumed. The final event of term for them was Novice Fairbairns where the First VIII came thirteenth and the Second VIII put in a strong showing to come fifteenth, beaten by only one other second boat.

The term ended with Chases Week, where the Novices got a chance to do some fun rowing during the day in some mixed crews with the Seniors to start integrating them with the rest of the Boat Club.

Lent Term

The Lents began with the usual pre-term training camp at Dorney Lake. Twelve rowers and two coxes, including a mixture of Novice and Senior rowers spent a week enjoying the facilities and some intensive coaching from Cath Mangan, Annamarie Phelps, Claire Sweeney and Raf Wyatt. Unfortunately, the weather conditions were against us, and high winds meant that the time on the lake was limited and more time was spent on the ergs. However, improvements were still made and it was a good chance to integrate the previous term's Novices into the squad. Our thanks go to the LMBC Association for subsidising the camp.

Looming finals took its toll on the number of Senior rowers this term, meaning that, despite high Novice retention, we were only able to get two crews out for Bumps. The first VIII started the term by racing Cambridge Head to Head where we came fifth beating Newnham and Downing, who we were to be chasing in Bumps. The next race was Newnham Short course where the First VIII put in a strong row to finish second behind Caius. The Second VIII also competed, coming third in the Second Boat category. The First VIII took a trip off the Cam to Bedford Head where we finished fourth in S2 and fifth in S3, beating several other College VIIs. Unfortunately at this stage some of our rowers started to fall apart, and injuries led to some late crew changes a couple of weeks before Bumps. My thanks go to those who allowed themselves to be drafted in at the last minute. Both crews competed in Pembroke Regatta, enabling us to get in some important practise at rowing in dirty water and with other boats around us. The First Boat suffered from the recent crew changes, which had involved rowers having to switch sides in the week before the race. We led Emmanuel off the start but a couple of crabs halfway down the course saw us lose our heat. W2 beat Newnham II in the heat but then lost out to Pembroke II, the eventual winners of the Regatta.

With a slightly unsettled term behind us, both crews were nervous on the first day of Bumps, especially in the Second Boat where many of the rowers had never experienced Bumps racing. However, we got off to a storming start with both crews bumping on the first day. W1 made up ground on Newnham quickly, being down to a canvas by Grassy. A

quick and well-recovered crab allowed Newnham to hold us off until Ditton, where the inevitable bump occurred. The inexperience of W2 in Bumps racing showed off the start, as they were not entirely prepared for the cannon and didn't get away until a few seconds after. They recovered well and closed quickly on Sidney Sussex First Boat. It looked like a certain bump on First Post Corner when Sidney Sussex crabbed, but some controversial marshalling decisions prolonged the chase to the Plough, where they got their well-deserved bump. W1 then ended up chasing Downing for the remaining three days, and although we made up ground on them we never got close enough to make the bump, leaving us on a respectable up one. W2 rowed-over for the next two days, closing the gap on Jesus II before the latter bumped out. On the last day they were unlucky to be bumped by a very strong CCAT crew who were on for their blades. This left W2 level for the week, doing well to maintain their high place in the Second Division. My thanks go to all the coaches over the term who gave up their time to make this possible.

The First VIII:

Bow	K McLoughlin
2	E Davies
3	K Rickman
4	A Wood
5	C Jarvis
6	J Williams
7	L Connell
Stroke	C Harvey
Cox	A El-Mashad

The Second VIII:

Bow	A Bhatia
2	E Rye
3	C Faranda-Bellofiglio
4	A Eldred
5	L Gruendken
6	R Pugh
7	L Chambers
Stroke	E Husain
Cox	H Addison

This year we started selecting for First Mays after Lent Bumps to send a provisional First Mays crew to Women's VIII's Head of the River Race. As a result of the changes, we had only had about three outings together, but we put in a strong row, overtaking several crews to come ninety-eighth out of 277 and third of the Cambridge colleges.

The Henley Boat Races occurred shortly after the term, with Hannah Stratford representing Cambridge in the Blue Boat. Bad weather conditions saw the crews racing a shortened course. A strong row saw

the Blue Boat deal well with the conditions and beat Oxford by half a length. Congratulations to Hannah.

Easter Term

This year the provisional First Women joined the men at training camp in York. We took an VIII for a week and trained twice a day, coached by Jamie MacLeod and Raf Wyatt. The weather was kind to us and we got in some long outings, seeing massive improvements in technique and fitness over the week. Again, thanks to the LMBC Association for subsidising the camp, and thanks to Jamie for giving up his time to coach us.

When we returned to Cambridge the top two crews began training. The First VIII entered Head of the Cam early in the term, but the lack of outings showed and we came fifth of the colleges. Both crews entered Champs Head with the First Women coming fourth, beating several crews who were ahead of us in Bumps, and the Second Women finishing twenty-second, coming seventh in their category. The First Women also managed to win the prize for the most impressive start. The Second Women were again unlucky to have injury problems, resulting in a couple of crew changes halfway through the term.

Despite the pressures of exams, the First Women managed to get away to the Metropolitan Regatta where we raced in the S3 and S2 Division. We had a couple of good races and unfortunately missed qualifying for the S3 final by only a second. Many of us had not done multi-lane racing before so it was an exciting experience and we got in some valuable racing practice.

Bumps brought us mixed fortunes. The Third Boat consisted mainly of Novices who had only learnt to row that term. They came together well, but unfortunately were fairly high in their division and were bumped every day. Hopefully they all enjoyed the experience and will continue to row next year. The Second Women were also fairly high in their division after last year. On the Wednesday they had a strong row-over, holding off Emmanuel II behind. The next day all the crews around them bumped out giving them an easy row-over. Unfortunately, this

left them to get bumped by a Blades-winning Pembroke II crew on Friday and then they were bumped by Emmanuel II on the last day to finish down two.

The First Boat had an emotional rollercoaster of a week. After bumping Downing swiftly out of Grassy on the first day, we caught a crab on First Post on the second day and went up over the outside of the corner allowing Downing to bump us back. We started on Friday knowing we were much faster than Downing but with the worrying feeling that First and Third chasing us were faster than we were. We managed to bump Downing even quicker this time, getting them just out of First Post corner, leaving First and Third free to get the over-bump on Clare. This meant that we had to chase them on the final day. Knowing that our chances of getting First and Third were slim, we were looking for the overbump on Girton. Unfortunately, First and Third failed to clear, causing us to crash on Grassy giving some picnickers quite a scare and causing a pile-up in the crews behind us. We managed to push off and were closing in on Girton again but we ran out of river before we could make up the full distance. We finished up one, a good result but not reflecting the true potential of the crew, which deserved to finish higher.

The First VIII:

Bow	C Jarvis
2	J Williams
3	E Smee
4	L Maister
5	L Connell
6	A Sinden
7	H Stratford
Stroke	C Harvey
Cox	A El-Mashad

The Second VIII:

Bow	E Roberts
2	A Eldred
3	L Gruendken
4	E Husain
5	L Chambers
6	R Pugh
7	K McLoughlin
Stroke	K Rickman
Cox	A Groot

I could not have got through this year without the help of a large number of people. Thanks go to Katie Rickman, the Lower Boats Captain, for her management of the Novices and Lower Boats this year. I would like to thank all the coaches, particularly the old boys and girls who have provided support and advice as well. Our Boat Club

Manager, Raf, has worked hard all year to make sure the fleet is in good condition, as well as being heavily involved in coaching and giving support. As always, big thanks to the LMBC Association for their support of the Club.

I wish my successor, Kathryn McLoughlin, all the best for next year.

Clare Harvey
Women's Captain

The Rugby Club

For the first time, perhaps in centuries, the Red Boys elected a Back to captain them for the 2006–2007 season. This clearly angered the spirits of Wells, Maitland et al, as in an astonishing piece of good fortune the Captain injured himself before taking to the pitch in a John's shirt. This paved the way for Ed Drage, the authoritarian Vice-Captain, to lead the side in the first match against Jesus. Unfortunately one of his trademarked overly aggressive dance routines backfired somewhat, resulting in a three-week mandatory concussion ban. This left the Club with the perennially third best option of Rory Holmes. The team responded however to his now infamous 'I just don't like them' speech, and a solid 26–5 victory against the old enemy was secured, with some promising debuts from the Fresher element of the team.

Interspersed between our first two League matches was a friendly against the 'aged Red Boys' at home in which many Freshers were to taste John's Rugby for the first time against a formidable opponent that included James Alexander amongst others in its ranks. The game was however merely a sideshow to Tom Roberts's off-the-field antics later that evening...

The following week was an away match against Trinity Hall. The first-half performance was well below par, with only a break-out try from our 'princess' – Ovuefe Efeotor – to show for it. Some choice words were said during the interval, resulting in a much better second-half display eventually leading to a comfortable 32–0 victory.

The two weakest teams in the First Division, Downing and St Catharine's, were then treated with the disdain that they so thoroughly deserved during two vintage John's performances that resulted in 82–0 and 47–0 victories for the Red Boys. The next game against Girton was a much tougher affair: indeed the Red Boys were at the wrong end of a two-point deficit at half-time. The addition of Rupert Walter in the second half, against medical advice, coupled with Oli Samuelson's sideline histrionics, helped to change the game and a hard-fought 20–7 victory was secured.

The following week Downing were again crushed 53–3. Three points was the average number of points that the Red Boys conceded in League matches, and one couldn't help but wonder whether Hugo Carmichael's blatant disregard, or ignorance, of the rules may have had something to do with that. A personal highlight of the season was his burst of four penalties in five minutes, including one within fifteen seconds of taking the pitch. Whisper it quietly, but during the Downing game Ashley Elliot was actually seen to approach something nearing full 'speed' with ball in hand and even had a cameo at number eight. This can presumably be attributed to the ten-minute rest that he had earned for himself earlier in the game, picking up from where angry Scotsman Gus Maclay had left off in the previous games.

The Michaelmas Term was concluded with a match against the CURUFC Colleges' Varsity XV at home. John's were under strength due to players concentrating on upcoming Varsity matches and the retirement of George FitzGerald, and had to play a flanker and lock in the centres with a hooker on the wing. Despite this the Colleges were put to the sword by a John's team made up entirely of Colleges eligible players, 37–0, leaving CURUFC to regret not accepting our invitation to play the LXs. It should be noted that the Colleges won their Varsity match against Oxford.

The League was wrapped up with only the seventh match, away at Jesus in January, prompting *TCS* and *Varsity* to run back-page spreads. *TCS* labelled John's as arguably the greatest college team of all time. A further win was added at home against Trinity Hall, leaving the Red Boys with a perfect record of P8 W8 F327 A25.

This now left the Red Boys seeking an historic treble double if the Cuppers trophy could be reclaimed. The first match was against Hughes Hall – a side that we had encountered in our last two successful Cuppers campaigns. After their humiliation the previous year they were clearly in no mood for a repeat performance, with one of their seven starting Blues (including one from St Edmund's) playing despite having been selected for an England Students game that day. A repeat performance, however, was exactly what John's fought for, and Hughes were routed 48–3 by a breathtaking display from the Red Boys in both the Backs and the Forwards.

The semi-final finally gave the Red Boys the chance to play Homerton, a side that had proclaimed themselves the best rugby college in Cambridge. They weren't: a 48–19 victory saw us progress to the final to play the neighbours – Trinity. An exceptionally tight first half saw John's put together one sustained period of pressure and a half-time scoreline of 3–3 left the vociferous John's supporters in the stands on edge. A ten-minute burst immediately after half-time saw John's come away 16–3 winners to the soundtrack of 'Sign On', securing the triple double, an unbeaten season and the scalp of the victorious Colleges' Varsity XV – quite possibly the greatest season the Club has ever had. Many thanks must go to the Chief Playing Surface Technician, Keith, for preparing the pitch so diligently and making the pavilion curry house available to us, and to Dr Richard Samworth for his continued support and invaluable coaching. Here's to hoping, no matter how alien it may feel to some (namely Fridge), for 'four in a row'.

Oliver Buxton
Captain

The Women's Rugby Club

The year started tentatively for the three remaining members of the John's Women's Rugby Club – would we be able to con four other girls to turn out for a match? The answer was yes, three times over. With Becca's worryingly effective persuasive skills we had half the First-year girls signed up to play by the end of the Freshers' Fair. Training soon got underway and within a couple of Sunday sessions it was evident that there was a lot of raw talent amongst our new recruits.

Our three musketeers Walter, Mayne and Samuelson soon got us into shape and for this and their good humour we are immensely grateful; to Rupert for his reliable enthusiasm and always looking to add a new dimension to our play (particularly in the line out); to Will for his unbounded flair and Oli for his laidback attitude and willingness to be tackled by attractive girls.

We were nervous going into our first fixture against last year's rivals, Catz, but with John's spirit and our keen young team we ran three tries past them for a convincing win. From then on victory became addictive. All season our formidable front row squashed any opposition they were faced with. Props Jo, Becca and Rhiannon soon learned to love the contact while Rose was relentless from day one. Our biggest presence on the pitch was Charlie – 'The Pain Train' – Marriott. While not our most disciplined player, she certainly put the Newnham girls in their place and always kept the supporters on the sidelines entertained.

Coach Samuelson soon got the Backs in order; we had consistent and dynamic play from Charlotte Wheeler-Booth with some fantastic tackles and speed down the wing. Vicky Raymond stepped up to Fly-Half exceptionally well in her first season and returned after Christmas with a Wilkinonesque boot which consolidated our increasing points tally. Amanda also racked up the points and showed her skills as a real all-rounder on the pitch. We practiced our looping and our switches religiously on Sunday mornings whilst hearing the First-year gossip from Tash and Matti, but when it came to matches we knew we could always pull out our fail-safe signature move: the 'give it to Sophie' set up. The 2006–07 season for SJCWRFC can not be discussed without

mention of Miss 'Lightning' Lynch who literally ran circles around our opponents time after time much to the delight of our ever-supportive fans. Sophie was top scorer in the League, putting down an astounding twenty-one tries in ten games (yes, a try every five minutes), a credit to her sporting flair and fitness.

We played tens and sevens, we lent other teams our players (Clare and Caroline showed us what they were made of), we suffered injuries (Carol and Harad, we'll see you next year). We battled through some close matches but came out on top achieving an undefeated League win. When it came to Cuppers we were drawn against Downing, also with a large thriving squad. Despite having beaten them previously and armed with our new lofty line-outs we weren't able to defeat them and let them through to the next round and on to win the Cup.

We are hugely grateful to our generous sponsors, Deloitte, who have provided us with kit this year and we hope that this partnership will continue in the future. Thanks to Keith and his team for the pitches and putting up with our fickle fixture list.

We have had a fantastic season, enjoying weekly wins with lots of laughs along the way. Events that will be most fondly remembered (if hazily) are the breaking-in of our new shirts (in the finer public houses of Cambridge rather than on the pitch), demolition of a certain female College's Captain by the Pain Train's momentary misunderstanding of the rules, and returning the League Winner's Plate to its home in John's bar after a four-year absence. I wish every success to next year's team with sights set on the Cuppers trophy.

Hannah Lane
Captain

Men's Squash

This year marked a transitional stage for Men's Squash at St John's, with 2006 graduations leaving the top of the Squash Ladder looking worryingly depleted at College level, although St John's representation at University level is both substantial and secure, in the form of Blues Jamie Douglas and Nick Sutcliffe, along with Mark Ryan, who sustained a pre-season injury, and Fresher Michael Mackay, who stepped straight into the Cambridge Second V, and will no doubt continue to set the squash scene alight.

Our strength in depth was a major concern at the beginning of the year, but fears about the possible difficulties of recruiting sufficient manpower to maintain a challenge across all fronts were allayed by an enthusiastic deluge of responses at the Freshers' Fair. Pre-season trials were to reveal some emerging new talents to harness: foremost amongst these the dynamic engineering trio of Toby Parnell, Justin Houlton, and Meng Kuok, with a plethora of new additions to the third and fourth squads. We were also treated to the squash equivalent of a phoenix rising from the ashes as geriatric of the squad, Ross Flanigan, brought his arthritic knees out of retirement to grace our newly-refurbished courts with one last fling at stardom.

With our forces bolstered by the reliable pair of Andrew Tan and Michal Antosik, both with a year's squash campaigning behind them, the St John's squad looked strong enough for four teams to be put out, the First V positioned in the First Division, the Second V in the Third, and the Third and Fourth Vs in the Seventh and Eighth respectively. Following the inauguration of the line-up, we were reinforced by the languid arrival of Jack Hambleton, whose apparent disinclination to move more than one step from the centre of the court was more than compensated for by his anatomy-defying reach. Dave Sheard also decided to stop playing odd games with nets and fluffy yellow balls and come inside so he could 'put more stuff on his CV'; despite his initial confusion and claustrophobia, he soon became a key member of the Second V.

Several other members of the squad continued to impress throughout the season: Adam Bond shaking off some early rustiness to establish himself as a promising talent; Jon Shepard proving more than useful; and Pip Coen

displaying a bizarre penchant for taking best of five games right to the wire. As a result, we were treated to some better than expected (perhaps I was being overly pessimistic!) results across the board, with all teams appearing to have done admirably and secured their positions, pending final League tables. The team for Cuppers also looks extremely strong given the high University representation, and must be firm favourites to blitz the competition.

All in all, it has been a successful season for squash, welcoming in a number of new faces, and I must thank everyone who gave up their time for practices and matches this season who has not already been mentioned. The Lent Term saw an exquisite meal in the Wordsworth Room to round off the season's League Squash, which I hope was enjoyed by all concerned.

Finally, I must give my thanks to Dr McConnel for his support in the running of the Squash teams, and his ceaseless efforts to instigate the refurbishment of the squash courts, which finally came to fruition. I hope to see the squash talent that John's has in abundance continuing to be displayed both in the College League and at University level, and that we may push on from this season to ensure Johnian domination for the foreseeable future!

Rob Miles
Captain

Ladies' Squash

The past year was very successful for the St John's College Ladies' Squash Team. After the First team got promoted into Division One last year, we managed to come top of the Division this year, being undefeated all season.

Our success has been down to a highly motivated team consisting of Frieda Van Belle, Andrea Kuesters and Charlotte Wheeler-Booth. This was Frieda's second year playing for St John's and she has always been very keen and motivated. She has contributed a lot to College Squash

and since she is leaving this year, I wish her all the best for the future. Charlotte, who joined us this year, is also a very dedicated player and we are lucky to have her. She has been involved in a lot of other activities and therefore has plenty of other commitments, but I really hope she will continue next year.

Our College team is also looking good in Cuppers. Currently we are in the quarter-finals and hopefully we can get a lot further than that.

We are lucky to have the support of the Men's Club and I would like to thank Jamie Douglas for his wonderful coaching in the first term and for being League Secretary. And I would also like to thank Rob Miles for his help during the last year.

Finally, thanks to Dr McConnel for all his support and for pushing through the refurbishment of the now excellent squash courts. Thanks again to everyone who played and hopefully you will all keep it up.

Andrea Kuesters
Captain

Swimming

After winning the competition for two successive years, it was always going to be tough to repeat our previous achievements. Our dominant girl's team from the previous year had all graduated, leaving many spaces in the team to be filled. Fortunately, after some painstaking recruiting, we managed to field a full team for the competition.

In the heats, everyone showed plenty of enthusiasm and we were rewarded with qualification for all but one of the finals. Encouraged by successful swims in the heats, the team set out to equal the achievements of the previous years in the finals.

New recruit Carol Evans made a promising start to the finals by edging out her opponents in the Individual Medley. Ian Harris, however, was less fortunate as a mix-up with the timekeepers during the heats meant he qualified for the B finals rather than the A finals, resulting in a few

lost points. Carol also made light work of her 50 Fly final, winning by a comfortable margin.

Aaron Clements-Partridge, now a veteran in the St John's team, was forced to dig deep for both his 100 Freestyle and 100 Backstroke races by his competitors. Fortunately, his experience showed and he finished in the Silver position in both events. Gareth Keeves and Clarence So both produced fine swims in their races, coming third in the Fly and second in the Breaststroke respectively. Chris Charles rounded off the men's effort by racing strongly in both the relays in a bid to reclaim the trophy we had won for the previous two years.

Special mention must go to Emma Davies, Clare Stevenson, Amy Atkinson and Sam O'Hara for agreeing to participate in the competition with less than twenty-four hours before their races. All of them swam brilliantly in both the heats and finals, showing great potential for future years to come. Despite strong swimming from all the Johnians, we were not able to retain the trophy as eventual winners, Girton, proved too strong.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank all the swimmers who took part in the competition and in particular, Aaron, for three fantastic years of service to the John's Swimming Club; without him we wouldn't have achieved as much as we have done in the previous years.

If there is one thing I've learnt from this year's competition, it is the potential we possess in the current squad of swimmers; with some training I believe we can once again compete for the top prize next year.

Clarence So
Captain

COLLEGE NOTES

College Officers

The College Officers as of October 2007 are:

The Master	Professor C M Dobson MA BSc DPhil FRS
The President	A M Nicholls MA PhD
Senior Tutor	M Dörrzapf MA PhD
Senior Bursar	C F Ewbank MA MBA
Deans	Reverend D J Dormor BA MSc P A Linehan MA PhD FBA
Domestic Bursar	Commodore J W R Harris MA
Librarian	A M Nicholls MA PhD
Praelector	Professor M Schofield MA PhD FBA
Director of Music	A M Nethsingha MA
Chaplain	Reverend G D Bayliss BA DPhil

The College Council

As of October 2007, the College Council consists of:

The Master

The President	Professor Manton
Professor Johnstone	Dr Lees
Dr Tombs	Dr Dörrzapf
Dr Colwell	Dr Miracle
Dr McDermot	Professor Woods
Dr Plaisted	Miss Tomaselli

The Fellowship

Elected to Fellowships under Title E:

Andrew Mark Nethsingha (BA 1990, MA 1994)

Stephen William Teal (BA 1988, Lancaster University)

Elected to a Fellowship under Title B:

Tomas Larsson (BA 1990, Lund University; MA 2004, PhD 2007, Cornell University)

Elected to Fellowships under Title A:

David Gerard Conlon (BA 2003, Trinity College, Dublin)

Alison Gwendoline Kesby (BA 1997, LLB 1999, University of Sydney; LLM 2003, Jesus College)

Jonathan Robert Mair (BA 2000, MA 2004, King's College)

Anna Louise Mallam (MA, MSci 2003, St Catharine's College)

In view of these appointments, the complete Fellowship as of October 2007 is as follows:

The Master (Professor C M Dobson)

The President (Dr A M Nicholls)

Professor Sir M V Wilkes

Professor J A Crook

Dr E D James

Professor R A Hinde

Dr R H Prince

Professor Sir J R Goody

Mr G G Watson

Dr J A Charles

Dr D J H Garling

Professor R N Perham

Dr G A Reid

Professor P Boyde

Dr P A Linehan

Dr A J Macfarlane

Professor D L McMullen

Dr E K Matthews

Mr R G Jobling

Dr A A Macintosh

Professor J Staunton

Dr C M P Johnson

Professor M A Clarke

Dr A G Smith

Professor J A Emerton

Dr R A Green

Professor J Iliffe

Dr J H Matthewman

Professor M Schofield
Dr G A Lewis
Professor R F Griffin
Dr T P Bayliss-Smith
Professor S F Gull
Dr H P Hughes
Dr P Goddard
Professor P T Johnstone
Professor 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
Professor Sir R H Friend
Dr R E Glasscock
Dr R P Tombs
Dr R E McConnel
Dr D R Midgley
Professor P H Matthews
Dr M Richards
Professor J F Kerrigan
Professor G J Burton
Professor G C Horrocks
Professor Sir P S Dasgupta
Professor M E Welland
Dr H R Matthews
Professor B J Heal
Dr T P Hynes
Professor I N McCave
Dr A C Metaxas
Colonel R H Robinson
Professor S Conway Morris
Professor E D Laue
Dr S A Edgley

Mr R A Evans
Dr S M Colwell
Dr H E Watson
Dr J P McDermott
Professor C O Lane
Dr C J Robinson
Professor Y M Suhov
Dr S R S Szreter
Professor D J Howard
Mr R C Nolan
Dr M M G Lisboa
Dr U C Rublack
Professor B D Simons
Dr K C Plaisted
Dr M Ní Mhaonaigh
Dr J B Spencer
Professor D C McFarlane
Professor C D Gray
Dr I M Winter
Professor N S Manton
Dr N S Arnold
Dr S Castelvecchi
Professor A-L Kinmonth
Dr J M Lees
Professor A D H Wyllie
Professor S C Reif
Dr D M Fox
Dr D M A Stuart
Dr M Dörrzapf
Dr V J L Best
Dr P Antonello
Dr P T Miracle
Professor A W Woods
Commodore J W R Harris
Dr S M Best
Dr P M Geraats

Dr S E Sällström Matthews
 Dr P T Wood
 Dr S Olsaretti
 Dr E J Gowers
 Dr P Batsaki
 Mr D J Dormor
 Professor U C Goswami
 Dr R J Samworth
 Professor G W W Barker
 Dr K Johnstone
 Dr A B Reddy
 Dr D L Williams
 Miss S Tomaselli
 Dr G S X E Jefferis
 Mr C F Ewbank
 Mr E W Holberton
 Dr I S Burns
 Dr A Galy

Dr F E Salmon
 Dr C G Warnes
 Dr S M Humphrey
 Dr M J V P Worthington
 Mr J D Billett
 Mr M E Pagitz
 Professor F M Watt
 Dr C D Jiggins
 Dr R H G Garner
 Dr D Burdakov
 Mr S W Teal
 Mr A M Nethsingha
 Ms A L Mallam
 Mr J R Mair
 Ms A G Kesby
 Dr T Larsson
 Mr D G Conlon

Honorary Fellows (alphabetical order)

Sir Richard Aikens
 Professor J M Ball
 Sir Jack Beatson
 Mr J M Brearley
 Lord Browne
 Mr D M Burt
 The Most Revd Dr P F
 Carnley
 Sir Brian Cartledge
 The Revd Professor W O
 Chadwick
 Mr C N Corfield
 Professor Sir David Cox
 Sir Percy Cradock
 Professor W A Deer

Mr Justice R J Goldstone
 The Rt Hon the Lord Griffiths
 Professor J D Harvey
 The Rt Hon the Lord Hope
 Professor Sir Bryan Hopkin
 Professor Sir John Horlock
 The Hon Mr Justice Frank
 Iacobucci
 Sir Derek Jacobi
 Ambassador A J Jacovides
 Professor M A King
 Sir Christophor Laidlaw
 Sir Tim Lankester
 Professor E S Maskin
 Dr J W Miller

Sir Mark Moody-Stuart
 The Rt Hon the Lord Mustill
 Professor Sir Roger Penrose
 Professor J G A Pocock
 Professor Lord Renfrew
 Sir Michael Scholar

Dr M Singh
 The Rt Hon the Lord
 Templeman
 The Rt Revd P K Walker
 Sir Douglas Wass
 Sir David Wilson

Benefactors' Scholars

Elected to Benefactors' Scholarships from 1 October 2006:

Nicholas Benjamin Dodd	Classics, Downing College, Cambridge
Eoin Patrick Long	Mathematics, Trinity College, Dublin
Beth Shaw	Earth Sciences, Hereford College, Oxford
Charlotte Sophie Werndl	Philosophy, University of Salzburg
Blaise Roger Marie Thompson	Engineering, Wolfson College, Cambridge
Kathelijne Koops	Biological Anthropology, University of Utrecht
Sophie Rachel Beeren	Chemistry, University of New South Wales
Adam Howard Power	BioScience Enterprise, University of New Brunswick
Alex Chmelnitzki	Mathematics, St Catherine's College, Oxford
Carl Scheffler	Physics, University of Stellenbosch
Moira Jane Smith	Chemical Engineering, Jesus College, Oxford
Linda Meike Gruendken	Mathematics, Brown University

Robert James Holdaway	Plant Sciences, Canterbury University, New Zealand
Tom Nolan	European Literature and Culture, Magdalen College, Oxford
Lindelwa Ncedisa Dalamba	Historical Musicology, University Kwa Zulu-Natal
Franz Huber	Economic Sociology, University of Salzburg
Jessica Mary Priestley	Classics, University of Auckland
Nishanth Ramakrishna Sastry	Computer Science, Bangalore University
Elected the Luisa Aldobrandini Student:	
Ivano Di Lillo	Music, University of Rome (La Sapienza)

College Calendar – Main Dates

Details of events for Johnnians, including those listed here are available on the alumni pages of the College's website (www.joh.cam.ac.uk).

Michaelmas Term 2007

October

Mon	1	First day of Term
Tues	2	Full Term begins
Sat	13	Congregation (2.00 pm)

November

Sat	10	Congregation (2.00 pm)
Sat	24	Advent Carol Service
Sun	25	Advent Carol Service
Fri	30	Full Term Ends

December

Sat	8	Congregation (2.00 pm) Christingle Service in Chapel
Sat	15	Johnnian Society Dinner (application forms are circulated with <i>The Eagle</i>)
Wed	19	Michaelmas Term ends

Lent Term 2008

January

Sat	5	First day of Term
Tues	15	Full Term begins Epiphany Carol Service
Sat	26	Congregation (2.00 pm)

February

Sat	23	Congregation (2.00 pm)
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March

Sun	9	Lent Service
Fri	14	Full Term ends
Mon	24	Lent Term ends
Sat	29	Johnnian Dinner
Sat	29	Congregation (11.00 am)

Easter Term 2008**April**

Thurs	17	First day of Term
Tues	22	Full Term begins

May

Thurs	1	Ascension Day: Music from Chapel Tower at 12 noon
Sun	4	Service of Commemoration of Benefactors
Fri	9	MA Dinner
Sat	10	Congregation for MAs and others (11.00 am)
Sun	11	Whit Sunday
Thurs	29	Oak Apple Day

June

Fri	13	Full Term ends
Mon	16	May Concert
Tues	17	May Ball
Fri	20	Staff Outing (College Closed)
Wed	25	Easter Term Ends
Open Day for prospective students		
Thurs	26	General Admission
Sat	28	Johnian Dinner

Long Vacation 2008**July**

Thurs	3	Open Day for prospective students
Fri	4	Open Day for prospective students
Mon	7	Long Vacation period of residence begins
Sat	19	Congregation (11.00 am)

August

Sat	9	Long Vacation period of residence ends
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FELLOWS' APPOINTMENTS AND DISTINCTIONS

CASTELVECCHI, Dr Stefano, spent one term as Visiting Associate Professor in the Department of Music at the University of Chicago. He was elected a member of the Council of the American Musicological Society, and was appointed to the Editorial Board of *The Critical Edition of the Works of Gioachino Rossini*. He is still on the Editorial Board of the *Journal of the American Musicological Society*.

CONWAY MORRIS, Professor Simon, FRS, delivered the 2007 Gifford Lectures in the University of Edinburgh. He was awarded the Kelvin Medal by the Royal Philosophical Society of Glasgow, and the Ide and Luella Trotter Prize by Texas A & M University.

DASGUPTA, Professor Sir Partha, FRS FBA, received the John Kenneth Galbraith Award 2007, from the American Agricultural Economics Association. He was also awarded a Doctorate, *Honoris Causa*, by the Catholic University of Louvain, in 2007.

DOBSON, Professor Christopher Martin, FRS, received the Davy Medal of The Royal Society in 2005 and the Hans Neurath Award from the Protein Society in 2006. He received Honorary Degrees from Umeå University, Sweden, in 2005, the University of Florence, Italy, in 2006, and the University of Liège, Belgium, in 2007. In 2006 he gave the William H Stein Memorial Lecture at Rockefeller University, the John D Ferry Lectures at the University of Wisconsin, and the Linus Pauling Lecture at Stanford University. In 2007 he was the Rolf-Sammet Guest Professor at the Johann Wolfgang Goethe University, Frankfurt, and was elected a Foreign Honorary Member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

GERAATS, Dr Petra Maria, won the Klaus Liebscher Award (€10,000) in 2006, which was bestowed by the Oesterreichische Nationalbank (Austrian Central Bank) for excellent research by a young European economist.

GOSWAMI, Professor Usha Claire, was elected a Woman of the Year in 2006, in recognition of her work in neuroscience and education. Usha joined around 400 women invited to the Women of the Year Lunch at the Millennium Mayfair on 16 October 2006.

GRIFFIN, Professor Roger Francis, aged seventy-one, ran the 2007 London Marathon in three hours, thirty-nine minutes and came second in his age group.

HUTCHINGS, Professor Ian Michael, received the Staudinger-Durrer Prize at ETH, Zurich, Switzerland, in January 2007.

KINMONTH, Professor Ann-Louise, CBE, received the Maurice Wood Award for lifetime contribution to primary care research from the North American Primary Care Research Group; this was presented at the 34th NAPCRG Annual Meeting in Tucson, Arizona.

REIF, Professor Stefan Clive, had *Problems with Prayers: Studies in the Textual History of Early Rabbinic Liturgy* published by Walter de Gruyter, Berlin and New York, in 2006. He also delivered the Lehmann Memorial Lectures on the History of the Jewish Book, at the University of Pennsylvania.

SALMON, Dr Frank Edwin, became Chairman of the Faculty of Architecture, History and Letters of the British School at Rome, in January 2007, for a five-year term. In addition, his edited book *Summerson and Hitchcock: Centenary Essays on Architectural Historiography* was published in 2006 by Yale University Press for the Paul Mellon Centre for Studies in British Art.

MEMBERS' NEWS

The following items are listed by year of admission to College.

Honours

- 1938 GOODY, Professor Sir John Rankine (Jack), FBA, was created *Commandeur dans l'Ordre des Arts et des Lettres*, in 2006.
- 1951 BARRETT, John Edward, was appointed MBE in the New Year Honours List 2007, for services to sports broadcasting.
- 1959 CUNLIFFE, Professor Sir Barrington Windsor (Barry), CBE FBA, was created Knight Bachelor in the Queen's Birthday Honours List 2006, for services to archaeology.
- PARSONS, Professor Peter Angus, was appointed AM (Member, Order of Australia) in 2006.
- 1961 SIBERT, Professor Jonathan Richard, was appointed OBE in the New Year Honours List 2007, for services to paediatrics and to child health.
- 1964 ROBERTS, Professor Keith, was appointed OBE in the New Year Honours List 2007, for services to plant biology.
- 1970 CRISP, The Rt Hon Lord Edmund Nigel Ramsay, KCB, was created a Life Peer as Lord Crisp of Eaglescliffe in the County of Durham, in April 2006, on his retirement as Chief Executive of the NHS and Permanent Secretary of the Department of Health.
- 1973 BARKER, Daryl John, was appointed MBE in the Queen's Birthday Honours List 2006, for services to British education and to local community in Ecuador.
- 1982 CRAIG, Dr Claire Harvey, was appointed CBE in the Queen's Birthday Honours List 2006.
- 1989 FINNIGAN, Stephen James, was awarded the Queen's Police Medal (QPM) in the Queen's Birthday Honours List 2006.

Appointments, Distinctions and Events

1938 BEARD, Dr Trevor Cory, OBE, was elected Senior Australian of The Year 2006 for Tasmania, in recognition of his work on salt-related health problems at the Menzies Research Institute in Hobart.

WILSON, Major General Ronald Dare, CBE MC DL, has written his autobiography, entitled *Tempting the Fates*, published in July 2006.

1949 ROSS, Graham, and his wife, Christine, celebrated their Golden Wedding Anniversary on 7 April 2006.

1953 ASHTON, Dr Peter Shaw, received (jointly with I A U N and C V S Gunatilleke, and P M S Ashton) the UNESCO Sultan Qaboos Prize for Conservation, 1997. He was awarded an Honorary ScD by the University of Peradeniya, Sri Lanka, in 2001. In 2006, he was elected an Honorary Fellow of the Association for Tropical Biology and Conservation for 'outstanding achievements and contributions to the field of tropical biology and conservation'. He was also awarded the 2007 Japan Prize for Science, on the theme Science for Harmonious Co-existence, in recognition of the part his ecological research on rain forests has contributed to their conservation.

STABLES, Dr Derek Peter, recently retired as Consultant Radiologist at Salem Hospital, Oregon, USA. Previous appointments included Professor and Head of the Division of Diagnostic Radiology at the University of Colorado Medical Centre at Denver, and Senior Lecturer in Radiology at the University of Cape Town.

1955 GOODWINS, The Revd Christopher William Hedley, has written *The Bible in Limerick Verse*, published in October 2006 by O Books.

- 1956 HYAM, Dr Ronald, had *Britain's Declining Empire: the Road to Decolonisation, 1918–1968*, published by Cambridge University Press in 2006.
- 1957 GRANT, Ludovic Hamlyn (Sandy), was elected Chairman of the Botswana Society at its AGM. The Society was established in 1969 to encourage research on and about the country and to make information about it better available via lectures, meetings, trips, and a publications programme. The Society's President is the President of the country.
- 1958 JORDAN, Dr Robert Richard, had *Writers and their other Work* published in 2006 by The Lutterworth Press, Cambridge.
- 1959 CHILD, Professor John, FBA, (Fellow 1991–2000) was elected a Fellow of the British Academy on 6 July 2006.
- 1960 NOBBS, Richard Leonard, and his wife Linda, retired in 2006 and returned to live in Canterbury, Kent, having both worked for the European Commission for over thirty years. Mr Nobbs remains on the Board of the European Institute for Asian Studies, and the Cambridge Society of Belgium, which, in 2006, launched The Amartya Sen Lectures on Sustainable Development, chaired by Professor Sen (for more information, contact Richard Nobbs). His daughter, Katherine, completed her MPhil in International Relations in 2006 at Corpus Christi.
- NOBLE, Professor Peter Scott, edited and translated *La Conquête de Constantinople*, by Robert de Clari, Société Rencensvals British Branch 3, Edinburgh, 2005.
- 1961 BRACEY, Robert Arthur Ross, informs us that he has helped a current Johnian with his PhD. He takes an interest in local politics, particularly regarding cycle paths and canals. In addition, his whole house is now environmentally-friendly, including solar roof panels for hot water, cavity wall insulation, and secondary glazing.

SIBERT, Professor Jonathan Richard, OBE, retired as Professor of Child Health at Cardiff University in 2006. He was also awarded the Sir James Spence Medal and the Honorary Fellowship by the Royal College of Paediatrics and Child Health, both of which are awarded for outstanding contributions to British Paediatrics.

WEIGHTMAN, Dr Paul Wesley Harrison, has, together with a former colleague, published *Food Supply Chain Management*, Blackwells, ISBN: 1-4051-0168-7. He retired as Degree Programme Director in Agribusiness Management at the University of Newcastle-upon-Tyne in September 2005, and continues to teach part-time. He farms in Tees Valley and is a director of a horticultural business in Alentejo, Portugal, supplying winter salads to UK and Norwegian retailers, and floral decoratives to continental Europe.

1962 COX, Jefferey William, has completed his first three-year term as Secretary of the British Double Reed Society, which he informs us has over 1,000 oboists and bassoonists throughout the UK as members. It holds an annual convention at which some of the world's foremost players have given recitals and master classes.

MARYON DAVIS, Dr Alan Roger, was elected Chairman of the Royal Institute of Public Health for a three-year term in April 2006, and also continues as Vice-Chair of the National Heart Forum. By day he is Director of Public Health for Southwark, and by night he is still a member of the humorous singing group 'Instant Sunshine', which celebrated its fortieth anniversary in 2006.

1966 BROWNE, The Rt Hon Lord, FRS, was awarded an honorary doctorate of science (engineering) for distinction in engineering and services to business and commerce, by Queen's University, Belfast, in July 2006.

LEE, The Rt Revd Peter John, was awarded a Bachelor of Divinity degree by the Archbishop of Canterbury on 13 July 2006, 'in recognition of his ministry in South Africa, for his scholarly book on the history of the Diocese of Johannesburg, and in establishing the new Diocese of Christ the King, originally part of that Diocese, as its first elected bishop'.

YOUNG, Professor Robert Joseph, Head of the School of Materials in the University of Manchester, was elected a Fellow of The Royal Academy of Engineering in July 2006.

1967 BAKER, Jeremy Douglas, has stepped down from being Chairman of Hampshire and Isle of Wight Contract Bridge Association (1998–2005), and retired from Roke Manor Research, Romsey, after thirty-five years in the field of signal processing algorithms, in January 2007.

HOWE, Geoffrey Michael Thomas, was appointed Chairman of Nationwide Building Society, with effect from July 2007.

1968 HEATHCOTE, Professor John Godfrey, has been Professor and Head of the Department of Pathology and Professor in the Department of Ophthalmology and Visual Sciences at Dalhousie University since July 2004. He is also Head of the Department of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine at the Queen Elizabeth II Health Sciences Centre and District Chief of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine for the Capital District Health Authority in Halifax, Nova Scotia.

1969 DOWNES, Professor Andrew, informs us that highlights of 2006 have included critically and audience acclaimed world première performances of his full-scale opera *Far from the Madding Crowd*, by the Thomas Hardy Society for their 2006 Festival in July in Dorchester, Dorset, as well as many performances in the USA including *Mountain Song* at the USA National Flute Convention in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and a large number of his sacred works performed at the beautiful seventeenth-century King's Chapel in Boston. For further

details of Andrew's music, including sound recordings and online CD purchase, please visit www.andrewdownes.com.

STANTON, Professor Graham Norman, was awarded the Burkitt Medal for Biblical Studies by The British Academy in July 2006.

- 1971 BOULTON, Ian Christopher, was elected for the term 2006–2008 as Board Member representing the Private Sector of the Roll Back Malaria Partnership. This was set up in 1998 by the WHO, UNICEF, the UN Development Programme, and The World Bank to provide a co-ordinated global approach to fight malaria.

SPOONER, Graham Michael, was appointed a director of Dowgate Capital plc in January 2007 and was elected to the Committee of the Johnian Society in December 2006.

- 1972 GARDNER, Dr Colin Raymond, had his book *Karel Reisz* published in 2006 by Manchester University Press. He was also promoted to Full Professor in Critical Theory & Integrative Studies at the University of California, Santa Barbara, USA.

- 1973 BEARDSLEY, The Revd Dr Christina, was married on 9 September 2006 to Robert John Parsons, Royal Herald Painter, at St Stephen's, Rochester Row, Westminster. She was awarded an MA with Distinction in Healthcare Chaplaincy, by Leeds University, in July 2007.

WEST, Colin John, was appointed Executive Director of the Maltsters' Association of Great Britain, October 2006.

- 1974 BLACK, Dr David Andrew, has been a Consultant Physician at Sidcup, Kent, since 1987, and was Medical Director from 1997–2003. He is now Dean Director of Postgraduate Medical and Dental Education for Kent, Surrey and Sussex.

LONGMAN, Michael James, was appointed a Circuit Judge on the Western Circuit, based in Bristol.

STEWART, The Revd Canon Charles, was installed as Vicar of Walton-on-Thames on 1 June 2006.

1975 JONES, Nicholas William, informs us that his second child, Thea Constantine, was born in January 2006.

MORIARTY, Professor Michael, FBA, was elected a Fellow of the British Academy on 6 July 2006. His book *Fallen Nature, Fallen Selves: Early Modern French Thought II* was published by Oxford University Press in May 2006.

1976 WHITFORD, Professor David Leonard, was appointed as Professor of General Practice at the Medical University of Bahrain, a medical school of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland from September 2006.

1977 CHICHESTER-CLARK, Mark Jason, and his wife, Joanna, are pleased to announce the birth of a daughter, Grace Alice Rose, in November 2006, a sister for Sam.

1978 RUNACRES, Mark Alastair, tells us that after a quarter of a century in Her Majesty's Diplomatic Service (concluding with four years as Deputy High Commissioner at the British High Commission in New Delhi), he has taken a sabbatical for a couple of years. He has taken up a position as a Senior Visiting Fellow at The Energy and Resources Institute, New Delhi, one of India's leading NGOs focussing on energy, in particular renewable, and sustainable development. TERI was founded in 1974 and now has its own University, the TERI School of Advanced Studies. He is always pleased to hear of Johnnians visiting Delhi.

1979 BANERJEE, Ashok Kumar, joined EMI Music as Senior Vice-President, Head of Global Technology Service Delivery, New York City, USA.

HILLIER, Dr Richard John, was appointed Headmaster of the Oratory Preparatory School, Goring Heath, Reading, from 1 September 2006.

1981 FOSTER, Charles Andrew, was appointed Recorder of the Crown Court in 2005. He is a Tutor in Medical Law and Ethics at the University of Oxford. He is the author, editor or contributor to nineteen books; the most recent is *The Jesus Inquest*, Monarch Press, 2006. He also informs us that a son, Thomas, was born in June 2005.

STODDARD, Professor Frederick Lothrop, is now University Lecturer in Crop Sciences at the University of Helsinki in Finland.

1982 HINDIN, Roger Michael, and his wife, Barbara, are pleased to announce the birth of their second daughter, Jessica Leigh, in January 2006.

WATSON, David Hamilton, has been working as Senior Treasury Manager at Close Brothers Limited since September 2004. He and his wife Anne (née MCINTYRE) now have four children, Abigael (born August 1998), Katherine (born January 2000), Charlotte (born March 2002), and Hamish (born August 2005).

1983 SCOTT, Alison Christine (née MCDONALD), is Co-Editor of *Plokta*, which won both the 2005 and 2006 Hugo Award (World Science Fiction Achievement Award) for Best Fanzine.

1984 CLEASBY, David Michael, as we briefly reported last year, was pleased to inform us of the birth of his son, Luka Cameron, in October 2005, who is apparently already smarter than his father! He also received his MSc in Maritime Archaeology from Southampton University in July 2006.

1985 BECKETT, Mark Andrew, was appointed Chapter Steward of Gloucester Cathedral, with effect from 30 October 2006.

BECKETT, Rachel Ann Horatia (née LEWIS), was awarded an MA in Printmaking and Illustration by Buckinghamshire Chilterns University College, High Wycombe, in 2006. She has also illustrated and co-published her first children's book, *Crafty Old Crow*, Frootcake (www.frootcakebooks.co.uk), 2007.

VAN RENSBURG, Katherine (née GOWER) was appointed a judge of the Ontario Superior Court of Justice in November 2006. Katherine was formerly a partner in the law firm Gowling Lafleur Henderson LLP, where she specialised in civil litigation and environmental law. Katherine is married to Buks (1984), who is Professor of Mathematics at York University in Toronto.

- 1986 FARRIS, Apostle Simon Alexander, informs us that he is currently writing two books, one entitled *Freedom from Slavery*, and the other *From Law to Grace*.

HOLFORD, Dr Joanne May, and her husband, Simon Brown (Trinity, 1988), are delighted to announce the birth of Jeremy David Brown and Sarah Eleanor Brown, in July 2006, twin brother and sister for Katie.

LEACH, Ian Frank, and his wife Kecia, are pleased to announce the birth of Katherine Elizabeth Auburn Leach, born in January 2007, at London, Ontario, a sister for Will, Jake and Sam.

- 1987 ESPOSITO, Dr Giampiero Valentino Marco, attended in Berlin, in July 2006, the Marcel Grossmann 11 Conference, giving the invited talk 'Quantum Cosmology From Three Different Perspectives', during the COT5 Parallel Session.

LODGE, Amy Elizabeth (née MORTON), informs us that Christian Morton Lodge, a brother for Patrick, was born in April 2006.

WEBB, Stephen Francis Howard, and his wife Aileen are pleased to announce the birth of their first child, Kirsty Suzannah, in June 2006.

- 1988 BENNETT, Benedict Thomas Langkilde, was made a partner at Cushman & Wakefield (global property consultants) in January 2005. He and his wife Stephanie, who were married in 1998 in St John's College Chapel, are also pleased to announce the birth of their son, Ethan, in January 2007.

FLETCHER, Dr Matthew David, took up the post of Chemistry Teacher at Kingswood School, Bath, in September 2006.

KING, Professor Sir David Anthony, FRS, was elected an Honorary Fellow of The Royal Academy of Engineering in 2006.

ROBERTS, Dr Mark Theodore Milward, and Yolanda Jane (née Corley, Darwin, 1997) are pleased to announce the birth of their son Edmund Mark Corley in November 2006.

- 1989 MOODY-STUART, Alexander Peregrine Birkett (Xan), and Shally, are pleased to announce the birth of a son, George Mark Edwin, in May 2007, a brother for Minna and Sophie.

RIDGWAY, Lieutenant-General Andrew Peter, CB CBE, was appointed Lieutenant-Governor and Commander in Chief of Jersey in 2006.

- 1990 STANIFORTH, James Richard, was appointed Vice-Principal at Richard Huish College, Taunton, in June 2006.

- 1991 CAMPBELL, Anne (née MARTIN) and Neil, are pleased to announce the birth of their daughter Isla Lillian in April 2006, a brother for Jack Duncan who was born in April 2004.

DOVER, Dr Anna Rachel, was awarded a PhD in July 2006 from the University of Edinburgh, where he continues to work as a Clinical Lecturer in the Department of Endocrinology.

PRICE, Simon James, was promoted to Partner in the Real Estate division of the law firm, Herbert Smith LLP.

SHIPLEY, Sarah (née TIDSWELL), and Jonty (1993) are delighted to announce the birth of Leo Casper, in October 2006, a brother for Katrina.

WATSON, Helen Ruth, and her husband, Paul Prendergast, are pleased to announce the birth of their first child, James Luke Watson Prendergast, in May 2006, in Singapore.

WEEKES, Dr Ursula Cecily Anna (née MAYR-HARTING), and Robin, are delighted to announce the birth of a son, Henry Linus McCallum Weekes in Delhi in September 2006, a brother for Jasper.

- 1992 BECHARD-LEAUTE, Dr Anne Francoise (née BECHARD), has been a Lecturer in British Art & Design at the Université de Saint-Etienne, France, since 2004.

BELSHAW, Andrew Scott James, and Rachel (Newnham, 1992) are pleased to announce the birth of Megan in September 2007.

BIRCH, Karen Louise (née THOMAS), and her husband Justin are delighted to announce the birth of their son, Edward, in May 2006, a brother for Madeleine, born May 2004.

MOHANTY, Binayalaxmi, tells us that she had an article on health food published in a national women's magazine in India and that it was very well-received. She also married Mukul Khurana of California, USA, on 12 December 2005.

- 1993 BRASHIER, Professor Kenneth Edward, was awarded a national US Professor of the Year Award, which he received in Washington DC in November 2006. This is awarded by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and The Council for Advancement and Support of Education (www.usprofessorsoftheyear.org).

MONRO, Douglas Malcolm, and Kim are pleased to announce the birth of Thomas Robert in December 2006. Doug is now Managing Director of Gumtree.com, based in south-west London.

PYE, Nicholas Brian, and Sarah Louise (née POWER, 1994), are pleased to announce the birth of Joshua Jack in January 2006.

- 1994 COURTENAY, Charles Peregrine, and Allison Joy, are pleased to announce the birth of their daughter, Joscelyn Skye, in January 2007.

DAVIS, Peter, and his wife Megan are delighted to announce the birth of their son Joshua James, in May 2006, a brother for Bethany Rose, born in February 2003.

SCHULZ, Dr Jennifer Lynn, obtained her Doctorate in Law from the University of Toronto in 2006.

THEOS, Dr Alexander Constantine, was appointed to the position of Visiting Professor of Biology, Swarthmore College, Pennsylvania, USA, for the academic year 2006–7.

VALENTINE, Odette Helen Diana, was awarded a BA Hons (First Class) in Fashion Studies from the London College of Fashion, University of the Arts, London, in July 2006.

1995 HOLLINGSWORTH, Dr Kieren Grant, having completed his PhD at St John's in 2003, was elected a Research Fellow of Hughes Hall in January 2004, researching the non-invasive detection of liver disease at the Department of Radiology. In February 2006 he took up an appointment as Research Associate at the newly-formed Newcastle Magnetic Resonance Centre for clinical research.

1996 DELOUIS, Dr Anne Friederike (née MÜLLER), and her husband, Olivier, are delighted to announce the birth of Nestor Severin Byron in Athens in June 2005, a brother to Artemis.

EBERHARDT, Goenke Dorothea (née LEHMANN), and Joachim are delighted to announce the birth of their son, Martin Philemon Eberhardt, in February 2005, and of their daughter, Alva Margarethe Eberhardt, in August 2006, a brother and sister for Althea Elisabeth.

TUCKWELL, Jonathan David, and Ruth Mary (née TRUSCOTT) are pleased to announce the birth of their son Noah Zechariah, in July 2006, a brother for Joshua.

1997 BRYAN, Matthew, and Sophie (née HILL, 1998), are delighted to announce the birth of their son, Alexander Patrick Gabriel, in January 2007.

- 1998 GRAINGER, Richard James, was appointed Head of Biology at King Edward VI Upper School, Bury St Edmunds, from September 2005.
- 1999 SALLOWS, Lianne Mary (née CABUCHÉ), and Tim are pleased to announce the birth of their son, George Benjamin Sallows, in January 2007.
- 2001 TRUSHKEVYCH, Dr Oksana (née RUZAK), was elected a Junior Research Fellow at Wolfson College, from 2006–2009.
- 2002 MANTHORPE, Rowland Louis, won the Ben Pimlott Prize for Political Writing in 2006 for his essay 'Spirit of the Brits'.

Marriages

- 1975 WICKENS, Geoffrey John, married Wendy Goodger on 15 February 2006 at the Guildhall, Northampton.
- 1982 GUTTRIDGE, Karen, married Stephen Franey at the Grand Canyon, USA, on 25 April 2006.
- 1983 EGGINGTON, Cathryn Elaine, and Dr Cyril Marcus WARWICK (1983) were married on 28 April 2007. The reception was held in the Hall at St John's.
- 1986 SYKES, Robert John, married Martha Garcia on 8 July 2006 in the OBE Chapel, St Paul's Cathedral, with a reception afterwards at Merchant Taylors' Hall. Alex Tottle (1986) was the best man, Tom Ley (Robinson, 1986) was Chief Usher, with Jon Saltmarsh (1986) and Patrick Young (Girton, 1983) attending as ushers. Other Johnians attending were Jo Gumb (1986), Vanessa Richards (1986), Ed Webb (1986) and Rebecca Hoyle (Trinity, 1986; Fellow SJC, 1994).
- 1987 HORTON, Nicola Anne, informs us that after thirteen years together and a change in the law, she was finally able to marry her partner, Tiffany Evans, in a civil partnership ceremony held on 20 January 2007 at Rhinefield House in the New Forest.

Their honeymoon was spent gambling in Las Vegas and skiing in Colorado.

1988 SWEENEY, Dr Claire Helena, married Jesper Wiegandt on 23 September 2006.

1992 BOAG, Amanda Karen, married Richard James Coe (Corpus Christi, 1992) on 1 July 2006 at Great Farm, Wilstone, Hertfordshire. Amanda is now a Lecturer in Emergency and Critical Care (Small Animal) at the Royal Veterinary College, London.

1993 CLARKE, Rosemary, married Andrew Snodgrass on 4 July 2004 in Boise, Idaho, USA.

RUSMAN, Alexandra Gudrun, married Avenash Shamloll on 16 July 2006 in Quatre Bornes, Mauritius.

1994 BASSINDER, Jeremy Robert, married Louise Robinson on 15 July 2006 at Fountains Abbey in North Yorkshire.

BLIEDEN, Dr Selwyn Joel, married Raylene Pokroy on 13 February 2007 in Johannesburg.

RICHARDSON, Ben, married Laura Heaton (Clare, 1994) on 2 December 2006 at St Mary le Tower Church, Ipswich, Suffolk.

1995 BROTTON, Nikki Louise, and Nicholas Campbell GEDDES (1995), were married on 10 June 2006. The wedding took place in Minster Lovell, Oxfordshire.

1996 JOY, Katharine, married Captain Angus Newby Grant on 16 December 2006 at St Etheldreda's, West Quantoxhead. Fellow 1996 matriculands Meg Clothier and Alex MacLaverly were bridesmaids, and Mal Green sang at the wedding.

1998 SHORE, Dr Helena Christi-Anne, married Timothy John Ellam on 4 March 2006 at All Saints' Church, North Ferriby, East Yorkshire.

2000 LANE, Gareth John, married Francesca Joanne FRAME (2000) in the College Chapel on 24 June 2006.

VIRJI, Salima Jane, married Daniel Hyde (King's, 2000) on 3 September 2005 in Jesus College Chapel. Catherine Robinson (2000) was one of the bridesmaids.

2001 BARNES, Dr Anita Patricia, married Richard Alan King on 7 January 2006 at Olive Tree Cottage, Tauranga, New Zealand. The couple grew up in Tauranga, came over to England together when Anita did her PhD at St John's, and are now living in Tauranga again.

LOVELOCK, Rachel Anne, married Timothy John REDDING (2000) on 12 August 2006. The wedding was held at Holy Trinity Church, Cambridge, followed by a reception at St John's.

Deaths

1927 HALL, Richard de Zouche, died in February 2006, aged ninety-seven. Educated at Birkenhead School, he spent a year at Liverpool University before coming up to St John's to read Classics and Law. He served his articles in the Town Clerk's Department at Norwich and was admitted a Solicitor in 1933. He was subsequently Assistant Solicitor to the corporations of Norwich, West Hartlepool and Nottingham, before moving to Gloucester in 1939 to become Deputy Town Clerk. During the war he served with the RAF. In 1948 he was appointed Town Clerk of Halifax, retiring in 1974, having been made an Honorary Freeman of Halifax. He was an active supporter of the Halifax Orchestral Society, having been the Orchestra's President for over forty years. He had also been involved with the RNLI, and been a member of Halifax Thespians. He married Janet in 1941 and they had two daughters, Mary and Janet.

1928 QUIBELL, Ernest Philip, OBE, died on 3 July 2006, aged ninety-five. He came up to St John's from The Leys School in Cambridge to read Modern Languages and then transferred to

Medicine, going on to qualify at St Bartholomew's Hospital in 1937 and pursue a career in paediatrics. He was appointed Medical Administrator at Chailey Heritage Craft School and Hospital in 1950 and rose to become Medical Director and Consultant Paediatrician. His twenty-five years there included work with children with neurological conditions as a result of polio, with severe limb deficiencies as a result of the Thalidomide disaster, and with disabilities due to spina bifida and hydrocephalus. After his retirement he continued to work for the Thalidomide Trust, and in 1976 was awarded the OBE and in 1977 received the Harding Award. He is survived by his wife Doreen, his children Michael and Bridie, and nine grandchildren; his eldest son Richard (1955) predeceased him.

1929 DE YARBURGH-BATESON, Richard Arthur (Lord Deramore), brother of Stephen Nicholas de Yarburgh-Bateson (1922), died on 20 August 2006, aged ninety-five. Lord Deramore was an architect by profession, but was perhaps more widely known for his involvement with the Conservative Party and for his interest in writing erotic fiction. His first novel, *Still Waters*, was published in 1997 when he was eighty-five. After graduating from St John's in 1932, he took a diploma at the Architectural Association School of Architecture before working as a Chartered Architect in London, Buckinghamshire and later Yorkshire until his retirement in 1982. During the war years he served as a pilot with the RAF, flying with a bomber squadron in reconnaissance missions over the Mediterranean. He succeeded to the family title on the death of his brother in 1964. Lord Deramore is survived by his wife Janet, whom he married in 1948, and their daughter Ann.

HIGGINSON, Herbert Walmsley (David), CBE, MC, died on 16 July 2006, aged ninety-five. Educated at Haileybury College, he studied Law at St John's. He qualified as a solicitor in 1935, joining H A Crowe & Co. During the war he served with the 24th Lancers, took part in the D-Day invasion, and was awarded the MC in 1945. David became a Partner at Herbert

Smith in 1947 and a Senior Partner in 1971, retiring in 1977. He was Master of the City of London Solicitors' Company 1969–70. In retirement he undertook consultancy work. David was a keen golfer: he played for Cambridge against Oxford in 1932, reached the quarter-final of the German Open, and was still taking part in Johnian Society Golfing events until relatively recently. His wife Margaret, to whom he was married for sixty-nine years, died in February. They are survived by their children Libby, Veronica and Antony, nine grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.

THORNTON, Dr Robert Ribblesdale, CBE, father of Peter Ribblesdale Thornton (1965), died on 25 July 2006, aged ninety-three. He came up to the College from Leeds Grammar School to study Law and qualified as a Solicitor in 1938. He became an Assistant Solicitor, first in Leeds, interspersed by war service with the Royal Artillery (awarded the Croix de Guerre in 1945), and later in Bristol. He became Deputy Town Clerk in Southampton in 1953 before being appointed Town Clerk in Salford from 1954 to 1966, and then in Leicester from 1966 to 1973. He spent the last three years before his retirement in 1976 as Chief Executive of Leicestershire County Council, and was Deputy Lieutenant of Leicestershire from 1974 to 1985. He was Treasurer of the University of Leicester, and in 1987 was awarded an Honorary LLD by the University. He is survived by his son Peter and daughter Ann.

1930 MOTTERSHEAD, Frank William, CB, died on 17 May 2006, aged ninety-four, as reported in last year's edition of *The Eagle*. Graduating with a first in Mathematics, he entered the Civil Service, joining the Secretary's Department at the Admiralty in 1934. In 1939 he was on the personal staff of Winston Churchill, then First Lord of the Admiralty. His duties were in Whitehall throughout the war years, and in 1946 he participated in the Cabinet Mission to India and the Paris Peace Conference. He was involved in the Queen's Coronation, and the 150th Anniversary of the Battle of Trafalgar. In 1956 he transferred to the Ministry of

Defence, producing the influential Mottershead Report. In 1965 he joined the Ministry of Health, retiring in 1971. He settled in Chipping Campden, was actively involved in preserving its heritage, loved music and crosswords, was a master of language, and was a generous benefactor to various causes.

NEWMAN, Cyril Gordon, father of John Arthur Newman (1964), died on 3 May 2006 aged ninety-four. He came, as a Scholar, to St John's to read Natural Sciences from Watford Grammar School. He entered the Inland Revenue after graduation and retired in 1973. During this period he became a Principal Inspector of Taxes and spent the last nine years in charge of Pall Mall District, where he successfully oversaw most of the British aerospace industry and foreign branch insurance industry. Upon retirement he became an ethical poacher and was a consultant to, *inter alia*, National & Grindlays Bank and MEPC. He was a lifelong Christian and was Churchwarden, as he moved houses, at St Albans Cathedral, Northchurch Common and finally West Clandon parish churches. His wife Ruth, whom he married in 1939, died in 2002; he is survived by their two sons, David (Oriel College, Oxford, 1961) and John, and five grandchildren.

1931 EVANS, Dr George Clifford, father of Peter John Holderness Evans (1968), grandfather of Perran John Horrell (1990), Fellow of the College 1938–2006, sometime Bursar in Charge of College Buildings, and Emeritus Reader in Experimental Ecology, died on 12 September 2006, aged ninety-three. There is a full obituary notice above (pp 102–09).

KEMP, James Herbert, father of Edwin (1963), grandfather of Jim (1996), died on 2 April 2006, aged ninety-four. Educated at the Crypt School, Gloucester, he won Open and Kitchener Scholarships to St John's. He achieved a double first in Natural Sciences as well as representing the College in Athletics. After a spell in industry as an organic chemist and a period testing materials to be used during the war, he settled on a career in teaching, returning to the Crypt School as Head of Chemistry

(he was judging the high jump at Sports Day when his own school record was broken after more than twenty years!). He moved to Downside School, Somerset, where he taught until he retired. Throughout his life he had a keen interest in scientific matters with Botany as his hobby and a specialist knowledge of fungi. His wife Mary died in 1998. He is survived by Edwin and his daughters Sheelagh and Ellen.

WILSON, Dr James Maxwell Glover, son of James Thomas Wilson (1920), brother of Thomas Douglas Glover Wilson (1924) and John Julian Glover Wilson (1928), died on 31 December 2006, aged ninety-three. He held clinical appointments in London and Cambridge, and then became a Major in the 6th Airborne Division of the RAMC. After the war he worked in hospitals in London and Edinburgh, and then spent three years doing medical work on tea estates in India. He worked at the Ministry of Health (later Department of Health and Social Security) for nearly twenty years, and for part of this period was also a part-time Lecturer at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. From 1976 to 1981 he was a Senior Research Fellow with the Scottish Health Service. His writing was mainly on the subject of screening for disease. He is survived by his wife, Lallie, and their three sons.

1932 QUILTER, Leslie John, died on 18 January 2007, aged ninety-three. He was born on 23 June 1913 in Montreal, Canada, and came to this country in 1927. He was educated at Bryanston School in Dorset where he began rowing. He studied Law at Cambridge and narrowly missed out on a rowing Blue when, his son David tells us, a boil on his backside prevented him stroking the Cambridge Eight! He served in the Royal Artillery during the war and then worked for some years for his Cambridge friend, John Mallender (Christ's, 1932). He made his career in public transport and retired at the age of sixty. His final years were spent in Snape in Suffolk. He was a keen yachtsman and golfer, as was his wife, Dinah, who survives him. He also leaves his three children, Rosalind, David and Jessica.

- WINFIELD, Dr Bernard James Oliver, son of Percy Henry Winfield (1896) and brother of Roland Henry Winfield (1928), died on 26 January 2007, aged ninety-three. He came up to St John's from Shrewsbury School to study Natural Sciences and Medicine, and during this time he learned to fly. In the late 1930s he became a GP, and then a hospital doctor in the East End of London. During the war he joined the RAF, researching stimulants and opiates for aircrew who had to fly at night and sleep during the day. Later he researched the medical effects of parachuting. By the end of the war he was a squadron leader. From 1945 he worked for many years as a chest specialist at the Whittington Hospital in North London, and after retiring from there became a locum in Watford. He is survived by his wife Ann and his daughter Philippa.
- 1933 BOAG, Professor John Wilson (Jack), died on 2 January 2007, aged ninety-five. With a degree in Electrical Engineering from Glasgow University, and having been an apprentice with British Thompson-Houston, he won a Scholarship to St John's to work with John Cockcroft in the Cavendish Laboratory. His career focused on research into radiation as a treatment for cancer. In 1958 he was invited to join the British Empire Cancer Campaign and in 1965 was appointed Professor of Physics as Applied to Medicine at the Institute of Cancer Research, University of London, and the Royal Marsden Hospital, where he remained until retiring in 1976. Jack served as Chairman of the Hospital Physicists Association, and President of the International Association for Radiation Research and the British Institute of Radiology. A committed pacifist, Jack had a lengthy involvement with the Pugwash Movement, acting as British Secretary in the 1980s. His wife Isabel, who he married in 1938, died in July 2006.
- 1934 LAMBAH, Dr Paul, died on 30 November 2005, aged ninety, as reported in last year's edition of *The Eagle*. He came up to St John's from Epsom College in 1934 with an exhibition to read Natural Sciences. His time here during the 'Golden 30s' was idyllic, allowing him to pursue sports and to gain a Half Blue

in small bore rifle shooting. His varied medical career spanned five decades, beginning in London and including wartime service at sea, general practice in the UK and New Zealand, later specialising in ophthalmology. In spite of a career in medicine, his real passion was for the arts. He was a prolific reader on a wide range of subjects and wrote several novels, plays and poems during his lifetime, being delighted by the occasional publication. He was predeceased by a daughter but is survived by his wife Sheila, a son and four daughters.

1935 GLASSOW, Professor Francis Solomon (Frank), died on 30 January 2007, just short of his ninetieth birthday, due to complications following hip surgery. A keen sportsman, he was a member of the College Athletics team, Captain of Tennis, and played Rugby and Football for the University. He studied Natural Sciences and pursued a career in medicine. After serving in the RAMC during the war, Frank was appointed Senior Surgical Registrar in Newcastle. He moved to Canada, and became a surgeon at Shouldice Hospital in Toronto from 1953 to 1986. He was named Hunterian Professor of the Royal College of Surgeons of England in 1983, and was an Honorary Life Member of the Ontario Medical Association and Honorary Member of the Minneapolis Surgical Society. His papers have been published in various surgical journals in Canada, the USA, Britain and Mexico, on topics related to hernia surgery. He is survived by his wife, Winifred, who still lives in Thornhill, Ontario, Canada.

GUTHRIE-JONES, David, brother of Edward Guthrie-Jones (1931) and Griffith Winston Guthrie-Jones (1935), uncle of Edward Patrick Guthrie-Jones (1958), died on 28 July 2006, aged eighty-nine. He came up to St John's from Bootham School in York to study Law, and was a Solicitor in London from 1946 until 1987. His son, Alan, tells us that he read with great interest the publications sent to him by the College and greatly enjoyed the annual dinners before the trips up to Cambridge became too much for him due to age.

NEWIS, Kenneth, CB, CVO, died on 19 November 2006, aged ninety. He came up to St John's from Manchester Grammar School with a Scholarship to read Classics, and then entered HM Office of Works. He was appointed Private Secretary to the Minister of Works in 1948, soon being promoted to Assistant Secretary and then Under-Secretary in 1959. After a short period as Director of Management Services, in 1970 he became Under-Secretary of the Scottish Development Department, and Secretary three years later, until his retirement in 1976. An influential conservationist, he was a member of the Historic Buildings Council of Scotland from 1978 to 1988, and was involved in restoring and later renaming the Hope Park Chapel to Queen's Hall, of which he was Chairman from 1977 to 1991, then Honorary President until his death. He was Chairman of the Friends of Scottish Churches' Council from 1984 to 1987. He is survived by his wife, Kathleen, and daughters Gillian and Margaret.

1936 BARKER, Roland Richard Sinclair, TD, died on 19 February 2007, aged eighty-nine. He read Modern and Medieval Languages at St John's. After the war he gained a Teacher's Diploma from the University of London and taught Languages, becoming a Housemaster at Alleyn's School in Dulwich from 1947 to 1977. After being awarded a Diploma in Mathematics (Teaching) by the Mathematical Association, he also taught Mathematics. After retiring and moving to Somerset in 1977 he was active in many ways. He became a County Councillor on Somerset County Council from 1985 to 1993 and was a Governor of a Wellington school, Treasurer of the Wellington Arts Association, and a Founder Member of the Wellington Churches Together Homeless Action Group. He is survived by his wife, Mary, sons Paul and Christopher, and daughter, Jane.

BARNES, George Victor, son of Joseph Sedgwick Barnes (1883), died on 6 December 2006, aged eighty-nine. He studied Mathematics at St John's and then became a Mathematics Master at Churcher's College, Petersfield. After spending six years in

the Royal Signals during the war he returned to his teaching position, became Head of Department in 1961, and stayed there until retirement in 1982. He is survived by his wife of sixty-six years, Barbara, and their son Anthony and daughter Felicity.

HAYMAN, Professor Henry John Godfrey, died on 30 June 2005, aged eighty-seven. He attended University College School, London, and then came to St John's to study Natural Sciences. He achieved his PhD at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem in 1947 and went on to spend his career at the University, becoming a Lecturer there in 1954, Senior Lecturer in 1963, and Associate Professor from 1968, retiring in 1988 and becoming Associate Professor Emeritus of Physical Chemistry. His areas of interest were the use of stereoscopy as a teaching aid in chemical education, and the design and construction of camera units for small screen 3-D television. His book, *Statistical Thermodynamics*, was published in 1967 and he also produced several articles on his areas of interest. He married Berta Perlmutter in 1953; Professor Perlmutter-Hayman was Professor Emerita of Physical Chemistry at The Hebrew University, and died in November 2003.

WILLIAMS, The Revd Canon Howard, died on 24 September 2006, aged ninety-eight. Born and educated in Wales, he became an Associate of the London College of Music in 1927, received his BA and MA from the University of Wales and studied Theology at St Stephen's House, Oxford. He was Curate of St Michael's, Aberystwyth, from 1931 to 1936 before coming up to St John's to study for the degree of MLitt. He was Vicar of Llannon with Tumble from 1938 to 1949, Vicar of Bettws with Ammanford from 1949 to 1957 and, finally, Vicar of Llanelli from 1957 to 1975. He became Canon Residentiary of St David's Cathedral in 1960, remaining in this role until his retirement in 1975, and becoming Canon Treasurer in 1973. He is survived by two children. His wife, Rhiannon, died on 30 December 2006.

1937 HENDRY, Dr Joseph McInnes, brother of James Frank Williamson Hendry (1934) and of John Robin Napier Hendry (1939), died on 25 July 2006, aged eighty-seven. He studied Medicine at St John's and then at Glasgow University where he qualified in 1943. He joined the RAF, spending the last few years of the war in Burma. He then worked in various hospitals in and around Glasgow before becoming Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon at the Royal Alexandra Infirmary, Paisley. He had a keen interest in motor sports, was President of the Scottish Sporting Car Club in 1953, and was well known on the Scottish Hill Climb circuit. He was passionate about antiques, specialising in Oriental Art and Chinese Snuff Bottles. Following his wife's death he moved to Surrey and gave lectures for his local Fine Arts Society until the last year of his life. He is survived by his daughter Anthea and two grandsons.

RINGROSE, Thomas Sutcliffe, died on 11 November 2006, aged eighty-eight. He came up to the College from Oundle School to study Engineering, and was Captain of the College Hockey team during his time here in addition to playing rugby and cricket. He joined the Royal Engineers in 1940. After OCTU (Officer Cadet Training Unit) and a spell in this country, he went to France, just after D-Day, building Bailey bridges. After the war he joined his father-in-law's business, a civil engineering and manufacturing company involved with the gas and water industries. He was a magistrate, Chairman of the local water company, and involved with various charities. He played hockey for Edgbaston and in later years joined his hockey friends on the golf course. He retired to the Cotswolds in 1997. He is survived by his wife Anne, children Celia, Colin, Rachel and Bobby, nine grandchildren and two great-granddaughters.

1938 ESPLEY, Frank Alan, brother of Gilbert Thornber Espley (1931), Herbert Noel Espley (1933) and of William Arthur Espley (1943), died on 4 January 2007, aged eighty-seven. He studied Agriculture at St John's. When war broke out he joined the

Army; his rise through the ranks was fairly rapid, reaching Lieutenant-Colonel in 1946. Frank was instrumental in the forming of the Air Despatch Corps, dropping supplies to SOE behind enemy lines in Northern France. The corps logo, which he co-designed during the war, is still in use by Air Despatch today. He farmed in Sussex for a few years after the war before moving to Northern Ireland and starting up his own business. He was appointed Secretary to the Ulster Farmers' Union until retirement when he moved back to England and continued working until the age of eighty-two. He married Gladys Bradshaw in 1942. He is survived by his four children, Arthur, Phillip, Pauline and Carolyn.

HARESIGN, Arthur Sneath, died on 26 December 2006, aged eighty-seven. He graduated from St John's in 1941 with a first class degree in Modern and Medieval Languages, and went to teach at The King's School, Macclesfield. In 1959 he was promoted to Head of the Modern Languages Department, and he became Senior Master in 1973. His brilliant scholarship, genuine interest in education and insistence on high standards contributed much to the school's academic stability. He also developed an unrivalled knowledge of the School and its history. A Quincentenary Bursary has been named in his honour, and he will be fondly remembered by staff and pupils alike.

HODGE, James, died on 2 March 2007, aged eighty-six. He read Mechanical Sciences and went on to work with Frank Whittle as a project engineer at Power Jets Ltd until 1945. After brief spells with English Electric and the Atomic Energy Research Establishment, he returned to Power Jets as Senior Consultant and then Chief Engineer in the Research and Development section. During this time he spent two periods at Columbia University in New York as a Visiting Professor of Mechanical Engineering. In 1958 he returned to his native Cornwall as Group Chief Engineer and later Engineering Director and Research Director of Holman Group in Camborne, where he worked until his retirement in 1974. He was Chairman and

later President of the Cornish Engines Preservation Society (later The Trevithick Society) until 1981, was President of the RNLI Penlee, and was an Honorary Life Governor of the RNLI. He is survived by his wife, Betty, daughters Alison and Margaret, and four grandchildren.

ORR, Professor Robert Kemsley (Robin), CBE, father of David Bodley Orr (1959), stepfather of Daniel Leo Winny (1974), Emeritus Professor of Music, Honorary Fellow of the College 1987–2006, and of Pembroke College 1988–2006, Organist of the College 1938–51, and Fellow 1948–56 and 1965–76, died on 9 April 2006, aged ninety-six. There is a full obituary notice above (pp 110–17).

RADFORD, Richard Arthur, brother of Roger Nicholas Radford (1944), died on 7 November 2006 at his home in Bethesda MD, USA, aged eighty-seven. He came to St John's as a History Scholar from Nottingham High School. In 1939 he was commissioned in the Royal Artillery. In 1942 he was captured at Tobruk. As a POW he studied the use of cigarettes as currency. He published this study as an article entitled 'The Economic Organization of a Prison Camp' in *Economica* (November 1945.) In 1947 he took a first in Economics and joined the International Monetary Fund in Washington DC, retiring as Assistant Director, Fiscal Affairs Department, in 1980. In 1946 he married Mary Love and they had three children; she died in 1977. In 1979 he married Margaret Baird who survives him along with his three children, David, Emily and Arthur, seven grandchildren and nine great-grandchildren.

SMITH, Jeffrey Prowse, died on 14 November 2006, aged eighty-six. Born and educated in Solihull, he studied Modern and Medieval Languages at St John's. His studies were interrupted when he was called up for war service with The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, where he progressed to Captain; he was wounded in battle and lost an eye. After the war he returned to Cambridge to complete his studies and afterwards entered the Inner Temple to study Law. He passed out from there as a

Barrister-at-law, and practised in Birmingham until his retirement. He lived and died in the house in which he was born, and is survived by his wife Hilda, two stepsons David and Philip, two grandchildren Benjamin and Neil, and three great-grandchildren Mitchell, Jamie and Chloe.

TRENCH, Sir Peter Edward, CBE, died on 10 September 2006, aged eighty-eight. He came up to St John's to study Economics in 1938, having taken a BSc at the London School of Economics. The war interrupted his studies and he served in The Queen's Royal Regiment, ultimately as a Lieutenant-Colonel. Throughout his lifetime, Sir Peter was a leading figure in the construction industry. In 1954 he was appointed Managing Director of Bovis and was later Managing Director of his own firm, Peter Trench Associates. In 1959 he became Director of the National Federation of Building Trades Employers, a post he retained until his retirement in 1965; after which he continued to play an active role as a member of various trade boards and committees. He received a CBE in 1964 and a Knighthood in 1979. Sir Peter's wife, Mary, died in 2004; they are survived by their son, David, and daughter, Sally.

1939 ALLEBONE, Dr Philip, father of Sam Philip Harcourt Allebone (1974), grandfather of Sophie Mary Allebone-Webb (1998), died on 12 November 2006, aged eighty-five. He came up to the College from Kimbolton School, did his medical training, and became a General Practitioner in Burton-on-Trent.

BOMPAS, Major William Michael Gwynnett, died on 31 January 2007, aged eighty-six. His time at St John's was interrupted when he joined the Royal Artillery Field Branch in 1940 and served with the 1st Army in Tunisia during the war. He returned to the College to study Mechanical Sciences, graduating in 1954. He rose to the rank of Local Lieutenant Colonel on the Military Directing Staff at the Royal Military College of Science in 1956, and in 1960 became Assistant Director of Research (Lubricants) at the Esso Petroleum Company Research Department, where he remained for eight

years. He then became Secretary of the Engineering Department at Cambridge University until 1976 when he became Secretary of Queen Elizabeth College, University of London, retiring in 1985. He was a keen supporter of St John's and enjoyed returning for Johnian Dinners. He is survived by his wife, Ellen-Ann.

HINES, James Wilfred, died on 5 November 2006, aged eighty-five. He came up to the College from Rugby School to study Estate Management, then, after war service, returned to undertake the Agricultural Tripos. He achieved a First in Part III, to his Tutor's surprise, by virtue of only learning what was relevant for farming in 1947, which was what he was tested on! He then embarked on a career in farming spanning forty years. His wife, Pauline, whom he married in 1955, died in 1991, and they are survived by their son, Richard, who tells us that his parents showed him round St John's in 1964 at the tender age of four, and it sewed in him the desire to go up to Cambridge, which he did in 1978 (St Catharine's College). He hopes that the cycle may repeat itself with his two sons, although his wife's family all attended Oxford!

RUSSELL-SMITH, John Francis, son of Alan Russell-Smith (1911), died on 30 December 2006, aged eighty-six. He came up to the College from Bryanston School to study Architecture, but after only two terms left to undertake war service with the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve. He did not return to St John's, but instead followed his father into the brewery industry, and became Director and Life President of Fuller, Smith and Turner. He is survived by his wife, Gael.

SUTHERLAND, Dr Ian, son of George Arthur Sutherland (1911), died on 12 September 2006, aged eighty-five. In 1945, after graduating with a BA in Mathematics, he joined the Institute of Social Medicine, Oxford, where he received his DPhil. He moved to the Research Unit at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine in 1952. In 1969 he became the Director of the MRC Statistical Research and Services Unit,

London, and in 1980 Director of the MRC Biostatistics Unit, Cambridge. He published many research studies, particularly on the prevention and epidemiology of tuberculosis, and, among other appointments, served as a Member of the WHO Expert Panel on Tuberculosis. In 1977 he received The Queen's Silver Jubilee Medal, and in 1984 he was awarded the Weber-Parkes Prize and Medal by the Royal College of Physicians. His wife, Susanne, predeceased him; he is survived by his sons, Alastair and Steven.

- 1940 DA CUNHA, His Honour John Wilfred, died on 12 May 2006, aged eighty-three, as reported in last year's edition of *The Eagle*. After graduating from St John's and serving in the army with the 23rd Hussars, he began his legal career at the age of twenty-three when he was sent to Germany to assist the British legal team with the Nazi war crimes trials. He was the Junior Council at the Ravensbrück trial in 1946, cross-examining those suspected of committing atrocities at the women's concentration camp. After this, he returned to England to work in Chambers in Manchester, going to the County Bench in 1970. In 1973, after the Northern Ireland Emergency Provision Act, he presided over the Diplock courts at the Maze Prison. After retiring from the Bench, he sat on the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board and the Appeals Tribunal. He is survived by his wife Janet, a son and four daughters.

MACKAY, Douglas Keith, brother of Graham (1945), father of James (1968) and uncle of Eleanor (now Herriot, 1995), died on 13 March 2007, aged eighty-five. He came up from Exeter School to take a wartime engineering course. He played Hockey for the College, and alongside Logie Bruce Lockhart in the centre in the Cuppers-winning Rugby XV of 1941. A Royal Engineers Lieutenant, in 1944 he gained an MC in France but was wounded near Arnhem. He returned to Cambridge in 1946 to read Mathematics, later changing to Economics. For fifty-one years he managed an Exeter printing firm, first under the leadership of Wilfred Townsend (1910), and he chaired the

company from 1994 until 1999. A Governor for thirty-two years, he was Chairman of the Governors of Exeter School from 1988 until 1994. His first wife Jean (née Landels, Girton, 1940) died in 1976. His second wife Betty, three children and seven grandchildren survive him.

MORGAN, Joseph Charles, died on 1 November 2006, aged eighty-five. He came up to St John's from King Edward VI Grammar School in Stourbridge with a Scholarship to read Classics, graduating in 1948 having served in Malaya and India during the war as a Major in the South Staffordshire Regiment. His first employment was as Director of Antiquities for Tripolitania and Cyrenaica from 1948 until 1951. He went on to become a teacher of Classics, first as Classics Master at Lawrence Sheriff School in Rugby, and then as Senior Classics Master at St Olave's and St Saviour's Grammar School in London. He retired in 1988 as Senior Lecturer in the Department of Education at the University of Warwick. He is survived by his wife, Marna, son Christopher, and daughters Caroline and Sarah.

RATTENBURY, Arnold Foster, died on 26 April 2007, aged eighty-five. After attending Kingswood School, Bath, he won a Scholarship to St John's where he read English. In 1941 he joined the Royal Signals Corps, but his military career ended when he was injured on a training exercise. A member of the Communist Party, he became Poetry Editor of *Our Time*, and in 1946 launched *Theatre Today* with Montagu Slater. When *Our Time* ceased publication in 1949, he worked for the Communist Party of Great Britain's West of England branch. He then embarked on a second career, establishing a reputation as an imaginative designer, and in 1971 publishing a study of the principles of good exhibition design. In 1969, he published his first book of poems, and over the next thirty years six more collections followed. He is survived by his wife, Simonette, and their daughter and son.

STEVENS, Derek Scott, father of Anthony Nigel Stevens (1971), died on 12 April 2007, aged eighty-four. He came up to St John's from Strathallan School to read Economics and Law. He was a Bank of England pensioner. He is survived by his wife, Muriel, and three sons, Michael, Anthony and Julian.

- 1941 DENTON, Professor Sir Eric James, FRS, died on 2 January 2007, aged eighty-three. He read Natural Sciences and went on to work at the Radar Research Establishment, Malvern, during the war before joining the Biophysics Research Unit at University College London in 1946. He lectured at Aberdeen University before becoming a physiologist at Plymouth's Marine Biological Association (MBA) in 1956. He worked on a wide range of fundamental problems from a biophysical perspective, particularly communication and locomotion in the sea, covering areas such as buoyancy, eyes and vision, perception, camouflage and signalling. He became a Royal Society Research Professor in 1964 and Director of the MBA in 1974. He received several awards and prizes throughout his career. Gregarious and hospitable, he also loved walking and gardening. He recorded his own decline due to Parkinson's Disease, and studied ways of alleviating its impact. His wife Nancy, three children and six grandchildren survive him.

HENSTOCK, Professor Ralph, died on 6 January 2007, aged eighty-three. He came up to the College with a State Scholarship to read Mathematics. During the war he was an Experimental Officer with the Ministry of Supply, and he then went on to gain a PhD from the University of London. After holding Lectureships at Birkbeck College, Queen's University, Belfast, and the Universities of Bristol and Lancaster, in 1970 he was appointed Professor of Pure Mathematics at the University of Ulster, retiring in 1988. His specialities included integration and functional analysis, on which he wrote a number of books and papers in scholarly journals. He and Jaroslav Kurzweil independently discovered the generalised Reimann integral in the 1950s, the simplicity of its definition rendering it suitable

for teaching to undergraduates, which is done now in many countries throughout the world. Ralph married Marjorie in 1949, and is survived by their son, John.

PINDER, Geoffrey Peveril, died on 20 August 2006, aged eighty-four. He came up to St John's from Shrewsbury School to study Mechanical Sciences, and during his time here was a keen squash player and enjoyed mountaineering, and was Entertainments Secretary for the Cambridge University Society for International Affairs. During the war he served in the RNVR Fleet Air Arm in the North Atlantic, and then moved to Switzerland in 1946 and worked at Nestlé for twenty-four years. In 1971 he turned his attention to the study of the contribution of multinational companies to the Third World and the following year worked with the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation in South Korea. From 1972 he concentrated on voluntary work aimed at improving quality of life. He lived in Switzerland, but always returned to the College for the annual Johnian Dinners. He is survived by his daughter Alison, and sons Peter and Simon.

- 1942 DAVIES, Ian Leonard, CB, died on 4 June 2006, aged eighty-two, as reported in last year's edition of *The Eagle*. He was educated at Barry Boys' County School and came up to St John's with a State Scholarship. After graduating in Mechanical Sciences he was directed to work on radar research at the Telecommunications Research Establishment (TRE), Malvern. A year later he became one of the founder members of the Blind Landing Experimental Unit at Martlesham. In 1947 he returned to Cambridge where he undertook the Mathematics Tripos. In 1949 he rejoined TRE where he did valuable research on airborne radar, masers and lasers, and in 1975 he became Director of the Admiralty Underwater Weapons Establishment at Portland. After retirement he held various voluntary posts, including work for the Weymouth Music Club. He also became Secretary of the Dorset branch of the Cambridge Society. He married Hilary and had two sons and two daughters.

1943 YOUNG, Dr Leo (formerly JUNG), died on 14 September 2006, aged eighty. An expert on microwave technology, he held twenty patents, and published numerous scholarly papers and books. He studied Mathematics and Physics at St John's, and received a doctorate in Electrical Engineering from Johns Hopkins University. He joined the Westinghouse Electric Company, before becoming a Fellow of Stanford Research Institute. He later joined the Naval Research Laboratory, and in 1981 became Director for Research at the Office of the Secretary of Defense. In retirement he continued with consultancy work, and served on the Board of Filtronic. A member of the National Academy of Engineering (US) and the Royal Academy of Engineering (UK), he received numerous awards throughout his career, including the Arthur M Beuche and Woodrow Wilson Awards, and was a Fellow and past President of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers. He is survived by his wife, Professor Jo-Ellen Turner, three children, six step-children, and eighteen grandchildren.

1944 DAVIS, Edward Derek, died on 6 October 2006, aged eighty. He came up to the College from Hulme Grammar School, Oldham, as a Royal Navy Cadet and studied History. He played Cricket and Football during his time here, and also played Football for the University. He went on to gain a Teaching Certificate in 1951 and embarked on a career in education, working as a teacher in Buxton, Derbyshire, then as Assistant Director of Education in Chester before becoming a Head of Department at Bailey School, Fleetwood, in 1955. In 1961 he moved on to become Senior Lecturer at Newcastle upon Tyne Training College and from 1964 until 1979 he was Principal Lecturer at Craigie College of Education in Ayr. He is survived by his wife, Joyce, and their three children.

STANTON, Royden James, son of James Vincent Stanton (1902), father of Douglas Richard Stanton and of Oliver James Stanton (1972), died on 16 September 2006, aged eighty-four. Born and educated in Johannesburg, he served as a Lieutenant in the 8th Army during the war before coming up to St John's. He joined Ferranti Ltd as a Graduate Apprentice in 1948 and worked as an

Engineer in their Transformer Department, and then became an Export Sales Area Manager for Ferranti and later for L A Mitchell Ltd. In 1963 he became a Lecturer at Oldham College of Further Education and went on to become Principal Lecturer and Deputy Head of Engineering at Oldham College until 1982.

TREGEAR, George Herbert Benjamin (Ben), father of Francis Tregear (1975) and Rachel Baldwin (née Tregear, 1982), and father-in-law of Alan Baldwin (1981), died on 13 June 2006, aged eighty, as reported in last year's edition of *The Eagle*. He studied Mechanical Sciences at St John's, and during his time here also became Treasurer of the Inter-Varsity Club, founded by Reg Simeone (1944) and Michael Wolff (1945). He pursued a career as a patent attorney, first working for Page, White & Farrer and then becoming a partner in other firms (through a series of mergers) specialising in patent, trademark and other intellectual property matters. He retired in 1991 as a partner with Lloyd Wise, Tregear & Co, one of the oldest firms of patent agents in the world. He is survived by his wife, Terry, and children Francis, Margaret and Rachel.

- 1945 BALLANCE, Dr Michael Heudebourck, father of Alexia Susan Ballance (1982), died on 27 July 2006, aged seventy-eight. He read Classics at St John's, and then became Rome Scholar in Classical Studies at the British School at Rome (BSR). After National Service he undertook field archaeology in Turkey, returning many times through the years, and publishing material resulting from this. He was appointed Assistant Director and Librarian at the BSR in 1957. In 1962 he received his PhD from the University of Edinburgh and became a Classics Teacher and Curator of the Myers Museum at Eton, where he remained until 1986. He was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London in 1990 and was a Research Associate at the Institute of Archaeology at Oxford for the next ten years. His wife, Selina, died in April 2007; they are survived by their children Elizabeth, James and Alexia, and grandchildren Charlie and Lucy.

JONES, Professor Clement Workman, died on 8 March 2007, aged eighty-six. He came up to St John's with a BSc and MSc in Mathematics from the University of Liverpool, and having worked in weapon development with the Ministry of Supply during the war. When he graduated with a PhD in Applied Mathematics in 1948 he had already taken up a Lectureship back at Liverpool. In 1956 he moved to Imperial College London, where he was Reader in Applied Mathematics until 1962 and then Professor of Mathematics Applied to Engineering until his retirement in 1981. He was the Editor, and later a Trustee, of the *Quarterly Journal of Mechanics and Applied Mathematics*. He is survived by a son and a daughter; his wife Shina died in 1991.

NOBLE, Professor Benjamin, died on 5 January 2006, aged eighty-three. He studied radiophysics at Aberdeen University at the beginning of the war and then joined the Admiralty Research Laboratory, doing experimental work in underwater acoustics. After studying Mathematics at St John's Ben became an advisor on numerical methods at the Cambridge Mathematical Laboratory. He then spent a period in industrial research with the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, until 1952 when he went to the University of North Staffordshire in Keele. After three years there he moved to the Royal College of Science and Technology in Glasgow where he became Senior Lecturer in Mathematics whilst pursuing a DSc at Aberdeen. In 1962 he accepted a position at the US Army Mathematics Research Center at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, and was appointed Professor of Mathematics and Computer Sciences from 1964. He retired with the rank of Professor Emeritus in 1985, and returned to England with his wife, Denise, who died in 2004.

TAYLOR, Peter Royston, died on 8 March 2007, aged seventy-nine. He came up to St John's from the King's School, Peterborough, to read History, and in 1956 also graduated with a Bachelor of Divinity degree from London. He went on to become Headmaster of Chingford Senior High School. He is survived by his wife, Phyllis, who also studied History at Cambridge (Girton, 1945).

THOMSON, Kenneth Roy (Lord Thomson of Fleet), died on 12 June 2006, aged eighty-two, as reported in last year's edition of *The Eagle*. He served in the Royal Canadian Air Force from 1942 until 1945, and then entered St John's where he read Law and Modern Languages. In 1947 he joined the editorial team on the *Timmins Daily Press*, Ontario, Canada. During his successful career, he was Chairman of the Board, President, CEO and Director of Thomson Newspapers Ltd, and Chairman of the Thomson Corporation. On the death of his father he inherited the Thomson newspaper, communications and holiday travel empire, which he transformed, relocating it to North America. He was also a notable collector, philanthropist and supporter of the arts. He is survived by his wife, Marilyn, and their three children.

WATERHOUSE, Deryck Frank, grandfather of Thomas Waterhouse (2002), died on 6 October 2006, aged seventy-nine. Educated at Oldbury County High School, Deryck was awarded a County Major Scholarship to study Natural Sciences at St John's. He became a member of the University Athletics Club and earned a Half Blue for the mile. After National Service in the RAF, he started his career in the steel industry at Accles & Pollock and then Tube Investments, seconded to UKAEA between 1954 and 1960. Moving to Sheffield in 1967, he was Sales Director at First Brown until 1974. He finished his career as a representative for British Independent Steel Producers in the UK and Europe and retired in West Sussex. In retirement he enjoyed golf and, with his wife Audrey, was very involved in the lives of his three children and seven grandchildren. He revisited St John's regularly, the last occasion being in June 2006 for his grandson's graduation.

1946 MUNZ, Professor Peter, died on 14 October 2006, aged eighty-five. Born in Chemnitz, Germany, he emigrated to New Zealand to escape the persecution of Jews in Europe. He studied History at Canterbury University College, Christchurch, and then won a Scholarship to St John's. He completed his PhD in 1949 and from it he published the first of many books, *The Place of Hooker in the History of Thought*, 1952. While at St John's he knew both Popper and Wittgenstein, and

from the mid-1970s he devoted increasing attention to philosophical subjects. On finishing his studies at Cambridge he returned to New Zealand where he became Professor of History at Victoria University, Wellington until 1968, after which he was Professor Emeritus. Professor Munz is survived by his wife Anne and their son Jacob.

1947 ARGYLE, Geoffrey Vaughan, father of Alastair Vaughan Argyle (1971) and Duncan Murray Argyle (1973), died on 7 April 2007, aged eighty-one. His father, two brothers, a nephew, and a great niece also all studied at St John's. Born in Blackpool, he attended Marlborough College and then Guy's Hospital Medical School before serving in the Coldstream Guards during the war and then coming up to St John's to read Geography. He was in the College's first teams for Hockey and Cricket, and also played Football and Tennis. He played Hockey for Cambridge University Wanderers, and was a member of the Hawks Club. He went on to have a career as a schoolmaster spanning over thirty years. His wife, Elizabeth, predeceased him, and they are survived by their children Alastair, Duncan, Patrick and Rachel.

BOWER, Anthony Hugh Brian, died on 1 July 2006, aged seventy-seven. After studying Natural Sciences and Mechanical Sciences at St John's he did his National Service with the REME. He then worked in British Telecommunications research from 1953 until joining the Engineering Division of the BBC in 1955, where he remained until his retirement in 1988. On first joining the BBC, Brian was recruited into the Designs Department where he applied his engineering skills to the development of equipment for television studios. At the time the transistor had just been invented and colour television was just beginning to loom on the horizon. He later moved on to specialise in the design of radio frequency equipment such as receivers and transmitters. He was a leading member of the BBC's Amateur Radio Club, and was also interested in motoring, particularly the Jowett Javelin car. He is survived by his wife, Margareta.

COFFEY, Dr Michael, died on 20 March 2007, aged eighty. He came up to St John's with a BA from Manchester University to study Classics, and then completed a PhD in Latin. He spent forty years as a member of academic staff at University College London, as Lecturer in the Department of Latin, and then Reader in Greek and Latin from 1977 until his retirement in 1991, after which he was an Honorary Research Fellow. His published work includes *Roman Satire*, which appraises the work of all the Roman satirists, from the second century BC, to the end of the reign of Hadrian in AD 138, and an edition of Seneca's *Phaedra*, in the Cambridge Greek and Latin Classics series, which he edited with Roland Mayer. He is survived by his wife, Brigitte, and daughters Margaret and Monica.

1948 HILL, Bishop Henry Gordon, died on 21 October 2006, aged eighty-four. Born in Canada, he came up to the College with a BA from Queen's University, Kingston, and an LTh from Trinity College, Toronto, and having been ordained a Deacon. He gained a BA in Theology here, was ordained a Priest in 1950, and served parishes in the Diocese of Ontario before returning to St John's as Chaplain from 1952 to 1955. Before returning to Canada he was Senior Curate of St Peter's Church, Wisbech. He was a Professor of Church History at Canterbury College, Windsor, Ontario, for several years before serving as Bishop of Ontario from 1975 to 1981. He then became Assistant Bishop of Montreal and Co-Chairman of the Anglican-Orthodox Joint Doctrinal Commission. He travelled widely and devoted years of study and dialogue to bringing together the Orthodox and Oriental churches as well as the Roman Catholic and evangelical traditions.

LYONS, Peter Stanley, died on 28 November 2006, aged seventy-eight. Educated at Alleyn's School, Dulwich, and evacuated to Rossall School, where his musical ability was discovered and fostered, he gained a Choral Scholarship in 1946 but then did his National Service with the Royal Signals before coming up to the College to read Modern and Medieval Languages. A keen footballer, he was awarded colours in the 1949–50 season and was a member of the winning team for the

Inter-Collegiate Cup. He went on to become Director of Music at the Royal Naval College in Greenwich, and then in 1954 took up the position of Deputy Headmaster and Director of Music at The Cathedral School, Wells. From 1961 until 1989 he was Headmaster of Witham Hall School. He is survived by his wife, Bridget, two daughters and a son, and four grandchildren.

O'LEARY, Terence Daniel, CMG, died on 11 July 2006, aged seventy-seven. He joined the Commonwealth Relations Office and in 1956 was posted to the High Commission in Wellington, New Zealand. During the 1960s he served as First Secretary in New Delhi, Dar es Salaam, and Canberra, where he was also Defence Secretary. He spent a year heading up the South Asia Department of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office before moving to the Cabinet Office in 1970. From 1972 he spent two years in South Africa, then four years back in Wellington, before returning to Britain on the directing staff of the National Defence College. He became High Commissioner in Sierra Leone in 1981 and his final posting was as High Commissioner to New Zealand and Western Samoa and Governor of Pitcairn in 1984, retiring in 1988. His wife, Janet, died in 1997; he is survived by his daughter and two sons.

RAFFLE, John Andrew, brother of David Lawrie Raffle (1940), died on 20 February 2007, aged eighty. Born and educated in Norwich, he spent a year at Bristol University studying Aeronautical Engineering before serving in the Royal Engineers, where he achieved the rank of Second Lieutenant, and then came up to St John's to read Geography. A Fellow of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, he spent most of his career in southern Africa. He was a surveyor in the colonial service in Nyasaland from 1952 to 1964. He then worked for the Swiss company, Wild, makers of field survey instruments, and from 1968 until 1985 was in Botswana working as a Land Surveyor. In 1976 he was appointed a member of the Botswana Institute of Development Professionals. Throughout his career he published a variety of works on mapping and remote sensing in southern Africa. He is survived by his wife Tamsin and their two daughters, Carolyn and Rosalind.

VALENTINE, Dr Anthony Seymour, died on 24 August 2006, aged seventy-eight. After doing his National Service with the RAF he read Natural Sciences at St John's before going to Guy's Hospital to do his medical training. He spent some time as a Medical Officer in Sierra Leone and then went into general practice in Nottingham in 1960. He then moved to Canada, practising in Winnipeg, Manitoba. In 1985 he was appointed Assistant Professor in the Department of Family Medicine at the University of Manitoba, and from 1987 until his retirement in 1995 he worked in family and general practice in Gillam and then Winnipeg. In 1991 he was named Manitoba Family Physician of the Year. In retirement his interests included the history of medicine and the history of aviation. He is survived by his wife, Mary, and their four children. Mary tells us that Anthony remembered his time at Cambridge fondly, and avidly read *The Eagle*.

WILLIAMS, Dr Jocelyn Trevor Newcombe (Joss), died on 4 September 2006, aged seventy-eight. He studied Natural Sciences at St John's and entered the medical profession, training at Guy's Hospital. He entered general practice, working for ten years in High Wycombe and then in Stourport-on-Severn from 1966 until retirement in 1991. Some of his patients called him 'the Rose Doctor' as he invariably wore a rose in his buttonhole in the summer when they were available in his garden. His garden was his passion, and roses and rhododendrons were his speciality. After retiring, he and his wife, Brenda, took up bell-ringing which brought them many new friends, of all ages, and caused them to visit beautiful churches all over the country. The couple celebrated their twenty-fifth Wedding Anniversary in the June before Joss' death in September. As well as Brenda, he is survived by his children David, Ann, Jennifer and Gillian, and his stepsons John, Mark and Simon.

1949 BREDDY, Denis Charles George, died on 29 March 2006, aged seventy-six. Born in Mangotsfield, Gloucestershire, he came up to St John's from Clifton College to study Mechanical Sciences. During his time here he was a keen rugby player, playing for

the College and the University, and he also rowed in the Rugby Boat. At the time of his death he was the proprietor of The Crown Garage in Saltford, Bristol. He is survived by his brother Harvey, his niece Jane, and their families.

HUTTON, Patrick Hamilton, died on 31 October 2006, aged seventy-six. He came up to St John's from Winchester College and read History and English, began writing and was a leading light in The Lady Margaret Players. His teaching career started at King Edward's School, Birmingham, before moving to Achimota School in Ghana. In 1960 he became Head of the English Department and Librarian of Woolverstone Hall in Suffolk. Five years later he moved to St Paul's School, and then at the age of thirty-nine was appointed Headmaster of the prestigious St Marylebone Grammar School, where he resisted for almost a decade the threats of amalgamation and closure to satisfy a political ideology he hated – the comprehensive system. After resigning in 1978 he became Headmaster of Wolverhampton Grammar School. He retired in 1990, opening a bookshop in Launceston, Cornwall, with his wife Felicity. In his retirement he became a published writer and took an active interest in local history.

- 1950 ADIE, Dr Raymond John, OBE, died on 14 May 2006, aged eighty-one, as reported in last year's edition of *The Eagle*. After graduating from Natal University, he was the first South African geologist to visit Antarctica with the Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey (FIDS) in 1946. He was one of eleven scientists marooned at Stonington Island for over three years. It was during this time that he taught his friend Vivian Fuchs to drive huskies. On returning to England, he came up to St John's to take a PhD. He continued to work with FIDS, at the University of Birmingham and at Cambridge. He was Deputy Director of the British Antarctic Survey from 1972 until 1985. He helped initiate the *British Antarctic Survey Bulletin* and edited the *Journal of Glaciology*. He received the Polar Medal in 1953 and the Fuchs Medal in 1985. The Adie Inlet on the Antarctic Peninsula commemorates his work.

CARWARDINE, John Aubrey, died on 30 June 2006, aged seventy-five. He graduated in Law and spent most of his working life at Baring Bros, retiring in 1987 from the post of Director. Throughout his career he worked in the Investment Department and advised the pension funds of (among others) Merton College, Oxford. He made many business visits to Australia and his liking for that country and its sporting occasions led him to live there for six months each year after his retirement. He was a fly fisherman, an amateur actor and excelled at creative writing. He is survived by his wife Christine, daughter Anne, and sons Mark and David, the latter being the father of his two granddaughters Willow and Amber.

COLLINGWOOD, Brian Anthony, died on 2 November 2006, aged seventy-six. His widow, Vera, tells us that they enjoyed the May Bumps each year and relived their happy memories of Cambridge days. Brian had rowed for the Lady Margaret Boat Club and was a member of the First May Boat, was Head of the River in 1952 and 1953, won the Ladies' Plate at Henley in 1952, and rowed for the University in the Goldie boat in 1953. He was a farmer in Suffolk for thirty-eight years and did a great deal of work to promote the pig industry and farming in general. Vera describes Brian as having enjoyed every minute of his life, and says he was a great optimist; they had fifty-one very happy years together. Their two sons, Tim and Peter, also survive him.

EAGLES, Professor Peter Mortimer, brother of David Mortimer Eagles (1953), father of Michael Eagles (1977), and whose grandfather, father and uncle were also Johnians, died on 19 January 2007, aged seventy-five. He studied Mathematics at St John's, and was a keen sportsman, particularly dedicated to table tennis, for which he was Captain of the College and University teams and played for the county. An article in *Varsity* in 1953 stated he 'once remarked regretfully that he wished he had gone to London, because the standard of table tennis was higher there than at any other University'. He later settled any regrets as he completed his MSc and PhD in London and eventually became

Professor in Mathematics at the City University, specialising in fluid dynamics, with intervals at Imperial College and Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, New York. He is survived by his son, Michael, and daughter, Anne.

GILES, Peter Brian, died on 28 December 2006, aged seventy-six. He was educated at Southend-on-Sea High School before being admitted by Frank Thistlethwaite to read History at St John's, thereby becoming the first in his family to receive a university education. He served as Secretary of the St John's Association Football Club in 1952–53, and subsequently trained as a Chartered Surveyor, working for several property companies in London before retiring in 1989 as Senior Partner of Walker Son and Packman. He is survived by his wife, Mary, and by their three children: Paul (Professor of American Literature at Oxford); Sally (a teaching assistant at Northbrook College in Sussex); and Hugh (Director of Legal Services at the Department of Trade and Industry).

HARVEY-SMITH, Dr Edmund Andrew, a physician specialising in Psychiatry, died on 28 January 2007, aged seventy-seven. In the 1960s he made a massive contribution to the improvement of doctors' conditions during his tenure as Chair of the Hospital Junior Staff Group Council, highlighting the long hours, low pay and wretched accommodation junior doctors endured. His political interests continued throughout his career as he served on numerous committees. In 1968 he was appointed Consultant Psychiatrist at the Croydon and Warlingham Group of Hospitals where he was to spend the next twenty-six years. He examined for the LRCP MRCS, for many years acted as a physician for BUPA, and was active in establishing Purley Day Hospital, part of the early movement towards community care. After retirement from the NHS in 1994, he continued to do locums and see patients privately well into his seventies. He is survived by a daughter, two sons, and four grandchildren.

IRVING, Brian Arthur, died on 26 September 2006, aged seventy-four. He came up to St John's from Stretford Grammar School and read Natural Sciences. After graduation he worked as a Research Chemist at Standard Telephones at Ilminster and then joined the Physical Metallurgy section at AEI's Research Establishment at Aldermaston Court, working on semiconductor materials for transistors. His experience of growing pure and perfect crystals and the use of chemicals to etch and clean their surfaces culminated in him writing a comprehensive chapter entitled 'Chemical Etching of Semiconductors' in Dr Peter Holmes' book, *The Electrochemistry of Semiconductors*. In 1963 he moved to GEC Manchester, in corrosion Chemistry for the electrical industry, finally working in research for ultrapure water silicon chip-making at Hirst Laboratories, Wembley. He is survived by his wife, Jean, son Mark and daughter Margaret and four grandchildren.

- 1951 DENHAM-DAVIS, Colin John, died on 19 April 2007, aged seventy-six. He was educated at Marlborough College, and did his national service with the 2nd Royal Tank Regiment, serving as Captain. At St John's he read Economics, was Secretary and then Captain of the Hockey Club, and also played Cricket for the College. He went on to have a career in business, first as Managing Director of J A Davis & Son, a family Home Shopping Company. He later joined Kay Co Ltd and spent the next twenty-one years with Kays and Great Universal Stores, retiring in 1994 as Director of the Home Shopping Division. He had been Chairman of the National Star College for Disabled Youth in Ullenwood, near Cheltenham, a Governor of Worcester College of Further Education, and was on the Board of Cirencester College and Brewery Arts, Cirencester. He is survived by his wife Alison, children Virginia, Melanie, Charlotte and Andrew, and eight grandchildren.

KELLY, Professor Gregory Maxwell, died on 26 January 2007, aged seventy-six. On graduating from the University of Sydney with the University Medal for Mathematics, he gained the James King of Irrawang Travelling Scholarship to study at Cambridge.

Here he obtained a BA with First Class Honours, and in 1957 his PhD. He then returned to Sydney as a Lecturer, where he later became a Professor of Pure Mathematics. He broke his time there with a Professorship at the University of New South Wales (1967–72). In 1963 he met Sammy Eilenberg, a founder of Category Theory, with whom he subsequently collaborated. His successful introduction of Category Theory to Australia inspired many from diverse branches of mathematics. He gave freely of his time to aspiring young mathematicians, and was also involved with Action for World Development. He is survived by his wife, Imogen, and children, Dominic, Martin, Catherine and Simon.

LLOYD, Richard Paul, died on 11 August 2006, aged seventy-three. He read Natural Sciences at St John's, and was Treasurer and then Chairman of the College's Natural Science Club. He completed an MSc in Chemical Microbiology, became a student of the Chartered Institute of Patent Agents, and worked in the Patents Department at the Wellcome Foundation from 1957 to 1964. He then went on to join the Patents Department of the Plastics Division at ICI in Welwyn Garden City. In 1967 he graduated with an LLB from London, and in 1976 became a member of the Council of the Chartered Institute of Patent Agents. He took early retirement from his position at ICI in 1984 and became a Solicitor with Hayes & Storr in Norfolk, and in 1986 he was admitted as a Solicitor of the Supreme Court. He is survived by his wife Margery, a son and four daughters.

TOMBLING, The Revd Canon Arthur John, died on 24 January 2007, aged seventy-four. He came up from Repton School and studied Classics and History. He was a keen sportsman, playing Cricket for the College and the University as well as being a member of the Hockey First XI and serving as Secretary of the Hockey Club. John went on to study at Ridley Hall, and served his first curacy at St Mary's, Rushden, from 1957 to 1959. He then returned to Repton as Assistant Chaplain, before becoming Curate of St Mary's in Reigate in 1961. For over thirty years (1964–95) he was Vicar of St Saviour's, Battersea Park, and during this time was Priest-in-Charge (1974–87) and Vicar

- (1978–95) of St George with St Andrew in Battersea, Priest-in-Charge of All Saints', Battersea Park (1989–95), and Rural Dean of Battersea (1985–90). He was Honorary Canon Emeritus of Southwark Cathedral. He is survived by his wife Jean, and their sons David and Andrew.
- 1952 DAICHES, Professor David, CBE, died on 15 July 2005, aged ninety-two. He was admitted to membership of the College during his ten-year period as a Lecturer in English at the University of Cambridge. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh and Balliol College, Oxford, and during his distinguished career as a scholar, teacher, critic, historian and writer he was awarded various honorary degrees. Prior to taking up the Lectureship at Cambridge, and becoming a Fellow of Jesus College, he was a Professor of English at Cornell University, USA. In 1961 he became the first Professor of English at Sussex University, retiring in 1977. A prolific and influential writer, he wrote numerous poems and also published texts on Scottish authors, and seminal works on cultural and literary history. In addition to this he was a reviewer and broadcaster. He had two daughters, and a son who died suddenly last year.
- 1953 SORLEY, Graëme Robert Tower, died on 23 January 2007, aged seventy-four. He came up to St John's from Stowe School to read Economics and Law, and during his time here was a keen sportsman, winning College colours for Lawn Tennis and Hockey, and also playing Squash and Rugby, and rowing in the Rugby Boat. He saw military service with the Royal Dragoons in Egypt, and went on to have a successful career in the oil industry, working in various parts of the world including the UK, USA (Connecticut, Oklahoma and Texas), and Canada. Graëme concluded his career as a self-employed entrepreneur, before leading an active retired life in Victoria, British Columbia. He was an avid sailor, historian and chronicler, with a keen interest in family history. He is survived by his wife, Brenda, children Robert, Andrea, Philippa and David, and grandchildren Dale, Ariel, Olivia and Alexandra.

1954 ELLIS, Professor John Stewart, died on 9 July 2006, aged seventy-nine. He came up to the College with a BSc from Queen's University, Kingston, and an MSc in Engineering from McGill University, Montreal, to study for a PhD, which he received in 1957. He then took up a Professorship of Civil Engineering at the Royal Military College of Canada in Kingston, where he remained until 1993, when he became Professor Emeritus. He was Founder and Chairman of the sailing program at the RMC, and in addition to sailing and sailing design (canting masts), he was a man of many passions, including the French language, travel, literature, music and his cats. In recent times John was a regular attendee at the annual Kingston Cambridge dinner, where his wit and gifts as a raconteur came to the fore. He is survived by Jenny, their children James, Peter and Kristin, and five grandchildren.

WALKER, (William) Guy, CBE, brother of Donovan Layland Walker (1951), uncle of Richard Byas Walker (1981), died on 26 April 2007, aged seventy-one. After studying at Harvard Business School, he took a BA in Agriculture at St John's. During his career he was Marketing Director for Batchelor Foods, Sheffield, National Manager for the Unilever group, and Chief Executive of the Van Den Bergh Food Company. He was also President of the Food and Drink Federation. In his retirement he was a keen supporter of the Brighton festival, a key figure behind the refurbishment of the Brighton Dome, and a governor of Varndean College, Brighton. He was also a member of the Board of the Sussex County Cricket Club, and created Sussex Cricket's Youth Academy. He is survived by his wife Marian, children Sarah, Anna and Bruce, from his marriage to Elizabeth who died in 1980, and stepchildren Hannah and Jessica.

1955 ELLIOTT, Christopher (Kit), died on 4 May 2007, aged seventy. He received his BA in History in 1958, and in 1960 he started teaching at St Joseph's School in Northern Nigeria. In 1965 he returned to Cambridge to take a PGCE, and in 1971 he received a Diploma in Secondary Education. During these years he also

wrote *An African School* (CUP, 1970), and taught History in Corby comprehensives. From 1974 until 1997 he served as Headteacher at schools in Lincolnshire and Hertfordshire. He then employed his experience at the Maryvale Institute, Birmingham, as Director and author of a course for leadership in Catholic Schools. He was an active member of the National Board of Religious Inspectors and Advisors, and in 2003 he became a Secondary Religious Education Adviser for the archdiocese of Westminster. He is survived by his wife Constance, son Nicholas, and daughters Liz, Sarah, Catherine and Victoria.

FLEET, Dr Stephen George, died on 18 May 2006, aged sixty-nine, as reported in last year's edition of *The Eagle*. He was Registry of the University of Cambridge from 1983 to 1997, and may be described as one of the most distinguished university administrators of the late twentieth century. After studying Natural Sciences at St John's and completing his PhD in Physics he became a University Demonstrator in Mineralogy and Petrology and a Fellow and Junior Bursar of Fitzwilliam House (Fitzwilliam College). He went on to become a Lecturer in Mineralogy and a Fellow and Bursar of Downing College. In 1983 he became President of Downing, later serving as Vice-Master. From 2001 to 2003 he was Master of Downing and Deputy Vice-Chancellor of the University. He worked tirelessly as Trustee and Treasurer of the Cambridge Commonwealth, Overseas and European Trusts, Gates Cambridge and Isaac Newton Trusts, which between them kept Cambridge in the top of the international league of universities.

LIM, Chor Pee, died on 5 December 2006, aged seventy. Born and educated in Penang, Straits Settlements, he came to St John's to study Law. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1959 and pursued a career as a lawyer in Singapore. He was a founder of law firm Chor Pee and Hin Hiong in 1964, and after that firm was dissolved Chor Pee and Company was formed, which later became Chor Pee & Partners. He had been diagnosed with lung cancer earlier in the year, but carried on

working until shortly before his death. He was passionate about the theatre, and was among a pioneering batch of playwrights in the 1960s when English language theatre was just growing in Singapore. *Mimi Fan* and *A White Rose At Midnight* were two of his well-known works. He is survived by his wife, Silvia, three children and three grandchildren.

SHAPIRO, Professor Ascher Herman, visitor to the College, academical year 1955–56, died on 26 November 2004, aged eighty-eight, as reported in last year's edition of *The Eagle*. He studied Mechanical Engineering at MIT, was appointed a Laboratory Assistant there in 1938 and rose to become Professor of Mechanical Engineering in 1952, Ford Professor of Engineering in 1962, and Institute Professor in 1975, becoming Professor Emeritus in 1986. He also spent several years as Chairman of the Faculty, and Department Head. During the first half of his career he studied power production and high-speed flight. Later he turned his attention to biomedical engineering, and founded the National Committee for Fluid Mechanics Films. His honours included election to the National Academy of Sciences, the National Academy of Engineering, and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He is survived by his wife, Kathleen, three children from his first marriage to Sylvia, three stepchildren and two grandchildren.

WHITE, Robin Hazlett, died on 3 April 2006, aged sixty-eight. His son, Simon, writes: Having studied English and Law as a Choral Scholar at St John's he spent twenty years as an officer in the Royal Navy, and a further twenty years as a golf club secretary. Before returning to his beloved West Country home he was Secretary at Royal Liverpool Golf Club and it was disappointing that he did not live to see the long-awaited return of the British Open to his club in July 2006. He was passionate about many things in his life including music, sport (and in particular English sport) and country life. Most of all, he was passionate about people, and alongside his family, he left many great friends. He is survived by his wife of forty-one years, Jacqueline, and his children, Simon and Heidi.

1956 WHITE, Peter Gilbert, died on 3 April 2007, aged seventy. Educated at Plymouth College, he won a Scholarship which allowed him to study at the Royal Academy of Music under Sir William McKie, the organist at Westminster Abbey, while he was at the Royal School of Church Music. He became a Fellow of the Royal College of Organists the same year he came up to St John's as an Organ Scholar, and took up the position of Assistant Organist at Chester Cathedral after completing his studies. After two years there he became Headquarters Choirmaster at the Royal School of Church Music. From 1966 to 1969 he was Director of Music at the Merchant Taylors' School, and then became Master of the Music at Leicester Cathedral, where he remained until his retirement in 1994. He is survived by his wife, Doreen, their sons Nicolas and Andrew, and grandchildren Freya, Sophie, Eloise and Celine.

1958 FLETT, Magnus Martin, died on 13 June 2006, aged sixty-seven. At St John's he read Geography, was a keen member of the Rugby Club, won a Blue for Boxing and also rowed in the 'Rugger Eight'; he remained a keen supporter of College sports and enjoyed the annual Johnian Society Golfing event until recent years. After Cambridge he spent most of his career in the oil import and export business, including as Managing Director of CEPASA UK Ltd from 1978 to 1994, before becoming a part-time Consultant to British Executive Services Overseas, and later Company Secretary. He leaves a son, Peter, from his first marriage, and a stepdaughter, Katie, and son and daughter, Aly and Susie, from his marriage to Ann. His funeral was attended by a number of Johnians.

GRANT, Neil David Mountfield, brother of Malcolm Leith Grant (1948), died on 24 November 2005, aged sixty-seven. After completing his History degree at St John's, he went to New York where, during his seven-year stay, he worked initially as a teacher and then as an editor. He was commissioned to write a biography of Benjamin Disraeli, which was well received. On his return to England, Neil continued to work as a freelance writer and over the years

wrote over 100 books on a range of subjects, from history and exploration to art and architecture. *The Hamlyn Children's History of Britain*, first published in 1977, was one of his most successful books. The books he wrote for children appeared under his given name; for others he used his middle names, David Mountfield. He continued to write until shortly before his death. He is survived by his wife Vera, and daughters Lucy and Jenny.

POSNER, Michael Vivian, CBE, died on 14 February 2006, aged seventy-four. He studied at Balliol College, Oxford, achieving a First in Philosophy, Politics and Economics in 1953. He remained in Oxford as a Research Officer at the Institute of Statistics before moving in 1958 to Cambridge, where he stayed until 1979, progressing from Assistant Lecturer to Reader. Elected a Fellow of Pembroke College, he served as Secretary of the Faculty Board of Economics for ten years before becoming its Chairman. He also held a series of part-time governmental advisory posts, primarily in the policy areas of energy and macroeconomics, starting as Director of Economics at the Ministry of Power and culminating as Deputy Chief Economic Adviser to the Treasury. He is celebrated for his part in saving the then Social Sciences Research Council (SSRC), at a time when it was threatened by government spending cuts. He is survived by his wife Rebecca, and their son and daughter.

- 1959 GLASS, Robert Jabez, died on 15 March 2006, aged sixty-six, as reported in last year's edition of *The Eagle*. He read Moral Sciences at St John's but left before sitting his finals and became a stagehand at Streatham Hill Theatre. He had a wide knowledge of music including folk and world music, classical and jazz. He was particularly influential in the south London blues scene of the late 1960s, and worked in a succession of specialist record shops in London: The Swing Shop, Collet's and, finally, Ray's Jazz Shop. Throughout his life Bob actively pursued his interests in philosophy, economics and language that were initially stimulated by his time at College. He is survived by his wife, Sue, and his five children.

KEYSELL, Francis Kerry, died of cancer on 20 May 2006, aged sixty-five, as reported in last year's edition of *The Eagle*. Educated at Uppingham, he studied Agriculture at St John's, playing Rugby for the College and Captaining the 1961–62 team (see *The Eagle* 2006, p34). Kerry pursued a career in the meat industry. Marrying in 1967, he emigrated to Australia, where he worked with Borthwicks, and later with Shell Chemical. Returning to the UK in 1971, he helped form Volac, producing milk powder for cattle and veal calves, and was a Director of Quantock Veal, in Somerset. After his divorce in 1983 he moved to Scotland and was appointed Managing Director of Highland Venison. Kerry retired in 1991, living for the next fifteen years on his boat travelling between Spain and Portugal. He died in the UK with his family, and is survived by Mary Rose, their two daughters Jane and Claire, and their grandchildren.

SAINSBURY, Dr David William Bateman, died on 24 June 2006, aged seventy-eight. He received his BSc and PhD from the Royal Veterinary College at the University of London, where he won prizes in husbandry, veterinary hygiene and chemistry. He was appointed first Demonstrator, then Lecturer, in Animal Health at the Cambridge University Veterinary School, and remained there until his retirement. In 1972 he became a Fellow of Wolfson College. He published many books and papers on animal housing and the epidemiology of herd and flock diseases. Highly acclaimed in his field, he was appointed a member of the New York Academy of Sciences, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and the Farm Animal Welfare Livestock Committee. Among his awards were the Livesey Medal, the British Poultry Breeders and Hatcheries Association Distinguished Service Award, and the Bledisloe Veterinary Award. He is survived by his wife, Ursula, and six children.

1960 POTTS, Peter Lawrence, nephew of Frank Reginald Farmer (1933), died on 24 September 2006, aged sixty-six. He studied Economics at St John's, was Captain of the College Table Tennis

team, and played for the University. He became an Investment Manager, and was Managing Director of Jessel Britannia Group Ltd from 1970 for four years, then of Gartmore Fund Managers Ltd for a brief spell before becoming Chairman of Chieftain Trust Managers Ltd in 1976. He retired in 1998 as Chairman of Saracen Asset Management Ltd, a position he had held for thirteen years. He is survived by his wife Caroline, whom he married in 1968, their children Nikki and Alistair, and three grandchildren.

PRITCHARD, Dr Jonathan, died on 20 January 2007, aged sixty-four. After reading Natural Sciences at St John's, he trained at St Thomas' Hospital, London. He spent a year at Harare Hospital, Zimbabwe, before entering the field of children's cancer, in Liverpool. He worked at The Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, London first as Lecturer and then as Senior Lecturer and Consultant Paediatric Oncologist. In 2002 Jon moved to the Royal Hospital for Sick Children in Edinburgh. He brought about improvements in the care of young patients and their parents, as well as in the treatment of many childhood tumours; he was Co-founder of the Sick Children's Trust and the Histiocytosis Research Trust, and a Founding Trustee of the Neuroblastoma Society. He published over 130 papers on his subject. He is survived by his wife Anne, his son and daughter, and three stepdaughters.

1961 LITTLE, Professor Leslie Thomas, brother of Gordon Hugh Little (1965), died on 17 December 2006, aged sixty-three. He was an internationally respected leader in millimetre-wave astronomy and made many important contributions to the development of the subject. After graduating with a double First in Physics, Les became a research student in the Cambridge Radio Astronomy Group. While working for his PhD, he supervised the construction of an antenna for studying scintillation which became world-famous when its results revealed the existence of pulsars. Les spent most of his career at the University of Kent, and became Director of the Electronics Laboratory. He was the key figure in several important research

achievements, including the use of ammonia maps to find the first example of a key structure in the star formation process, and the development of the SIS (superconductor-insulator-superconductor) heterodyne receivers, which revolutionised spectral-line observing at the James Clerk Maxwell Telescope. He is survived by his wife Dawn, daughters Adrienne and Alice, and two granddaughters.

WOODWARD, Stephen Harry, brother of Hugh David Woodward (1958), died on 5 February 2007, aged sixty-four. He came up to St John's from the Stand Grammar School in Whitefield to study Modern and Medieval Languages. His contemporaries remember him as an amiable and friendly person who regularly provided coffee for friends who used to drop in to his room in First Court. For many years he taught Modern Languages, and was Housemaster at Warwick School. He also taught for a while in Paris, and after taking early retirement spent some time as a tour guide there.

1962 HAMBLYN, David Antony, linguist and translator, with fluency in twenty-nine languages, died in Vienna on 21 August 2006, aged sixty-two. He studied Modern and Medieval Languages, specialising in Russian and the Slovak languages, and was awarded the Wright Prize in the year he graduated, 1965. In 1969 he translated (together with Oliver Stallingbrass) Milan Kundera's *The Joke*. David was always occupied with various translating tasks, taking him into the BBC Monitoring Service on two occasions with his second tenure operating as their Chief Sub-editor, from 1996 to 2004. Between duties with the BBC, he worked in both the Vienna and London offices for Business International, later acquired by The Economist Group. From 2004 until his death from heart failure, he was employed by Centrex as an operational translator, based in Vienna. A divorcee, David is survived by his two daughters, Linda and Tanya, son David, and three grandsons.

1963 BILSBY, Dr Carl Francis, died of cancer on 6 May 2006, aged sixty-eight.

1965 PETTIFOR, Philip Henry, died on 11 February 2007, aged fifty-nine. He was educated at St Paul's Cathedral Choir School and Lancing College before coming up to St John's as a Choral Student. He became a leading choral tenor in the best choirs of the country, and remained a keen supporter of the Choir Association until his death. He entered public relations and communications as a career, working for many leading British companies as a communications and press agent, including involvement with communications strategies for Sherratt and Hughes and then Waterstones in the late 1980s. He felt passionately about the demise of the public library, was a Trustee of the charity Libri, and was a key campaigner to save the British Public Library Service, using his marketing skills to great effect in order to gain press coverage. He is survived by his wife, Suzannah, and his children David, Niklas and Beatrice.

TOASE, Roger Lambert, grandson of Edward Toase (1908) and nephew of Christopher Toase (1955), died on 30 June 2006, aged fifty-nine. He was the first from the Royal Hospital School, Ipswich, to go to Cambridge, reading Mathematics before gaining the Diploma in Computer Science with distinction. His entire professional career, from 1969 until retirement through ill health in 2002, was spent with IBM in software development and management, mainly at Hursley Park Laboratories but lecturing throughout the world and receiving numerous awards. A devoted family man and keen sailor, he fought a twenty-year battle against intestinal cancer with immense courage, surviving to see his sons grow up and find partners. His wonderfully dry sense of humour remained unaffected by deteriorating health, a deeply humbling inspiration to his friends. He is survived by his parents, his wife Jan (Homerton, 1967) whom he married in 1970, sons Bruce, Aidan and Clive, and a grandson.

WILLIAMS, Michael John, died of heart failure on 18 May 2006, aged sixty. He came up to the College from Tiffin School, Kingston upon Thames, where he was Head Boy. He studied

Geography, and as well as rowing Bow in the Geography Boat he was Chairman of the Debating Society and Secretary of the May Ball Committee. After gaining a Certificate in Education he went on to become a teacher and Senior Housemaster at Solihull School. He had a long-term love of the Norfolk Broads, having holidayed there every year of his life since the age of one, and enjoyed sailing there, most recently on his boat *Ann Catherine*, a Bure Classic. He is survived by his wife, Ann, and children Andrew and Jennifer.

- 1966 KINMONT, David Bruce, died on 10 April 2007, aged seventy-three.
- 1967 LEVINE, Jack John, died on 10 November 2006, aged sixty-four. Born in Philadelphia, USA, he came up to St John's with a BA from Amherst College and an LLB from Columbia Law School, gaining a Diploma in Criminology. He returned to Philadelphia and, with a strong moral vision to represent the underclass and those who were abused by the system, set up the law practice Philadelphians for Equal Justice, soon becoming a national expert on grand jury abuse. He helped those who were coerced into providing false testimony, and defendants who were abused, and was involved in four US Supreme Court cases. In 1982 he moved to New York to pursue interests in photography, writing and film-making. He continued to practice law up until the summer before his death as a Staff Attorney for a New York law firm. He is survived by his wife, Molly Fowler, and two daughters, Macklin and Carson.
- 1968 BOYLE, Daniel Christopher, died on 19 February 2007, aged fifty-six. Having entered St John's to read Biochemistry, he rapidly changed to Philosophy, in which he graduated in 1971. His lifetime interest became folk music and traditional instruments and he sought to sing and record traditional songs as well as play the instruments very proficiently. His career took him to Switzerland for a year in search of sponsorship, and for a long time to south-west Ireland which had become an integral part of the folk-music scene. His final years were spent

on the Ayrshire coast where he died as a result of a stabbing incident. He leaves one son by his marriage to Susan Archer and a son and a daughter by his marriage to Catherine Cook.

TAPTIKLIS, Dr Nicholas Theodore, died on 1 September 2006, aged ninety. An MD from the University of Athens, in 1940 he entered the Royal Hellenic Navy after escaping occupied Greece. When the war ended he became Medical Advisor to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration in Germany, until 1947 when he emigrated with his wife Barbara to New Zealand, and qualified again at the University of Otago. He established a general practice in Tauranga, but his interest in cancer research led him in 1963 to return to Otago as Travis Research Fellow, which led to a PhD, and appointment as Meres Senior Student for Medical Research at St John's from 1968 to 1973. He became a senior member in the Faculty of Medicine and a supervisor for St John's. After retirement, he took up a five-year appointment as General Medical Officer for the US Army in Mannheim, Germany.

1970 ARMSTRONG, Dr William Denys, OBE, Fellow of the College 1970–2006, Steward 1970–74, University Lecturer in Chemical Engineering 1954–86, died on 29 November 2006, aged eighty. There is a full obituary notice above (pp 96–101).

1971 BULLOCK-ANDERSON, William (known professionally as Bill Anderson), died suddenly on 25 November 2006, aged fifty-three. After leaving Dame Allan's Boys' School in Newcastle upon Tyne, he studied History and Law at St John's. Following Law Society Finals, he trained at Vizards. Between 1977 and 1981 he worked as an Assistant Solicitor (Litigation) at Wilde Sapte. In 1981 he became a Partner in Commercial Litigation at Denton Wilde Sapte. He represented clients in a wide range of substantial commercial disputes, with a significant international element. Much of his practice involved litigation and arbitration in the media and telecommunications sectors, including film, TV, cable and satellite, music and publishing. He left the firm in 2001 and operated from home as

a consultant and also did some volunteer work. Bill will be remembered for his sense of fun and his courteous and considerate demeanour. He is survived by his wife Pauline, and sons James, David and Jonathan.

COULBECK, Neil Stephen, died in July 2006, aged fifty-three. Educated at Abingdon School, he gained a First in English at St John's and pursued a career in banking and finance. Since 1983 he had worked for NatWest and the Royal Bank of Scotland, including a period as Managing Director of the Greenwich NatWest subsidiary in the US, and then as Head of Financial Markets for the Royal Bank of Scotland in North America. In 2001 he returned to the UK and became Head of Group Treasury. He wrote a number of books on business and finance, including *Lending Packages for Small and Medium-Sized Companies*, 1983, and *The Multinational Banking Industry*, 1984. He took early retirement in 2004 to pursue an interest in creative writing, embarking on a course which led to an MA. He is survived by his wife Sue, and their sons Chris and Ralph (Sidney Sussex, 1999).

1972 SERAJI, Dr Homayoun, died on 16 April 2007, aged fifty-nine. He graduated with First Class Honours from the University of Sussex, and in 1973 he was awarded a PhD from St John's, where he was a Research Fellow until 1974. As Professor of Electrical Engineering at the Tehran University of Technology, Iran, he taught and carried out research in control systems for ten years, and in 1984 was named as a UN Distinguished Scientist. After a year as a Visiting Professor at the University of New Mexico, he joined the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California, as a Senior Member of Technical Staff. From 1991 he acted as Group Supervisor leading a large group of engineers in telerobotics research and applications. He received the NASA Exceptional Engineering Achievement Award in 1992, and eight NASA Major Space Act Awards from 1995. He is survived by his wife, Dinoush, daughter Mona and son Reza.

- 1980 GREEN, Dr Ewan Henry Harvey, died on 16 September 2006, aged forty-seven, after a six-year struggle with multiple sclerosis. He was one of Britain's leading historians of twentieth-century British Conservatism. He came up to St John's after taking a BA at University College London, studying for his PhD under Professor Peter Clarke (Fellow 1980–2000) before taking up a Junior Research Fellowship at Brasenose College, Oxford in 1986. From 1990 Ewan taught at Reading University, gaining a reputation as an outstanding tutor, before returning to Oxford in 1995 to a Fellowship at Magdalene College and a University Lectureship, rising to Reader in Modern British History in 2004. He was the author of three histories of Conservatism: *The Crisis of Conservatism: the politics economics and ideology of the Conservative Party, 1980–1914*; *Ideologies of Conservatism: Conservative political ideas in the twentieth century*, and *Thatcher*. Their influence ensures his legacy in the field of historical studies.

We have lost touch with the following College Members and would appreciate your help in contacting them. If you have any information, please send it to the Development Office, St John's College, Cambridge, CB2 1TP, or by email to development@joh.cam.ac.uk.

1952

AKHTAR, Javid
 BARTON, Peter Edward
 BOWTHORPE, John Willis
 BROOKS, Clive Willson
 BURSILL, Arnold Everard
 COHEN, Stephen Salmon
 DE JONG, Bastian Charles
 DOOLE, Peter Nathan
 FORBES, Malcolm
 GOODCHILD, Colin James
 HARDY, David Walker Garrs
 JACKSON, Roy Spencer
 JACQUES, Charles Baldwin
 JANDER, Joachim Hans Gerhart
 JOHNSON, John Jeffrey
 LLOYD, Richard Seymour
 LLOYD-JONES, Ioan David
 LOWES, Francis John
 MACKNESS, Ronald Arthur
 MAYLE, Anthony Charles
 MONTGOMERY, Robert Allan
 MORGAN, Anthony Charles
 Hungerford
 MOTTRAM, Ronald Keith
 OON, Khye Kiang
 PIENING, Ludwig
 RICH, Robin Lindsay Erskine
 ROBERTS, Arthur Christopher
 Cyril
 SCHIØLER, Peter Arthur

SCOTT, John Philpot
 SHELLEY, Bryan Leslie
 SHEPHERD, Guy Maurice
 Bunting
 SMITH, Philip Burrows
 SPENCER, John Francis Antony
 WARE, Francis John
 WHITTLE, Harry
 WOOD, Charles Peter Holmes

1953

BRADBURY, Leonard Edward
 BROMLEY, Walter John
 BROWN, Anthony Catton
 CAMPBELL, Keith
 COCKERELL, Ian Donald
 CONSTABLE, Richard Golding
 DAVIES, John Wilfred
 DAVIES, Peter Walter Ambler
 DAVIES, Richard Neil
 DAVIES, Robert William
 Barnhurst
 DELF, Timothy Nigel Macintyre
 FAWCETT, Thomas
 FEWING, William Richard John
 GILROY, John Morrill
 GNEUSS, Helmut Walter Georg
 GUNN, Thomson William
 GUTHRIE, Ian Marshall
 HAKKI, Aref
 HEELEY, Kenneth Ronald

HEMMINGS, Alan Stephen
 JONES, Arthur Lee
 MAAROF, bin Sheikh Ahmad
 MURPHY, Joseph Patrick
 MURRAY, Reginald Newton
 NAZIR, Imtiaz
 PADFIELD, Anthony David
 Doel
 PRAMAR, Arjun Singh
 ROBERTSON, John Whittle
 ROBSON, Eric William
 ROSSITER, Richard John
 SHENOY, John Kumar
 STEDMAN, Michael Robert
 TAYLOR, Alastair Crosbie
 TAYLOR, Robert William
 THOMPSON, Peter William
 VAN DER BYL, William Francis
 VILES, John Ernest
 WARE-AUSTIN, Wiltshire Dall
 WATSON, Clive
 WEBSTER, John Robin Cook
 WILLIAMS, Graham Gloster
 WOOD, Richard Evelyn
 WOOD, William Wilson

1988

AUST, Suzanne Charlotte Louise
 BACCHUS, Peter James
 BERTRAM, Hal Alexander
 BUCKLE, David John Edward
 CANTALUPI, Marco
 FOSTER, Edward Sebastian
 FREARSON, Michael Colin
 GRIERSON, John Duncan
 JAYARAMAN, Indrani

JOPSON, Martin Frederick
 KEATLEY, Charlotte
 LACY-HULBERT, Adam
 MEYER, Kevin Emil
 PHILLIPS, Aled Myrddin
 PRATT, Kathryn Elizabeth
 ROSKELL, Jeffrey James
 SCHLANGER, Nathan
 SEERY, John Patrick
 SIPAHIOLU, Ugur
 TAYLOR, Nicholas Roderick
 TURNER, David Peter
 WHYTE, Jamie Thomas
 WIXLEY, John Alexander Lind
 ZEADALLY, Sherali

1989

ADAMCZEWSKI, Jörg Peter
 ALLAN, Michael Wishart
 BAINS, Harinder Singh
 CANNER, Candida Lucia
 FOX-PITT, Candida Lucia
 HULIN, Sarah Jane
 JENNINGS, Richard Charles
 JUUL, Jakob Astrup
 KANAGARATNAM,
 Prapakaran
 KUIPERS, Edgar Wedrik
 LINTON, Valerie Margaret
 MILLWOOD, Iona Yap
 NEUMANN, Carl Joachim
 RAO, Anand Raghavendra
 RICE-EVANS, Teifion Edward
 Matthew Elwyn
 SALTERS, Rémy
 SINGH, Amrit

SMYTH, Fiona
STASSOPOULOS, Anastasios
TAYLOR, David Roy
THISTLETHWAITE, Gavin John
WATERS, David William
WILKES, Andreas Joshua
WILKINS, Daniel Christian

1990

BISHOP, Claire Louise
BOWDEN, Louise Jane
BROWN, Dean
BURGESS, Francis Alain David
CHAPLIN, James Henry
 Alexander
CULHANE, Anne-Marie
DUNIN-BORKOWSKI
 ARROSPIDE, Olga Maria
GRANT, Andrea Louise
HAYWARD, Paul Antony
INGLIS, Kenneth Stanley
KAYE, George Jonathan
LÖEFFLER, Gunter Johannes
LUSTY, Patrick James
PHYTHIAN, Jill
SHENKER, Shelley Pamela
SORGO, Isabelle Astrid Dobrila
SOUTHWORTH, David John
SQUIRRELL, Christopher
 Andrew Francis
STIER, Jan Oliver Harold

WHITE, Jacob
WOOD, Gabriela
ZEBEDEE, Patrick Adrian

1997

ASHLEY, Katherine Maude
ROUSSILLON, Laurence
 Marguerite Marie
SAMPATAKAKIS, Georgios
SIXT, Verena
WAKELIN, Sophie Louise Elmer
WAN, Wai Man Vivian

1998

BECKER, Felicitas Maria
BRENNER, Sebastian Johannes
GOLDBLATT, Dana Lynne
SENGUPTA, Adirupa
SWEET, Stephen Mark McMurdo
TOOLE, Kelley Alexandria
ZIMMERMANN, Reinhard
 Johann Walter

1999

ANDROULAKIS, Emmanouil
CLARKSON, Richard William
 Ernest
TOPSFIELD, Charlotte Laila

DONATIONS TO THE LIBRARY

12 May 2006 – 11 May 2007

Sir Richard Aikens (BA 1970)

Bills of Lading, 2006

Dr Alexander

Georgius Agricola, *De Re Metallica*, 1950

Richard Dawkins, *The Extended Phenotype*, 1982

J Reid Moir, *The Antiquity of Man in East Anglia*, 1927

Professor Leonardo de Arrizabalaga y Prado (Harper-Wood Student 1965)

In Varium: the Verdict, offprint from *Area Studies Tsukuba* 26, 2006

Varius his fall, offprint from *Area Studies Tsukuba* 27, 2006

The Reverend Patrick Ashe (BA 1937)

Dust and Ashes, 2005

Dr Luigi Balsamo

Antonio Possevina S I Bibliografo della Controriforma, 2006

Stuart Barker (BA 1952)

Edward Turner, *Elements of Chemistry*, 2 vols, 1847, inscribed by

Percival Horton Smith (BA 1889)

Professor Martyn Barrett (BA 1973)

Children's Knowledge, Beliefs and Feelings about Nations and National Groups, 2007

Martyn Barrett and Eithne Buchanan-Barrow (eds), *Children's Understanding of Society*, 2004

Martyn Barrett, Tatiana Riazanova and Margarita Volovikova (eds), *Development of National, Ethnolinguistic and Religious Identities in Children and Adolescents*, 2001

Dr Bayliss-Smith

Inga-Maria Mulk and Tim Bayliss-Smith, *Rock Art and Semi Sacred Geography in Badjelánnda, Laponia, Sweden*, 2006

Professor John Beer (former Fellow)

Brian G Caraher, *Wordsworth's 'Slumber' and the Problematics of Reading*, 1991

C C Clarke, *Romantic Paradox: an Essay on the Poetry of Wordsworth*, 1962

Anthony Easthope, *Wordsworth Now and Then*, 1993

Elizabeth A Fay, *Becoming Wordsworthian: a Performative Aesthetic*, 1995

E D Hirsch, *Wordsworth and Schelling: a Typological Study of Romanticism*, 1960

David B Pirie, *William Wordsworth: the Poetry of Grandeur and of Tenderness*, 1982

David Simpson, *Wordsworth's Historical Imagination: the Poetry of Displacement*, 1987

E L Stezig, *All Shades of Consciousness*, 1975

John Williams, *Wordsworth: Romantic Poetry and Revolution Politics*, 1989

Albert O Wlecke, *Wordsworth and the Sublime*, 1973

The Wordsworth Circle, vol 1.4, autumn 1970 – vol 37.1, winter 2006

John Worthen, *The Gang: Coleridge, the Hutchinsons and the Wordsworths in 1802*, 2001

Hermann J Wüscher, *Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity in Wordsworth 1791–1800*, 1980

Professor Mark Bellamy (BA 1981)

Chandra M Kumar and Mark Bellamy (eds), *Gastrointestinal and Colorectal Anesthesia*, 2007

Adam Belton (BA 1991)

A selection of economics and history textbooks

Dr Jonathan Black (matric 1989)

Form, Feeling and Calculation: the Complete Paintings and Drawings of Edward Wadsworth, 2005

Professor Bleehen

Norman M Bleehen (ed), *Investigational Techniques in Oncology*, 1987

Four books on cancer and its treatment

Professor Richard Bosworth

Mussolini's Italy, 2005

Leopoldo Zunini (ed and translated by Margot Melia and Richard Bosworth), *Western Australia as it is today, 1906, 1997*

Peter Bowers

Charles Scott-Fox (ed), *Sampford Peverell: the Village, Church, Chapels and Rectories*, 2007

The British Library

P D A Harvey (ed), *The Hereford World Map: medieval world maps and their context*, 2006

Professor Hugh Brogan (BA 1959)

Alexis de Toqueville, 2006

The Cambridge Latin Therapy Group

A Timmermann, N Jardine and D Banham (eds), *The Body as Instrument*, 2006

From the Library of Professor Andrew Chamblin (PhD 1997)

Mark Burgess, *Classical Covariant Fields*, 2002

Francis Halzen and Alan D Martin, *Quarks & Leptons: an Introductory Course in Modern Particle Physics*, 1984

Robert Osserman, *A Survey of Minimal Surfaces*, 1986

Dr Charles

One Man's Cambridge: the Life and Times of J H V Charles 1887–1932, 2006

Ron Bill and Stan Newens, *Leah Manning*, 1991

John Pepper, *The Playbook of Metals*, 1861

John Percy, *Percy's Metallurgy*, 5 vols, 1861–80

Albert Chatterley

Latin Poems of Thomas Watson, 2005

Yung-kang Robert Chin

A permanent magnet traction motor for electric forklifts – design and iron loss analysis with experimental variations, 2006

Professor Clarke

The Law of Insurance Contracts, service issues 13 and 14, 2006

John Lowry and Philip Rawlings, *Insurance Law: Cases and Materials*, 2004

Ray Hodgkin (ed), a run of *Legal Decisions affecting Insurance, 1729–1991*, 1992

Sally Cline

Zelda Fitzgerald: her Voice in Paradise, 2002

Professor Conway Morris

Martin J S Rudwick, *Bursting the Limits of Time*, 2006

Dr Santanu Das (former Fellow)

Touch and Intimacy in First World War Literature, 2006

Professor Dasgupta

Economics: a Very Short Introduction, 2007

Dr Terence Denman (PhD 1985)

Thirty-four CDs of blues, country, popular and classical music; seventy-seven westerns, classic cinema and foreign language films on DVD; 197 volumes on cinema, the arts, American and English language and dialect, poetry, literature and other assorted titles.

Bequest of Professor Paul Dirac (former Fellow)

Nobel Prize certificate 1933

Richard Dorman (BA 1951)

Five papers relating to the study of early-modern Greek in UK universities, 1946–50

Mr Dormor

An Acceptable Sacrifice? Homosexuality and the Church, 2007

Geza Vermes, *The Religion of Jesus the Jew*, 1993

Richard Frere Eberlie (BA 1956)

Felix Eberlie Surgeon Lieutenant: the memoir of a young doctor in the Royal Navy during the Great War of 1914 to 1918. Typescript, 2007.

David Ellis (BA 1963)

Isaac Asimov, *Science Fiction*, 1990. Contains a story by Charles Sheffield (BA 1957) set in Cambridge.

Professor Emerton

Jahrbuch der Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Göttingen, 2003 and 2004

Professor Steven Epstein (BA 1976)

Purity Lost: Transgressing Boundaries in the Eastern Mediterranean, 1000–1400, 2007

Dr Clifford Evans (former Fellow)

Bequest of some early printed books and books relating to College history; papers relating to women's education at Cambridge; correspondence and papers relating to his work in connection with the College buildings; an incomplete run of *The Eagle*; miscellaneous items.

Mrs Liesbeth Faber

T E Faber, *An Intimate History of the Parish of St Clement in Cambridge, 1250–1950*, 2006

Flemish-Netherlands Foundation

Luc Devoldere (ed), *TLC, The Low Countries, Arts and Society in Flanders and the Netherlands 15*, 2007

Fondazione Internazionale Balzan

Premi Balzan 2006

Robert Forbes

Aesop's Fables, 2 vols, 1793, once owned by Professor George Udny Yule (former Fellow)
 Photograph of Professor Yule

Francoangeli

Maria Teresa Monti (ed), *Écriture et Mémoire*, 2006

Murar-rao Ghorpade (BA 1952)

Down Memory Lane: a Memoir, 2004
Sunlight and Shadows, 2004
Winged Friends, 2005

Margaret Gilbert

Franklin R Elevitch and Peter S Noce (eds), *Data Recap 1970–1980, 1981*, dedicated to Dr Roger Gilbert (BA 1951)

Professor Goody

The Theft of History, 2006

Transcript of an account by Frank Fisher of his experiences as an escaped POW in Italy during the Second World War

David R Olson and Michael Cole (eds), *Technology, Literacy and the Evolution of Society: Implications of the work of Jack Goody*, 2006

Justin Graham (matric 2005)

Peter Drahos and Ruth Mayne (eds), *Global Intellectual Property Rights: knowledge, access and development*, 2002

Professor Gray

Malcolm D Evans (ed), *International Law*, 2nd ed, 2006

Andrew Hambling (BA 1951)

Two photographs of the Choir singing on top of the Chapel tower on Ascension Day, 1949 and 1950, and a photograph of Robin Orr.

Dr Iain Hamilton (former Fellow)

Portsmouth Dockyard Papers 1852–1869: from Wood to Iron, 2005

Jonathan Harrison

Mark Collier and Bill Manley, *How to read Egyptian Hieroglyphics*, 1998

Nicholas De Lange (ed), *The Illustrated History of the Jewish People*, 1997

The Revd John S Holden

Quartercentenary history of the College, and associated menu, seating plan and papers, formerly belonging to William Hiern (BA 1861).

Dr Kieren Hollingsworth (BA 1999)

James W Heisig, *Remembering the Kanji I*, 1977

J P Holman, *Heat Transfer*, 8th ed, 1997

Trevor Kletz, *Dispelling Chemical Engineering Myths*, 3rd ed, 1990

Anil Kumar and Rakesh K Gupta, *Fundamentals of Polymers*, 1998

Samuel E Martin, *Martin's Concise Japanese Dictionary*, 1994

Dr Ivan Houghton (BA 1963)

Awareness and Anaesthesia, LLM dissertation, 1999

Draw-Over Apparatus for Military Anaesthesia, Diploma in the Medical Care of Catastrophes dissertation, 1995

The Frames of the Vernon Collection: an Investigation and Discussion of their History, Style and Condition, BSc dissertation, 2005

Professor Howard

Deborah Howard and Laura Moretti (eds), *Architettura e Musica nella Venezia del Rinascimento*, 2006

Venise et l'Orient 828–1797, exhibition catalogue, 2006

Dr J A Hudson

A run of the *Geophysical Journal*

Professor Karen Hunger Parshall

James Joseph Sylvester: Jewish Mathematician in a Victorian World, 2006

Dr Ronald Hyam (BA 1959)

Britain's Declining Empire: the Road to Decolonisation 1918–1968, 2006

Dr James

Elisabeth Labrousse, *Bayle*, 1983

David Pritchard Jones (BA 1947)

Anthology Five: a collection of poems, 2006

Life Times: a collection of poems, 2007

Dr Robert Jordan (BA 1961)

Writers and their other work, 2006

Dr Béla Kapossy (PhD 2003)

Iselin contra Rousseau: Sociable Patriotism and the History of Mankind, 2006

Iacovos Kareklas

International Law and Politics on Salamis, 2007

From the Library of James Kemp (BA 1934), presented by his son Edwin Kemp (BA 1966)

C Bas, T W Kuyper, M E Noordeloos and E C Vellinga (eds), *Flora Agaricina Neerlandica: Critical Monographs on Families of Agarics and Boleti occurring in the Netherlands*, vols 1–5, 1988–2001

Jane Kendall (granddaughter of Sir Maurice Kendall (BA 1929))

Reproductions of two drawings of the western ends of the Upper and Lower Libraries

Peter Kendall

Printed works, offprints, notebooks, papers and correspondence of Sir Maurice Kendall (BA 1929)

Professor Paul Kennedy (Fellow Commoner 2005)

The Parliament of Man, 2006

Eric Koch (BA 1940)

I Remember the Location Exactly, 2006

Séan Lang

‘Thomas Clarkson, William Wilberforce and the Abolition of the Slave Trade: the Cambridge Connection’. The text of a talk given at a commemoration and tree-planting ceremony held by residents of Wilberforce and Clarkson Roads, Cambridge, 24 March 2007.

Professor Richard Langhorne (former Fellow)

Global Politics, 2006

Frederick C Leiner (MPhil 1982)

The End of Barbary Terror, 2006

Professor Arthur M Lesk and Mrs Eda Lesk

Professor Arthur M Lesk, *Introduction to Genomics*, 2007

Tim Lewis (BA 1975)

In Partnership: KPMG's 60 years in Hong Kong and 20 years in China, 2005

Dr Linehan

Obituary for Edward Miller (former Fellow), offprint from
Proceedings of the British Academy, vol 138

Juan Miguel Valero Moreno, *Las Transformaciones del Discurso
Historiográfico: el caso de Eutropio como modelo*, 2006

Renato Lo Schiavo

La Scrittura dell'Occhio: Utopisti e Veristi dalla Penna alla Lastra, 2006

Antonio Buscaino, *I Gesuiti di Trapani*, 2006

Professor Raphael Loewe (BA 1942)

Imitatio and Ethics in Judaism and Christianity, offprint from Alan
Stephens and Raphael Walden (eds), *For the Sake of Humanity: Essays
in Honour of Clemens N Nathan*, 2006

Professor Christine Lucia (Overseas Visiting Scholar 2001–2002)

Christine Lucia (ed), *The World of South African Music: a Reader*, 2005

Elizabeth Mace (BA 2001)

Thirteen volumes on Spanish and Portuguese

Dr Bernhard Malkmus (PhD 2006)

J M Abun-Nasr *et al*, *Weltmacht Islam*, 1988

Peter Boerner, *Goethe*, 1989

Anthony Marcoff (BA 1978)

An essay on poetry, and a poem

Dr John Martin (BA 1949)

Materials for Engineering, 3rd ed, 2006

The Master

Novatis Foundation, *Decoding the Genomic Control of Immune
Reactions*, 2007

Sir David Weatherall *et al*, *The Use of Non-Human Primates in Research*,
2006

Dr Peter Matanle (BA 1986)

Offprint: 'Organic Sources for the Revitalization of Rural Japan: the Craft Potters of Sado' from *Japanstudien: Jahrbuch des Deutschen Instituts für Japanstudien*, vol 18, 2006

Peter Matanle and Wim Lunsing (eds), *Perspectives on Work, Employment and Society in Japan*, 2006

Professor Matthews

Syntactic Relations: a Critical Survey, 2007

Dr Midgley

Christian Emden, Catherine Keen and David Midgley (eds), *Imagining the City*, 2 vols, 2006

Alan Mould (former Headmaster of the College School)

The English Chorister: a history, 2007

William Newman (BA 1961)

Further material relating to Lyn Newman, including photographs, correspondence, unpublished poetry, press cuttings, and ephemera.

Dr Nicholls

H G Jones (ed), *Raleigh and Quinn: the Explorer and his Boswell*, 1987

Kylie Norman (matric 2004)

The Tempest, 1979 (DVD)

Lydia Oliva

Cecil Beaton: opiniones fotográficas de una Guerra, 2006

Mrs S Pickles (from the library of her late husband Dr Jeremy Pickles [BA 1967])

Chris Chatfield, *The Analysis of Time Series*, 1996

William S Cleveland, *The Elements of Graphing Data*, 1985

William G Cochran, *Sampling Techniques*, 1977

M J R Healy, *GLIM: an Introduction*, 1988

Charles H Hennekens and Julie E Buring, *Epidemiology in Medicine*, 1987

Harold Jeffreys, *Cartesian Tensors*, 1963

- David G Kleinbaum, Lawrence L Kupper and Keith E Muller, *Applied Regression Analysis and other Multivariable Methods*, 1988
 Cornelius Lanczos, *Applied Analysis*, 1988
 Bryan F J Manly, *Multivariate Statistical Methods*, 1986
 Rupert G Millar Jr, *Survival Analysis*, 1981
 Melvyn B Nathanson, *Additive Number Theory*, 1996
 John Pottage, *Geometrical Investigations*, 1983
 Edward R Tufte, *The Visual Display of Quantitative Information*, 1983
- Dr Paartel Piirimae (former Fellow)
 CD recording of speech given in 2006 by Dr Piirimae to Estonian TV on education in Cambridge.
- David Pollard (BA 1977)
Corporate Insolvency: Employment and Pension Rights, 2007
- Frederic Raphael (BA 1954)
Some Talk of Alexander: a journey through Space and Time in the Greek World, 2006
- Professor Reif
Problems with Prayers: studies in the textual history of early Rabbinic Liturgy, 2006
- Philip Rogers (BA 1959)
PACKit Packaging Material Module: Metal, 2004
- The Royal Mencap Society
All About Us!, 2006
- Umar Salam (BA 1995)
 Yulduz N Khaliullin, *Professor Abdus Salam, Nobel Laureate*, 2006
- Professor Stanley Samarasinghe (PhD 1980)
 K M de Silva and Tissa Jayatilaka (eds), *Peradeniya: Memories of a University*, 1997
 K M de Silva, G H Peiris and S W R de A Samarasinghe (eds), *Corruption in South Asia – India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka*, 2002
 G H Peiris (ed), *Studies on the Press in Sri Lanka and South Asia*, 1997

Gerald Peiris and S W R de A Samarasinghe (eds), *History and Politics: Millennial Perspectives. Essays in honour of Kingsley de Silva*, 1999.

Richard Sandbach (BA 1937)

No Excuse, 2006

Lucy Saunders-Evans (BA 2003)

Twenty volumes on Computer Science

Professor Schofield

Plato, 2006

Robin Scott (matric 2003)

Mark Elliott, *The Constitutional Foundations of Judicial Review*, 2001

Christopher Forsyth and Ivan Hare (eds), *The Golden Metwand and the Crooked Cord*, 1998

Terry Sheppard

Terry Sheppard and Iain Whyte, *Rothley and the Abolition of the Slave Trade: the mutual endeavours of Babington, Gisborne, Wilberforce and Macaulay*, 2007

Professor Simons

Alexander Atland and Ben Simons, *Condensed Matter Field Theory*, 2006

Dr Devinderjit Singh Sivia (BA 1984) and John Skilling (BA 1965)

Data Analysis: a Bayesian tutorial, 2006

Städel Museum, Frankfurt am Main

Bodo Brinkmann, *Witches' Lust and the Fall of Man: the strange fantasies of Hans Baldung Grien*, 2007

From the Library of Nicholas Theodore Taptiklis (matric 1968)

E Crankshaw, *Krushchev*, 1966

John Gribbin, *In Search of the Double Helix: Darwin, DNA and beyond*, 1985

Joseph Stanley Mitchell, *The Treatment of Cancer*, 1965

I P Pavlov, *Selected Works*, 1955

Roy Porter, *Blood and Guts: a Short History of Medicine*, 2002
 Henry Major Tomlinson (ed), *Great Sea Stories of All Nations*, 1930
 James Watson, *The Double Helix: a personal account of the discovery of the Structure of DNA*, 1969

Miss Tomaselli

Offprint from *British Journal of the History of Philosophy*, vol 15(1), 2007
 Mark Goldie and Robert Wokler (eds), *The Cambridge History of Eighteenth-Century Political Thought*, 2006

The Revd Dr Malcolm Torry (BA 1976)

Malcolm Torry (ed), *Diverse Gifts*, 2005
 Malcolm Torry and Jeffrey Heskins (eds), *Ordained Local Ministry*, 2006

Professor Graham J Towl

Psychological Research in Prisons, 2006

Dr Emma Wagstaff (former Fellow)

Provisionality and the Poem, 2006

Mr Watson

Take Back the Past: Myths of the Twentieth Century, 2007

Professor David Wells

Volker Honemann, Martin H Jones, Adrian Stevens, David Wells (eds), *German Narrative Literature of the Twelfth and Thirteenth Centuries*, 1994

The Whipple Museum

Liba Taub and Frances Willmoth (eds), *The Whipple Museum of the History of Science*, 2006

Hank Whittemore

The Monument, 2005

David Williams (BA 1958)

Johann Wolfgang Goethe, *Goethe's Sämmtliche Werke*, 3 vols, 1869

Hywel Williams (BA 1976)

Britain's Power Elites, 2006

Cassell's Chronology of World History, 2005

Guilty Men: Conservative decline and fall 1992–1997, 1998

Alex Williamson (matric 2003)

Nineteen economics and politics textbooks

NOTES OF CORRECTION: *St John's College Cambridge – Excellence and Diversity*

The recent book, *St John's College Cambridge – Excellence and Diversity*, stated on page 41 that Professor Roger Griffin 'tried valiantly to preserve these tubs for posterity, but failed to persuade the College Council of their heritage value'. What actually happened, Professor Griffin reminds us, was that the five baths at E Chapel Court, which were of enamelled steel and had been worn away by abrasive students and cleaning materials, were replaced by five of the porcelain baths salvaged, at his instigation, from the New Court bathhouse, and were in service there for many years.

On page 98, it is stated that a dinner was held in 1997 to mark the fiftieth anniversary of the Purchas Society. The Society was actually founded in 1948, and the anniversary dinner was held on 2 May 1998.



ST JOHN'S COLLEGE
CAMBRIDGE