



STOP PRESS

Giles Henderson, CBE, BA (Witwatersrand), BCL, MA (Oxon) has been pre-elected to the Mastership from 1st July 2001.

Giles Henderson went to Michaelhouse School and Witwatersrand in South Africa before coming to Oxford, where he read law at Magdalen College. He took the BA in 1965 and the BCL in 1966. With a Fulbright award, he then spent a year in the USA as a member of the Faculty of Law of the University of California at Berkeley. He returned to England in 1968 and joined the leading London law firm of Slaughter and May in 1970 and became a partner in 1975, specialising in corporate and corporate finance work.

During a ten year period starting in the early 1980s, Giles Henderson had a particular involvement in the UK Government's privatisation programme, where he was a leading adviser on the privatisation of *inter alia*, the telecommunications, gas and electricity industries. In 1992 he was awarded the CBE in recognition of this contribution.

In 1992 he was elected as Senior Partner of Slaughter and May for an initial term of office and subsequently re-elected for a second term which expired on 30th April 2001. He was a member of the Hampel Committee which conducted a review of corporate governance in the UK in the interests of investor protection and in order to preserve and enhance the standing of companies listed on The Stock Exchange in London. He has for the past two years been the Chairman of the Law Group of the UK-China Forum, an organisation of senior British and Chinese individuals, established to provide a vehicle for high level discussions of issues of interest to the two countries. He is a member of the Financial Reporting Council, set up with the support of the Government, the Bank of England, the accountancy profession, the Stock Exchange, City Institutions and the Confederation of British Industry to promote good standards of financial reporting in the UK. He is a non-executive director of Land Securities plc, the UK's largest listed property company. He has been a Trustee of Tommy's Campaign, a medical charity, as well as a member of the Corporate Advisory Board of the Cancer Research Campaign and was recently appointed a Trustee of the Burghley House Preservation Trust.

Giles Henderson will be moving into the Master's Lodgings at the end of June 2001 with his wife, Lynne, who qualified as a doctor at St. Thomas's Hospital, London. They have three children who are recent graduates: two sons who were at Oxford, one of whom is now a journalist and the other a schoolmaster, and a daughter who was at Cambridge and is now studying to become a solicitor.

Begonia. North Quad.

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MASTER AND FELLOWS TRINITY TERM 2000

MASTER

ROBERT BOCKING STEVENS, M.A., D.C.L. (LL.M. Yale, Hon. LL.D. New York Law School, Hon. LL.D. Villanova University, Hon. LL.D. University of Pennsylvania, Hon. D. Litt. Haverford College), (elected 1993).

FELLOWS

JOHN RAYMOND ROOK, M.A., (Ph.D. Manchester), (elected 1965), Academic Bursar, Director of Development, Lecturer in Mathematical Physics, Shimizu Fellow.

JOHN MICHAEL EEKELAAR, B.C.L. M.A. (LL.B. London), (elected 1965), Reader and Lecturer in Law, Sheppard Fellow.

RT. REVD. KALLISTOS TIMOTHY WARE, M.A., D.Phil., (elected 1970), Fellow by Special Election, Lecturer in Theology.

DANIEL DAVID PRENTICE, M.A. (LL.B. Belfast, J.D. Chicago), (elected 1973) Allen and Overy Professor of Corporate Law.

JOHN SEBASTIAN KNOWLAND, M.A., D.Phil., Vicegerent, (elected 1976) Lecturer in Biochemistry.

BRIAN JOHN HOWARD, M.A. (M.A. Camb., Ph.D. Southampton), (elected 1976), Dean of Graduate Students, Reader in Physical Chemistry, Frank Buckley Fellow in Chemistry.

KENNETH MAYHEW, M.A. (M.Sc. London), (elected 1976), Reader in Economics, Lecturer in Economics.

ALAN JONES, M.A. (Elected 1980), Reader in Classical Arabic, Lecturer in Islamic Studies.

SIR JOHN RICHARD KREBS, Kt., M.A., D.Phil., F.R.S., (elected 1981), Royal Society Research Professor.

REVD. JOHN EMERSON PLATT, M.A., D.Phil., (M.Th. Hull), (elected 1985), Chaplain, Senior Research Fellow, Dean of Degrees, Co-Editor of the *Record*.

DAVID YORK MASON, B.M., B.Ch., M.A., D.M., F.R.C. Path., (elected 1987), Fellow by Special Election, Reader in Cellular Pathology.

IAN JAMES McMULLEN, M.A., D.Phil., (M.A., Ph.D. Camb.), (elected 1988) TEPCO Fellow in Japanese Studies.

LYNDA CLARE MUGGLESTONE, M.A., D.Phil., (elected 1989), Dean, Lecturer in English Language and Literature.

DAVID MARK FRICKER, M.A., (Ph.D. Stirling), (elected 1989), Lecturer in Biological Sciences.

MERLE ELLEN RUBIN, D.Phil., (B.A., M.A. Jerusalem, Ph.D. Camb.), (elected 1989) Larkey Fellow in Modern History, Tutor for Admissions. Co-editor of the *Record*

ALEJANDRO KACELNIK, D.Phil., (Licenciado en Ciencias Biologicas, Buenos Aires), (elected 1990), Lecturer in Zoology, E.P. Abraham Fellow.

TIMOTHY JOHN FARRANT, M.A., D.Phil., (elected 1990), Lecturer in French Language, Brian and Susan Taylor Fellow in French.

PAUL WILLIAM SMITH, M.A., (M.Sc. Southampton, Ph.D. London), A.M.I.E.E. (elected 1991), Lecturer in Engineering Science, Union Texas Petroleum Fellow in Engineering.

PIERRE FOEX, M.A., D.Phil., (D.M. Geneva), (elected 1991), Nuffield Professor of Anaesthetics.

MALCOLM REGINALD GODDEN, M.A., D.Phil., (M.A., Ph.D. Camb.), (elected 1991), Rawlinson and Bosworth Professor of Anglo-Saxon, Librarian.

ROBERT WILLIAM THOMSON, M.A., (M.A., Ph.D. Camb.), F.B.A., (elected 1991), Calouste Gulbenkian Professor of Armenian Studies.

JEREMY SIMON HUDSON TAYLOR, M.A. (B.Sc. Bristol, Ph.D. London), (elected 1992), Lecturer in Physiological Sciences, O'Brien-Abraham Fellow.

STEPHEN D WHITEFIELD, M.A., D.Phil., (elected 1993), Senior Tutor, Lecturer in Politics.

MARTHA KLEIN, B.Phil., M.A., D.Phil., (B.A. Reading),
(elected 1993), Lecturer in Philosophy.

MARTIN ROBERT BRIDSON, M.A. (M.S., Ph.D. Cornell),
(elected 1994), Reader in Mathematics, Richard and Ester Lee
Fellow in Mathematics, Dean of Overseas Students.

HELEN WENDA SMALL, M.A., (B.A. Wellington, New
Zealand, Ph.D. Camb.), (elected 1996), Lecturer in English
Language and Literature, Jonathan and Julia Aisbitt Fellow in
English Literature.

OWEN RICHARD DARBISHIRE, M.A. (elected 1996),
Lecturer in Management Studies, Sue Cormack Fellow in
Management.

RICHARD PATRICK YOUNG, (LL.B., Ph.D. Birmingham),
(elected 1997), Lecturer in Law.

ROGER CHARLES BONING, M.A., (elected 1996),
Professorial Fellow.

JAMES FRASER McKEE, M.A., (Ph.D. Camb.), (elected 1997),
Term Fellow in Mathematics.

ADRIAN MARK GREGORY, M.A., (Ph.D. Camb.), (elected
1997), Lecturer in Modern History, Damon Wells Fellow in
Modern History.

JEANETTE ELAINE GRIFFITHS, (B.A., CNA, Dip.M.),
(elected 1997), Domestic Bursar.

HELENA JANE EFSTATHIOU, M.A., (Ph.D. Durham), (elected
1998), Tutor in Engineering, Richard and Esther Lee Fellow in
Engineering.

MICHELANGELO ZACCARELLO, M.A. (Dott.lett.,
Dip.Perferz. (Scuola Normale, University of Pisa), (elected 1999),
Lecturer in Italian, Mann-Woodhouse Fellow in Italian.

MATTHEW CONWAY WHITBY, (B.Sc. Exeter, Ph.D. Notts.),
(elected 1997), BTP Research Fellow.

ANATOLY MALEVANETS, (DIP, Moscow Insititute of Physics
and Technology; Ph.D. Toronto), (elected 1999), BTP Research
Fellow in Polymer Science.

EMERITUS FELLOWS

DOUGLAS GRAY, M.A., (M.A. New Zealand), F.B.A.

PETER JOHN CUFF, M.A., D.Phil.

EDGAR LIGHTFOOT, M.A., (M.Sc. London, Ph.D. Leeds).

PIERS GERALD MACKESY, M.A., D.Phil., D.Litt., F.B.A.

ARTHUR DENNIS HAZLEWOOD, B.Phil., M.A., (B.Sc.
Econ. London) .

JOHN WILKS, M.A., D.Phil., D.Sc.

PAUL RAPHAEL HYAMS, M.A., D.Phil.

SIMON WALTER BLACKBURN, M.A., (M.A., Ph.D. Camb.).

VERNON SPENCER BUTT, M.A., (B.Sc., Ph.D. Bristol).

SAVILE BRADBURY, M.A., D.Phil.

REVD. COLIN MORRIS, M.A., F.R.Hist.S.

COLIN NICHOLAS JOCELYN MANN, C.B.E., M.A., D.Phil.,
(M.A., Ph.D. Camb.), F.B.A.

ERIC GERALD STANLEY, M.A., (Ph.D. Birmingham), F.B.A.

ZBIGNIEW ANDREZEJ PELCYNski, O.B.E., M.Phil., M.A.,
D.Phil., (M.A. St Andrews).

JOHN HUGH COLIN LEACH, M.A., F.I.I.M.R.

GORDON HARLOW WHITHAM, M.A., (Ph.D. Manchester).

IAN PHILIP GRANT, M.A., D.Phil., F.R.S.

MICHAEL JOHN GORINGE, M.A., D.Phil. (M.A., Ph.D.
Camb.)

SUPERNUMERARY FELLOWS

ALEXANDER CRAMPTON SMITH, M.A., (M.B., Ch.B.
Edinburgh).

COLIN JAMES RICHARD SHEPPARD, M.A., D.Sc., (M.A.,
Ph.D. Camb.). .

JOHN ROBERT WOODHOUSE, M.A., D.Litt., (Ph.D. Wales),
F.B.A.

DAVID STEPHEN EASTWOOD, M.A., D. Phil., F.R. Hist.S.
ANDREW JOHN KEANE, M.A., (B.Sc., M.Sc. London, Ph.D. Brunel)
JOHN IAN TANNER, C.B.E., M.A., (M.A., Ph.D. Notts., Hon.D. Litt. City University, Hon. LL.D. The Polish University, Hon. D.C.L. Assumption College, Worcester, Mass.).
ROBERT SAMUEL CLIVE GORDON, M.A., (Ph.D. Camb.).
CHARLES CARROLL MORGAN, M.A. (B.Sc. New South Wales; Ph.D. Sydney)
PHILIP CHARLES KLIPSTEIN, M.A. (Ph.D. Camb.).

HONORARY FELLOWS

JAMES McNAUGHTON HESTER, M.A., D.Phil., (Hon. LL.D. Princeton).
RT. HON. SIR FRANK COOPER, M.A., G.C.B., P.C., C.M.G.
REGINALD SOLOMON GRAHAM, M.A.
NORMAN STAYNER MARSH, B.C.L., M.A., Q.C., C.B.E.
THE RT. HON. LORD RICHARD OF AMMANFORD, (Ivor Seward Richard, M.A., Q.C.).
THE RT. HON. LORD JUSTICE CARSWELL, (Sir Robert Douglas, Kt., P.C., M.A., J.D. Chicago, Hon. D.Litt. Ulster).
RICHARD GREEN LUGAR, M.A.
DAMON WELLS, M.A., C.B.E. (Hon.), (B.A. Yale, Ph.D. Rice).
MARY (LADY) ECCLES, (A.B. Vassar, M.A., Ph.D. Columbia, D.Litt. Birmingham).
SIR GEORGE SINCLAIR, Kt., M.A., C.M.G., O.B.E.
WILLIAM MAXWELL COWAN, M.A., D.Phil., B.M., B.Ch., F.R.S., (B.Sc. Witwatersrand).
RT. HON. MICHAEL RAY DIBDIN HESELTINE, M.A., M.P., P.C., C.H.
ALAN JACKSON DOREY, M.A., D.Phil., C.H., Hon. D.C.L.
PETER BOLTON GROSE, M.A., (B.A. Yale)

HON. SIR JOHN FRANK MUMMERY, Kt., M.A., B.C.L.
SIR JOHN OLAV KERR, M.A., K.C.M.G.
LORD ABERNETHY, (John Alastair Cameron, M.A., Q.C.).
SIR ROBERT CYRIL CLARKE, Kt., M.A.
SIR ROGER GILBERT BANNISTER, Kt., C.B.E., M.A., M.Sc., D.M., F.R.C.P. (Hon. LL.D. Liverpool, Hon.D.Sc. Sheffield, Bath, Crinnell, Rochester, Hon.D.M: Pavia, Hon. Doctorate, Jyvaskeyla).
H.R.H. PRINCESS BASMA BINT TALAL
SIR PHILIP MARTIN BAILHACHE, Kt., M.A.
HON. SIR ROCCO JOHN VINCENT FORTE, Kt., M.A.
SIR MALCOLM KEITH SYKES, Kt., M.A., (M.B., B.Chir., M.A. Camb.).
PHILIP LADER, (M.A. Michigan, J. D. Harvard).
SIR HARRY LEONARD PEACH, Kt., M.A.
SIR GRAHAM HART, B.A., K.C.B.
WALTER SEFF ISAACSON, M.A., (B.A. Harvard)

FOUNDATION FELLOWS

FRANK WILLIAM BUCKLEY, (Diplom chemiker, Göttingen).
ANDREW GRAHAM STEWART McCALLUM, C.B.E., M.A.
JONATHAN ROBERT AISBITT, M.A.
IAN DONALD CORMACK, M.A.
BRIAN TAYLOR, (B.A. Bristol).
KENJI TANAKA, (B.A., LL.M. Keio University, Japan)
KAI HUNG MICHAEL LEUNG, (B.A. University of Hong Kong)
ROBERT LEWIN, M.A.

JUNIOR DEANS

JULIET GUNBY, M.St., M.Phil., (B.A. Wellington, New Zealand).
MARIA DE ARANZAZU MAYO M.St., (B.A. Kent)

ACADEMIC REGISTRAR

MRS. JACKIE LEWIS

ACCOUNTANT

MRS. MAUREEN FRANCES BOND (B.Sc., Sheffield), A.C.A.

LIBRARIAN

MRS. NAOMI VAN LOO, (M.A., B.A., Hull), A.L.A.

MASTER'S LETTER

My dear friends, I think each and every one of you who has written to me about my retirement, Kathie and I will be sorry to leave, but I have no doubt that the eight years is long enough, especially with the pressure under which Masters now live.

As you know, these pressures build up. We have had serious financial problems at the College and in the short term we have gone a long way towards resolving these.

Equally importantly, however, we need to increase the academic performance of the College. While the Foundation plays an interesting, we are clearly not doing as well as we should. Equally, while I think it is essential that we take the best qualified students, it is vital that we reach out so that we are attracting the best qualified students from our schools, as well as from independent schools.

Whether success or not will inevitably have to face continuing financial constraints. The whole University sector has been under great pressure for nearly twenty years now. So-called efficiencies have meant that staff pay/membership have had a cut in their budgets. In terms of research grants, Oxford has done well, but in terms of the basic grant, all universities have suffered. Clearly, the University has considerable needs.

From the point of view of the college, however, the need is even greater. The officials in the Department of Education who advise the Government have long wanted to make Oxford colleges less important. One can understand the political movements meaning that Oxford should get no more per student than other universities, but the officials in the Department of Education cannot see the money would be paid to the University, rather than to the colleges. While the University has been successful in transferring that money to us over a ten year period, our success will be cut by a third. At the same time the Government made a legal for us to charge fees - a loan to EU and UK students.

Clearly, we cannot continue as we need to. We will have to cut back on the number of subjects we offer but most importantly, we are going to have to cut back on our normal method. How far we will have to cut back will depend enormously on the willingness of the Old Members to support the College. I cannot say often enough, or loudly enough, that we receive no money directly now from the Government but of what we need to get goes to the University, which then has

circumstances it is to be, but the success of the project will depend on the support of the Old Members to support the College. I cannot say often enough, or loudly enough, that we receive no money directly now from the Government but of what we need to get goes to the University, which then has to pay for the running of the college. I think each and every one of you who has written to me about my retirement, Kathie and I will be sorry to leave, but I have no doubt that the eight years is long enough, especially with the pressure under which Masters now live. As you know, these pressures build up. We have had serious financial problems at the College and in the short term we have gone a long way towards resolving these. Equally importantly, however, we need to increase the academic performance of the College. While the Foundation plays an interesting, we are clearly not doing as well as we should. Equally, while I think it is essential that we take the best qualified students, it is vital that we reach out so that we are attracting the best qualified students from our schools, as well as from independent schools. Whether success or not will inevitably have to face continuing financial constraints. The whole University sector has been under great pressure for nearly twenty years now. So-called efficiencies have meant that staff pay/membership have had a cut in their budgets. In terms of research grants, Oxford has done well, but in terms of the basic grant, all universities have suffered. Clearly, the University has considerable needs. From the point of view of the college, however, the need is even greater. The officials in the Department of Education who advise the Government have long wanted to make Oxford colleges less important. One can understand the political movements meaning that Oxford should get no more per student than other universities, but the officials in the Department of Education cannot see the money would be paid to the University, rather than to the colleges. While the University has been successful in transferring that money to us over a ten year period, our success will be cut by a third. At the same time the Government made a legal for us to charge fees - a loan to EU and UK students. Clearly, we cannot continue as we need to. We will have to cut back on the number of subjects we offer but most importantly, we are going to have to cut back on our normal method. How far we will have to cut back will depend enormously on the willingness of the Old Members to support the College. I cannot say often enough, or loudly enough, that we receive no money directly now from the Government but of what we need to get goes to the University, which then has to pay for the running of the college. I think each and every one of you who has written to me about my retirement, Kathie and I will be sorry to leave, but I have no doubt that the eight years is long enough, especially with the pressure under which Masters now live. As you know, these pressures build up. We have had serious financial problems at the College and in the short term we have gone a long way towards resolving these. Equally importantly, however, we need to increase the academic performance of the College. While the Foundation plays an interesting, we are clearly not doing as well as we should. Equally, while I think it is essential that we take the best qualified students, it is vital that we reach out so that we are attracting the best qualified students from our schools, as well as from independent schools. Whether success or not will inevitably have to face continuing financial constraints. The whole University sector has been under great pressure for nearly twenty years now. So-called efficiencies have meant that staff pay/membership have had a cut in their budgets. In terms of research grants, Oxford has done well, but in terms of the basic grant, all universities have suffered. Clearly, the University has considerable needs. From the point of view of the college, however, the need is even greater. The officials in the Department of Education who advise the Government have long wanted to make Oxford colleges less important. One can understand the political movements meaning that Oxford should get no more per student than other universities, but the officials in the Department of Education cannot see the money would be paid to the University, rather than to the colleges. While the University has been successful in transferring that money to us over a ten year period, our success will be cut by a third. At the same time the Government made a legal for us to charge fees - a loan to EU and UK students. Clearly, we cannot continue as we need to. We will have to cut back on the number of subjects we offer but most importantly, we are going to have to cut back on our normal method. How far we will have to cut back will depend enormously on the willingness of the Old Members to support the College. I cannot say often enough, or loudly enough, that we receive no money directly now from the Government but of what we need to get goes to the University, which then has to pay for the running of the college.

MASTER'S LETTER

May I thank each and every one of you who has written to me about my retirement. Kathie and I will be sorry to leave, but I have no doubt that eight years is long enough, especially with the pressure under which Masters now live.

As you know, these pressures build up. We have had serious financial problems at the College and in the short term we have gone a long way towards resolving these.

Equally importantly, however, we need to increase the academic performance of the College. While the Norrington tables are not misleading, we are clearly not doing as well as we should. Equally, while I think it is essential that we take the best qualified students, it is vital that we reach out so that we are attracting the best qualified students from state schools, as well as from independent schools.

Whoever succeeds me will inevitably have to face continuing financial constraints. The whole University sector has been underfunded for nearly twenty years now. So-called efficiencies have meant that each year universities have had a cut in their budgets. In terms of research grants, Oxford has done well, but in terms of the basic grant, all universities have suffered, Oxford among them. Clearly, the University has considerable needs.

From the point of view of the colleges, however, the need is even greater. The officials in the Department of Education who advise this Government, have long wanted to make Oxford colleges less important. One can understand the political motivations insisting that Oxford should get no more per student than other universities, but the officials in the Department of Education ensured that the money would be paid to the University, rather than to the colleges. While the University has been honorable in transferring that money to us, over a ten year period our income will be cut by a third. At the same time the Government made it illegal for us to charge fees – at least to EU and UK students.

Clearly, we cannot continue as we used to. We will have to cut back on the number of subjects we offer, but most importantly, we are going to have to cut back on our tutorial method. How far we will have to cut back will depend enormously on the willingness of the Old Members to support the College. I cannot say often enough, or loudly enough, that we receive no money directly now from the Government. Part of what we used to get goes to the University, which thus far has

channelled it to us, but the amount gets smaller each year. How far we have to cut back on the tutorial method will depend on the amount of money we are able to raise. Thus at this transition time, from one Master to another, I hope each of you will contribute to the endowment for fellowships – to maintain the tutorial method – or to our annual giving programme to maintain the quality of education at the College.

There are, of course, so many demands on our resources. We had had a virtual maintenance holiday for twenty five years on this site. We have now begun the process of trying to renovate the staircases. You will find staircases 2, 3, 7, 9, 10, 11 and 17 have already received serious attention. However, we have many more staircases to go. We have a gift to renovate Broadgates Hall – perhaps the ugliest room in the University – but there is still so much work to do in the Hall, and we have no gift for that.

As we look into the future, we should be thinking of how we can fund students who have real financial need. While many of our students can afford both the fee imposed by the Government (which is a form of taxation and does not go to the University) and the costs of living in College, which have inevitably escalated, there are some who, with maintenance grants abolished, have real difficulties. I am delighted to say that a parent of a current student has made a most generous gift, which will enable us to offer a significant number of scholarships to disadvantaged students to cover maintenance and other matters. We shall, however, continue to need additional support. It is increasingly understood in the University that, if the quality of education in the University at large and some modified form of the tutorial system in colleges is to survive, then inevitably we will need to have some form of top-up fee in keeping with the traditions of access. Assuming this is so, we will have to ensure that Pembroke remains open to all.

The shopping list could go on for ever. We need to have computer access in every room. I hope, one day, we will be able to accommodate all three years in College or in adjacent buildings.

I was told that some of you have been suffering from donor fatigue and others thought we had not asked for enough funds for the future. I am sorry if you suffer from the former; I am happy to remedy the latter.

Robert Stevens

UNIVERSITY AND OTHER DISTINCTIONS 1999

FIRSTS IN SCHOOLS

Biology	W.J.E. Hoppitt Miss I.A. Marson
Chemistry	C.D. Cooper Miss D.A. James
English	Miss L.J. Albery B.J.M. Dive Miss K.H. Lee Miss M.L. Thompson O.A.S. Lane
History & Economics	
Mathematics	C.J. Griffin
Modern Languages	D.K.R. Wilson
Oriental Studies - Japanese	P.J. Phillips

FIRSTS IN MODS

History & Economics	K. Foo
Mathematics	M. Cooper Miss C. Goodwin N.H.J. Rowe G.D. Page
Music	D.M. Gostick

DISTINCTIONS IN MODS AND PRELIMS

Chemistry	G.R. Williams
Fine Art	Miss J. Haysom
Engineering & Materials	W. Whitby
English	Miss Z.J.A. Campbell J. Dore D.A.R. Henderson

Law	A.S.J. King S.W.St J. Said N.C. Shepherd
Modern Languages	Miss O.C. Harrison
Oriental Studies - Arabic	Miss Z. Al-Assam S.K. Easterbrook
Oriental Studies - Japanese	Miss P.A. Wojtowska
PPE	Miss D.C. Magill J.M. Ten
Theology	E.J.W. Allen

SPORTS

E.J.H. Bevan (1998)	Blue for Hockey
Miss M.L. Clay (1997)	Blue for Rugby Union
S.M. Farmer (1995)	Blue for Rugby League
Miss C.L. Green (1995)	Blue for Women's Rowing (President OUWBC)
A.J. Guthrie (1996)	Blue for Rugby League
Miss K.E. Jones (1995)	Blue for Women's Rowing
Miss E.J. Kingstone (1998)	Blue for Hockey
Miss S-F. Mackie (1996)	Blue for Hockey
Miss V.K. Pope (1996)	Blue for Hockey
Miss A.C.E. Saunders (1997)	Blue for Women's Rowing
J.R.W. Watkinson (1995)	Half-Blue for Lightweight Rowing
Miss M.L.B. Whitfield (1998)	Blue for Fencing

UNIVERSITY AND OTHER DISTINCTIONS 2000

FIRSTS IN SCHOOLS

Biology	Miss V.K. Larard Miss J.E. Tomlinson M.J. Walker Miss A. Walsh
Economics & Management	Miss S.A. Aqeel
Engineering	C.K.L. Goh A. Parekh
English	D. Hayward Miss A.R. Lawrence Miss J.E. McKnight Miss C.E. Reed T.C. Stevens Miss A.E. Warman
Maths & Computation	L. Banjai P.D. Etheridge
Modern History	C.D. Smewing
Physics	S. Willison
P.P.E.	R.G. Muir

FIRSTS IN MODS

Biology	R.G. Langford
Modern History & Economics	C.D. Walker
Mathematical Sciences	M.J. Gibb M.E. Robson
Modern History	S.P. Chantry

DISTINCTIONS IN MODS AND PRELIMS

Chemistry	P. Sithampanathan
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Economics & Management

T.J.A. Buss
N.M. Edelman
Miss K.E. Monk
C.R. Mortimer

English

Miss A. Mcrae
Miss M. Stamatakis
D.C. Tyler

Law

M.W. Powell
M. Rizvi

Medicine

Miss C.L. Targett

Modern Languages

Miss P.R. Fowler

P.P.E.

Miss A.R. Challen

ACADEMIC

J.A. Gomez (1996)

Gibbs Prize for the best use
of experimental apparatus
in an M.Phys. project

A. Jolly (1998)

Winter Williams Law
2000 First Prize

Miss V. Wilkinson (1997)

Vivien Leigh Prize
2000

SPORTS

J.M. Banks (1997)

Blue for Boxing

E.J.H. Bevan (1998)

Blue for Hockey

B. Burch (1998)

Blue for Rowing

B.J. Crystal (1998)

Half-Blue for Lightweight
Rowing

A.S. Eggeman (1998)

Half-Blue for Lightweight
Rowing

Miss C.L. Heyes (1998)

Blue for Women's Rowing

Miss T. Kemp (1999)	Blue for Hockey Blue for Athletics
Miss E.J. Kingstone (1998)	Blue for Hockey
Miss V.K. Pope (1996)	Blue for Hockey
D.E. Sellick (1998)	Blue for Hockey
S. Wenzel (1999)	Blue for Hockey
Miss M.L.B. Whitfield (1998)	Blue for Fencing (Captain OUFC)
Miss K. McClaren (1998)	Blue for Rowing



Michelangelo Zaccarello was appointed as Tutorial Fellow in June in May 1999; he plans to have written the following letter to the Tutorial Fellow upon returning to the University of Helsinki, where he held a visiting fellowship last Spring.

Dear Matt, You're not gonna believe that I got the job! I'm from Helsinki for an unforgettable two-day interview (which that made up for several weeks' slow work, it was hardly surprising to find Oxford almost unchanged from my days as an

WELCOME TO A NEW FELLOW

MICHELANGELO ZACCARELLO



Michelangelo Zaccarello was appointed as Tutorial Fellow in Italian in May 1999; he claims to have written the following letter to his mother Grazia upon returning to the University of Helsinki, where he held a visiting lecturership that Spring.

Dear Mum, You're not gonna believe this: I got the job! Flying from Helsinki for an unforgettable two-day interview grilling that made up for several weeks below zero, it was hardly surprising to find Oxford almost unchanged from my days as an

exchange student at St John's back in 1993 (I owe this – almost – to all the new coffee-shops: how many litres of the black liquid are normally consumed within the city?). Sure enough, teaching at Pembroke will be a more sociable experience than spending haunted nights in that exquisitely gothic Library back then, my headphones blasting Purcell's *The Fairie Queene* (an obvious reason for my sudden conversion to jazz after returning to Pisa).

Everything happened too fast. Remember when I wanted to take up Economics in Milan? I was looking for a flat in the fog of Lombardy when I found out that I had a place to read Greek and Latin in the Scuola Normale of Pisa. I must have been slightly confused at that stage, if I changed to Italian after just two weeks! And then, how could I possibly see academia as my life in 1988 Florence? Rambling ex-alumni of Liceo Classico Dante were roaring about in sleek sports cars, sporting perhaps the first cellphones in Europe, and girls in my school had no sympathy for my long hair and small specs, nor was I aware that the distinction between looking [*bohèmien*] and plain [*nerdish*] is often too subtle for a seventeen-year old. Since then, I've learned to get over (in chronological order): broken hearts, loneliness, early rises on fishing days, losing a tennis match, my flute method and even your reprimands when I come home late; I'm just a bit baffled when I hear about Filippo's wages at JP Morgan! That kind of life is not for me, though: when I worked for the Club Internacional del Libro in Madrid five years ago, well that's a civilised routine! Start at 10am, cappuccino-break at 11:30, lunch at 2 followed by a siesta before [un poco màs de trabajo] between 5-8pm. Despite being repeatedly lured out by the capital's world-famous nightlife (my concept of unsociable hours was revised accordingly), I even managed to prepare a checklist of uncatalogued Italian manuscripts held in Madrid for my supervisor, Professor Alfredo Stussi, and lose 12 kilos in the process (God, how many *stones* is that?). And University College Dublin? I spent three years there already, can you believe it? I was half-way through my doctorate when I got that first lecturership there, and at 26 paying my pension contributions in a foreign country felt just as threatening as teaching 70+ students in Lecture Theatre M. Not that they listened a great deal to what I said, but I can proudly say we were very close: they put up with their new Italian lecturer's obsession with linguistics, and I bought them rounds in the college bar. The

Fair City did the rest: after I learned that Temple Bar is a lousy tourist trap and Mulligan's has the best pint of Guinness in town, my sense of belonging was complete.

So why did I apply to Oxford when my full sabbatical year from UCD was only months away? Hey, Mum, its not that I don't want to come back to Italy! After this couple of sleepless nights in the Mint Room, I probably know. Oxford is the place where I can carry on with my research, I mean my new projects in historical grammar, textual criticism and dialectology, not just finish off my critical edition of Burchiello that took almost eight years of my life (well, at least it will bear the date 2000). Okay, I'll be in charge of five colleges altogether, but my teaching stint is just *seven* hours a week, can you imagine how much time will be left for me to study in the world-class libraries that you can find between Oxford and London? Within the college walls, sheltered from the outside world (at least if I don't end up living on St Ebbe's Street), I could almost hear the Duke Humfrey reclaiming those manuscripts I reserved the other day, or was it the Mens VIII getting up for their daily practice? There are, of course, a few scary bits: not only will I be under a probationary time of five years, with a renewal arranged after two, but the Chaplain told me I'll have to write a sort of personal statement for the *College Record* in 2001. Can you imagine any such embarrassment? Have to go now, will be in touch soon, Love, Michelangelo xxx

FAREWELL

IAN GRANT



Ian Grant often took pleasure in pointing out that, on his election in 1969, he became Pembroke's first Official Fellow in Mathematics since Charles Leudesdorf, who had held that post from 1873 until he relinquished his teaching duties on becoming Registrar to the University in 1906. Ian had, in fact, already been a Fellow of the College since 1964 and for 5 years had held the joint appointment of Atlas Research Fellow at the Atlas Computer Laboratory at Chilton.

Following a distinguished undergraduate career as a Natural Science Open Scholar at Wadham, where his involvement in the College Boat Club had not prevented his achieving 1sts in Maths Mods and Schools, Ian did his D.Phil whilst a Research Student in the Clarendon Laboratory and at this time did some teaching for Pembroke: a circumstance which later encouraged him to apply for the job which was to bring him here. Ian has amusing stories to tell of his experiences as a National Serviceman on his call up to the Royal Signals at the comparatively advanced age of age of 24.

Although he completed his Officer Training in November 1965, his academic qualifications resulted in a posting as Sergeant to the Atomic Weapons Research Establishment to work in the Mathematical Physics Division of the Atomic Energy Authority at Aldermaston, where, at the end of his National Service, he continued as a Senior and then Principal Scientific Officer until the Atlas appointment in 1964.

Ian's official university career resumed in 1969 with his appointment to a CUF Lectureship, from which he was promoted to a Readership in 1990 and then to an *ad hominem* Chair in Mathematical Physics in 1992. Among other services to his Faculty, he was a member of its Board from 1991 to 1996 and successively Vice Chairman and Chairman from 1993 to 1996.

The author of over 200 articles in learned journals, Ian's research in relativistic quantum theory in atomic in molecular physics and on radiative transfer theory in astrophysics and atmospheric science was recognised by his election as a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1992. Greatly in demand on the international scene, Ian has spent significant periods in Canada, Mexico, Finland and Poland and his former Research Students can be found the world over.

Within a year of his first coming to Pembroke, Ian undertook the Office of Dean from 1965 to 1967; a post which he resumed for a term in 1971. He delights to tell the story of the occasion in the sixties when the building of the North Quad meant the presence of great quantities of bricks about the place. One morning the College awoke to find that many of these had been used to block the passageway between Old and Chapel Quads and that the offending brickwork bore a poster proclaiming "Love and Kisses,

Christ Church". The Dean's phone call to the Junior Censor of our august neighbour was greeted by a prompt "Send us the bill", but to this day, Ian has very good reasons for concluding that it was an inside job!

From 1977 to 1982, Ian was a very active Tutor for Admissions at the crucial time when Pembroke first opened its doors to women. In 1982, he had just taken up the Vicegerency when the death of Sir Geoffrey Arthur in May of that year meant that he became Acting Master until the instalment of Sir Roger Bannister a year later; a role which involved his presiding over the process of electing the new Master.

Charged with the care of Pembroke's mathematical teaching from the first, it was thirty years before Ian had a Tutorial Fellow to share this task. The high regard in which his former pupils hold him was demonstrated by the attendance of so many at the special Dinner held in Hall following his retirement.

No account of Ian would be complete without mention of Beryl, his wife of over 43 years. She has combined the raising of their two sons, Paul and David, with her own successful academic career, teaching Law at the former Oxford Polytechnic, now Oxford Brookes University. Their unflinching warmth and cheerfulness meant that colleagues and visitors to Pembroke always looked forward to Ian's and Beryl's presence at any social function, as did the many generations of his pupils who enjoyed the Grant hospitality at their home in Woodlands Close.

John Platt

SOCIETIES 1998-1999

JUNIOR COMMON ROOM

Pembroke JCR has a long and established record as a well respected and popular institution not only within the College itself, but also within the University. This continues to be the case.

Within the College, JCR remains at the heart of undergraduate life – a focal point for the student community. This is true of the common room itself – always full of students escaping from the confines and stresses of the College library, or simply people popping in for a chat over a lunch from Jan's pantry. This is also true of the JCR as the democratic focus of student representation; Pembroke is famed for its well attended and often fiery fortnightly JCR meetings and for the huge turnout during the annual JCR elections. This enables JCR representatives to meet with College on a weekly basis, in the knowledge that the student body as a whole has participated in forming our responses to College suggestions and in putting our ideas forward. Such meetings have greatly benefited from the cooperative relationship between the Senior and Junior Common Rooms that has been built up over the last few years.

The JCR's contribution to College life has continued to be extremely strong compared to other colleges. We organise social activities and a great deal of pastoral support during Fresher's Week, we have volunteers assisting the Admissions Office and nervous applicants during the Interview Period and we administer the allocation of finalist rooms in the Geoffrey Arthur building.

Socially, the JCR Artz and Entz committee has been particularly strong this year organising a whole range of events – from trips to Silverstone to go-kart racing, to our regular JCR Bops. A major highlight of this year's calendar was the College Ball, which was a great success and great fun thanks to the work of the Ball Committee.

The welfare support the JCR provides has been significantly boosted this year, through the training and setting up of a Peer Support Panel.

This is to back up the College's existing welfare system,

with a group of trained students to be on hand around College for any students who encounter difficulties, but would prefer to discuss them confidentially with a member of their own peer group.

Finally, the JCR Art Collection Fund is an institution that makes Pembroke JCR unique. It is a charitable trust administered by students themselves to allocate funds for the restoration, exhibition and acquisition of works of art. This year we held another highly successful exhibition of works from the JCR Collection in the GAB, joined by the works of fine contemporary artists around Oxford. This was also the first year in which we allocated money from the Fund to assist undergraduates facing financial hardship, also to Pembroke students who are actively involved in long-term charitable projects.

In short, Pembroke JCR continues to go from strength to strength, supported by a student body that must be one of the most cohesive and friendly in the University.

Rick Muir, President

MIDDLE COMMON ROOM

The MCR enjoyed an altogether memorable year in 1998/99. With a social calendar bursting at the seams it was exceptionally fun-filled, providing graduate students with ample opportunity for respite from their often laborious academic routines. Noughth week of each term saw a frolicking 'Kick-Off Party' to ease the transition back to a hectic Oxford pace after time away. Capping off each eight-week run was the traditional (and very elegant) Termly Dinner, followed by a customarily boisterous late night bop. Two especially notable events this year: Trinity Term's Dinner for its very romantic late-night soiree in the Bannister Building garden; and Hilary's Dinner for that 'mystifying' appearance by a fire-eating belly dancer in



response to the scone "Would that we might have some entertainment this night!" (No comments, please, on the rumored gyrations atop High Table by the remarkable danseuse and her esteemed SCR admirers!)

One mustn't forget the remarkable allure of the twice-termly Guest Dinners, so well attended this year they were moved from the Forte Room into the Hall to accommodate the teeming horde. Immediately following each splendid repast was a syncopating disco or more relaxed jazz-themed affair, offering a most enjoyable evening for all. The second annual May Day Dinner was also a highlight, replete with all-night dancing, Magdalen morning revelry, and stylish champagne breakfast. No daredevil dives off the Magdalen Bridge to report, but loads of camaraderie and good cheer!

There was, of course, plenty else to do besides the usual bacchanalian festivities. A regular Sunday 'Pizza and Movie Night' proved a popular attraction. Twice-termly trips to Stratford to see a Royal Shakespeare Company production offered the Oxford-weary a welcome change of scenery. Trinity Term saw a 'Summer Solstice Barbecue' in the Bannister Building garden. Michaelmas brought with it a fireworks outing on Guy Fawkes' Night followed by a celebratory pint at a favorite local pub. In Hilary the obligatory haggis was rolled out on Burns' Night to the enchanting sound of bagpipes, duly washed down with generous amounts of a very healthy Scotch whisky. Special thanks to the MCR's best-loved storyteller and would-be Scotsman, Ben Murphy, for his soulful rendition of the good poet's work!

For those in a slightly more serious mood joy could easily be found in the newly instituted 'MCR Round Table Discussions'. These semi-high-minded convocations, held thrice per term in the MCR's stately wood-panelled room, brought together members and a distinguished guest noted for his expertise in an area of interest to all. The general idea was to strike a note somewhere between the intellectually demanding level of the graduate seminar and the beer-laden stupor of the typical MCR party. Ever mindful of numbers, though, a concession was made to those especially enticed by the



latter, with sherry and port duly served. The first two speakers were Pembroke's own, Dr. John Platt and Master Robert Stevens. Dr. Platt spoke on 'Pembroke's Past', riveting his audience with entertaining accounts of the College's history from the factual to the comic and on to the ribald. On a further occasion he graced us with an encore, leading members on a marvellous walking tour of some of Pembroke's more intriguing sights. Dr. Stevens, in turn, offered his vision of 'Pembroke's Future', a lively talk that prompted an equally lively debate, all on the changing state of higher educational finance in the post-welfarist society. The Master's presentation was most enlightening, and for some, deeply sobering. Everyone, however, walked away with a new understanding of the unprecedented demands facing Pembroke College in the 'new economy'. Other speakers included an oil ministry official from Venezuela sharing his thoughts on 'oil politics' in the context of Latin American society, and a theology professor discussing his views on the 'dialectical tension' between faith and science in the secular age. A heartfelt thanks to each of our honored guests for their highly informative and thought-provoking presentations!

At the end of Trinity Term an expeditionary party from the MCR set out in search of life on the European mainland. It hired a coach, booked a ferry, and made other necessary arrangements for three arduous days in Saint-Malo and certain parts of Normandy. The MCR is happy to report its mission a success: there is in these places good food, marvellous wine, and plenty of sights to see. A special plus is the cider and calvados distillery it stumbled upon, thus proving to its complete satisfaction the existence of life. Seeking to broaden its search, the MCR repeated its quest during Hilary Term, this time to a place called 'Paris'. Once again it is pleased to confirm the presence of life.

A final word about this year's computer appeal. As many of you know, the College has been experiencing some degree of financial difficulty for a number of years now. Because of this, it has had to prioritize its spending, an understandable necessity, but one with certain inevitable and painful consequences. In Trinity Term it quickly became apparent to the incoming MCR committee that the very small and antiquated collection of graduate computer equipment was one such repercussion. To help remedy the situation, the committee embarked on a campaign to acquire new and used

machines through charitable donation. Directing its appeal primarily to old members of the College, the MCR was quite literally overwhelmed by the enormity of the response. Having originally hoped for just 10 computers, it quickly found itself swamped with an amazing 160! A number of the machines were a bit on the dilapidated side, but roughly a third proved usable – a tremendous boon to graduate students in the College. Besides helping to equip the new MCR computer room in staircase three (arranged by this year's committee with the gracious help of Mr. Brian Simpson and Mr. Dennis Green), some of the units were placed in its older Bannister Building computer room. The remaining equipment was allocated to a Computer Loan Scheme designed to benefit graduates and undergraduates alike. One particularly generous donor – Mr. Brian Wilson (1948) – funded the entire networking of both MCR computer facilities, thus providing for fully functioning E-mail and Internet capabilities. All in all, a considerable number of individuals – and a few corporations as well – helped play a role in the campaign's success. Among these I would especially like to mention the following: Dr. Peter Burge (1965), Mr. Michael Davies, Mr. Paul Edney, Mr. James Forde-Johnston (1982), Mr. Andrew Graham (1969), Mr. Timothy Griffin (1990), Mr. Nicholas Hill (1966), Mr. Robert Hofacker, Dr. Thaddeus Kobylarz (Sr.), Mr. Charles MacKinnon (1973), Mr. J. D. Patmore (1971), Mr. Grahame Stovold (1965), Mr. Humphrey Walker (1962), Mr. David Wilson and Mr. Brian Wilson (1948). The two contributing corporations were Goldman Sachs International (through Mr. Charles MacKinnon) and Lucent Technologies (through Mr. Robert Hofacker and Dr. Thaddeus Kobylarz). College officials who provided much-needed assistance were Dr. Ray Rook, Ms. Mary-Jane Hilton, Ms. Gloria Mundy and Ms. Colleen Tschan. To all involved – including others not named – the MCR wishes to extend its deepest and most heartfelt gratitude. Each and every one of you is a hero in our eyes.

Thaddeus J. Kobylarz

President:	Thaddeus J. Kobylarz
Secretary:	Rachel Payne
Treasurer:	Mark Carine

Social Secretary:	Angela Pearce/Ishara De Silva
Computer Officers:	Jamal Abdul Nasir, Viti Kothari and Arad Reisberg
Sports Officer:	Philip Linton
Welfare Officer:	Audrey Hartford
Round Table Talks Coordinator:	Ben Murphy
Keeper of the Tradition:	Naci Mehmet

CHRISTIAN UNION

The Christian Union is a non-denominational group of bible-believing Christians, part of the University-wide Oxford Inter-Collegiate Christian Union. We have played an active role in College life during the past year. As well as meeting up to encourage each other we have been able to put on a number of events in College, giving people the opportunity to consider Christianity for themselves. In Michaelmas, we held a Carol Service in Chapel, followed by a mince pie and mulled wine reception. In Trinity term we organised a forum for people to ask questions of Christianity and laid on our ever-popular post-Eights barbecue. It has been quite a busy year, but an encouraging one, with plenty of interest from students in college.

David Harding, Alfred King

JCR ART FUND

This has been a year of consolidation for the Art Fund as we begin to set out our objectives and ways of functioning in this 'post-Bacon' period.

The restoration work is largely finished thus swelling the number of paintings available for the loan scheme. We continue to lend a large number of paintings every year to students. Only the most valuable pieces are held back from this scheme. Usually these works would be on semi-permanent display, but the pressure of space within the College has made this impossible. However, the students still have two opportunities to view them. One is the Garden Party and the other is the JCR Art Fund Exhibition. The

exhibition also includes the work of the Pembroke Fine Art students and others from the Ruskin School. This is now an annual event to take place each Trinity Term, and to which you are all welcome.

The Art Fund increasingly aids students with extreme cases of financial hardship, something that is a growing concern. We have also initiated a programme to fund Pembroke students who are undertaking educational and charitable projects.

The Art Fund continues to go from strength to strength, fulfilling old and new aims. This is a unique body with no rival from other colleges. It is becoming increasingly important to student life as it adapts and expands its interests to meet their needs.

Torie Wilkinson

SOCIETIES 1999-2000

COLLEGE BALL

The 1999 Pembroke College Ball took place on the night of 30 April, giving the guests ample opportunity to welcome in May morning in the true Oxford fashion. Despite rain either side we were blessed with a week of glorious sunshine. As well as the vast majority of current Pembroke students, many of those who had left as far back as 1973 travelled to Oxford for the event.

We provided a truly eclectic mix of music and entertainment including a Beatles tribute band, local and national DJs, student bands, fire breathers, jugglers, masseurs and magicians. We even saw a performance by Pembroke's own James Arben as part of Afrodiszyak, a ten-piece soul and funk band, who kicked off the night on the main stage getting the guests dancing early on.

Unfortunately there was no survivors' photograph, but there were certainly a lot of survivors; more than we expected left at 5.30 am on their way to Magdalen Bridge. Sadly for us this meant that the depressing task of cleaning up had to begin. By Monday morning, however, there was no trace that the Ball had taken place – the

marquees and the hangovers had gone and even the quads and flowerbeds seemed to have suffered very little.

Lucy Wade, President

JUNIOR COMMON ROOM

While the Junior Common Room itself may be rotten to the core (or at least its timber badly mauled by deathwatch beetle at the time of writing), Pembroke JCR as a student body remains in a state of health that can only be described as rude. The inaugural JCR Arts Weeks heralded an era of cultural renaissance, bringing out a wealth of lurking talent in the visual and performing arts, to complement Pembroke's undisputed status as a bastion of sporting wizardry. The Drama Society thus spawned has still gone on to win the prestigious spirit of Cuppers' award on its debut.

JCR meetings retain their unique character; serious debate about, say, the funding of Higher Education sitting alongside a flurry of surreal mandates and amendments with no apparent contradiction. Democracy remains paramount, yet acutely direct; our annual throngs have achieved a certain sautéed (sic) notoriety throughout the university, and I am told are the template for a number of 'Endurance'-style Japanese game shows.

As well as defending and representing the interests of its members in the face of the occasional oppression or latest crackpot scheme, the JCR provides a wealth of services, from listening, welfare and advice; to capital support for its clubs and societies; to a superb arts and ents ministry who run frequent events at premier locations, their ambition matched only by their professionalism. The Ball Committee, like the Olympic Federation, are always planning their Biennial spectacular years in advance.

Pembroke JCR's domestic activity is complemented by its concern for issues in the wider world. The Political and Charitable Fund, for example, allows the JCR to support causes both global and local. The JCR's twinning association with Canon Barnett Primary School and the Stepney Children's Fund means Pembroke's students have the chance to both inspire and be inspired by youngsters from underprivileged areas. Pembroke similarly participates in the Target Schools programme, working to dispel 'ivory tower' myths and



encourage applicants from non-traditional backgrounds. Even more directly, the JCR's Overseas Scholarship Scheme gives brilliant individuals from developing (and often war-torn) countries a chance to study they could otherwise only have dreamed of. The Art Fund is a source of profitable pride, both for its breathtaking collection and for its role in funding charitable projects and bursaries to alleviate student hardship.

Oxford's flagship JCR looks, for the moment at least, unsinkable.

John W Steward, President 1999-2000

CANON BARNETT SCHOOL VISIT

About three years ago, Pembroke JCR decided to get involved in a scheme run by Stepney Children's Fund, in which the College would be twinned with a primary school in inner city London. The scheme was set up to give the children an opportunity to visit an Oxford college and learn about what life is like at university, to encourage them to work hard to achieve a place at university and to try and emphasise that Oxford is accessible to everyone. The children also go to Gilwell Park for a few days a year to learn about the outdoors and gain new experiences. Pembroke students have previously helped out at Gilwell Park, but our main source of contact with our twin school, Canon Barnett, is their summer day trip to Pembroke.

This year was the third successful trip organised by Stepney Children's Fund and the college Vice President, helped by over 20 JCR volunteers. The children generally arrive mid-morning and play a few warm-up games before embarking on four activities; two led by students involving a tour of College and competitions, to introduce higher education to the children with JCR members befriending them and providing important role models. Other activities include an introduction to Guiding and to outdoor adventure pursuits to encourage after-school participation in youth clubs and guide/scout groups.

After lunch, provided by the JCR, SCR members are invited to meet the children, who go on an autograph hunt enabling them to speak to other students and ask them questions. Next, everyone goes to an Oxford museum, this year the Ashmolean, where they supplemented their term's work on ancient Egypt by visiting the

museum's Egyptian display. The children go back to London with a few little presents from the JCR and write back to us. It is then my task to judge the best letter and to visit the school in Tower Hamlets to give out certificates and prizes. Hopefully, the traditions of our twin school will continue for many years as it benefits not only the children, but the JCR as well.

Sarah Wilson, JCR Vice President

CHRISTIAN UNION

The past academic year has seen a time of growth and encouragement for the Christian Union. Aside from weekly meetings for fellowship for Christians of all denominations in College, we have put on events to try and spread the message of Christianity to all members of Pembroke.

Michaelmas term saw the annual carol service and in Trinity an informal garden party was held. We also took part in the University-wide mission which sought to present the claims of Jesus Christ to every student in Oxford. In Pembroke this primarily involved handing out copies of John's gospel to everyone in College.

Mark Butt and Catherine Berry (CU Representatives)

GARBO

Garbo is Pembroke's Women's Drinking Society. The society comprises six to eight members from each year, who are elected by the current society President, known as Queen Garbo. We tend to have around three meetings a term. A typical 'Garbo night' begins in the College bar, and after lots of sconcing, we go on to a bring-your-own restaurant to continue the drinking games. However in the past year we have also had events such as a 'Punting Garbo', and an 'Anne Summers' Garbo. There is a dress code for every Garbo, and this year the dress code has ranged from a 'Cowgirls and Indians' night, to a '60s/70s' night. We have also had a couple of meetings when each member was



allowed to invite a man of her choice to accompany them in order to witness what we get up to. The dress codes for these evenings were 'James Bonds and Bond Girls', and 'Builders and Secretaries', and both the men and women created some extremely innovative and impressive costumes for the occasions. Whatever the theme of the evening, Garbo always involves a group of girls letting their hair down and having some fun! Next year the role of President will be shared between Poppy Lamberton and Fiona Houston.

Claire Gaffney, President

CLUBS 1998-1999

BOAT CLUB

This was undoubtedly one of the most successful years ever for the Boat Club. The season began, as usual, with Christ Church regatta for all the keen novices, which unfortunately was rained off. The senior crews were training hard but had some mixed results at various regattas.

Expectations were high as the Men's 1st VIII started Torpids in second place, narrowly missed the bump on the first day. They did not disappoint the following day, bumping Oriel just short of the finish and rowing well clear on the following days to win the Headship for Pembroke for the first time since 1879. This was the first time that Oriel, our arch rivals over the past few years, had been bumped in Torpids for nearly 30 years.

Pembroke had two representatives in Isis for the Boat Race, Ben Church, and Kejsa McLaren as coxswain. Jonathan Watkinson rowed in the victorious Lightweight Blue Boat for the third time.

The Women's 1st VIII also had a great Torpids, winning Blades and finishing 5th, our highest position for quite a while. This was especially impressive with three other Pembroke rowers for the Women's Blue Boat. Claire Green as President won her third Blue, and along with Karen Jones and Anna Saunders, lost a close race. Rebecca Abrams was promoted from spare to Osiris (the reserve crew) in the run-up to the race and helped them to victory.



Hopes were high coming to Eights that the Torpids successes could be repeated and possibly bettered. The Men's 1st VIII started second and the Women's 1st VIII fifth. Both crews were clearly the fastest crews on the river but were unfortunately not quite quick enough and both crews finished second.

We finished though as the best placed Boat Club overall and next year we will aim for the double Headship.

Ed Hawkins, President

CRICKET

Pembroke 1st Eleven has struggled over the previous couple of seasons and this has seen the team drop to the murky depths of the Third Division. However, with a large intake of enthusiastic, cricket-playing freshers, hopes were high and firmly fixed on promotion back to the Second.

Doubt did creep into the side after the first game when St Hugh's hit 250 off 40 overs before the game was thankfully rained off! Any worries were quickly dispelled, because a few net sessions later and this feat was never repeated by an opposition side.

Pembroke rarely struggled in any game and took the Division 3 title with 6 wins, 2 draws and 1 loss (coming after promotion had been guaranteed). Opposing teams were consistently bowled out cheaply with Jake Bridges, Ed Allen and Paul Satchell regularly taking wickets. Pembroke's batting never faltered, Con Griffin and Tom Bilyard both finishing with averages over 50. Other players who deserve mention are Adi Kelly, our Australian import, who was obviously useful with bat and ball, and Keith Morrison, a University player, who played as many games as possible and provided a large boost to the team when he did.

Performances in the league were matched by those in the Cup. Pembroke's run to the quarter-finals saw them knock out Division 1 Keble and notch up their largest victory of the season against Somerville. Having scored 265 runs off 40 overs (Con Griffin 96) Pembroke bowled Somerville out for a meagre 65. Unfortunately, we were cruelly defeated by the weather and our inability to hit

the stumps, when we lost in a bowl-out to St Anne's. Still, this was not the most embarrassing defeat of the season, because in the 'Birds vs. Blokes' annual game Pembroke's Women convincingly beat the men (who claim it was some dubious umpiring that handed them the game!)

Paul Satchell, Captain

RUGBY

Pembroke College Rugby Club experienced mixed fortunes during the past season. The lack of a consistent team throughout both league campaigns hindered any hope we had for promotion, though with the large number of players 'blooded', we have a strong base on which to develop next season, where promotion remains a priority.



It was in the Cup however, that success was achieved, with the winning of the 2nd Division Competition. The welcoming into the team of three University players in key positions provided balance and control to an already imposing side. In the first round league ties, an overwhelming win over rivals Christ Church 44-17 was consolidated by an even more impressive 22-0 win against Magdalen, who had been playing their rugby two divisions above Pembroke. This confidence was carried into the semi-final where Pembroke's pack obliterated Wadham, running out 61-0 winners.

The final however was more intense and a lot closer, with victory only secured in the last quarter. However, Pembroke

emerged victorious, triumphing 17-0 winners, and going one better than last season.

Gareth Jones

MEN'S HOCKEY

The 1998-99 season was a very successful one, and somewhat unexpectedly so. It began disappointingly since, being unluckily drawn against a strong Oriel team, we were knocked out in the first round of the Cuppers competition. We fared considerably better, however, in the newly formed 'Premier Division', where we eventually finished in third place. High points of the season included an 8-1 thrashing of Hertford, as well as good wins over traditionally strong Christ Church and Keble sides.

Creating chances was never a problem for the team, and our scoring rate was high, though not as high as it should have been. Many different players contributed goals at some stage of the season, though it was Allan Dunlavy who found the back of the net with great consistency. Paul Elleridge, the most skilful member of the side, always performed excellently in the heart of the defence, and in goal Callum Piper, on transfer from the 2nd XI Football team, adapted with ease, making several brilliant saves. Overall, around twenty different players represented the team during the year, and the matches were played in a good-natured yet keen and committed spirit. The annual mixed hockey tour to Cambridge was highly enjoyable and successful, and an Old Boys match was staged at the end of Hilary Term. It would seem that Pembroke Hockey continues to thrive, and we look forward to greater achievements in years to come.

Charles Elliot, Captain

FOOTBALL

The 1997-98 season had seen Pembroke Firsts involved in a successful cup run, reaching the semi-finals before being knocked out by the eventual winners. However, it also saw many of our more experienced players leaving at the end of the second year. This season we turned to the youthful freshers to help rebuild the team and continue on from last season's success.

The league campaign started well with a couple of early victories. Pembroke's defence was unbeaten and we found goals from all areas of the pitch. Richard Satchel's quick feet and pace on the left wing caused opposition problems and Andy Crank, a centre forward, was another good find among the freshers. He quickly established a good partnership up front with the veteran in the team Ian Lee!

Unfortunately, our form did not remain with us. It suffered because of loss of players to injury and of two midfield maestros, Con Griffin and Paul Satchel, to the University Squad. Hence, when it came to our first round cup game against Balliol we could not field our strongest team and lost 4-0, again, as last season, to the eventual winners.

The rest of the season was not without highlights. The Christmas break allowed players to recover and when we met Balliol in the league the result was the most exciting game of the season. Pembroke managed to take revenge winning 5-4 with a last minute winner...dreams of what could have been in the cup had we fielded our strongest side.

The Seconds, in contrast, were led by Alex Harrison to the Division 5 title in emphatic style winning all six games and scoring an amazing 43 goals. Pete King, the Seconds' incoming captain, commanded the right wing while Jake Bridges and Greg Vartoukian were a regular source of goals.

What next season will hold for either team nobody knows but maybe the Firsts could learn a lesson from the Seconds this season and their unique 1-0-0-10 formation.

Paul Satchell, Captain

MOUNTAINEERING CLUB

Pembroke College Mountaineering Club has had another successful year. The club, which was only set up in 1995, organises walking and climbing trips during the vacations, as well as making use of the local climbing wall at Oxford Brookes University. Previous years have included trips to Scotland, Snowdonia and the very successful 'Three Peaks Challenge'.

This year's intrepid expedition was to the Lake District. Just after New Year we all trekked off to Langdale from the four corners of the

country. We stayed in the glorious five star accommodation of a mountain hut, with bunk beds for all and a warm log fire in the corner (at least this year we had running water - in the last hut we stayed in the water system had frozen solid!). Unfortunately this year Mother Nature was not on our side and in true Lake District style it rained! Not being the type of people to let a bit of water spoil our fun, off we went hiking here and scrambling there. We eventually reached the summit of Harrison Stickle and traversed Crinkle Crag. One day, when even we had to submit to the elements, we all jumped into our collective camper van and visited the local climbing centre, where we all brushed up on our technique and some of us added a few bruises to our collection. All in all it was a very successful trip and I'm sure all of next year's trips will be equally as enjoyable.

On behalf of PCMC I would like to thank all the Old Pembrokiens for their generous support and Black Sheep Breweries for their liquid sponsorship of our expeditions.

Pembroke College Mountaineering Club will be organising more exciting climbing and mountaineering expeditions in the future. If you are interested in participating or supporting the club please contact us through the College.

Lee Kerley, President

SKI CLUB

Pembroke College Ski Club, despite having only been established two years ago, has continued to go from strength to strength.

The culmination of trips to High Wycombe dry ski slope and Tamworth Snowdome was a seven-day holiday in the French skiing resort of Flaine. Approximately fifty students of all abilities, some of whom had achieved instructor status and others who had never seen a pair of skis set off on 13 March for a week of sun, snow, skiing and spectacular views of Mont Blanc.

Having spent 27 hours on the coach to reach our destination, weary and sore-limbed bodies piled out of the coach to be greeted by views of the slopes we were soon to be hurtling down in one position or another!



We were subjected to four hours of abject humiliation in our skiing lessons, (mostly for our poor comprehension of the French language rather than our skiing, admittedly) but then we were let loose on the unsuspecting tourists enjoying their skiing time for hours of unsupervised skiing which enabled us to explore various other ski runs and mountain ranges.

Evenings were generally spent being well catered for in the dining hall of the YCPA centre where we were staying, before various entertainments, including karaoke, limbo contests and tobogganing down mountain sides.

At the end of the week, everyone agreed that they were more adept at skiing or snowboarding, more sunburned or tanned than they had been, and mostly quite tired! But the week had been full of happy memories which were relived at the post-ski trip dinner in Prospero a short time later. Pembroke Ski Club will be running a holiday next Easter for any member of the College who is interested. Skiing and snowboarding will be catered for and no previous experience is necessary.

Abi Charters, President

CLUBS 1999-2000

BOAT CLUB

Eights Week 2000 proved to be a major triumph for the College. On the 20th anniversary of the first appearance of a Pembroke Women's Boat in Eights, the 1st VIII bumped Osler Green early on the first day to go head and continued to lead the way for the rest of the week. The climax, enacted before the usual crowd of spectators, came on the final day when they held off a very spirited assault by a New College crew, containing five university squad members, to row over as Head of the River.

The VIII was an interesting blend: three novices, Caroline Hyde at stroke, Anna Jowett and Louisa Rowbotham at 4 and 5; two blues, Karen Jones and Catherine Heyes, at 6 and 7; the present women's captain, Daire Magill, at bow with her predecessor, Alice Dale, at 2. Finally, at 3, Cat Stoodley, rowing in her fourth and, she vows, her final Pembroke 1st VIII day. At cox, Kajsa McLaren who, fresh from her success in the men's University Boat Race in March, had never

coxed a women's crew until this term.

History was made in at least two ways. Never before had a mixed undergraduate college been Head of the River and never had a college had its two 1st VIIIs first and second on the river.

The men's 1st VIII started the week in second position, set between two very fast boats – Oriel ahead and Exeter behind. Although not able to catch Oriel, they were very successful in holding off Exeter's challenge and are thus poised to strike again for the Headship next year.

Coxed by the men's Lightweight cox and President of the Pembroke Boat club, Ben Crystal, half the crew were second years and the remainder evenly divided between first and fourth years. Of the squad members, our blue Ben Burch rowed at 6, whilst our other Lightweight halfblue, Alex Eggeman, was at bow and our Nephthys oar, Iain Smith, rowed at 4.

Men's 1st VIII		Ladies' 1st VIII
Alex Eggeman	Bow	Daire Magill
Geoff Dolman	2	Alice Dale
Will Hoppitt	3	Catherine Stoodley
Iain Smith	4	Anna Jowett
Ian Graham	5	Louisa Rowbotham
Ben Burch	6	Karen Jones
Richard Pinckney	7	Catherine Heyes
El Hamawi	Stroke	Caroline Hyde
Ben Crystal	Cox	Kajsa McLaren
Mark Lauder	Coxach	Marcus Munafo



Eights Week 2000. The Women's 1st VIII bump Osler Green to go Head of the River.

CRICKET REPORT

Played 9 Lost 1 - League Division 2 Champions - 132 points

League restructuring prevented Pembroke being promoted last season and the side was keen to achieve the feat this time around. A large influx of talented freshers meant that the side grew in strength from last year and this resulted in a hugely enjoyable and successful season.

The season started brightly; a comfortable win over premier division Queens in the first round of Cuppers saw the side grow in confidence. The team learnt quickly through the early part of the term and out-played everyone for the first half of the season. By the end of the 4th week we were unbeaten, top of the league and in the quarter-final of Cuppers; the skipper could not have asked for more!

The quarter-final saw us up against a strong St Anne's side, last year's winners. We bowled poorly and, despite an excellent middle order display, we failed in the run-chase by just 27 runs. Interestingly, it was the only game of the year in which we were not able to bowl the opposition out.

It did not take us long to get over the cup disappointment; just four days later we had an excellent win over a strong Balliol side to consolidate our position at the top of the league. In the penultimate game of the season, we showed our strength by crushing second-place LMH to win the league with a game to spare.

A very enjoyable season was capped by a win in the last game of the season to finish with an unbeaten league campaign. There were many highlights and memories that I will take from this year. On a cricketing front, Ed Allen, Dan Tyler and Adi Kelly all bowled tirelessly and Charlie Mortimer showed his talent as a wicket-keeping all-rounder. Although it was disappointing that no-one scored a half-century this year, it does show our strength with the bat that we consistently beat sides by large margins. Special mention must also go to Gordon Dyce and Ed Allen for their 'athleticism' in the field which kept us entertained even during the most boring of games!

Thanks go to Kev, the groundsman, Andy Cornick for his high quality umpiring, Gareth Law for his impartial Cherwell reports while still managing to incorporate the best clichés into the most

serious of articles, Rich Satchell for providing the teas, Ben Ritchie for providing entertainment in the final game of the season and, finally, to Ed's parents for the support they gave against St Catz's!

I would like to take this opportunity to wish next year's side the best of luck in the quest for promotion to the Premier Division. Good luck also to next year's captain, Dan Tyler, and I hope that he enjoys captaining the side as much as I have.

Tom Bilyard, Captain

RUGBY

The 1997-98 Captain reported of the Rugby team in the unknown and "murky depths of the 4th Division", and I am sad to report that as the 1999-00 season ends, that is where we still find ourselves, rooted to the bottom for the first time in history. Unfortunately the rebuilding process undertaken by my predecessors has ground to a halt, with rugby having been overtaken by the successes that Pembroke has achieved in other sporting areas, most notably on the water, and which seem to have won over the talented for their participation.

The 1998-99 campaign began well, with an early victory against Hertford followed by a number of other close results, unfortunately not going our way. The lack of a consistent team however proved our downfall, and though a large number of players were 'blooded', the stability was not there. As a result, a mid-table position was the result of our league's labours.

However, it was in the 2nd Division Cuppers competition that success was achieved. The welcoming into the side of a Blue (Ritchie Heaslip) and a Greyhound (Dom Perret) provided balance and control in key positions and helped form an imposing side. So much so that in our first round league fixtures, victories were secured against Christ Church (44-17) and a Magdalen side playing their rugby two divisions above us (22-0). In the semi-finals Pembroke's pack obliterated Wadham to earn a richly deserved 61-0 victory. The final, at Iffley Road, was a close affair against a Merton/Mansfield side also containing a Blue. However victory was secured in the last quarter and Pembroke emerged triumphant, running out winners 17-0 and going one better than the previous season.

The 1999-00 season thus promised better things with promotion the priority, and two close losses against Merton/Mansfield (17-14) and Christ Church (20-7) showed that the team might develop into one that might later on seek promotion. However, inconsistency was a key factor again in our downfall, both in our performances, and with the personnel on the pitch, with the same XV never playing consecutively or consistently in the same positions. Injuries have also plagued our season, and it is with anticipation that we hope to welcome into the side next season a number of freshmen unable to play this year.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank those who have played this season and who have shown commitment throughout. It is these players who deserved better fortunes that were however not to materialise. My particular thanks go to Nikolai Shepherd who has done a sterling job as rugby club secretary. His invaluable work has helped the team immeasurably and his support has made my job easier.

Success however was almost achieved in the less esteemed 2nd Division Bowl competition, although a 26-23 loss to St Peter's after having led by three clear tries somewhat summed up the season.

Unfortunately, it is not just Pembroke who are suffering problems, and it seems that it is endemic throughout the University. However, all is not lost, and it seems that luck has a large bearing on matters. Wadham (whom we beat last season in Cuppers) are now playing 1st Division rugby, whilst the Merton/Mansfield side to whom we only just lost at the start of the season, have gained promotion in two consecutive seasons to start next year in the 2nd Division. It just goes to show that there is a fine line between success and failure. All that we need is for a couple of players to add to the committed we already have at Pembroke for the College to go forward. Under Ben Ritchie, the new captain, I believe this can be possible, and wish him well for next season. I have experienced this season something that I hope Ben and Pembroke never experience again, and will be doing my best to give him my total support.

Gareth Jones, Captain



WOMEN'S RUGBY

Pembroke's female athletes are spread through many different university sports, but are currently making a mark in Oxford University Rugby Football Club. Karen Jones and Jacqueline Street (now at Green College after 4 years in Pembroke) are the Captain and Vice-Captain of the Blues, and Mary Clay (4th year Modern Linguist at Pembroke) is the Vice-Captain of the Club. Sue Hutchinson (4th year Materials Science and Engineering) is another recruit to the squad from Pembroke. OUWRFC has one of the cleanest Varsity records within the University, with an unbeaten 12 year run. The second team has a similar success record in their Varsity history. In 1999, the Blues won the British University Sports Association Championship, winning the final at Twickenham. This year, OUWRFC are looking forward to extending their run of success, the main focus being their Varsity Match on March 10th. It's nice to know that it's not only rowers who bring Blues back to Pembroke!

Mary Clay

MEN'S HOCKEY

As the dawn broke on another season of Pembroke College Men's hockey, an unusual feeling of confidence was in the air that this could be our year for success. Even more unusual though, was that it almost was.

After the usual flood of names gained from the Freshers fair, the numbers dragging themselves out of bed for training each Sunday dropped like a lead balloon. However small the turnout was, a considerable amount of skills and tactics were learnt by many, with Lee Kerley, Heather Cloke and Huw Edwards all gaining greatly from the captain's expert training methods. Numbers, however, were initially never a problem for our teams and we showed great promise in both league and cuppers with draws and wins to be proud of. Pembroke's teams can never be said to be over-laden with talent but we always seem to make up for this with commitment and energy, none more so than the ever-present Alan Dunlavy. If Pembroke men's hockey was a statue rising up to the glorious heights of Premiership survival, then Mr Dunlavy would be the foundations on which it was built. Along with the sterling

attendance rates of Dunlavy, Kerley, Piper, Mortimer, Bilyard and the effervescent James Gomez, we were never likely to be short of the 7 players required to realistically give the opposition a challenge. The results were initially positive, with a loss, two wins and a draw in our first four games. However, shortly, like our goal difference, the numbers were to drop. With an average of nine players per game, the team performed brilliantly to gain four points from the next four games. With guest appearances from Dan Siva and Andy Cornick the team was never going to be lacking in comedy players, and they duly did the team proud in both effort and merriment. Andy Cornick did the team especially proud with a wonderful 'if I make contact the fourth time I swing, I'll definitely score' - goal against Univ. College which will live long in the memory.

After last year's unfortunately early exit from Cuppers, as a team we were determined to show the rest of Oxford University exactly where Pembroke gets its reputation for sporting excellence from. With an influx of university hockey players to the squad, significant readjustment to playing style was required by both levels of the team (i.e. most of us had to work out which end of the stick was best for hitting the ball with). After the two initially smooth rounds of Cuppers we entered the quarter-finals with renewed confidence. Having drawn two previous games in the last minute against Magdalen we were determined not to fall to the same 'ninetieth' minute goal fate, and hence wiped the floor with them 4-0, Dave Sellick and Simon Wensel with four goals between them, both showing why they are first team regulars for the university. The semi-final arrived with the biggest match in Pembroke Men's hockey's recent history being the superb game of hockey we'd all hoped it would be. A huge group of support from both colleges was able to witness a game both sides could be proud of, with considerable goal mouth incident, great skills, great goals and most of all nail-biting extra time. After conceding midway through the second half we knew we needed something special to break down a so far solid Brasenose defence, and after concerted pressure Simon Wensel scored yet another fine goal with the back of his stick. Extra time beckoned and the next fifteen minutes of hockey were all that stood between us and the final of Cuppers. After the final whistle had blown the only thing that could separate the teams was unfortunately a goal to Brasenose. But even though we had lost numerically I think we all gained from the game, in as much that

being able to play in a semi-final of a top Blues sport in front of the people of the college you represent, is a very good feeling to have and one to remember.

Yet again another year could not be let pass without the now (in)famous Tab Tour of PCHC to Cambridge. This year Miss Lucy Wade managed to set a new record of attendance, with forty 'players' turning up bleary-eyed at 8:30 a.m. on a Saturday morning to show our boat race rivals what we were really made of. Two days, three matches, a toga party, and one kidnapped Tab sum up what was yet another successful weekend of college hockey. The year was rounded off, as usual, in style with the traditional hockey dinner, and inauguration of next year's captains.

Many thanks to everyone who played for PCHC throughout the year, and all that is left is to wish good luck to next year's captain Huw Edwards, who inherits a team brimming with talent, style, tactics and most of all an ability to lie in the previous three nouns.

Paul Etheridge, Captain

FOOTBALL

At times this season, our defence provided more shaky than the Millennium Bridge. But the onset of the year 2000 not only brought Joy, Happiness and World Peace, it also heralded a change in the fortunes of Pembroke College Football Club. A change witnessed by only a few, since our matches were as poorly attended as the Millennium Dome.

In the first game of the season against LMH, we were on the wrong end of a one-all draw. This set the tone for the rest of Michaelmas term where we repeatedly outplayed opponents and came away without a win.

But as the new Millenium dawned, as if by magic, we began to hold onto leads, we slowly progressed up the league and we had a new kit. This last bit of magic was worked up by Seb Said and Harley Rowland and ensured that we looked, before we got onto the pitch at least, a professional outfit.

Our first game newly-attired was against a strong Brasenose side who were soundly beaten, 3-2. We finished the league season with

a strong record of six games undefeated, when teams crumbled at the slightest glimpse of our kit.

Not content with the kit being our only reputable quality, like all good sides we added to our squad. This took the form of Fred Binka, drafted in for the post-season Dublin tournament, primarily to lead the warm-ups but also as our secret left-wing weapon. The pre- and post-match stretching heightened the team's professional appearance and struck fear into the hearts of our opponents who even invented rumours that Andy Crank imposed an alcohol ban and captained dictatorially with a fist of iron. This is not true. There was no alcohol ban.

The Dublin tournament was the highlight of the season. We finished in third position which was ahead of some Oxford colleges in divisions higher than ours. The team gelled together and this brought the best out of several players. Tim Buss, in goal, finally lived up to the burden of his illustrious footballing school-days. After several sterling performances, Charlie Mortimer, motivated by the honour of being captain-elect, had the reason he needed not to drop himself next season. Mark Robson coped in midfield without University players Paul and Richard Satchell, who did not want to come and play with us. (And they were on holiday). Ian Lee, thinking football Finals more important than his own, remained a threatening force up front. Alex Harrison was also missed, as he will be when he leaves in the summer.

The turn of the century had no effect on the Second XI however. This pleased captain Pete King since they were unbeaten in Michaelmas and maintained their record into 2000 to finish top of their division.

The Millennium magic could do nothing however when the organisers of the first team league implemented a restructuring program and relegated eight sides from the Second Division, with Pembroke being the eighth. Nevertheless, this should ensure that next season we will be to the other teams what the Paris Millennium celebrations were to those of London. The arrival of a few Freshers should ensure Pembroke Football, unlike the Millennium Dome, will have a long and happy future.

Andy Crank, Captain

WOMEN'S TENNIS

Pembroke enjoyed a successful season finishing as runners-up in our group in the League and so retaining our place in Group 1 for next year. In Cuppers we reached the quarter-finals but here we unfortunately had to concede a walk-over to Christ Church since key players dropped out at the last minute. The following members make up the team:

1st pair: Rebecca Stallard & Stef Omassoli

2nd pair: Tricia Steele & Elise Kinnear

3rd pair: Anna Krzyzanowska, Jen Davis, Claire Gaffney,
Judy Walcott & Louisa Verykios (varied).

Rebecca Stallard, Captain

MEN'S TENNIS

Last year the Men's 1st tennis team were regrettably relegated to the Third Division. As the majority of this team was made up of second years they have had finals to worry about this summer so the team sought fresh talent. Unfortunately this was not found for our first Cuppers match and, although the team gave their best, it was not enough to overpower Worcester. This left the team to concentrate all their efforts on getting promotion in the league. The first match was against St Antony's. Nick Harris and Jim Gomez made quick work of their opposition playing some inspiring tennis which enabled Will Griffiths and myself to defeat their lower ranked players in arguably less inspiring, but none the less effective, tennis. This format continued in our next two matches with victories over Worcester Thirds and Queen's. Paddy Crenshaw also came into the team strengthening the squad. Neither St Hugh's nor LMH could face the might of this undefeated Pembroke team and so conceded their fixtures thus ensuring the team's promotion to the Second Division next year.



I would like to thank all the players who have taken part and would especially like to thank Sid who has organised a second team this year giving more people the chance to represent the College. I would also like to congratulate Paddy on taking over the role as Men's Tennis Captain next year, so all of you reading this who are interested in making next year another undefeated season get in touch with him right away.

Robert Ward, Captain

MEN'S BADMINTON

This was a relatively successful season, despite the poor organisation of the inter-college league, which provided us with very little notice before matches. While many people showed a desire to represent the college the matches unfortunately clashed with academic commitments on a regular basis - finding a full team was a somewhat difficult task! The team was therefore composed of relatively inexperienced but committed players who showed considerable improvement even over the short season. There was a lack of second and third year interest, which limited numbers but should place the team in a strong position next season (under the captaincy of Michael Dean). All the games were close fought, and of the three matches played, one was won, one was drawn and one was lost. These results secured our promotion to Division 2.

David Charles Mallard, Captain

SQUASH

With a large number of freshers signing up at the start of the term, two sides were entered into the college leagues. After a couple of disappointing seasons, the 1st team found themselves down in the 7th division and the 2nds were in the bottom division. The early enthusiasm was quickly dispelled as we regularly found it difficult to get two sides out every week. Both teams struggled as a result and we took the step of only running one side in Hilary term, with far more success.

The 1st team showed the strength in Cuppers by narrowly going out in the second round to a very strong Lincoln team, in which all of their players had played University squash at some level.

Without courts of our own, Pembroke will continue to struggle as regular practices and organising home games at Iffley Road are not always possible due to the lack of availability of the courts.

Thanks go to Kat Baker for captaining the side while I was away. Good luck to next year's captain, Andrew Taylor, and to next year's team(s), and hopefully we can lift Pembroke up the University ladder to a position where we can challenge with the better college sides around.

Tom Bilyard, Captain

NETBALL

The 1999-2000 season saw the netball team playing numerous matches, entering the Cuppers tournaments and welcoming a number of new recruits. Although not enjoying a full complement of team members for most matches in that they clashed with lectures, we did manage some exciting and close games especially against Linacre and St Catz. Moreover we were able to devise a team spirit and more surprisingly some unique team tactics put into operation especially well by Joe Thornton and Becky Collie! However we did display some impressive netball skills as well, especially shooting from Claire Gaffney and Becca Solomon, Jo Thornton and Saffron Brady in defence, and Alun Riley in centre court (once he learnt the rules). Dedication was also a necessary attribute for netball players this year as our matches were a fair distance away and thus it was always novel for us to have more than five players not to mention an opposition. Becky Collie (despite being a finalist) and Lucy Pickard were particularly dedicated to the cause! We had an exceptionally good turnout for the Cuppers tournament, however, with a number of much needed additions, including Poppy Lamberton, Fi Houston and Amy Farren, and as a team we did manage to play a number of good matches.

Thanks to everyone that played this year, hopefully we can get even better next year under our new captain Lucy Pickard.

Ellen Pearson, Captain

FENCING

Although Pembroke has seen some alumni awarded Blues for fencing during their time at Oxford, College has experienced a lack of fencing members for some time. However in 1998, Melissa Whitfield, who had represented Great Britain at the sport, (her best result finishing 36th at the Junior World Championships) matriculated and was appointed Treasurer of the Oxford University Fencing Club in the same year. In 1999, she was voted in as both Women's and University Captain of OUF. During her year as Captain, Oxford saw numerous victories for fencing, the most notable being their win at the British Universities competition, and, of course, the infamous Varsity match, where the Women won both the foil and the épée competitions. (Melissa has been representing Great Britain at International tournaments and competing individually at senior competitions throughout her time at Oxford.)

Pembroke has benefited from this fencing experience and the result of this was the first ever entry of a Pembroke Fencing Novice Cuppers team in Trinity term 2000. The competitors had to have fenced for less than one year and Michael Diosi, Rachel Shute, Richard Pilsworth, Rebecca Solomon and Vicky Edmonds were given basic training for a total of only three hours preceding the event! On the day, however, all fenced with impressive technical skill and solid determination. At least one fight was won by all those Pembrokeians who entered and Rebecca Solomon and Michael Diosi fenced exceptionally well to get through to the last 16 stage. Unfortunately, experience got the better of them and they did not make the next round, with Rebecca finishing 15th, the second highest placed girl in the competition, and Mike narrowly missing the quarter finals, finishing 9th.

On totalling all of the individual scores, Pembroke as a college finished a very commendable third in the Novice Fencing Cuppers Competition. With only three hours of tuition, this result is extremely encouraging and, with a bit more practice, maybe next year Pembroke will finish first in the fencing!

Melissa Whitfield

MOUNTAINEERING

Since the onset of the Pembroke College Mountaineering Club back in 1995, there have been many walking and climbing trips during the vacations, making it one of Pembroke's most successful and enjoyable organisations. Each year has been a success and this has been no exception.

Unfortunately, due to reasons beyond our control, we were unable to go to the Lake District as planned over the New Year. However, that did not faze us. Each week we ventured up Headington Hill to the Oxford Brookes sports centre (which was an expedition in itself!) to make use of their excellent climbing facilities. It proved very successful and everyone who took part showed considerable improvement by the end of Trinity Term. We decided to safely lay the foundations for our adventures next academic year and we all feel a lot more confident. The only problems incurred were those of breathing whilst trying to scale Headington Hill or the odd scare while avoiding the lesser trained Oxford taxi drivers at The Plain.

As well as the climbing, everybody within the club has had regular social events to ensure that team spirit and morale is high for the trips next term.

On behalf of PCMC I would like to thank all the Old Pembrokeians for their generous support and Black Sheep Breweries for their sponsorship of our expeditions.

There will be more exciting climbing and mountaineering expeditions in the future (we promise!). One year without a trip is one too many. If you are interested in participating or supporting Pembroke College Mountaineering Club please contact either myself or any other member of the club through college.

Georgina Glasby, President



DARTS

First Team Captain David C Mallard (1998-2000)

Second Team Captain Fay Leatham (1999-2000)

It has been my pleasure (well some of the time) to have been the college darts captain for the last two years, in which time a great deal has been achieved.

1998-1999 League: First Team

Played	Won	Drawn	Lost	Legs Won	Legs Lost	Points
10	7	0	3	68	50	82

The 1998-99 season began with our unfortunate relegation to Division 3 as a result of the complete restructuring of the league in order to accommodate more teams in smaller divisions. A poor start to the season (winning only two of the first five matches) was followed by a strong recovery with victories in the final five league matches, sufficient to put us in second place (only 4 points behind St John's II) and earn our play-off match. Perhaps our greatest match was an almost unbelievable recovery from 0-5 down against St John's II to win 7-5 (and at an away match as well). The team spirit displayed in that match was immense and indicative of our maturing as a team and not just as individuals. In the play-off against Wadham we continued our outstanding form with a comprehensive 7-2 win, promoting ourselves into Division 2.

Regular players were D. Brunt, I. Lee, E. Berger, A. Eggeman, T. Fisher, M. Brown, A. Chow, A. Dunlavy and D. Mallard. D. Harding made several valuable contributions as a last-minute stand-in.

1998-1999 Cuppers: First Team

After our successful promotion we entered into the team and fours Cuppers events with further success – reaching the quarter-finals of the team event and the semi-finals of the fours. A very narrow loss to the first seeded New College team on the beer leg (after a 6-6 draw) and defeat by Queen's in the fours ended our realistic title hopes.

1999-2000 League: First Team

Played	Won	Drawn	Lost	Legs Won	Legs Lost	Points
8	6	1	1	58	38	71

The 1999-2000 season saw us build upon our successes, only narrowly missing out on promotion to the First Division, and Alex Eggeman winning the highest outshot competition. Solid victories against all the teams in the division included 9-3 wins against St Catherine's both home and away. Ironically we never lost a single match at St John's bar in either season yet St John's I & II remained our most difficult opponents (accounting respectively for the loss and draw). In the end we came second in Division 2 losing out by 3 points to St John's I after they claimed their final match against a dispirited St Catherine's side, which would not make the effort to play. With only the division winners receiving automatic promotion we were forced into a play-off match against a strong St Peter's side. The match was supposed to take place at St John's (neutral ground) but due to the inept organisation of the St John's Darts Club their board was unavailable on the night in question. The play-off was relocated to St Peter's bar, where our under-strength team lost against a well-supported home side ending our Division 1 challenge in a disappointing finish to an otherwise superlative season.

Regular players were I. Smith, D. Brunt, L. Evans, I. Lee, E. Berger, A. Eggeman, M. Brown, A. Dunlavy and D. Mallard. I. Smith remained unbeaten at singles until the play-off match.

Our team Cuppers side made an early first round exit in contrast to the previous season.

Due to increased demand and the high competition for first team places we were able to enter a second team into the league. The newly created second team, under the excellent captaincy of Fay Leatham, showed considerable promise and was well supported both at home and away matches. Indeed all its matches were hotly contested and it did much to increase participation in college darts. Hopefully this is a sign of increasing interest, which will be continued into next season and beyond.

On behalf of both college teams and our supporters I would like to thank Len and his bar staff for all their efforts at supplying us with dart boards, chalk, and of course drinks!

Finally may I extend my best wishes to Iain Smith who has taken on the job as next season's captain.

David C Mallard, Captain (1998-2000)

PEMBROKE PEOPLE, PEMBROKE VIEWS

375th ANNIVERSARY AT GLYMPTON

The following address was given by the Master at the Service of Thanksgiving for the 375th Anniversary of the College's foundation at St Mary's Church, Glympton, on 3 July 1999.

Members of Pembroke College, we are meeting here this afternoon to celebrate the 375th anniversary of the refounding of our College.

Broadgates Hall had an honourable history. Founded amid the mists of the Middle Ages, it produced distinguished leaders in all walks of life: Beaumont the playwright; Sir Thomas Browne, essayist and physician; Pym, politician, parliamentarian, whose writings greatly influenced the New England puritans; Sir Digory Wheare, first Camden professor of History; Dyer, Elizabeth's Chief Justice; and the list goes on.

Yet on 29 June 1624, the Charter of Pembroke College was sealed and on 5 August 1624, the new Master, Fellows and students were formally admitted in the Hall of what had been Broadgates. Dr Clayton, the Principal of Broadgates, became the Master of Pembroke College.

Why the change from Medieval Hall to modern college? The answer lies here in Glympton and in the life of Thomas Tesdale, who is buried in this very church and whose effigy is in the chancel behind me. Tesdale was an example of an Elizabethan entrepreneur. Not that his life was an easy one. Born in 1546, his mother died before he was two and immediately his father married his third wife. By nine, his father was dead. Thomas' guardian, Uncle Richard, litigated with his step-mother, Agnes, over inheritance, but shortly Agnes was dead and Thomas and his step-brother, John, were brought up on the

family farm near Abingdon, Fitzharris. Thomas probably went to Roysse – what is now Abingdon School – and was then probably apprenticed in London and, at twenty, married the somewhat older Maud, who already had two children who, in the conditions of the time – Fitzharris appeared to harbour the plague – were soon dead. And soon the three children of Maud and Thomas were dead too.

Already, however, Thomas was busy making money. He developed his father's malt business – already in great demand, because of the English thirst for beer and the suppression of the monasteries which had previously produced much of the malt. At the age of twenty-two, he was a Burgess of the town of Abingdon, where the corporation tried to make him Mayor in 1581. Tesdale, however, refused. He had by then moved his business to Kidlington, where he had leased a significant house. He was dabbling in property by this time, and what must have been the derivatives

of the time: trading in tithes. As the historian of Abingdon puts it: "No proper opportunity of making money was ever rejected by Tesdale". In 1588, he was affluent enough to buy bonds to help meet the costs of defeating the Spanish Armada.

But already he had moved still further up in the world and had rented the Manor of Glympton. The present house of course dates from the nineteenth century, but we do still have an eighteenth century description of the old house: 'a good old mansion, one side dull, but the other towards the park, cheerful. You command a fine slope down to a river and pretty bridge and cascade. Altogether looks prodigiously pretty'. By now he was in the dye business. Indeed, his was the largest dye business in the county. And Tesdale prospered – he made even more money farming and from being a cattle trader.

Tesdale died here in Glympton in 1610 – aged 63. He made a long will shortly before he died. Maud survived him. The



The Monument to Thomas and Maud Tesdale in St Mary's Church, Glympton.



The Tesdale Monument inscription.

At least we have some sense of their obligations:

“Maintainers of heresies and of opinions not approved by the Church of England are to be fined 6d. For the first offence, 2s. 6d. For the second, suspended from all emoluments, except their chamber, for the third, and, if the offender is under the age of eighteen, by corporal correction. Grace is to be said in Latin before and after meat, and about the middle of dinner and supper a chapter or convenient portion of Holy Scripture is to be read aloud in Latin. All are to sit modestly, becomingly, with their caps on their heads, according to their condition, reverently and silently during this reading. The meals are to be ‘in accordance with the statutes of the realm, and the ordinances of the Church of England’- i.e. as regards feast and fast days”.

Let us then remember all Thomas and Maud meant to us. I ask you to stand for a moment to remember our founder and to give thanks for the first 375 years.

PEMBROKE ROWING: A PERSONAL MEMOIR

Before I had even arrived at Pembroke in 1997 I had already decided not to learn how to row. Nothing appealed less than the daily humiliation of being spotted, bleary eyed, cold, wet, sweaty and lycra-clad at 6am by the Men’s 1st VIII. It is something of a mystery then that I have found myself, three years later, competing for Britain at the Under-23 World Championships.

One thing is certain however – I owe much of what I have achieved to Pembroke.

The fatal mistake that I made was turning up out of idle curiosity, at the Boathouse in Fresher’s week. That was it. I was hooked, and the drunk and disorderly university career I had planned disappeared in a puff of early morning mist on the Isis. My first year of rowing at Pembroke fed my addiction for all that is antisocial, unsightly and that hurts. By the end of Summer VIII’s I was all set to shed to shed more blood, sweat and tears for OUWBC.

OUWBC in 1998-99 was a tough training ground for any fresh-faced college rower yet telling myself through gritted teeth that it would all be worth it in the end, I finally earned a seat in the

Blue Boat. OUWBC also put me under the guidance of Robert Dauncey who accompanied myself and Karen Jones (Pembroke 1996) to the under 23 trials in April 1999. As the first Oxford women to go to trials for over a decade, Karen and I followed in the footsteps of Pembroke Olympian Annabel Fyres and though we failed to live up to Annabel’s standard, I returned to row in Pembroke’s summer VIII with my heart set on a place in the National squad.

Throughout the winter of 1999 a grim determination helped me to get my physiology to the level required to put me in a position to compete at the National trials. After winning my category at the National Indoor Rowing Championships in November 1999 I was paired up with Ros Carolenhe from Newcastle University for the January trials. At the end of five days of trials Ros and I were ranked as the top athletes. In February we wiped the board again, and I found myself with a chance of making the British team for 2000.

On returning from February trials I made the difficult decision not to participate in the boat race; instead dividing my time between training alone in the Pembroke Boat House, and at the University of London with the other under-23 athletes. The Easter holidays were spent lugging my revision notes between Oxford, London and Nottingham. It paid off and a week before my finals I found myself in the stroke seat of the GB Under-23 Women’s coxless four at Duisberg International Regatta, where we won gold in our category and silver in the senior event.

My degree out of the way, I began rowing in London full time, after further trials, Women’s Henley and the National Championships, we were fully rewarded with confirmation of our place in the team selected to go to the Nations cup in Copenhagen in July.

Needless to say, I could not have achieved what I have without a massive amount of support and encouragement. Above all Robert Dauncey can take credit for my success. His unswerving loyalty to my ambition, his persistence and outstanding coaching has made my dream come true. In addition my parents and sisters have formed the base of my personal cheer-leading team, for which I cannot repay them. And then there is Pembroke.

Pembroke has provided the emotional and practical support that has enabled me to achieve my ambition. Especially, my thanks go to Robert Stevens and Revd. Platt for their active support of the Boat Club and my own rowing. I also thank Dr Helen Small for being such a faithful ally, and trusting me to prioritise my degree. In the Boat Club I am particularly grateful to Kirsty Penkmann whose own enthusiasm for, and commitment to, rowing, fuelled my own, and whose captaincy was a shining example of how to convert any dedicated anti-rower. I also thank Ben Crystal for understanding the attraction of red, white and blue kit and, as Boat Club President, for enabling me to use the Boat Club facilities so readily.

Lastly but by no means least, I thank the Boat Club benefactors for equipping the club with the resources necessary for competing at national trials. Though some may question the College's need for a coxless pair 'Pete' has been invaluable to me. It was 'Pete' that Karen and I rowed in 1999, and which I have raced at all of this year's trials. Even the University Women's Boat Club cannot boast the equipment that is vital for any national squad aspirations and my own ambition would never have been achieved if I had not had access to the boat for trials.

Because of the active encouragement and support that have received from Pembroke, I felt proud to be registered in the British team as a member of PCBC – prouder still to hear the Boat Club's name read out over the tannoy as I stood on the podium to collect my medal in Duisberg earlier this year. I hope that the Boat Club will continue to benefit from the generous funding that it receives at present that enables the club's athletes to develop from total novices into international oarsmen and women, and, having come fourth at the world championships, I hope that future Pembrokians will bring home some medals!

Anna Saunders

McGOWIN LIBRARY NOTES

For the start of the academic year 1998-9, three new computers were installed in the library. Two were for the students so that they now had access to a machine on all three floors and an extra machine for staff use. With the help of a team of undergraduates, this machine was being used non-stop to add catalogue records of Pembroke stock to the Oxford Library Information System (OLIS). Both the computers and the student salaries were funded from Greeley McGowin's generous donation for computerisation of the library, which was noted in the previous *College Record*. The undergraduate cataloguers could be trained very quickly to locate a matching record and add Pembroke details and most of the students were able to commit to working 3 hours per week for a whole term, without interfering with academic work, sporting or social events! However there were two students who made an outstanding contribution and worked throughout the year – Cathy Scutt and Duncan Combe. Cathy also successfully applied during this time for a library trainee post at Merton College and intends to make a career in librarianship.

Greeley and Ninette McGowin, together with 2 of their grandsons, visited Pembroke in the New Year and they, very fittingly, each added a Pembroke record to OLIS, as well as looking at some of the Johnsoniana and items from the archives.

Karen Edney also joined the team (many of you will remember her when she was Admissions Secretary) and soon volunteered to train for higher cataloguing “permissions”, so that she could help me with more difficult computer cataloguing problems. Another huge bonus was securing the help of Ellena Pike (m.1990), now a specialist cataloguer at Bodley. Ellena worked on the German section while I did the Japanese texts and between us we sorted the problems in French, Italian and made a valiant attack on the Arabic books.

The open shelf stock (c.20,000 items) had been virtually completed within one year.

Although stock on closed access was still to be catalogued on computer (Karen and Ellena were working on this), we were at a stage to prepare for online circulation, which would make the

borrowing and return of books, reservations, recalls etc. much easier. A new issue desk, computer dedicated to self-issue, barcode readers and two further computers for the students to use were now needed. Also there was a severe shortage of shelving in the library. The McGowin donation would fund the former and a very timely gift by Mr. & Mrs. H. Cowan would cover the shelving with the aid of some judicious saving from the library budget. It made sense to organise both projects at the same time to cause the least disruption.

Everything was ordered and installed and Pauline Marshall, my assistant, and myself attended an OLIS circulation course with the intention of starting online circulation in June 2000. However, as many of you will have read in *The Pembrokian*, I applied for another post earlier this year and after exactly 17 years, I left Pembroke at the end of May to become Librarian at New College. I am delighted to announce that my successor is Ellena Pike, and I hope that she enjoys Pembroke as much as I have done.

I should like to record my especial thanks to Pauline Marshall, who for 10 years, has been an extremely loyal and efficient assistant, maintaining the day-to-day running of the library throughout all the major changes.

With best wishes for the future to Pembroke,

Naomi van Loo, Librarian/Archivist

As always, we have been fortunate in receiving a number of book donations and listed below as a record of our thanks are the names of the donors. An asterisk signifies that the book was written by a College Member.

However, two exceptional gifts have been made, which I should make further comment on. Mr. J.H.T. Davies contacted college to ask me if I would like the library of history books, which his late father, Wynford Davies, had amassed. A huge number of boxes containing a splendid collection arrived, which has proved of considerable benefit to the Pembroke history students. The late Clifford Dobson, who had been a stalwart supporter of the library for many years, bequeathed all his books,

consisting mainly of theology texts, to the college library.

1998-1999

A.M. Abdul Hakim; S.A. Aqeel; Sir. R. Bannister; J. Berkowitz;
 Dr. S. Bradbury; A. Bray; Carcanet Press; Y. Cheng; A. Chow;
 R.G. Collingwood Society; P. Davis*;
 R.M. D'Unienville*; J. Eekelaar; R.L. Felix*; George Washington
 University; R. Gick*; Prof. M. Godden; Prof. I. Grant;
 Dr. A. Gregory; A. Griffin; C. Griffin; S.E. Harding*;
 Prof. J.B. Hattendorf*; I. Kerr; K. Kiernan O. Lane; N. Laurie;
 S. McCredy; Prof. D.F. McKenzie*; C. Manners; P. Mason*;
 K. Mayhew; Dr. C. Morgan; V. Norman; L. Oesterreich;
 Dr. J. Platt; J. Platt; Prof. D. Prentice; D.P. Richardson;
 Row & Mawe; Dr. M. Rubin*; S. Schnell; Dr. R. Stevens*;
 Symm & Co.; D. Tsang; P. Uteckin; Dr. S. Whitefield;
 T. Whitehead*; G. Wignall*; Dr. J. Wilks*; B. Wilson*;
 A. Yoshimi.

1999-2000

S.A. Aqeel; G.W.S. Barrow*; Prof. J. Basker; T.L. Beddoes
 Society; J. Berkowitz; E. Carluccio; K. Church;
 R.G. Collingwood Society; Dr. O. Darbshire*; J.H.T. Davies;
 W. Davies; Dr. C. Dobson; J. Eekelaar; Mrs. I. Fleeman;
 Y.W. Foo; Dr. A. Gregory; K. Hamilton; Prof. J.B. Hattendorf*;
 E. Hawkins; B. Hubner; J. Kemp; V. Larard; V. Lazarova;
 F. Leatham; E. McGowin; H. McManus; R. Manthorp;
 H. Maskill*; C. Moore; Dr. L. Mugglestone; Muslim Academic
 Trust; T. O'Regan*; B. Osborne; Prof. D. Prentice;
 Dr. M. Rubin; A. Sonakul; C. Swithinbank*; G. Tanner*;
 Dr. F. Tassano*; J. Tomlinson; H. Weddige*; Dr. S. Whitefield*;
 T. Wykowski*; J. Yap.

FELLOWS' INTERESTS

STEPHEN WHITEFIELD

POLITICS AND ECONOMIC REFORM IN RUSSIA

At the start of the process of political and economic transformation in Russia and Eastern Europe, many commentators thought about the relationship between democracy and market reform as follows. Market reform would bring medium and long-term reform benefits to large sections of the population via the provision of collective benefits from liberalisation of prices, privatisation, openness to international trade, declining state regulation etc. The expected problem, however, was that the transition would also produce organised and concentrated groups of economic losers – the unemployed, pensioners, people in parts of the economy privileged in the communist planning system – who could use the democratic process to slow down or reverse market reforms. The solution to this 'threat from democracy' was argued to be the installation of the pro-marketers in government from democratic pressure, at least until the benefits of the economic reforms began to be felt. Some people in Russia felt that this suggested an authoritarian market transition in the first instance, and cited Pinochet's Chile as a positive example. Others, seeing the importance given Russia's history of avoiding authoritarian rule, thought that the best solution to the threat of a democratic backlash was via a strong president ruling by decree and controlling an executive insulated from parliamentary control.

This orthodox view of the relationship of democracy to market reform collapsed under the weight of evidence in the post-communist world and Russia in particular. In general, those countries that managed the most thoroughgoing and successful economic reform also had the shortest-lived governments that were most vulnerable to parliamentary pressure; had the strongest party systems and the weakest presidents; and had the most elections. It seems that democratic pressure, despite the prospect of a backlash from the losers from an economic transition, led to the greatest likelihood of the economic reforms actually taking place. By contrast, Russia with its comparatively insulated president, few elections, and weak parties – like Ukraine, Romania, parts of

Central Asia and elsewhere – has by most measures only managed a partial economic reform, with many areas of continuing price controls, tariff barriers, state regulation, maintenance of state subsidies to industry, and of course has recorded far poorer economic performance.

What was wrong with the orthodox view? The problem was that the people with the most to gain from stopping the sort of thorough economic reform that would bring widespread benefits were not the mass short-term losers but the few concentrated winners. Maintaining state regulation, price controls in some areas, tariff barriers, state subsidies, etc. was enormously beneficial to the new capitalists to whom industry was privatised; they could sell on goods bought at controlled prices into world markets at high prices while maintaining paper losses, thus avoiding taxes and giving them a basis for demanding and receiving state subsidies. Moreover, partial reform was good for the mass of state officials who could increase the amount of bribe-taking and rent to be extracted from non-privileged players in the private sector, including of course foreign investors. And the presidential system with weak democratic control was perfectly adapted to the interests of these winners – in fact, it was probably chosen by them for providing these advantages – because it lacked transparency and because it made more possible private deals with the president, who would deliver favourable and personalised policies in return for financial and propagandistic support in presidential elections.

This situation was been characterised as a 'partial reform equilibrium'. Even the public, who would arguably do better with a thoroughgoing reform (and who might even do better at least economically by a return to full planning), may not have an interest in change once a partial economic reform model is in place. After all, it is very difficult for the Russian public to make such a political system work for them, and further economic reforms which remove subsidies and allow bankruptcies will disrupt in an even more negative way now, than at the beginning of the process, the few vestiges of welfare that remain.

The big question is: how can a country get out of 'partial reform equilibrium' once it has gotten into one? There are a number of possible sources of change towards full economic transition that are worth considering.

First, notwithstanding the weakness of the institutional framework, Russia is a democracy of sorts, and presidents do have incentives to pursue collective goods and to pursue political capacities to do so if they are to win the median voter and secure election. Presidential systems are generally more corrupt than parliamentary ones, but presidents in presidential systems have more incentives than any other political actor to reduce corruption and to spread benefits widely rather than narrowly. In this light, the election of Putin and his efforts to restrain the oligarchs may be interpreted as a response to the dynamics of electoral competition, as is his effort to create a political capacity to pursue national economic policy objectives by controlling the regional governors and insisting on the primacy of federal law.

Second, the public in Russia may be more committed to further social and economic reform than many commentators have suggested. Work that I have done surveying both the public and regional politicians and administrators on support for welfare reform, for example, suggests that the public are much more supportive of change than the politicians and administrators believe them to be. And the continued failure of the comparatively unreformed communists in Russia to secure either parliamentary majorities or the presidency indicates decisive rejection by Russians of a return to the old order. Putin and the new parliament, therefore, have a new window of opportunity to pursue further reform, and if they do not then they risk electoral punishment.

Third, as much by luck as judgement, the Russian economy is in a much better position following the August 1998 crisis than it was before. The tax base of the government has widened, growth has returned, and the deficit has been more or less eliminated. The main factors causing this have been the rise in oil prices and the effects of devaluation but, from a political economy perspective, these windfalls allow the government the possibility of paying off short-term losers and stakeholders in the partial reform economy who would otherwise be opposed to policies that might achieve longer-term economic and political benefits.

Fourth, the August 1998 financial crash is held by some observers at least to have had an effect on the interests, preferences and influence even of the winners. Although they had been the main beneficiaries of partial reform, many made huge losses in the

crash and may now see that their own longer-term benefit would be served by creating a more stable market environment. Moreover, because they lost money, the balance between the political power and influence of the oligarchs and the government has swung very much back in favour of the latter and has given political forces far greater opportunity as well as motivation to act autonomously.

In light of these points, how are we to interpret the admittedly patchy evidence so far of action by the new President Putin against some of the winners from the earlier reform, including 'oligarchs' like Berezovsky, Potanin and Gusinsky? Does this signal that a way out of the partial economic reform trap is emerging? It is too early to tell as yet just how serious Putin is in attacking the winners and pursuing thorough-going economic reform, but the points just made do indicate that he has plausible reasons, incentives, pressures and capacities to do so.

At the same time, however, the new government appears to represent a balance among competing oligarchs, with all achieving some representation, suggesting a desire for compromise and inclusion rather than confrontation. Moreover, democratic pressure on Russia's leaders does not yet count as a very significant force for change. The Communist Party remains the main opposition party but, as all elections in Russia have shown, the communists cannot win presidential or parliamentary majorities, and as a result there is as yet no compelling sign therefore that the winners, from fear of losing everything, will support thorough-going and hard-to-reverse reform. Finally, though Putin may want some change in the balance between economic and political power, he is unlikely to wish to open up the politically fraught and arguably economically counterproductive question of property rights established in the crooked privatisation process.

The likelihood therefore is that Russia will make some limited but not abrupt or decisive moves towards greater economic reform but that it will do so in conditions of weak democratic development and under a president and government of limited accountability who will use their powers in ways that are at best mildly authoritarian. Russians are in any case only very weakly committed to democracy and most of them in fact say that they would be prepared to abandon it for a leader who would deal with

their economic problems. From an economic and political perspective Russia will remain one of the laggards of the post-communist world. At least in hindsight, however, the claim that too much democracy in the Russian and East European context may be bad for the market has been shown to be untenable and indeed deeply counter-productive.

Stephen Whitefield has been Rhodes Pelczynski Fellow in Politics since 1993.

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PEMBROKE PAST

19th CENTURY MASTERSHIP ELECTIONS

During the course of the nineteenth century there were five Mastership elections in Pembroke, all save the last of which were closely contested even to the point of actual or potential disruption. The best known of these is also the one which occasioned the most overt controversy since it involved an appeal to the Visitor of the day, the first Duke of Wellington, with a consequent delay of over three months before the issue was finally settled in favour of the candidate who was to become our greatest nineteenth century Master.

Although elsewhere in this issue of the *Record*, the College historian, Douglas Maclean, has received his fair share of criticism, in this instance it is difficult to improve on the account given in his 1897 History.

“The election, held on Dec. 22, 1843, was determined in his [Francis Jeune’s] favour by the casting vote of the Vicegerent, Mr Henney. The supporters of the Rev. Charles Frederick Parker, rector of Ringshall, protested on the ground, (1) that an Ossulton Fellow was not eligible: (2) that a Philipps Fellow (Mr Evan Evans, afterwards Master) was not qualified to vote; (3) that Mr Henney, not being ‘one of the senior Fellows’, was not legally Vicegerent. The seal, however, was attached to the paper, but the Vice-Chancellor refused to admit Dr Jeune. After five days, Henney and two other Fellows met, together with Dr Bliss, the University Registrar, and Jeune, having taken the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, was admitted by Mr Henney to the place of Master, and subscribed the oath required by the College statutes. The matter going before the Duke of Wellington, as Visitor, his Grace, in a letter dated Jan. 29, 1844, decided, on an ex parte statement of Mr Parker’s supporters, that neither Ossulton nor Philipps Fellows could elect, or be elected, to the Mastership. The practical result of this decision was, of course, that Dr Jeune’s election was null and void, and that Mr Parker had been elected Master. There was, however, now no Vicegerent to present him, as required by the Statutes, to the Visitor. On Feb. 5 Dr Jeune sent to the Visitor an answer to the statement of Mr Parker’s supporters, who in turn

forwarded a rejoinder. The College remained for a considerable time without a governor. At last the Duke laid the matter before the eminent counsel, Sir William Webb Follett, who advised him that the summary methods of a court-martial were unsuitable to disputes of this nature, that the appointment of Vicegerent, even if originally informal, has been long acquiesced in, and that the other objections to Dr Jeune’s election were invalid. The Duke accordingly gave a final decision to that effect, on April 13, 1844, and, with soldierly candour, directed that both it and the earlier contradictory decision should be entered in the College archives, to serve as a warning to himself and to others his successors not to determine questions too hastily and without having weighed the evidence of all the parties interested” (pp. 463-4).

The election of Jeune’s successor on his elevation to the Deanery of Lincoln in 1864, although not as dramatic as his own, was nonetheless by no means straightforward. The College oral tradition has a story relating to this which is worth recounting. According to this, the Fellows were evenly divided in their support of the two candidates, Evan Evans, the Senior Fellow, and Bartholomew Price, his junior in the Fellowship by just one year. In true gentlemanly spirit, these two agreed to vote for each other but, when the election actually took place, whilst Price was true to his word, Evans voted for himself. This resulted in a tie which, as Senior Fellow, Evans resolved by using his casting vote in favour of himself.

Although this makes a good story, the truth is less dramatic and reflects rather more credit upon the parties concerned. We are fortunate in possessing an insider’s account of what really took place in the form of John Mitchinson’s manuscript memoirs preserved in the College archive. Mitchinson, it will be recalled, had come up to Pembroke as a Francis Wightwick Scholar in 1851 and was elected to a Fellowship on that foundation in 1854. He continued as such even after he left Oxford to pursue a career which included the Headmastership of King’s School, Canterbury, and the Bishopric of Barbados and the Windward Islands, only resigning on his return from the West Indies to take up the College living of Sibstone in 1881.

“When Dr Jeune became Dean of Lincoln in 1864 I took part in the election of his successor. There were two candidates with

equally balanced claims, the two College Tutors, Evan Evans and Bartholomew Price; and the College was equally divided: we held conferences and tried in vain to convert each other. We looked outside to past members of the College; even my claims were considered, but I was patently too young. It looked as if Evans as Senior Fellow would be forced to vote himself into the Mastership by his second vote, or else vote his opponent into it. I was of the Price faction; we resolved to be generous, to admit defeat, and to make Evans' election unanimous."

So far, so good; but there is more to be said in explanation, since it would seem, to any even remotely impartial eye, that Price was a far more distinguished man than Evans. Writing of the latter, Mitchinson, although allowing him to be "a thorough gentleman", goes on to dismiss him in quite devastating terms. "Evans was an idle man, devoid of literary or scholarly tastes, designed more for social life. He was in Holy Orders, but more of a layman than a priest. He was something of a sportsman, and reputed a good shot, and, without joining the game himself, was a stalwart patron of College cricket, and frequented College matches: this naturally made him popular with our idlers. He was essentially a Second Classman, and quite useless as an Honours Tutor".

Of Evans's rival, Mitchinson observed "Price ought to have been a businessman. He would have built up a huge concern and died a millionaire. He proved his capacity in this respect as Controller of the University Press, which under his auspices developed into a great and growing business". It should also be noted that Price, a distinguished mathematician and Fellow of the Royal Society, accomplished all this whilst serving as Sedleian Professor of Natural Philosophy, a chair which he occupied for 45 years.

However, Mitchinson makes no mention of other factors which counterbalanced Price's otherwise outstanding claims. Both his father and



*Evan Evans, D.D.,
Master 1864-92.*

elder brother had preceded him as Fellows of Pembroke and the latter, William Henry, Tesdale Fellow from 1840 to 1860, for the last five of these years served as Senior Bursar. In November 1862, the Governing Body had formally recorded its thanks to him for "his long, zealous and effective service". Even after his resignation as a Fellow early in 1860, he had continued to assist his successor as Bursar and had received remuneration for this in November 1861. However, the picture was to change dramatically. At the very last meeting of the Governing Body presided over by Francis Jeune on 17th February 1864, it was recorded that "Mr Price proposed to the College to undertake the liabilities of Mr Price, late Bursar of the College, and to pay the balance due by the said Mr W Price... The college accepted the offer". The sum in

question, which Bartholomew undertook to repay in four instalments, was the fairly considerable one of £1,257.10. One of the contributors to volume 6 (1997) of *The History of the University of Oxford* comments "the affair apparently blighted Bartholomew's chances of election as Master for nearly 30 years"; we may agree that it can hardly have helped his cause.

It might seem unfair that the sins of one brother should be visited upon the other, particularly when the latter had thus undertaken to discharge the debt. However, other objections were raised about which Mitchinson is once again silent, but which emerge from some of the correspondence addressed to him at this time.

On New Year's Day, 1864, the outgoing Master, Francis Jeune, had written to Mitchinson about the issue of the election of his successor. Having expressed his own friendship for both Evans and Price, he went on to stress the need to elect "a chief minister to the Church and a governor to the University, as well as a Head to the College, especially when faith and unbelief are in conflict." Whether or not Jeune's last concern was intended to reflect upon Price, we find the



*Bartholomew Price, D.D., F.R.S.,
Master 1892-9.*

latter writing to Mitchinson on 25th February expressing “the extreme pain” caused him by “unfounded reports and calumnies as to my agreement with, sympathy with, co-operation with, the rationalizing School, as it has been called, of this place, that I am so much compromised by co-operation with that School in other matters that I am no longer a free agent.”

In consequence Price reports his decision to take no further part in the Mastership election and so when the Fellowship met on 3rd March, Price absented himself and the vote for Evans was unanimous. As Mitchinson himself mentions, there were those who had advanced his own claim as a candidate even though he was only thirty years old. In the letter already quoted, Jeune writes “On yourself I look with hope and esteem” and clearly he had a following amongst the undergraduate body as is evidenced by the doggerel verse penned by one of that number, J. W. Horsley, who had a considerable reputation as a wit; it should be noted that Mitchinson was a little man.

Remember when you choose a Head
How small the lump that leavens:
We won't have Evans at any price,
And as for Price, Oh 'eavens!

The choice of Evans as Master, not surprisingly in view of Mitchinson's shrewd assessment of him, did not prove to be a wise one. Although evidently a very kindly and sociable person, he was not successful in giving a lead to the College and, as may be seen from the evidence drawn once again from Mitchinson's correspondence, the Fellowship was particularly unhappy.

One of the pro-Price party's aims in urging their man's claims in the 1864 contest had been, as Mitchinson writes in his memoirs “the desirability of recalling to College service one who through matrimony had practically drifted away from us”. Not surprisingly, the election of his rival confirmed Price's lack of involvement in College affairs. A glance at the Convention Book for the period shows that although initially he continued to attend College

Meetings very conscientiously – 32 attendances out of 34 meetings between 1864 and 1868 – , between 1869 and 1873 this had dropped to 30 out of 44. Moreover, there is evidence that Price's involvement in the College did not extend much beyond these formal appearances. In November 1873, Mitchinson's Pembroke near contemporary and Principal of St Edmund Hall from 1864, Edward Moore, reported to him that Evans had again nominated Price as his Vicegerent “to avoid a row” even though the latter was “not only now entirely non-resident but never thinks of performing any of the duties of the office”.

Writing nearly six years later, in July 1879, the same correspondent indicates that the situation has not changed. He reports that the Master can only maintain order in College meetings with “Bat [Price], Chandler, Livingstone and his dual vote” and so “keep the young barbarians, with the cantankerous Barton and the feeble and irresolute Mowat at bay”.

A letter written to Mitchinson probably a year earlier by “the cantankerous Barton” certainly shows much ill feeling against both Evans and Price, particularly the latter. Barton reports his efforts to use the opportunity, provided by the proposed new College Statutes, to abolish the Master's double vote. In this, he has the support of his colleagues, Mowat, Leudesdorf and Wood. Since the last two named were aged 25 and 27 respectively and were both of them Fellows of less than five years' standing, it is easy enough to identify the “young barbarians” of Moore's letter.

Barton has to report the frustration of this proposal by Evan Evans' use of the very device under threat in alliance with the votes of the three Pembroke men on the Fellowship, Price, Chandler and Livingstone. Barton suggests that Price acted thus “no doubt thinking of his own chances of using the double vote as Master”. Then, in words that give a clear foretaste of what was to come thirteen years later, he goes on “we four unanimously agreed that Price as Master would be a veritable tyrant and I doubt if any of the four would elect him could a more generous-minded man be found”.

By the time of Evans' death, in November 1891, the division in the Fellowship between the Pembroke men and the rest was still in place. The ranks of the former had been depleted by the death

of Chandler in 1889, whilst those of the latter had received the addition of Andrewes of Christ Church, elected in 1886.

Maclean, the very last days of whose Fellowship were devoted to the attempts to elect Evans' successor, ends in his larger history of the College (1897) with the removal of Francis Jeune to the Deanery of Lincoln. In his later, shorter work (1900), he does, however, make some significant remarks: "In the last few years of Dr Evans's life – he died November 23, 1891, aged seventy-seven – failing powers curtailed his activity as head of the College, which had fallen greatly in numbers. When the appointment of his successor became necessary, the idea of giving Pembroke a new start by importing some energetic influence from outside the College commended itself to a portion of the Society, while others considered this "undesirable" (Maclean, 1900 p. 256).

The Convention Book for the period is more revealing. There were just eight Fellows present in the Chapel on 29 December 1891 when the meeting to elect Evans' successor took place. In the first ballot the reform group to which Maclean alludes and the origins of which we have already traced, comprising half the Fellowship, Barton, Leudesdorf, Wood and Andrewes, voted together for an external candidate, the Rev. T H Grose, Fellow of Queen's. Of the remainder, Price and Maclean voted for their Fellow Pembrokian, the Chaplain, Livingstone, whilst Livingstone himself joined with Mowat in voting for Price. There being no absolute majority of the Fellows in voting for any one candidate, the meeting was adjourned for the following day.

As can be seen, the party in favour of change could not command a majority because one of those who had earlier been a member of the anti-Price group, "the feeble and irresolute Mowat", had completely changed his tune and was now voting for the Vicegerent.

In the second round, Barton deserted his colleagues in favour of another external candidate, the Rev. H A Jones, Principal of Cheltenham College, a former Fellow of St John's who was destined in 1909 to return to his alma mater as President but who in the Pembroke election attracted no further support from anyone save Barton. Leudesdorf, Wood and Andrewes remained loyal to Grose but, in the other camp, Maclean now joined Price's original supporters Livingstone and Mowat whilst Price himself

now remained the only supporter of Livingstone. Since, there was no absolute majority for any candidate, the Fellowship went on later the same day to try again. In the third round, whilst the non-Pembroke Fellows voted precisely as before, the 'native' group now tried a different tactic, with Price, Mowat and Maclean all voting for Livingstone, while the latter voted for Price.

In the fourth and final effort, which followed this further stalemate, there was no change in the voting pattern of the Reform party but the Pembroke party made yet another new move. For the first time, all four came together in support of a new candidate, a Pembroke man and Honorary Fellow, whose name had been mooted in the previous Mastership election, Bishop John Mitchinson. However, this move was of no avail since it did not achieve a majority and so, in accordance with the statutes, a meeting of the Fellows on the last day of the year formally intimated to the Visitor, the Marquess of Salisbury, that the appointment of a Master for this time had lapsed to him.

Consequently, the first meeting of 1892 recorded the following communication from the Visitor dated 14 January:

"I nominate the Rev. Bartholomew Price to be Master of Pembroke College."

Thus it was that, nearly 22 years after the withdrawal of his candidacy in the previous election, this venerable figure finally attained the highest post in the College of which he had been a member for 55 of his 74 years. Price's appointment also saw the victory of those Fellows who wished to keep the Mastership in the hands of a Pembroke man; it was to be another half-century and more before this tradition was eventually broken.

In all of this, it is interesting to speculate on how much of the move to elect an outsider was being driven by the considerations which Maclean mentions in his published reference or how far the issue was really an anti-Price one. The observations of an exceedingly distinguished and disinterested observer, the Bishop of Peterborough and future Bishop of London, Mandell Creighton, are worthy of quotation. Writing to John Mitchinson in January 1891, a week or so before the Visitor's decision to appoint Price had been announced, he comments, "There is a curious tendency of academic liberalism to find the assertion of a noble principle in

'going outside the College'. Now Grose is in no sense a distinguished man, not comparable to Price or yourself, and from an academic point of view not much superior to Livingstone".

There can be little doubt that in some Fellows, most notably Barton, the dislike of Price was what really fuelled the campaign for an outsider and it is also evident that the former was a very difficult and quarrelsome person, not only at this point but throughout his many years in the College – elected in 1865, he remained a Fellow until his death in 1907.

In the letter already quoted, we find him apologising to Mitchinson for "unpleasantries" and some further indication of his character may be gathered from a story in the College oral tradition, passed on to the present writer by the late Godfrey Bond, who had it from his predecessor as Classics Fellow Drake, who himself had succeeded Barton in that office.

From 1875 one of Barton's colleagues was George Wood, who became Bursar in 1893. The trees in the Fellows' Garden were dear to Barton's heart and, in particular, he hated their being polled. Since it was his practice to spend the entire long vacation away from Oxford he extracted a promise from Wood that the trees would not be subjected to this treatment in his absence. However, on his return, he found that they had indeed been severely polled. Pausing only to don his cap and gown, he confronted the Bursar, "Wood, you are no gentleman, I will not speak to you again!". Furthermore, according to the story, he was true to his word until his dying day, only communicating with Wood in writing or via a third party. This in a Fellowship of five or six, who dined together every night in term time.

Clearly these were not the best of times for the Fellows of Pembroke; Chandler committed suicide in College in 1889 and just five years later Mowat followed his example in the very same room. However, it is perhaps more proper to end this account on a happier note. On 8 February 1899 the entry in the College Convention Book, written in Barton's copperplate hand records that the four Fellows present in Chapel for the election of a new Master – Wood was absent "being confined to his bed through serious illness" – voted unanimously for "the Right Reverend John Mitchinson, DCL, late Bishop of Barbados and the Windward

Isles, and sometime Fellow of the College, and now Rector of Sibstone".

Like Price, Mitchinson had had to wait a long time before succeeding to Pembroke's highest office, but his mastership was to last much longer than the former's. On his death in October 1918, the obituary notice in *The Oxford Magazine* for that month specifically mentions that "under his regime the College enjoyed a long period of internal harmony and academic success".

John Platt

THE COLLEGE HISTORY

The College History has itself recently celebrated its centenary! In 1897 the Clarendon Press published Volume 33 of the Oxford Historical Society series, *A History of Pembroke College, Oxford, anciently Broadgates Hall, in which are incorporated short historical notices of the more eminent members of this House*. Its author, the Reverend Douglas Maclean (1856-1925), had originally come to Pembroke as an Open Scholar in 1875. He achieved First Class Honours in Classical Mods. in 1877 and a Second in Lit. Hum. in 1879. He was a keen oarsman and rowed as bow in the Torpid which retained the Headship in 1878 and 1879. Elected to a Fellowship in 1882, he had served just two years as Divinity Lecturer and Chaplain before being presented to the College living of Codford St. Peter in the Diocese of Salisbury, of which he became a Canon. He remained in the same parish until his retirement in 1915. Despite this removal to rural Wiltshire, which meant he had to relinquish his College offices, Maclean retained his Fellowship until the end of 1891 and the records show that he continued to attend a fair proportion of Governing Body meetings throughout this period.

The present writer has yet to discover anyone who, having struggled to read this substantial work, whose text, not counting appendixes, runs to some 500 demy octavo pages, has not found themselves rapidly defeated by its prolix shapelessness. A clue as to the reason for this highly unsatisfactory state of affairs may be found in the very sub-title of the book. This is even more clearly spelt out by the author in his Preface where he writes "The chief interest then of an educational institution must always lie in the



Torpids 1999. The Head of the River Trophy.



Women's 1st VIII, 2000 with the newly presented Head of the River Trophy.



Cox Kajsa McLaren borne in triumph back to Pembroke for the Burning of the Boat.

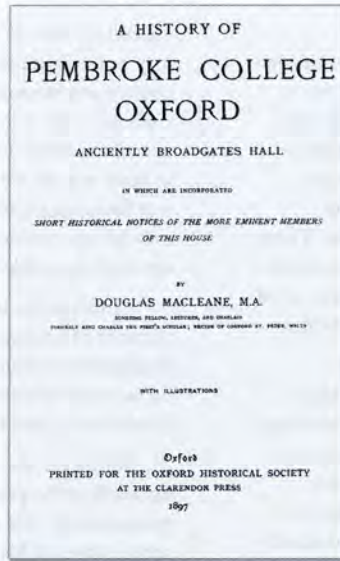


The President of the Boat Club and Cox of the Men's 1st VIII, Ben Crystal is ceremonially dunked.

sons whom (to use the old phrase) it has given to serve God in Church and State.” (p. vii).

In the case of the first section – twelve chapters in all – dealing with the history of Broadgates Hall, well over half of the 145 pages is devoted to a series of biographical sketches of those who passed through these wide portals. If it is urged that this imbalance may be excused because of the paucity of information about any other aspects of our pre-collegiate existence, the situation does not improve much when Macleane turns to the history of Pembroke proper. True, the proportion of biographical material as opposed to actual history, is reduced to about one third of the whole, but that history is told the more disjointedly because of the frequent, but irregular, injections of the former element.

The anonymous reviewer in *The Oxford Magazine* for Michaelmas 1897 (vol.16 p.36) provides an apt description: “Mr. Macleane’s book may be described as a sort of ‘Athenae Lateportenses et Pembrochianae,’ pervaded by a suitable flavour of High Church Toryism and interspersed with dissertations on the site, buildings, endowments, constitutions, and annals (as far as there are any) of the two societies”. It is evident from this that the 1890’s looked for something very different in a College History than would be the case a century later and this is confirmed by the praise which is then accorded to the author’s mini-biographies. Of those of Broadgates’ men, the reviewer writes, “Mr. Macleane’s short memoirs of these and many others are excellently written; they are based on the narratives of Wood, Fuller, Lloyd, and other old writers, whose charming phrases are often incorporated with great skill: and we imagine that his methods of quotation and condensation will be copied by other college historians”. Turning to Pembroke’s alumni, he continues, “Mr. Macleane soon loses the help of Wood and Hearne; but the same process is continued with great skill and learning, and the notices are models of biographical mosaic both in matter and in printing”. It may also be observed



Title page of Macleane's History of Pembroke, 1897.

that the author was immensely helped by the recent appearance of the *Dictionary of National Biography* from whose pages he draws extensively.

Just three years after the publication of his *magnum opus*, Macleane published the Pembroke volume for the *University of Oxford College Histories*, a series billed by its publishers as “popular”. This new book’s 260 crown octavo pages runs to almost exactly one third of the size of its predecessor and the advantages of this reduction are readily apparent. Indeed, as one reads the author’s Preface, one can sense that Macleane himself is conscious of some of those shortcomings in his larger work to which we have already alluded. “I have been glad of the opportunity of ... presenting the annals of the College in an easier, more succinct, and more chronological and straightforward form.” (p.v) However, despite the improvements in his later work, it is apparent that his essential view has changed as little as his florid language. Thus, following immediately upon the quotation just given, he writes, “There is really not much story to tell, and the thing of most interest about a College must still be, in most cases, to recall who and what manner of men have first tasted the vernal life of manhood within its walls and carried its influences into the outer and larger world.” (p.v)

Macleane’s comparative lack of interest in describing the life of the College over the two and three quarter centuries of its history that had elapsed when he wrote might possibly have arisen from the set of assumptions which he brought to bear upon his task.

Although he first came to the College a full generation after the mid-century reforms which had so drastically changed Oxford from what had hitherto been essentially an early seventeenth century institution, it is evident that he had considerable empathy with the *ancien régime*. In his account of these changes Macleane does grant “That founders’ kin should not be claimed after a certain lapse of time, that scholarships leading necessarily to fellowships offered, under modern circumstances, a premium to idleness, that the close confinement of foundations to certain schools or counties was disadvantageous to a College and liable

now (when a man born in Yorkshire is not necessarily a Yorkshireman) to all kinds of abuses, were contentions that needed little proof.” (1897, pp.451-2). Nonetheless he had begun this chapter with words that indicate his perceptive understanding of, and evident sympathy with, the old ways. “The early Founders believed that any lad of average parts who was willing to study might be made into a student. They supplied him with bare necessities and hedged him round with scholastic discipline. There was no reason therefore why their bounty should not be annexed to certain schools, localities or families. The idea of vocation, or of competition, scarcely entered into their minds.” (1897, p.445).

Although Maclean had not himself been a part of the unreformed Pembroke, his own progress through the College – initially as a Scholar, then a Fellow just three years after graduating – was very similar to the old way of things. Indeed, his move to Codford St. Peter was entirely in accord with former practice, especially since he succeeded there on the death of his father-in-law, Henry Wightwick, who had been successively a Scholar and Fellow on the foundation from 1827 to 1842, and who had then held this College living for 43 years.

Moreover, in addition to Wightwick, Maclean was very well acquainted with Pembroke men who had had intensive first hand experience of the unreformed College. The Master throughout his time as undergraduate and Chaplain, Evan Evans, had migrated from Jesus in June 1831 as a Philipps Scholar and had, in accordance with the old procedures, duly succeeded to the Fellowship on that foundation in February 1843, nearly a year before Jeune’s election. Even at the time of the writing of the 1897 history Jeune had access to Evans’s septuagenarian successor, Bartholomew Price; yet another man to have been moulded before the reforms, having first come to Pembroke as a Townsend Exhibitioner in March 1837, somewhat unusually moving on to an Ossulston Scholarship in February 1841, and succeeding thence to the Fellowship on that foundation in June 1844.

It may then not be too fanciful to conclude that, although in his head Maclean knew very well that the College had changed much throughout its history, yet in his heart he felt that such changes were of no great significance and that the essence of the place remained the same and consequently he had no need to

explain its past. If we grant him this underlying assumption, we may better understand why he makes little or no attempt to convey any sense of what it was like to be a member of the College at the various stages of its history. We scarcely ever learn even how many undergraduates were in the place at any moment in time nor do we have any real account of the way the College was financed or administered. Small pieces of such information may be uncovered with difficulty by a determined reader, but they are entirely incidental to Maclean’s purpose in writing.

At this point it may be relevant to observe that, as regards the number of undergraduates in the College, the situation had not changed from Pembroke’s first century to Maclean’s day. In 1875 he was one of twenty undergraduates to matriculate from Pembroke – two fewer than in 1675.

Whatever else Maclean’s work lacks, there is no doubt that he excelled in the production of purple passages. With our own memories of a *fin de siècle* still fresh, we may be especially appreciative of his judgement of nineteenth century Oxford, penned as it came to its close: “No illusions remain nor any expectations. Everything is reformed. Everybody is perfect. And the great orb of the Nineteenth Century sinks comfortably below the horizon in a shapeless bank of grey cloud, shot here and there with angry streaks of red.” (Maclean, 1900, p.245).

Finally, the words with which Maclean concludes his 1900 *History*: “When, recently, the Queen Regent of the Netherlands resigned her functions into her daughter’s hands, the wish was breathed by her Majesty that in whatsoever a small country could be great Holland might be great. It is not given to a small College to be all that larger and wealthier ones are, but it can resolve in the future, as in the past, not to fall short of its appointed measure of usefulness and honour” (p.259).

John Platt

THE DECORATION OF THE NORTH WALL OF THE HALL

There are many interesting things buried in the archives of the College. Among the minor treasures is a collection of the correspondence of Lionel Salt, sometime Bursar of the College, a Fellow from 1922 to 1950. There is one particular group of letters (beginning in 1929 and continuing until 1934) written to a Mr Gabriel Bunney of Edgbaston, Birmingham. Apparently around 1929 Salt was intending to embellish the Hall, both with regard to the wooden shields in the cornice between the hammer beams of the roof and on the North wall, behind the gallery. I have talked with some of the members of the College who were in residence in the 1930's and none of them remember the wall decoration so perhaps a short account here may be of interest.

It is obvious that Salt had already sounded out some of the Fellows of the College and obtained agreement in principle to decorating the North wall. In 1929, at the recommendation of Mr. Dixon who was then the College architect, he approached Gabriel Bunney, a well-known heraldic artist. Salt gave him a list of possible motifs for the wall, saying that all should be heraldic motifs. Bunney sent a rough sketch to Dixon who passed it on to Salt at the College. This sketch, on tracing paper with some water colouring, is in the archive and is reproduced here as Figure 1. It contains the coat of arms of the Earl of Pembroke, beneath which are the crests of Tesdale and Wightwick. Below are the Royal coat of arms and the crests of Sir John Bennett, the College and Sir Thomas Browne. One prominent feature was to have been painted sketches of Samuel Johnson and Francis Beaumont at the left and right respectively. Salt obviously showed these around the Fellows and they did not find favour. As a result Bunney sent a revised version (shown here as Figure 2). The upper portion is much as before. At the top are the arms of William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, below which are the crests of Tesdale and Wightwick. Below these are the Royal arms of King James I and a single line of heraldic shields. The sketches of Johnson and Beaumont have now disappeared. The proposed crests were (from left to right) Charles James Ashmore who died in 1862 and whose widow was a benefactress. They are followed by the arms of Christopher Cleobury, a Scholar and Fellow from 1820 - 1855 and the crest of

the College itself. On the right are the arms of two more benefactors, Francis Rous and George Wood who was a Fellow from 1875 to the year of his death in 1924 and Salt's predecessor as Bursar. Again Salt showed the sketch around and it was approved by the College in June 1929. Bunney's estimate for the painting of these devices was £90. It is also clear that Salt lent Bunney at that time a copy of *The College Arms of Oxford* by Barnard and Sheppard together with a copy of Maclean's *A History of Pembroke College, Oxford*, which were not returned until February 1932!

After the College had approved his second design, Bunney visited the Hall at the beginning of Long Vacation 1929 to view the location; Salt wished to have the decorations, which were to be on panels hung on the wall, to be in place by the beginning of the next succeeding Michaelmas term. Nothing much seemed to happen and later Bunney, after reminders, confessed that the largest panel had snapped in manufacture and had to be completely redone. Salt wrote again in January 1930 and Bunney replied asking for two more weeks. Salt agreed but insisted that they be fixed during March in the vacation. In the file there is yet another reminder from Salt sent on March 16th to which Bunney replied on 4th April that the panels had been sent to the College. After some delay, it seems that the panels were received and fixed on the Hall North wall, and there is a letter from Salt to Bunney dated 15th May 1930 approving of them. I can find no record of when the panels were removed. Salt also wished to decorate the wooden shields in Hall and Bunney had been engaged to carry out this work as a separate project. The archival account of the North wall decoration is rounded off by a letter from Bunney (dated 24th January 1931) acknowledging receipt of the £90 fee and sending in his estimate for the painting of the wooden shields in the roof of the Hall. The saga of the shields in the Hall and their description will form the subject of an article to be published in a future issue of the *Record*.

Savile Bradbury

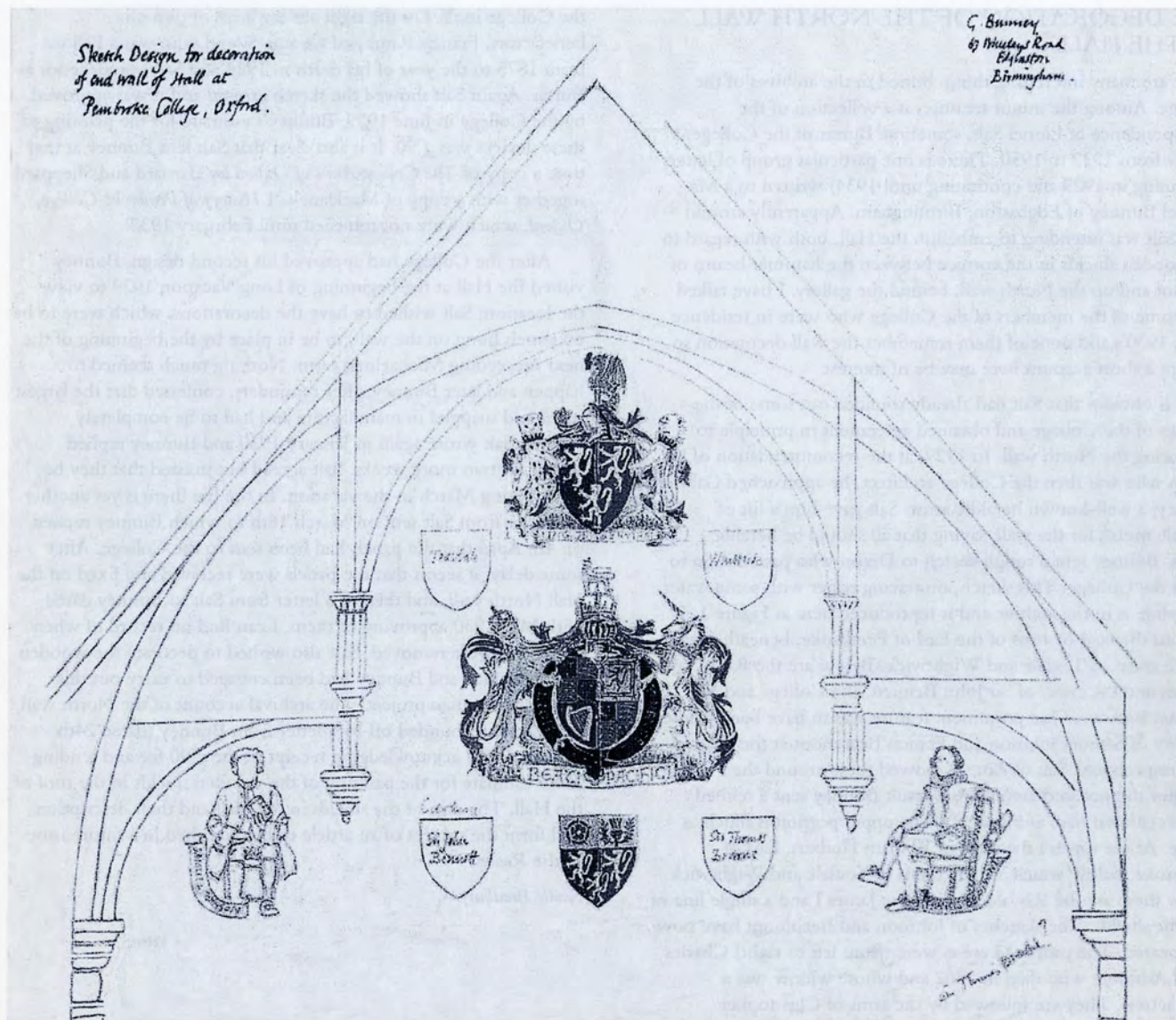


Figure 1.

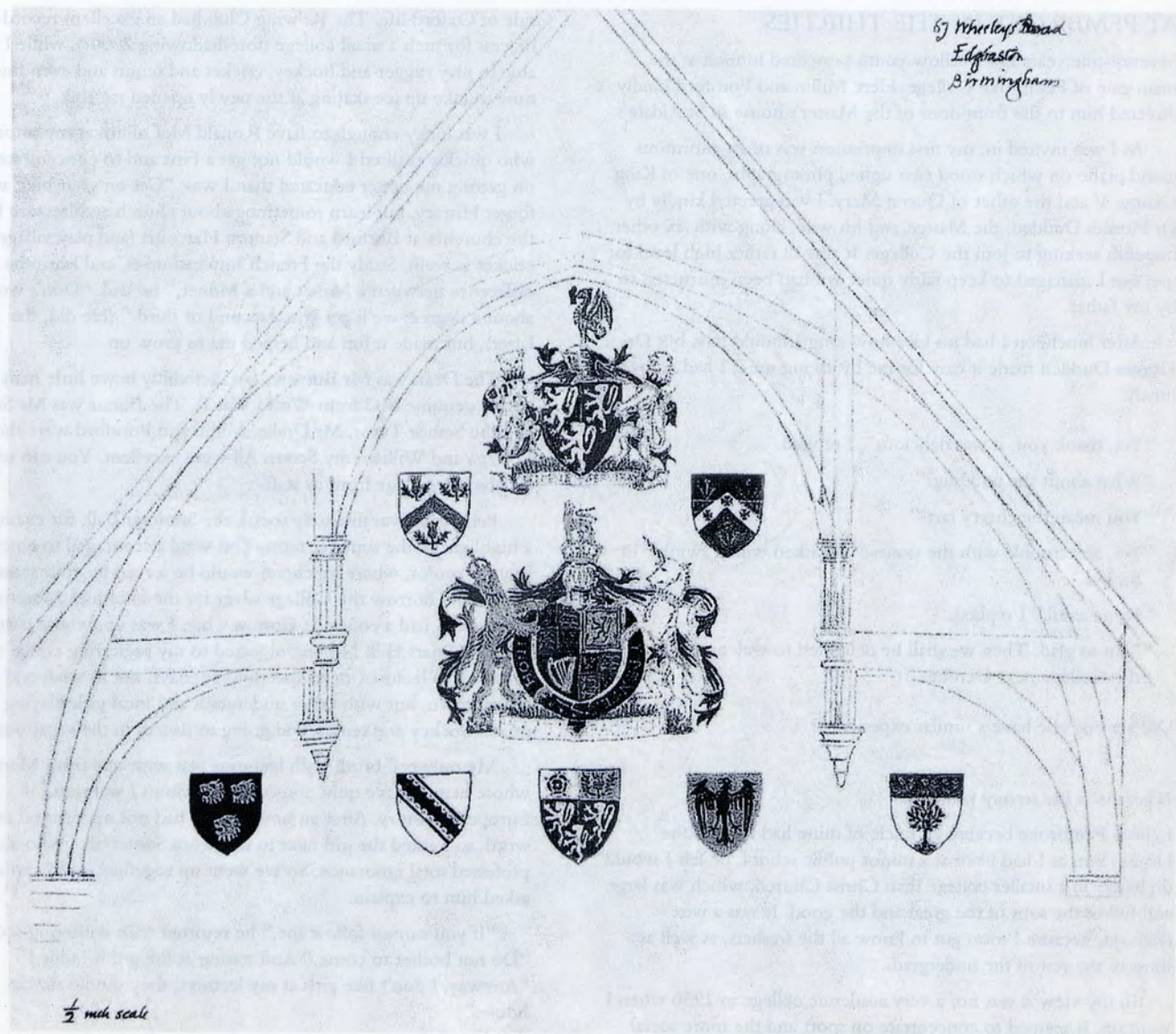


Figure 2.

AT PEMBROKE IN THE THIRTIES

Seventy-one years ago a callow youth presented himself at the main gate of Pembroke College. Here Millin and Ponsford kindly directed him to the front door of the Master's house in St Aldate's.

As I was invited in, my first impression was of an enormous grand piano on which stood two signed photographs, one of King George V and the other of Queen Mary. I was greeted kindly by Dr Homes Dudden, the Master, and his wife, along with six other hopefuls seeking to join the College. It was all rather high level for me, but I managed to keep fairly quiet as I had been instructed to by my father.

After luncheon I had no idea how long I should stay, but Dr Homes Dudden made it easy for me by asking me if I had enjoyed lunch.

"Yes, thank you, it was delicious", I replied.

"What about the pudding?"

"You mean the cherry tart?"

"Yes, any trouble with the stones?" he asked with a twinkle in his eye.

"None at all," I replied.

"I am so glad. Then we shall be delighted to welcome you to the College next October."

Did anyone else have a similar experience?

What was it like seventy years ago?

I chose Pembroke because an uncle of mine had been at the House, but, as I had been at a minor public school, he felt I would do better in a smaller college than Christ Church, which was large and full of the sons of the great and the good. It was a wise decision, because I soon got to know all the freshers, as well as most of the rest of the undergrads.

In my view it was not a very academic college in 1930 when I went up. It seemed to concentrate on sport and the more social

side of Oxford life. The Rowing Club had an excellent record of success for such a small college (foreshadowing 2000?), while I was able to play rugby and hockey, cricket and tennis and even find time to take up ice skating at the newly opened ice rink.

I was lucky enough to have Ronald McCallum as my tutor, who quickly realised I would not get a First and so concentrated on getting me better educated than I was. "Get on your bike and forget History, but learn something about church architecture from the churches at Burford and Stanton Harcourt (and play village cricket as well). Study the French Impressionists, and learn the difference between a Manet and a Monet," he said. "Don't worry about a degree, we'll get you a second or third." (He did, the latter), but made it fun and helped me to grow up.

The Dean was Mr Burrows (an incredibly brave little man with a genuine MC from World War I). The Bursar was Mr Salt and the Senior Tutor, Mr Drake. Millin and Ponsford were the Porters, and William my Scout. All were excellent. You can tell a lot about a college from its staff.

Pembroke was intensely social, the Summer Ball, for example, a highlight of the summer term. You were encouraged to entertain in your rooms, where luncheon would be served by your scout who could borrow the College silver for the occasion. Moreover, I was lucky I had a cousin at Corpus while I was up, whose parents lived on Boars Hill. No one objected to my preferring coffee at Elliston's to lectures, or to spending Sundays, not in what was a dreary town, but with other undergrads and local girls playing mixed hockey and tennis, and going to dances in the vacations.

My only real brush with lecturers was with one from Merton, whose name I have quite forgotten, to whom I was sent for European History. After an hour or so I had not understood one word, so I asked the girl next to me, from Somerville, who also professed total ignorance. So we went up together at the end and asked him to explain.

"If you cannot follow me," he retorted with withering scorn, "Do not bother to come." And staring at the girl he added "Anyway, I don't like girls at my lectures; they should stay at home."

How times have changed – for the better or worse?

What were other things like in the thirties?

For a start the Great Depression lessened. But the threat of war hung over life in general, as we voted not to fight for King and Country. My father sent me a telegram asking if I were involved, but I refused to answer. Then people rushed to join the University Air Squadron etc. so as to be ready for the seemingly inevitable war. This did not spoil life but acted rather like a nagging tooth.

We often used to compare other colleges with Pembroke, when we came into contact with their students. For what it was worth, Exeter was the only college that could match us in drinking college beer and it was said in the Turl that if you entered the main quad at Jesus and shouted "Jones", all the windows opened. I had many good tennis friends at Jesus. At New College all seemed to come from Winchester and get firsts. While the House and Magdalen were, indeed, as my uncle had said, full of the sons of the great and good; as was Lady Margaret Hall for the comparatively few girls at the University. Somerville catered for the really brainy young ladies, while St Hugh's and St Hilda's looked after the prettier ones.

Keble and St John's seemed to me to be for the Anglican Church, with Wadham handling the new cult of Moral Re-armament. Merton was wealthy (their Commem Ball was easily the most lavish). Corpus, where I had a cousin, was a little like Pemmy, and so was Oriel (Orry, Orry'ell) but brainier than we were. Balliol, of which more later, was notable for "well rowed Balliol" at the New cinema, when a film came on, showing boats rowing on the river Congo. BNC and Teddy Hall seemed to provide most of the Blues.

Most people had and used bicycles. A few wealthy ones had cars, which had to carry a little green light and to be in their garages by nine at night. Public houses were out of bounds and the proctors would try to get you by going in via the back entrances. If you could get to the steps of Queen's you were safe, until of course you had to leave to get back to College before the gate shut. Everyone had to take a kind of religious examination before gaining a degree, varying according to your faith, or lack of it.

So long as you paid your battels (bills) you were unlikely to be sent down, unless you committed some heinous offence. Although

the scholarship lads and lasses were often frightened at losing their grants and so tended to stick more to their books than we whose parents were paying.

In all, it was a light-hearted life and most people I met were there to enjoy their three years, as my father had wished me to do.

Looking ahead

In between revising for my degree finals – Edwards Notes and Stubbs Charters in particular (McCallum was right when he said you could write a good essay on two facts) I found time to visit the Appointments Board, because in a few months I would have to try to earn my own living.

They offered me a choice of three careers. First, the Civil Service. But I did not fancy all the rules and regulations, and to get anywhere you needed a first.

Second, there were the Armed Services. But although I recognised the coming war I did not fancy being involved with what was a kind of extension of school and university life, although more restrictive.

Third, there was the Church, but this was mainly in those days for the younger sons of the great and the good.

When asked what I wanted to do I said, "I like writing and thought maybe I could be a journalist." They were not amused and replied coldly "Journalism is not a suitable career for a gentleman." So I went into export, travelled the world at someone else's expense, wrote several books and numerous articles on export and am still writing.

As for my degree no one ever asked what class it was, so long as I said I had an Honours degree, and in my case it seems to have served me well, thanks to McCallum and Pembroke.

My Final Appearance (Almost)

When I graduated in 1933 my parents came to see me receive my degree. We went up in batches, college by college, in alphabetical order for a BA after the more grand degrees had been conferred.

But disaster when someone tied the gown of a New College

man to someone from Magdalen. So when the latter was called they took with them an unwilling lad from New. There was mild pandemonium as the rest of us cheered first Magdalen and then New College. We all found it hilarious and it greatly enlivened, in our opinion, what were rather dull proceedings, all conducted in Latin.

My father was horrified. "Is this what I have paid my money for?" he demanded. "It's high time you were at work, my boy" he said. It was perhaps the last really carefree episode of my young life.

So I ended as I began, with Millin and Ponsford and my scout William providing my gown etc., and making sure I was properly dressed.

It had indeed been a carefree three years. Has it all changed now that you have to pay your own way?

An unexpected Oxford adventure

During World War II I was not allowed to join up, as export was a reserved occupation, so I endured the Blitz like so many other Londoners. When I was finally called up I joined the Royal Artillery, Coast Defence, and was stationed on the Isle of Wight. While there my Commanding Officer asked me if I would go on a Current Affairs course being held at Balliol. "You were at Oxford so you should know all about it."

So this was something only a war could produce, namely a stay in another College at the country's expense. So I duly presented myself in uniform at the gates of Balliol, and was shown to a pleasant room, with an aged scout. They treated me well, but nothing like Pembroke.

During that week I visited Pemmy, and found Mr Drake, smoking his inevitable pipe, in residence, looking the same as he always did. He asked me what I did and lamented that so many Pembroke people had been killed. He said life went on much the same, although he complained that the wine list was getting very thin. He mentioned the Intelligence Corps being stationed there, but said with a smile that he would have been surprised if I was in that branch of the Army.

It made a welcome break from the horrors of war, both past and to come.

It is nice to think that a granddaughter of mine might come and study at Pembroke. But I fear it will never be quite the same as it was in the thirties.

MEMOIRS OF LIONEL SALT

It was only recently I discovered previous Beans at Pembroke – five in fact since the early 19th Century. The first traceable (Bean) was Alexander Louis Wellington, whose father had been a Major in the Coldstream (Guards), had been captured during the Napoleonic Wars, had settled thereafter in Amboise – and sent his son home to Pembroke in 1836. There is often a specific reason or a tradition which determines one's choice of college. I, unfortunately, cannot make such a claim. The reason why I went to Pembroke was because of Lionel Salt.

Lionel Salt was the Bursar of Pembroke College for 28 years from 1922 until he retired in 1950. However he continued to live in College until his death at the age of 83; thus he spent over 40 years within the confines of the College. His service to the College "with much prudence and care" has already been described in a previous article in the *Record* (1963/64) but it would seem remarkable now to learn that most of his administrative and financial duties were carried out, pre-computer, without any assistance. Lionel Salt was unmarried but in another sense he was married to the College which was his life.

Before one became better acquainted with him, Lionel Salt appeared a rather aloof and distant character. It was not easy to communicate with him because he was singularly deaf as well as softly spoken and it was often impossible to hear everything he was saying. He was, however, unfailingly courteous to the students/undergraduates who, I think, recognised him with some respect as a character who had simply merged into the very walls of the College. L Salt was always neatly dressed; cutaway collar and small knotted tie; he moved somewhat slowly but precisely in a manner which on recollection reminded me of the fictional Hercule Poirot. His most distinguishable feature was his thinning white hair, tinged with yellow, slicked straight back and lending to

the adoption and affectionate nickname in College of 'Old Salt', which seemed singularly appropriate.

Lionel Salt lived much in his own world so that few actually penetrated it but I discovered later that, in his own way, he was quite gregarious and had interests and friends outside the College. One friend was Colonel Henry Jourdain, who had no academic leaning – apart from the history of the Boer War. He was a military gentleman of the large, bristly moustache; always talking about Zulus and 'fuzzy wuzzies' and running 'em through (with his sword). He punctuated the end of each sentence with a double grunt. He lived in Fyfield Road, just around the corner from Norham Gardens Tennis Club, where he was the Hon. Secretary and where he also cultivated his allotment. It was at Norham Gardens, in the summer, that Lionel Salt would appear regularly on Saturday afternoons to watch the tennis, always sitting in the same place, at the end of the clubhouse verandah looking out on Court 1. At tea he always seemed to be surrounded and fussed over by attractive tennis ladies on tea duty. Occasionally Colonel and Mrs Jourdain would give tennis parties at their house, Fyfield Lodge. Tennis would start at 2.30 on a Sunday afternoon and Mrs Jourdain would say "Mr Salt will be here at 4.15 and we shall have tea at 4.30" – and so it proved to be on every occasion I can remember going to Fyfield Lodge. It was at one of these parties that my mother, a good tennis player and an old friend of the Jourdains, met Lionel Salt. My mother was a rather 'racey' lady and must evidently have made quite an impression on 'Old Salt'. She subsequently made frequent references to Mr Salt, his position and influence in Pembroke College and how he might be prepared to put me up for Pembroke. This did eventually come about helped by a special entry through the University Navy Short Course scheme, in 1945.

When I returned to Pembroke after Navy service I was allocated a room at the bottom of Salt's staircase; a room which was comfortable but dark and with no external view. There may have been some understanding that Mr Salt could keep an eye on my activities, although there was no real sign of this. In no time I discovered the drawback of my College room: it immediately faced the door which led, through a passage, to the Master's lodgings. At least once or twice a day the Master's wife – a formidable elderly

lady named Mrs Homes Dudden – would come to the door and shriek/call at the top of her voice "Reggie! Reggie!" This might well have shattered glasses in Hall and at a range of some few feet outside my (oak) door it rang in my ears long afterwards. The long-suffering scout, Reggie, looked after his baths so we all enjoyed a supply of piping hot water after games. He was everyone's friend. His other jobs included keeping us all supplied with coal and logs. The trouble was that quite often Reggie did not respond to Mrs HD's request immediately – so we had a repeat blast.

After two terms I braved Lionel Salt in the Bursar's office and asked if there were any chance of moving from my room. "May I ask for what reason?" said Salt. As tactfully as I could I replied that I wondered if I could move somewhere quieter as I was currently having a lot of trouble with my Anglo Saxon. (Perhaps an indication of my future career in Public Relations/PR). "Ah, so you get disturbed sometimes. I will see what I can do." Despite Salt's deafness I am sure that Mrs Homes Dudden's 'summons' could not have failed to reach even his rooms on the upper floor landing, where he also kept his substantial library. However, he never referred to the matter and the following term I was moved to secluded rooms immediately above Salt's landing which overlooked the College lodge tower and St Aldates: quite the most charming rooms in College I thought and, despite some very noisy parties, Lionel Salt never complained.

On one occasion my scout, George, more friend than scout, told me that Mr Salt was a bit poorly and would like to see me. I tapped on his door but, as expected, there was no answer. Salt had a large sitting room and when I opened the door all I could see was his white head emerging from an enormous rug wrapped around his shoulders. He was crouched over a rather feeble fire. "Is there anything I can do for you Sir" I asked. Weakly he responded: "Got a bit of a chill. I wonder if you would oblige me by going down to the newsagents and purchasing a 'Sporting Life'". I couldn't believe it. "A 'Sporting Life' Sir?" "Yes – and please hurry". I did hurry and he glanced at it quickly – it was of course the Cheltenham National Hunt Festival. He knew of my mother's involvement in racing and said "You could probably do no better than Moloney"; Tommy Moloney being one of the foremost

steeple jockeys of the day. Here was another side of Lionel Salt's interests which had come to light in such a delightful way. I think it highly unlikely that Salt, of all people, would ever have placed a bet but I think he marked the card every day and checked the results in the following day's newspaper.

I was passing through the quad one day in early summer – perhaps to a lecture but more likely to tennis practice. The grass had been freshly cut and the window boxes were in bloom; a tranquil Oxford day I thought. Coming in the opposite direction at a sedate pace was Mr Salt. I prepared to greet him in passing but to my surprise he stopped me; this was unusual. He greeted me and then said “I wonder if you would care to accompany me to the Playhouse theatre; I go on Mondays”. Well, any Monday would have suited me as I had never been to the Playhouse itself, although I knew some of the Company through Robert Brown, a friend whom I had met in the Navy. At this time, in the early 50s, the Playhouse Repertory company was of a very high standard and was responsible for the later success of several British actors and actresses in the theatrical and film worlds. They all appeared to be enjoying being at the Playhouse hugely, in spite of the discipline of playing in weekly rep. And Salt seemed to know quite a lot about the Company and its repertoire. Of course I accepted his invitation and later as we walked from Pembroke through the side streets to the theatre, Salt was greeted by name and ushered down the aisle – to the front row, first seat on the right hand side. I was sitting rather self-consciously next to him, looking up at the stage curtain and feeling even more uncomfortable by the presence of an imposing grand piano in front of our seats on which rested a very large flower arrangement. There was some polite clapping and in walked an elegant lady who seemed all beads and a long tasselled dress; not unattractive, but of mature years. I supposed she was what one termed ‘a warm-up artist’ in today's more vulgar terms. As she lifted her hands to play a piece of Ivor Novello (or similar music) she looked across and flashed the most exhilarating smile directly at ‘Old Salt’, giving, at the same time, a friendly little wave which I saw Salt shyly return. “That is Miss ...” he whispered. “I have this same seat reserved every Monday night for the new play and always get here in time to see Miss ... play.” What a gentleman! I wondered rather mischievously if he had sent the

flowers and whether it was the play or Miss... he had really come to see...

After leaving Pembroke/Oxford, I went out to Calcutta as a tea broker. My first tour was for nearly three years and it is not relevant to recount here my experience in any detail. The local squalor, the deprivation and disease were truly awful. Whether you like it or not, one became slotted into the expatriate society, according to position, but on the whole we had a good time. Fortunately I encountered one or two good Indian friends who had been up at Oxford and with whom I played tennis. Through them I met a wider circle of charming Indian friends and also, the saving grace for me, had an entrée to the Calcutta South Club with a 95% Indian membership and reputedly the best grass courts in the East.

Around Christmas time each year I sent Lionel Salt a card and also what I thought was a quite interesting letter about my life in Calcutta – tennis tournaments, visiting Assam and trekking in the Himalayas. I never received a letter but always a Christmas card: a smart white card with the Pembroke crest embossed in colour and pink and white ribbon, which was always displayed prominently on my mantelpiece. As long as Old Salt sent me a card each year and I continued to keep him up to date with my activities in ‘the Empire’, I felt all was well. I finally left India and returned home to Stanford-in-the-Vale, quite near Oxford. It was not long before I made my way back to Norham Gardens for tennis. However, the great day for me, which was to prove rather an anti-climax, was when I visited Pembroke on the off-chance of seeing Old Salt. It was about 2 o'clock in the afternoon and I asked the redoubtable Head Porter, Ponsford, who was on duty in the Lodge, if Mr Salt was in College. “You will just catch him”, said Ponsford, “he is on his way out”. I waited for Lionel Salt with some expectation. After all, I felt a bit of a hero, just returned from foreign parts, one of the Empire's outposts, more or less unscathed. Salt slowly came into view around the corner of the lodge; I rushed up to him, smiling, happy to see that he had not changed in the intervening years. “Hello Sir” I said “It's Eric Bean. I have just got back from India”. Salt looked at me rather quizzically: “Ah, yes, Eric. How are you? How is your mother? Well I must get on now as I am going out to play Bridge”.

No invite to sherry later on to recount my life in the past three years. He walked off, through the Pembroke passage and I never saw him again as I went abroad again shortly afterwards. Probably the passing of time had meant nothing to Salt – but it was all a bit disappointing.

Appendix

It must have been at a Gaudy or such event that I found myself sitting next to the Master, the great Sir George Pickering. He was an international figure in the medical world. I think from the following story one may deduce that he had a particularly impish sense of humour.

The Master enquired how it was that I arrived at Pembroke. I explained that it was because of Lionel Salt and he was a friend of my mother. Sir George's blue eyes seemed to light up with some fiendish interest. "Did they know each other well?" he enquired. I explained their relationship probably extended over quite a number of years mostly through their interest in tennis at Norham Gardens. Then Sir George sent down a real fast one: "Do you think their relationship was of a carnal nature?" Well believe it or not I was not fully aware of the meaning of the word 'carnal' except it was biblical and the sort of word that did not come into one's vocabulary, preferring more basic expressions. So I was a bit flustered and Sir George resolved the discussion - "No, it couldn't have been; not with Old Salt" ... much chuckling.

Eric Bean

LEAVES FROM PAST RECORDS – 1950

The following items from the *Record* for 1950 seem worthy of reproduction.

"The year 1950 sees the retirement of the two principal executive officers of the College, Mr HL Drake, Vicegerent and Senior Tutor, and Mr LE Salt, Bursar". In view of the reminiscences which appear elsewhere in the present issue, it is particularly interesting to read the 1950 appreciation of the latter.

"Mr LE Salt, who succeeded the late Mr George Wood as Bursar in 1922, retired from his office on 31 August 1950. Mr Salt, who before his appointment as Fellow and Bursar was practising at the Bar, has held his office for 27 years, and with the exception of Dr Radcliffe of New College was the senior College Bursar. During this long period he presided over our finances with happy results. Confronted at first with formidable difficulties, he effected by careful management so satisfactory an improvement in the financial position that in 1939 the College was probably better off financially than at any previous time in its history. Throughout the war he judiciously husbanded our resources and so enabled us to meet very heavy repair expenses in the post war years. The financial position of all colleges at present is extremely difficult as repairs and rising costs have to be met out of a revenue which does not proportionately expand. Indeed, the fall in rates of interest has even caused revenues to fall absolutely as well as relatively.

One of many valuable services performed by Mr Salt during his term of office was his compilation of a register of all members of the College going back as far as our records afford evidence, the earliest name dating to 1576 at Broadgates Hall.

Mr Salt, like Mr Drake, becomes an Emeritus Fellow and retains his rooms in College".

"The number of undergraduates in residence at the College in the years since 1947 has been kept at around 155. This is an increase of about 30 on the figure before 1939 and it is the policy of the College to remain at or about that figure".

"Of the 162 undergraduates resident in Michaelmas Term 1950, 52 are reading for subjects not taught by Fellows of the College".

“The Library is now open during term, in the mornings from 11 to 1, and in the evenings from 5 to 7. This restriction has regrettably limited the usefulness of the Library as a place of reading and reference, but has undoubtedly benefited the undergraduate book-borrower who must be regarded as the chief concern of that section of the Library”.

The JCR section reports as follows;

“The most notable event of the last three years in the life of the JCR has been the foundation of the Art Collection and its swift progress.

The Collection was started in 1947 and the first pictures were bought with the advice of Sir Kenneth Clark who also for a time lent two of his own. Its declared aim was to provide the Common Room with good modern pictures and at the same time to provide in a small way a measure of patronage for modern painters of promise who have yet to achieve fame; but as it has grown it has taken on another purpose – to enable members of the JCR to hire pictures for use in their own rooms.

The Collection is managed by a committee of five who submit themselves each year to a vote of confidence, any vacancies being filled by co-option.

Since its inception the Collection has acquired ten pictures and nine lithographs and among the better-known artists represented are John Piper, Duncan Grant, Graham Sutherland, John Minton, and Victor Pasmore.

Pembroke is the first college to have founded a collection of this kind, financed and run entirely by the JCR and it has attracted much notice in the national press; and already more than one picture has been lent for exhibition in this country and abroad under the auspices of the Arts Council and British Council, in each case on condition that full acknowledgement is made to its present owners.

War Memorial

In the Common Room, also, there now stands the JCR War Memorial to those who fell in the late War. It is a sculpture of three abstract figures, the work of Mr John Harvey”.

THE COLLEGE SOCIETY

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING 1999

The Annual General Meeting of the College Society took place in Broadgates Hall on Friday, 24 September 1999, with the Acting Master presiding. The minutes of the previous meeting held on 25 September 1998 were read and approved.

TREASURER'S REPORT

The Treasurer reported that on 31 December 1998 there was a credit balance of £6,608.38 in the Society's account.

ELECTIONS TO THE COMMITTEE

The following members due for retirement in 1999 were re-elected for a further three years in each instance;

JE Barlow

DCM Prichard

FM Roads

AM Camm and R Brown were proposed for a term of membership for three years in each instance.

HWS Horlock, who was not seeking re-election, was thanked for his 48 years of distinguished service on the Committee.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER

JE Platt was re-elected for a further year.

OTHER BUSINESS

The Secretary announced the death, earlier in the week, of CB White, who had been a regular attender at the Annual Dinner for many years.

ANNUAL DINNER 1999

The following is a list of members who attended:

ACTING MASTER

JS Knowland

FELLOWS

JRR Rook

JE Platt (1956)

VS Butt

S Bradbury

1935 RW Sykes

HWS Horlock

1936 BAC Kirk-Duncan

1937 KW Lovel

1938 LW Cowie

1939 HA Lunghi

1943 FJ Whitworth

1946 AM Godley

G Howard

GAO Jenkin

SD Nowson

1947 JG Drysdale

1948 M Andrews

JT Buffin

JJ Deave

GA Everett

1948 HS Harris

KH Jeffery

CJ Murtagh

TB Wilson

1949 PR Batchelor

CR Clegg

EG Crabb

MH Fowler

JA Garner

PG Harrison

RG Bannister

RC Clarke (1949)

AJ Dorey (1949)

PCU Jagger

MJ Lay

JLH O'Riordan

A Packard

JD Pinnock

CJV Roberts

GJ Samuel

MC Sefton-Green

IC Semple

DC Stanley

GH Willson

1951 JB Gilchrist

DP Gilmore

WG Potter

PS O'Donoghue

1952 JE Barlow

JP Nolan

MC Whitwell

1953 PB Bevan

1954 FD Ball

GB Hall

PGB Letts

ST Shipley

AF Stirratt

1955 MJ Crispin

AC Grant

JH Lyon

RP van Rossum

1956	R Cooper	1969	AJ Carruthers
1957	MT Cooper GP Lilley	1971	MJ Burr GT Layer
1959	CB Craig PE Harrington LJ Pike	1972	NK Howick JJ Langham-Brown G Simpson
1960	RA Steggle	1973	PDB West
1961	JJ Baker KJ Mackenzie FM Roads	1974	PW Wynne Davies
1963	NT James	1981	AJ Camm
1966	K Kumar	1982	TM Slesinski- Wykowski
1967	P Nicholl D Young	1984	AJ Eyres (Chair)
1968	DB Dale PJ Farthing O Simon	1998	JW Steward (JCR President)

THE COLLEGE SOCIETY

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING 2000

The Annual General Meeting of the Society took place in Broadgates Hall on Friday 22 September 2000 with the Master presiding. The minutes of the previous meeting held on 24 September 1999, were read and approved.

TREASURER'S REPORT

The Treasurer reported that on 31 December 1999 there was a credit balance of £8,631.69.

ELECTIONS TO THE COMMITTEE

The following members due for retirement in 2000 were re-

elected for a further three years in each instance:

MT Cooper	BAC Kirk-Duncan
RR Highfield	TWE Evans
KH Jeffery	

SECRETARY AND TREASURER

JE Platt was re-elected for a further year.

OTHER BUSINESS

As this was the last occasion at which the Master would be present at the Annual Dinner, he was warmly thanked for his distinguished presidency of the Society.

ANNUAL DINNER 2000

By kind permission of the Master and Fellows, the Society held its Annual Dinner in Hall on Friday, 22 September, 2000. Mr Arthur Kroeger (1956) presided and proposed the toast of the College, to which the Master responded.

The following is a list of members who attended:

THE MASTER FELLOWS

BJ Howard	N S Marsh (1932)
JE Platt (1956)	G Sinclair (1931)
MJ Hilton	A Kroeger (1956) (Chairman)
VS Butt	ID Cormack (1966)
S Bradbury	
GW Whitham	

1935	RW Sykes	1945	FH Read
1938	LW Cowie CEL Thomson	1946	JD Semken KM Willcock
1943	FJ Whitworth	1947	JG Drysdale

- | | | | |
|------|--|------|---|
| 1948 | M Andrews
JP Davy
JJ Deave
RJ Drysdale
GA Everett
KG Garrod
HS Harris
KG Plant
TB Wilson | 1962 | NG Crispin
KM McNeish
HD Walker |
| 1949 | PCU Jagger
JD Pinnock | 1963 | SD Cashman
NT James |
| 1950 | AD Deyermound | 1964 | RA Carr |
| 1951 | JB Gilchrist
DJP Gilmore | 1965 | RG Ware |
| 1952 | JE Barlow
JP Nolan | 1966 | MJ Briggs
RA Corkett
RS Hallam
RW Monk
AD Watters |
| 1953 | PB Bevan | 1967 | MR Johnson
J Quarmby |
| 1954 | FD Ball | 1969 | PC Stoddart |
| 1955 | MJ Crispin
AC Grant
JH Lyon
CD Sanderson
RP van Rossum | 1970 | NA Greaves
CE Jenkins
VS Sherriffs |
| 1956 | G Crookes
BJ Nolan | 1971 | MJ Burr
PJ Gregory
GT Layer |
| 1957 | MT Cooper | 1972 | JJ Langham-Brown
FAM Lilley |
| 1958 | GD Flather
DP MacKilligin
DS Mitchell | 1973 | CF Mackinnon
PDB West |
| 1959 | IS Levy
LJ Pike | 1976 | RR Highfield |
| 1960 | DO Fitzhugh
V Kumar
RA Steggle
B Wakefield | 1980 | PR Gowman |
| 1961 | FM Roads | 1981 | AJ Camm |
| | | 1982 | CM Spickett |
| | | 1983 | ES Weiser |
| | | 1985 | AR Pitt |
| | | 1986 | GJ Buxton |
| | | 1991 | EW Mitchell |

OBITUARY

The deaths of the following members have been notified since the last issue of the

- M.R. Adams
A.J. Allan
G.R. Booth
A.J. Cox
J.H.G. Curdley
C.B. Dalton
N.R.A. Ferguson
W.R. Frow
J.A. Hall
L.V. Hewitt-Jones
D.G. Ingram
H.H. Ison
B.E. Keen
S. Lester
J.L. McDermott

OBITUARY

The deaths of the following Members have been notified since the last issue of the *Record*.

M.B. Abram	1946	I. MacKenzie	1932
A.J. Aman	1950	D.W. Manley	1959
G.K. Booth	1933	B. Manthorp	1952
A.J. Cox	1931	F.W. Morgan	1955
J.M.G. Critchley	1951	J.M. Murdoch	1937
C.B. Dobson	1994	A.D. Portrait	1930
P.R.R.A. Ferguson	1935	C.J. Pratt	1965
W.R. Frost	1970	A.M. Robinson	1938
J.A. Hair	1951	J. Rudderham	1930
T.R.V. Hewitt-Jones	1948	A.J.K. Smith	1928
D.D. Ingrams	1950	C.A. Stone	1936
R.H. Ion	1937	S. Veljkovic	1928
B.E. Keen	1956	C.A.O. Warman	1927
S. Lester	1935	J.R. Williamson	1925
J.G. McGowin	1948	J. D. Young	1939

OBITUARIES

MORRIS BERTHOLD ABRAM

19 June 1918 - 16 March 2000

The following obituary notice by Tom Bennett appeared in *The Atlantic Journal-Constitution* on 17 March 2000.

Morris B. Abram Sr., the lawyer who led the legal battle that overturned Georgia's county unit system, died Thursday in Geneva. "Mr Abram, 81, was being treated for erratic breathing and chest pains and died Thursday morning", said his attorney, Joe Lekoff of Atlanta. Funeral plans in Cape Cod, Mass., will be announced.

Mr Abram, a native of Fitzgerald, headed the Geneva-based United Nations watch. Earlier, he held ambassadorial status as chief of the US mission at the UN office in Geneva from 1989 to 1992, named by President Bush.

He had been a New York City lawyer; president of the Field Foundation, succeeding Adlai Stevenson; president of the American-Jewish Committee; president of Brandeis University; and vice chairman of the US Civil Rights Commission.

In his autobiography, Mr Abram wrote, "If I die, my epitaph can read, 'He restored democracy to Georgia'."

Mr Abram had been diagnosed with myelocytic leukemia in 1982. Believing he was dying, he wrote his autobiography, *The Day is Short*.

He aspired to the Supreme Court, according to Atlanta political insider George Goodwin, a friend, but never made it.

A brilliant political liberal and polemicist, Mr Abram fought a successful battle against Georgia's conservative establishment as the lead counsel in the landmark suit, *Sanders v Gray*, in 1962. The state's 1917 county unit system for Democratic primaries, he argued, gave more weight to a rural Georgian's vote than that of a city dweller. Under the system the three smallest counties in Georgia had the same political clout in the General Assembly as Fulton County, the largest. Voters in 18 of Georgia's smallest

counties, for example, could completely neutralize the political importance of Fulton, DeKalb, Bibb, Chatham, Richmond and Muscogee counties.

"One man, one vote" was the rallying cry for Mr Abram and other lawyers, primarily in the South, who stirred an epochal period in US law. In *Sanders v Gray*, a three-judge federal panel in Atlanta sided with Mr Abram and ruled that the county unit system was "invidiously discriminatory" and unconstitutional.

Former US Attorney-General Griffin Bell said on Thursday that Mr Abram "was a great American and will be very much missed".

Mr Bell, who as a federal judge wrote the opinion for the unanimous decision by the 5th US Circuit Court of Appeals that overturned Georgia's county unit system, said Mr Abram "was always on the side of good causes. He grew up in a small Georgia town and was one in whom all Georgians can take great pride."

The US Supreme Court upheld the ruling in March 1963, when Mr Abram was joined in his argument by Robert F Kennedy, who was making his first Supreme Court appearance as attorney general. In the majority decision, Justice William O Douglas wrote: "The concept of political equality from the Declaration of Independence to Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, to the Fifteenth, Seventeenth and Nineteenth Amendments, can only mean one thing - one person, one vote." Chief Justice Earl Warren later called "One man, one vote", first coined in Mr Abram's briefs, the most important issue of the Warren court.

Mr Abram fought the unit system for 12 years, losing two earlier suits. In 1962, he prevailed. His plaintiff, was James O Sanders, chairman of Active Voters of Atlanta, and the defendant was James H Gray Sr., chairman of the Georgia Democratic Party.

The death of the unit system was "the beginning of modern Georgia", said former Atlanta Journal Editor, Jack Spalding.

A Rhodes Scholar, Mr Abram was instrumental in significant civil rights actions. In 1960, he had a small part in the freeing of the Rev Martin Luther King Jr from Georgia's Reidsville State Prison, which aided Sen. John F Kennedy's presidential campaign. The Rev King was jailed after leading a sit-in at Rich's department

store, then was transferred to DeKalb County on a trumped up traffic charge. A Kennedy civil rights aide trying to think of a way to help the Rev King phoned Atlantans he knew, including Mr Abram, who agreed to contact Mayor William B Hartsfield. The mayor promised to help and sought to prevent violence among black and white pickets by fibbing, announcing to the press that Senator Kennedy had asked the Mayor's help in freeing the Rev. King. In fact Senator Kennedy knew nothing about it.

The aide who had phoned Mr Abram, Harris Wofford, was rebuked by other staffers for involving Senator Kennedy in a controversy. But the senator did phone the Rev. King's wife, Coretta, and offered to help; at that moment she was preparing to go and see Mr Abram to ask for legal advice. Later, Robert Kennedy, the candidate's brother and campaign manager, phoned a DeKalb county judge and suggested that the Rev. King be released – a violation of the legal canon of ethics – and he was freed on bond.

The Rev King urged Senator Kennedy to appoint Mr Abram attorney general, according to King's biographer, Taylor Branch. Senator Kennedy instead offered Mr Abram the ambassadorship to Tanganyika (now Tanzania), which Mr Abram rejected, and the post of General Counsel to the Peace Corps, which the Georgian held for several months.

In 1963, Mr Abram, who had moved from Atlanta to New York, successfully defended five blacks in Americus, including a 14-year-old girl, against charges of inciting a riot. He acted on behalf of the US lawyers' Committee on Civil Rights. A three-judge federal panel ruled that Georgia laws on insurrection and unlawful assembly were unconstitutional.

A fourth contribution to civil rights also came in 1963, when Mr Abram persuaded Atlanta Mayor Ivan Allen Jr to testify in favor of the Public Accommodations Section of the Civil Rights Act, becoming the only Southern elected official to do so.

Mr Abram left Atlanta in 1963 because, he wrote, "Part of me was so tired of being a marginal figure". He joined a prestigious New York law firm.

In 1963-68, Mr Abram served as president of the American Jewish Committee, leading a 1964 delegation that met with Pope

Paul VI. As a result, according to Mr Abram, the Vatican "expunged from Catholic textbooks all offensive depictions of the Jewish character".

But he endured three difficult years as President of Brandeis University in Waltham, Mass., from 1968 to 1970. Black students held a sit-in at a campus building for 13 days, demanding the school add a black studies program. Mr Abram's response was to ignore the sit-in. He "came to New England to preside over a liberal college, only to be outwitted or, if not that, overwhelmed, by circumstances he could neither control nor effectively reform," William F Buckley wrote.

He had a love-hate relationship with Jimmy Carter and President Carter's allies. Mr Abram supported Mr Carter for president in 1976 but criticized him for having done nothing as a state senator from Plains in 1963 while Mr Abram was defending blacks in nearby Americus.

Two events of the Carter administration, 1977-81, turned Mr Abram against the President. UN Ambassador Andrew Young, later a mayor of Atlanta, held an unauthorized meeting with the Palestine Liberation Organisation. Mr Abram, an unremitting defender of Israel's safety and security, condemned Young's actions. In 1978, the Supreme Court upheld a lower court's decision that a white Californian, Allen Bakke, had been denied admission to medical school by a rigid quota system that worked against whites. The Bakke decision "stirred tension among affirmative action proponents those who were anti-quota, particularly Jewish people, who feared quotas would strike a blow at the quality education they seek for their offspring," former Attorney General Bell wrote. The Carter administration filed an ambivalent and heavily politicized friend-of-the-court brief in the Bakke case. Mr Abram switched his support to Ronald Reagan for president in 1980.

Reagan won, and Mr Abram became a controversial Reagan appointee to the six-member US Civil Rights Commission, serving from 1983 to '86 and holding the post of vice chairman from 1984 to '86. A man who was foremost among Georgia white advocates for blacks now opposed to them, to a degree that surprised and even embarrassed his friends. Mr Abram said he never opposed affirmative action. But he spoke out against what he

called blacks' demands for compensatory preferential treatment, calling it "racist, an inverted form of an evil I had fought for 40 years".

Mr Abram graduated *summa cum laude* from the University of Georgia in 1938 and received a Rhodes scholarship. War in Europe ruled out taking advantage of his scholarship immediately. He earned his law degree at the University of Chicago in 1940. His Chicago tuition was paid by Atlanta lawyer Robert Troutman.

During World War II, Mr Abram was an Army Air Corps public relations officer stateside and reached the rank of major.

At last availing himself of his Rhodes scholarship, he studied Politics, Philosophy and Economics at Oxford from 1946 to '48. In summer 1946, he was a member of the staff of Justice Robert Jackson, chief American prosecutor of Nazi war criminals at the Nuremberg Trials in Germany. Mr Abram received a Bachelor's degree from Oxford in 1948 and returned to Atlanta in 1953 to receive a Master's degree.

Mr Abram lost a 1954 race for Congress from Atlanta's 5th District. "I thrashed about for the opportunity to be what Cecil Rhodes had required his scholars to be, men engaged in public service. I was handicapped by my Jewishness and my irrepressible candor," he wrote.

Survivors include his wife, Bruna Molina Abram of Geneva; three sons, Morris B Abram Jr of Santa Monica, Calif., J Adam Abram of Chapel Hill, NC, and Joshua A Abram of Manhattan, NY; two daughters, Ruth Abram of Manhattan and Ann Abram Novak of Westport, Conn.; a brother, Lewis E Abram of Florida; a sister, Ruthanne Reis of Washington; and nine grandchildren.

The above obituary notice refers to Morris Abram's 1982 autobiography *The Day Is Short* and it is interesting to read of his experiences during his time at Pembroke. Selected as a Rhodes Scholar in 1939, the Second World War meant that he first arrived at Pembroke in January, 1946, by which time he was already

married and was accompanied by his wife and infant daughter.

He writes: "An Oxford education, under the auspices of the Rhodes Trust, was a milestone in my career. After a few false starts towards a Ph.D, I took the good advice of the senior tutor of my college and read for the Oxford BA in the Honors School of Politics, Philosophy and Economics. He had said to me, "A Ph.D is a very fine degree for Americans and Canadians. However, if you want an education, do the Oxford BA in some worthwhile subject". Never did a man give better advice.

My tutors varied in age. In Economics, I had Neville Ward-Perkins, one year older, with whom I was to form an intellectual and personal friendship that would endure until his death from leukaemia in 1959. Neville's father, whom he called 'the Master', had been a British civil servant, a District Officer in India. I constantly challenged father and son on the morality of British Imperialism, always receiving a reasoned response in which 'the Master' showed his deep affection and respect for the Indians in his territory and his dedication to their economic and social advancement. On holiday and at home Neville and I, together with our wives, shared happy times even as he unlocked for me the mystery of Keynes. When I finally 'got it', - the Keynesian explanation of the Depression - I felt I had received a revelation of transcendent importance. I naively, it turns out, assumed that just as streptococci were controlled by penicillin, the business cycle that had caused such sorrow in my family would be straightened out by Keynesians.

Mr McCallum, my much older Politics tutor, instructed while blowing smoke at me from his every-present pipe. He loved Americans and he allayed my frustrations over the peculiarities and the hardships of life in those meagre times. For his incomparable knowledge of European history and institutions, in many a pub session after hours, I traded my more limited understanding of American politics."

The following obituary notice appeared in the Fall 2000 issue of *The American Oxonian* and is reproduced here with permission.

MORRIS BERTHOLD ABRAM
1918-2000

Morris Berthold Abram (Georgia and Pembroke 1939) died at age 81 on March 51, 2000, in Geneva, Switzerland, from a sudden viral infection. He had led a life of extraordinary achievement. He was a vigorous, forthright idealist with special devotion to equal rights for African-Americans and to Jewish issues. His outstanding leadership, intelligence, and dedication let him to positions of national and international leadership in civil rights, Jewish causes, and many other worthy endeavours.

Morris was born on June 19, 1918, in Fitzgerald, Georgia, one of four children born to Sam Abram, a harness maker and storekeeper born in Romania, and the former Irene Cohen, the daughter of a doctor and a granddaughter of Elias Eppstein, one of the first Reform rabbis in the United States. Morris graduated *summa cum laude* from the University of Georgia in 1938 and was awarded a Rhodes Scholarship, which he post-poned until after the war. Instead, he attended the University of Chicago Law School, graduating in 1940. During the war he served as a public relations officer in the Army Air Corps and in 1946 became a student at Pembroke College, Oxford.

After Oxford, Morris worked in Atlanta as a lawyer until 1963 as Ambassador to the United Nations European Office and from 1993 until his death as chairman of UN Watch.

Morris' participation in the civil rights struggle began in 1949 when he initiated an effort to overturn a Georgia electoral rule that gave disproportionate weight in primary elections to ballots cast in predominantly white rural areas at the expense of those cast by urban blacks. He himself suffered the effects of the rule in 1953 while seeking the Democratic nomination for Congress from the Fifth District. He ran on a platform that sought desegregation of schools and carried the large county that includes Atlanta. But he lost in two smaller rural counties and because of the rule, lost the election. Ten years later, after bringing several cases against the rule to the United States Supreme Court, he briefed Attorney General Robert F Kennedy, who argued the case before the Supreme Court and won. The Court declared the rule unconstitutional because "within a given constituency there can be room for but one constitution rule – one voter, one vote." This was a major civil rights achievement for which Morris was largely responsible.

Morris was involved in many other civil rights causes in Georgia and, in 1960, as leading Southern supporter of John F. Kennedy's presidential campaign, arranged telephone calls from Kennedy that helped win the release of the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., from jail, which was credited with swinging African-American voters to Kennedy. After his election, Kennedy named Morris general counsel of the Peace Corps, the first of a number of presidential appointments he held over the next forty years. From 1970 to 1979, Morris chaired the United Negro College Fund.

Morris' involvement in Jewish causes received a major impetus from an experience while he was at Oxford. During the long vacation in 1946, he served on the staff of prosecutors at the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg and was exposed to the record of the horrors of the Holocaust. He regarded that experience as a turning point in his life and maintained a vigorous involvement in Jewish causes thereafter. He was national president of the American Jewish Committee from 1963 to 1968, during which time he led successful negotiations with Pope Paul VI to reverse the Church's ancient position that Jews were responsible collectively for the crucifixion of Jesus and bore an eternal divine curse on Jewish blood. This doctrine had been a major cause of anti-Semitism for centuries and its reversal is another of Morris' signal achievements.

As chairman of the National Conference on Soviet Jewry from 1983 to 1988, Morris met with President Reagan and Soviet officials to open the way for significant broadening of rights for three million Soviet Jews, including inaugurating flights through Russia for Jews to emigrate to Israel and opening of new synagogues in Russia. From 1983 to 1988, he was chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major Jewish organizations. From 1993 until his death, he headed UN Watch, which he, Edgar M. Bronfman, the World Jewish Congress founded to monitor the United Nations, particularly with regard to anti-Semitism and fairness for Israel.

Lyndon Johnson appointed Morris U.S. representative to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, co-chairman of the Planning Committee of the White House Conference on Civil Rights and a member of the Committee on the Office of

Economic Opportunity; Jimmy Carter made him chairman of the President's Commission for the Study of the Ethical Problems of Medicine; Ronald Reagan named him vice chairman of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights; George Bush appointed him permanent representative to the United Nations in Geneva.

Aside from those presidential appointments and his responsibilities on behalf of African-American and Jewish causes Morris was involved in a wide variety of other activities. To mention only a few, he was president of the Field Foundation from 1965 to 1982, a board member of the Twentieth Century Fund from 1959 until his death, chairman of the Moreland Act Commission on Nursing Homes and Residential Facilities in 1975 and 1976.

In 1968, at the height of student activism, Morris was appointed president of Brandeis University. Despite his outstanding civil rights record, Morris found himself in disagreement with positions advocated by some students and faculty. He took the position that "the university as an institution should stay out of politics," which antagonised those students and faculty who wanted the university to oppose the Vietnam war and create housing for the poor, among other demands. He rejected what he considered to be an insubstantial proposal for a black studies program – and, when he sought to punish students who had occupied a university building, he was thwarted by the university's board, faculty – and disciplinary committees. After two years at Brandeis, he resigned the presidency.

During these years Morris broke ranks with many former colleagues in the civil rights movement by opposing affirmative action and advocating equality of opportunity rather than equality of result. This position encouraged President Reagan to nominate him to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights in 1983 and, when he resigned from that post in 1986, he told Reagan that he believed that the civil rights movement should return to 'first' principles – the zealous regard for equal opportunity and promotion of colorblind law and social policy."

In 1973, Morris was told that he had acute myelocytic leukemia. His valiant and successful fight against that disease was described in his 1982 autobiography, *The Day is Short*.

Morris was married to Jane Maguire in 1943. Together they had five children: Ruth, Anne, Morris, Adam and Joshua. They were divorced in 1974, and in 1975 he married Carlyn Felman Fisher, from whom he was divorced in 1987. At his death he was married to Bruna Molina, whom he married in 1990, and with whom he had a stepson, Martin Molina and a stepdaughter, Gabriela Molina. He left a sister, Ruthmann Reis, and a brother, Dr. Lewis Abram, and nine grandchildren.

It was my privilege to know Morris at Oxford in 1947 and 1948 and in New York in the 1960s and 1970s. We shared many interests and enthusiasms and were very fond of our small Oxford College, Pembroke. We were devoted to the dons we shared reading Philosophy Politics and Economics and to the 'Pembroke Spirit' – the defense of a small but historically distinguished college against larger colleges nearby. We last saw each other at a college reunion five years ago and, despite his extraordinary struggles and magnificent achievements, during a day of sightseeing together, I found Morris the same relaxed, charming Southerner I had first met fifty years earlier, comfortable in himself and a delightful companion.

JAMES M. HESTER (*California and Pembroke, 1947*)

ANTHONY JOHN AMAN

31 March 1932 - 26 December 2000

Anthony Aman died of cancer on Boxing Day 2000, aged 68. He was an undergraduate at Pembroke from 1950 to 1953.

Anthony was born and lived his early years on the Isle of Wight. At a very tender age he already began to display a talent which would remain with him throughout his life, a gift for friendship. There on the Isle of Wight he became friends as soon as he was born with a boy only six months older than himself. Their prams could be seen in the town being pushed along side by side. They would remain lifelong friends and proof of Anthony's enduring loyalty is the fact that the other boy, Brian Stark, made the reading from 1 Corinthians 13 at Anthony's service of thanksgiving at St George's Church, Dene, on January 10 this year.

Anthony was educated at Charterhouse, where he was in Girdlestonites, known to all as Duckites. He had a lasting affection for his old school and hardly missed an OC Day or cricket match until the end of his life. From Charterhouse, Anthony came up to Pembroke where he read Biochemistry (eventually graduating with an MA), though his future business life was mostly to be spent in the financial services sector; he indeed became 'something in the City'. At Oxford, his love of socializing and interest in people gained him a wide and distinguished circle of friends, among whom he counted Michael Heseltine and Julian Critchley. His liking for good food and fine wines, as well as his special sartorial elegance and bonhomie, did nothing but encourage his popularity. He had a serious side and was most interested in politics (some of his friends would be surprised to hear) and he became a life member of the Oxford Union.

After Oxford, he served as a subaltern in the Royal Artillery and, after being discharged from national service in 1955, he entered the City. He kept up the connection with his old regiment through the Honorable Artillery Company.

In 1960 Anthony qualified as a Chartered Accountant and this led to a distinguished career in the City. First he joined the Westminster Bank and so noticed that his employers owned a dormant bank, the County Bank, which he played a leading part in turning into the Westminster's merchant (or investment) bank. He was a Director of the County Bank from 1969 to 1978; from there he went on to Grovewood Securities and finally finished his career as a Director of Falcon Resources.

Anthony's interests in the City extended well beyond business. He became a Freeman of the City of London, was a member of the Guild of Freemen, as well as being a liveryman of the oddly-named Worshipful Company of the Makers of Playing Cards. He was a keen Freeman, and attained Grand Rank in at least five Orders, including the Secret Monitor. As befitted his sociable nature, he was very much a 'club' man, his clubs in London including the Carlton and the Beefsteak, to both of which he was a frequent visitor.

It must be admitted that Anthony was something of a misogynist, but fortunately found love and comfort with a younger man, Daryl Tigwell, with whom he lived for the last 28 years of his

life, both in London and in retirement at the seaside town of Deal in Kent. Their house there was (and is) right on the beach and the writer well remembers, in a light wind, the pebbles from the beach clattering worryingly against the window panes. Anthony and Daryl were members of the Royal Cinque Ports Golf Club, where they often took refreshment.

As has been mentioned, Anthony had a gift for friendship and was intensely loyal to his friends. Daryl received a great number of letters of condolence and all stress Anthony's kindness and generosity and also his keen wit and sense of humour. One correspondent wrote, "Anthony had that special gift of making one laugh without having to tell a joke"; and another, from a business colleague, that he often seemed to be half asleep during Board meetings, but would suddenly, to everyone's surprise, interject with a pertinent and perceptive remark.

Anthony's thanksgiving service at St George's, Deal, was taken by the Rev. Christopher Cook, who originally met Anthony and Daryl at the Continental Hotel in Tangier, Morocco (the pair were apt to travel a great deal). The hotel was built in the last part of the 19th century, and Mr Cook remarks: "That is why, I think, Anthony liked it so much. Though by modern standards, no longer luxurious, there was still an Edwardian elegance and grandeur about the place!" That says something about Anthony, his values and the sort of person he was. After their meeting in 1994, Anthony and Christopher Cook kept closely in touch and, as usual, this led to a lasting friendship.

Anthony's ashes are interred at the Aman family grave on the Isle of Wight. He left no near relatives and our condolences go to his lifelong partner, Daryl Tigwell.

Digby Brindle-Wood-Williams

GEORGE BOOTH

12 September 1912 -16 May 2000

Born in Exmouth, the son of Joseph and Frances Booth, George's father was a senior policeman in British Guyana whence the family returned to England in 1920 for the children to be educated here. George went to Blundells and later won an open scholarship to

Pembroke on the strength of his unpublished novel *The Philosophers*. He came up in 1933 and took an Honours Degree in English.

George did some teaching work in the 1930s and was ordained in the Church of England in 1940. He worked as a curate in Portsmouth during the bombing. He was a schoolmaster at Felstead and Epsom in the 1940s, teaching mainly English and History. He was also an accomplished sportsman and played hockey for Somerset. About 1947 he moved to Edinburgh to teach at Fettes College, where he later became a Housemaster. He was an inspiring teacher, with students remembering him decades after.

In 1958, he left Fettes to come back south to become Chaplain and Lecturer at St Lukes, Exeter, a teacher training college now part of Exeter University. At the same time he bought Furcroft in Rock because it was reputedly the warmest place in England in winter and he wanted to garden and grow semi-tropical plants. I believe he was a success at St Lukes where he stayed until he retired about 1978. He then went to live at Furcroft full-time until his death. He never married but was kept company by a succession of Alsatian dogs.

George was a passionate, eccentric man, very knowledgeable when he was younger, infuriatingly opinionated when he was older. He had a competitive nature - in fact wanted to beat nature in his garden by growing plants that were on the edge of their natural living zone. A sharp frost killed most of them, but he never gave up.

He was extremely complex; difficult to understand totally. But he had enormous charisma and personal magnetism when he was younger, as I know hundreds of students would testify. He helped many borderline students get into university through his personal coaching (often in return for mowing his lawns and taxiing him from Exeter and Rock). I can vividly remember his terrifying ghost stories when I was staying with him, as a young boy.

ALEXANDER JAMES COX

25 September 1912 - 14 June 2000

The following obituary notice was published in the *Community of the Resurrection Quarterly* in September 2000.

Alexander James Cox, born and baptized in Epsom in 1912, was an only child, but his mother as widow had brought with her to her second marriage a half-brother and a half-sister to Alexander. His father was a solicitor. Alexander followed a conventional path to Prep School, then to Bloxham, a Woodward School in Banbury. From Bloxham he went to Pembroke College, Oxford, where he read history, graduating in 1934. He enjoyed school and was keen on games, with some success: First Eleven in cricket and, at Pembroke, also rowing in the First Eight. Seeds of vocation were sown at his Prep School perhaps by the clerical Headmaster but also through the part he played in the choir. At Oxford he was a contemporary of Trevor Huddleston, on friendly terms (I do not know how close). During this period his parents moved to Cornwall, where his half-sister died at the age of 21.

From Oxford, Alexander went straight to Westcott House and was ordained deacon in 1936 to a title in Wakefield diocese, in Liversedge (not far from Mirfield) and priest next year. After serving his title, in 1939 he switched to Birmingham diocese for the next 17 years, in Handsworth, Acocks Green, then as Priest in Charge of Bartley Green, finally in the Chaplaincy of the United Birmingham hospitals, a very large complex. At this point his mother, again widowed, moved from Cornwall to Bartley Green to keep house for him, bringing with her the half-brother George who was mentally retarded. His mother died four years later, and Alexander always felt some responsibility for George (who died some years ago).

For much of the information up to then we are grateful to a now elderly couple in the Midlands, whom Alexander had married in 1947. The wife had known Alexander since she was 15 and, from the marriage, the three of them maintained a close friendship until Alexander's death. When he was working abroad he visited them every time he was on leave and they had several holidays together. He delighted in taking them on long country walks and he kept up what walking he could do into his old age. They write,

“He was a gentle, patient man, shy of the limelight, and we miss his quiet love.”

After 17 years in Birmingham he went off to British Guiana, at that time a colony, now Guyana, as Rector of Fort Wellington on the coastal strip between the ocean and the forest. Here he had to share his congregation’s struggle against hard conditions and real poverty (my own recollection of a visit to Fort Wellington is of the only road being almost impassable in knee-deep mud). There was no shortage of congregation, however, and he was kept busy in that churchgoing country, which he loved.

Alexander had long wanted to give himself to God in the Religious Life but, because of family obligations, he could not do more than become an oblate until 1960. He then left Guiana after four years there and came to Mirfield as a postulant. He was professed, after a novitiate, in 1963, in his 51st year.

The next year saw him back in the Province of the West Indies, at Codrington College, Barbados.

This was the Provincial Theological College which CR had taken over in 1955 at the invitation of the Bishops of that Province. It had a long history, dating back to 1710 when Christopher Codrington bequeathed his estates to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel which was in its infancy, expressing his hope that it would become a College for training West Indians for the Sacred Ministry – and that it would be run by an Anglican Religious Community. A far sighted man!

Alexander lectured on Old Testament and shared his pastoral experience with newly ordained deacons (who did their final - fourth - year in college, helping in parishes in Barbados. This was because the Bishops did not want deacons, but priests, ready to plunge into full duty). Alexander also took a busy part in the parochial district attached to the College as assistant to Fr Gabriel Sanford, who was in charge of it (some 600 communicants, three schools, usually about 30 housebound old or infirm, to whom Communion was taken monthly).

At that time the community had three Theological Colleges to run – Mirfield, Alice in South Africa and Codrington and by 1969 we could no longer staff them. We withdrew from Codrington, for the Bishops to resume responsibility for it. In our years there in

charge, eight future bishops passed through.

We did not, however, leave Barbados but offered to take on a parish. The offer was accepted and soon after became two; and so Alexander again became a parish priest. But in 1976 shortage of manpower compelled us to withdraw from the Province entirely.

Alexander was then 64. On return he volunteered to go to our new experiment – Emmaus, which at first consisted of a tiny flat in tenements in a rough district of Manchester, occupied by Fr Augustine Hoey, designed to be a house of Prayer, intercession especially. Its semi-enclosed lifestyle was so different from ordinary CR that it was to be manned only by volunteers. The next year, 1977, Emmaus moved into a redundant Vicarage in Sunderland and Fr Maurice Bradshaw joined. In 1980, Fr Hoey left and was not replaced until 1982 when Fr Aelred Stubbs arrived to take over. Four years later, Alexander returned to the Mother House, after ten years in Emmaus. He was then in his 74th year.

His time back at Mirfield did not last long! He was transferred to West Turffontein, our house near Johannesburg. Perhaps I should explain to readers outside CR that brethren are not moved about like pawns, but only if they are willing and have no impediment. Alexander had no desire to ease off. He arrived just in time to help with our move from Rosettenville to West Turffontein. Alterations to the new house were not finished and the Brethren lived in a state of turmoil for months. Alexander took a large part in the housekeeping and cooking and was able to keep up some pastoral work (which he loved) in a parish in a deprived area which Fr Crispin shared with him. After four years in South Africa, he was brought home, in his 78th year, to the final chapter of his life.

Before long his health began to fail, one thing after another, and he became an old man. He spent a few months at St Katherine’s, our London work, but only as a visitor. He had to settle down into old age. He kept up his habit of walking, locally. In earlier days he enjoyed holidays at the Convent of St Laurence, Belper, convenient for walking in the Matlock area and the Sisters were glad to have his company. Fortunately he discovered a talent for painting, went to classes locally and became competent, after a time exhibiting and selling some of his water-colours. This gave

him a fulfilment which to some extent was a compensation for the handicap of deafness. He had come home from South Africa beginning to go deaf, but unfortunately like so many in old age he was slow in learning to regard his hearing aid as a friend and not as a nuisance. He came home by air, but his hearing-aid followed weeks later by sea! But even when he got more used to it, he inevitably suffered the isolating effects of deafness, by then more serious.

So much for curriculum vitae! What sort of a man was he? An adjective which springs to mind is 'unassuming'. There was not so much out of the ordinary in his curriculum, but the ordinariness was the ordinariness of a priest and religious holy and humble of heart, a man of prayer untainted by ambition. Fr Aelred Stubbs, who lived with him for four years in Emmaus, wrote: "always in the background, he played an indispensable part in the development of this new experiment in CR's history. He was in his element in the kitchen, the garden, and as a handyman" and "he had a faithful ministry to the priests and layfold who sought him out as their confessor. I recall with gratitude and affection those four years". And Canon Michael Whitehead, who was then Vicar of the parish, said of him that he was much loved by the people of the parish, for his humorous understatements and for stopping to talk to them in the street and especially helpful to those troubled or bereaved. I too remember the one year Alexander and I overlapped in Barbados, his loyal and willing disposition and his easy rapport with the students.

After ups and downs and one or two false alarms, the decisive stage came in May. He was in hospital two weeks and then was moved to the Nursing Home across the road from us, so that he was frequently visited by his Brethren until on 14th June the call came - "Go forth, Christian soul..."

Anselm Genders, CR

JULIAN CRITCHLEY

8 December 1930 - 9 September 2000

Reproduced by permission from the obituary by Patrick Cosgrave in *The Independent*, 11 September 2000.

When he was first elected as Conservative MP for Rochester and Chatham in 1959, Julian Critchley fully expected ministerial advancement. He loved to recall his early conviction that it was denied him because he was espied by Jocelyn Lucas, a senior Conservative backbencher, wearing suede shoes. "I was later told", he wrote, "that suede shoes were worn only by homosexuals (which I am certainly not) actors and double-glazing salesmen, but no one had bothered to tell me." Critchley was a self-deprecating man, though also deprecating of others; and a humorous man, though often up to, and beyond, the point of mockery.

During his time at Oxford University, where he read PPE at Pembroke College, he was a contemporary of Michael Heseltine and Ian Josephs, who became a financier. The three young men had a conversation one day and discussed their ambitions in life. Heseltine said he wanted power; Josephs said he wanted money; Critchley said he wanted fame. The other two achieved their ambitions in full measure, but, as Critchley wryly observed: "I have had some fame but no money or power to speak of."

Critchley later asserted that his self-confidence was "never very high". In fact, those who knew him well concluded that he possessed a self-belief which was an expression of inner arrogance. This, however, never took away from his charm. One of the most important aspects of both the arrogance and the charm was his unpredictability. While considered to be on the left-wing of the Conservative Party and being in most respects certainly of a liberal persuasion, he deplored the decision of the Conservatives, after their 1964 general election defeat, to change the system of choosing the party leader so that he or she was elected by MPs rather than 'emerging' at the behest of a handful of party grandees.

He lost his seat in 1964 and in spite of the fact that he had been readopted as the Conservative candidate in 1965 to fight the 1966 general election, decided to decamp to a safer seat, which he found at Aldershot and North Hants. He was helped in securing the nomination for this constituency - which he referred to as "the home of the British Army" - by his deep interest in defence matters. This was later expressed in various books and pamphlets on military affairs.

He did not return to the House until 1970. While he was happy enough as a backbencher under the benign regime of

Harold Macmillan from 1959 to 1963, he found the initially angular attitude of Edward Heath disagreeable. But it was only when Margaret Thatcher became leader of the Conservative Party in 1975 that Critchley knew, finally, that all hope of office had passed him by, for their disagreements on policy – particularly economic policy – were too great for her to offer him preferment. He therefore decided, as he once said, “to have a certain amount of fun out of politics”.

In the years since 1975 he gained a justified reputation as a political gadfly. He took, as his particular target, Margaret Thatcher, and it was he who made the noun ‘handbag’ into a verb, saying that Thatcher could not see an opponent without ‘handbagging’ him. More brutally, he described her 1975 victory in the contest for the leadership of the Tory party as “the first victory in the peasants’ revolt”.

But there was still that splendid unpredictability. I ran into him at the Conservative Party Political Centre bookstall at a party conference, just after a book of mine on Margaret Thatcher had appeared. “Dear boy,” he said, “you’ll be happy to know that I’ve reviewed your book.” I looked aghast and said, “My God”. I assumed that because of his hostility to her that he would be hostile to my book, which was very unfriendly to her. He simply chuckled, and moved on. To my amazement, the review was an exceptionally kind one, not only to me, but to Thatcher herself.

That was both the delight of Critchley and the problem: you never knew where you were with him. He fainted, he ducked, and he could hit hard. It was not surprising that boxing was his favourite sport and, indeed, he served as Steward on the British Boxing Board of Control from 1987 until just before his death.

Julian Critchley was born in 1930. His father, who was to become an eminent neurologist, was sufficiently well-off to provide for his education at Shrewsbury School, the Sorbonne and Pembroke College, Oxford. His youthful experience at the Sorbonne, in particular, made him a passionate advocate of European causes and, at Westminster he involved himself wholeheartedly in the affairs of the Western European Union, serving as Chairman of the WEU Defence Committee from 1975 to 1979.

The WEU appealed to him especially because of its emphasis on the defence policies of the Western democracies. Defence was a particular interest of his, two of the most important of his many books being on security issues (*Collective Security*, with Otto Pick, 1974) and *Nato (The North Atlantic Alliance and the Soviet Union in the 1980s*, 1982).

For, though I have described Critchley as a gadfly – and he delighted in being thought of as just that – there was a very serious side to him. Even his two novels, *Hung Parliament* (1991) and *Floating Voter* (1992), though entertaining in themselves, addressed serious issues regarding the makeup of his own party and the constitution of the United Kingdom. His thinking was never, alas, given the respect it deserved, for he could never resist the temptation to twist the tail of an opponent; nor, for that matter, a friend, as witness his biography of Michael Heseltine (*Heseltine: the unauthorised biography*, 1987). Heseltine was not best pleased by the many Critchley teases to which he was subjected in both editions of the book.

Indeed, the real problem about Critchley was his complete inability to suppress his large bump of irreverence. This, combined with his felicitous writing style, made him a welcome and regular contributor to many publications. He wrote quickly and he wrote often. He always gave pleasure, to editors and readers, but the seriousness of his messages was often buried under humour and this, to my mind, was a great pity.

In a prefatory note to his 1994 autobiography *A Bag of Boiled Sweets* he gave his judgement that “autobiography can only be trusted when it is about failure”. He went on to quote George Orwell, who wrote, “A man who gives a good account of himself is probably lying, since any life when viewed from the inside is simply a series of defeats.”

Over the years Critchley became increasingly disillusioned with his party and its right-wing politics. He thought that Thatcher’s rule was disastrous and, in 1988, he implored her to stand down as leader. The eventual advent of John Major did not give him any more heart. Moreover, his health was deteriorating. A series of illnesses, exacerbated by a bad fall, persuaded him to depart Westminster political life. He stood down at the general

election of 1997, although his final breach with the Conservative Party did not occur until last year, when his membership was cancelled on the orders of William Hague because of his outspoken hostility to Hague's policies on Europe.

Julian Critchley loved many things, notably Staffordshire pottery, old churches, military history and, of course, boxing. Above all, however, he loved Shropshire, and it was to there he retired after various illnesses had rendered him immobile. His humour, and the grace of his personality, render him memorable.

PETER ROBERT ROY ALEXANDER FERGUSON

23 June 1916 – 23 March 1999

Born in Edinburgh, Peter Ferguson came up to Pembroke in 1935. Whilst at Oxford he met Esmond Romelly becoming a member of his circle and joining the Communist Party. In 1937 he left the College to fight in the International Brigade with the Republican forces in the Spanish Civil War. In March 1938 he was reported missing and obituary notices appeared in *The Times* and *The Daily Telegraph*. In fact, as was reported in the *College Record* for 1937–38, his unit had been isolated during the retreat but he eventually returned to Barcelona and was invalided out of the Army having suffered from wounds, shell-shock and typhoid fever.

He joined the British Army in 1940 and fought in Tunisia and Italy. On demobilisation he became a psychological tester at the War Office Selection Board. Having recovered from a bout of tuberculosis he gained a diploma from the Mathematical Institution and took up teaching in Romford. In 1968 he moved to Somerset where he taught first at Bridgewater Girls Grammar School and, after its abolition, at Bridgewater College until retirement in 1983.

TREVOR FOX

14 April 1936 – 23 April 1996

The following obituary notice is taken from the newsletter of Oakmeeds Community School, Burgess Hill for May 1996:

It is with sadness that I report the sudden death of Mr Trevor Fox, who retired from the Headship at Oakmeeds in December 1991

after 14 years service to the school. Mr Fox came to Oakmeeds following two years of Headship at an Anglo-Columbian School in Bogota and after holding senior positions in schools in Stevenage and Sheffield. He was a graduate of Pembroke College Oxford and was acknowledged to be a particularly gifted linguist who was fluent in French and Spanish.

As head at Oakmeeds, he was extremely hard-working and took a detailed interest in everything that went on at the school. He encouraged children to take an active part in the life of the school and try to achieve excellence both in academic work and extra curricular activities. His belief that a school should actively serve its community led to Oakmeeds becoming a Community School in 1982 and he was particularly proud of the school's achievement when it received the Schools Curriculum Award in 1990.

Following retirement, Mr Fox maintained an interest and involvement in education and spent a year in Poland in connection with teacher training. As a sportsman, he continued to play tennis and squash regularly and was known for his skill and competitiveness in these sports. He is remembered with respect and affection at Oakmeeds and he will be sadly missed by his family to whom we extend our deepest sympathy.

BILL FROST

9 September 1950 – 30 November 2000

Reproduced by permission from *The Times*, 1 December 2000

Thorough, accurate, committed and streetwise, Bill Frost made his mark as a reporter in both broadcasting and print journalism. He was that not so common animal, a reporter who could write and a writer who could report. At BBC radio he made his reputation with graphic dispatches from South Africa, Ulster and Lebanon. Closer to home he distinguished himself during the riot on the Broadwater Farm estate in North London.

When he came to *The Times* in 1990 he made a seamless transition from radio to the very different demands of newspaper journalism and was soon repeating his newspaper successes, notably from the former Yugoslavia, where his reporting on the

internecine conflict had the clarity for which his radio work had been remarkable. Later he was part of the team that covered the grisly court case of the sex killers Fred and Rose West. Colleagues who worked alongside him at the time recall his steadying influence in helping to keep them all sane in the face of some of the most terrible evidence to be heard in court.

Frost's skill with people proved a particular asset in the interviews and celebrity profiles he was to produce in the latter part of his career. He had the knack of being able to listen, where so many interviewers tend to want to impose their views and his background of Oxford English helped him to turn his notes into prose of grace and polish.

Bill Frost was of Irish Catholic parentage. His father, a general practitioner, came from Co Cork but moved to England to practise in Clapham. Bill was born in South London and educated at Dulwich College, from where he went up to Pembroke College, Oxford, in 1970 to read English. He graduated in 1973 and had his first journalistic job with the magazine *Commercial Motor* writing about the haulage industry.

In 1975 he was accepted on a BBC trainee scheme. He soon became a well-known voice on radio for his reporting from the crisis spots of the world. Among his notable assignments was his reporting from Beirut during the civil war in Lebanon. Also at various times he presented *Today*, *PM* and *The World At One*. He was exceptionally good at radio work, but after ten years or so he began to feel a frustration with the ethereal nature of the broadcast report and his thoughts turned towards newspapers. In October 1990 he joined *The Times* as senior general reporter, coming with the reputation of someone "who has the right attitude towards checking detail and taking a sceptical view of handouts". Frost's great strength was that he could grasp a complicated issue and render it intelligible to the lay reader. This was never seen to better effect than it was in his reporting from Bosnia, where he managed to place the confusing details of that conflict in a context which enabled them to be understood.

In spite of his tough appearance and imposing height – he stood 6ft 4in – he was a sensitive man, who was deeply aware that while he could go home once his tour of duty was over, those on

whom he was reporting had to remain and continue to live with their miserable plight. On one occasion he was severely injured in the leg when a mortar round exploded nearby, but he could never bring himself to mention it in any other context than a joke. He particularly disliked the 'I' school of journalism that puts the reporter at the centre of his story and resolutely eschewed the use of the personal pronoun in his own news copy.

Although Frost was a well-read man, with a particular passion for the works of William Blake, from which he could quote extensively, his work was his life. He had few pastimes and he was never really happy if he was not busy on a story. As a reporter he liked to be out and about – preferably abroad – and he was increasingly out of sympathy with an office ambience in which the journalist spends far too much time chained to the workstation. After helping to cover the general election of 1997 Frost moved from news to features, where he continued to make a distinctive contribution to *The Times* until health problems led to his leaving the paper 18 months ago.

Bill Frost's marriage was dissolved.

CHRISTOPHER (KIT) LAMBERT HALL

22 March 1904 – 30 January 1999

Kit Hall was the elder son of Mr and Mrs William Hall of High Meadow Farm, Ashford Carbonel, Ludlow, Shropshire. They moved into Ashford Manor, the house adjacent to the farm, in 1916: Kit Hall lived there until his death. He was educated at Brockhurst School, Shropshire, then at Bradfield College, Berkshire, and at Pembroke College, where he read agriculture for two years. He gained a place in the College Hockey XI and in his second year, 1924, he was made captain of the team. He had already been playing hockey for the Ludlow XI and was also one of the original members of the team known as the Hickerols, drawn from local Shropshire people, who played in tournaments both in this country and in Europe. He captained the Ludlow team during the period, 1932–37, also captaining the Shropshire County XI; he was described as "one of the best skippers the country has possessed".

On the death of his father in 1927, Kit Hall found himself the sole occupant of a large Georgian residence, a house which had 28 rooms and a cellar. He employed an architect and set about reducing it in size by demolishing the west wing, which had been added in the 1820s and removing the top storey, returning the house to its 17th century appearance.

From 1925 to 1934, he farmed land adjacent to the family home. He subsequently decided to try his hand at market-gardening, growing fruit and vegetables. This venture was interrupted by the Second World War. For much of the war, he served in the RAF, being stationed at Tern Hill in Shropshire, working on Spitfires. During the last year of the war, he was based in Scotland.

After the War, he returned home where the market-garden prospered. However, he then devoted more time to flower arranging. During the period from 1950 to 1970, he exhibited widely at Flower Shows, lectured extensively and became a National Judge. The plants and foliage, which he grew in his garden reflected his interest. He delighted in opening his two acre garden to the public under the National Gardens Scheme. In their guide book, the entry for his garden reads: "Garden maintained solely by owner. This is not a tidy garden. Dogs welcome."

He prided himself that it was open 365 days of the year, even Christmas day if visitors wished to come!

Kit Hall, a countryman, born and bred, had an extensive knowledge and love of the countryside. From a young age, he absorbed himself in many hobbies, studying the subjects and obtaining relevant reference books. In the 1920s, it was an accepted way of life to collect bird eggs and butterflies: he kept his collections in cabinets, neatly and precisely labelled. Impressive too were his collections of rocks and fossils. His love of philately progressed from stamps of different countries to the study of postal history. He was a founder member of the Postal History Society and contributed to publications on this specialised subject.

One wonders how he found the time to follow so many and varied pursuits. A love of riding led him to build a stable-block in which he kept his horses and, when time allowed, he enjoyed riding with the Ludlow Hunt. His considerable knowledge and

appreciation of the countryside was in part gained when out riding. Pigeon shooting was one of his favourite past-times, being of value to local farmers where crops were being ravaged and providing meat for the pot. From the mid 1920s, he was active in the local community of Ashford Carbonel and in Ludlow. He succeeded his father as a Governor of the Village School and remained in post for 67 years. He served on the Parish Council and was its Chairman for 31 years. In addition to being a churchwarden, he also chaired the Ashford Carbonel Parochial Church Council. He was a founder member of both the Ludlow Art Society and the Ludlow Horticultural Society.

Kit Hall was a self-taught artist of considerable merit. He used to say that he was influenced by Van Gogh, whose work he particularly admired. He painted in oils with a palette-knife, because he said that he couldn't be bothered to clean 5 or 6 brushes! In 1973, he took up a new challenge and turned to watercolours, exhibiting annually at the Ludlow Art Society's Exhibition. In 1977, a local newspaper made the following comment: "The watercolours indicate a wealth of talent in the society. I am becoming rather tired of praising Kit Hall's work. So I will instead simply leave it to visitors to judge just how far his watercolours tower above some of the other paintings." And again in 1979, included in a write-up: "Kit Hall's watercolours of local landscapes have yet to be surpassed".

In his 95th year, he still tended his large garden, continuing to plant and harvest vegetables, prune the fruit trees and plant trees which he had done since the 1930s: he was fortunate enough to see many of the earlier trees reach maturity. He was working in his garden until only a few days before his death.

In 1939, he married Ethlenn Elaine Hutchinson; she died in 1973. He is survived by a son and a daughter.

TIMOTHY ROBIN VINSON HEWITT-JONES

21 December 1927 - 16 March 2001

Robin was educated at Lancing College where he became Head of his house. In 1945 as a national serviceman, he joined the Navy and was a signaller on board a minesweeper. After demobilisation

he went up to Oxford and studied history at Pembroke College. His brother Tony was at Christ Church and the two of them enjoyed University life to the full.

In 1951 he married Jenny, the sister of Anita, Tony's wife. This close family link has meant so much to their children and grandchildren. Robin always had such sound advice to offer and they all loved him and looked up to him. He had a wonderful gift for teaching. His first appointment was as a history master at Bishop Vesey's Grammar School in Sutton Coldfield. Later he became Head of the history department at Hayward Grammar School in Bolton. From there he went to St Katherine's College of Education in Liverpool where he remained for twenty-four years and became Head of the Postgraduate Department.

After his retirement he and Jenny came to live in Kendal. His interest ranged from programme notes for concerts, playing the flute and piccolo in Westmoreland Orchestra, painting, carpentry, sailing and walking. He served the Parish Church as a member of the Ministry Team and he was instrumental in setting up the '102' Ecumenical Centre in Kendal. As a member of a Christian Aid fact finding team he went to South Africa where he met Nelson Mandela and this stimulated his growing interest in the World Development Movement. At home he continued his links with Liverpool by involving himself with a church primary school in the Toxteth area whose children came for a yearly outing to the Lake District. He was chairman for a time of the Cumbria Development Education Centre in Ambleside and this was something close to his heart. It was his vision that the '102' Centre should also have a branch of the CDEC and he was delighted to see its recent opening in Kendal.

Towards the end of his life, Robin remained resilient through a period of ill-health. Nevertheless, his death was sudden and comes as a great loss to everyone.

Anita Hewitt-Jones

DAVID DOUGLAS INGRAMS

17 April 1930- 30 August 2000

David Douglas Ingrams, 70, formerly of Montville, died on August 30, at Musgrove Park Hospital, in Devon, England. He leaves his wife of 46 years, Barbara; three sons, Peter, Douglas, and Jonathan; six grandchildren; a sister, Patricia Rouse.

Funeral services took place at St Andrew's Church, in Chardstock, Devon, on Friday, September 8.

David Ingrams was born at Bewley Down in Devon and Educated at Shrewsbury School and Pembroke College, Oxford University. On coming (in 1954) to the United States, he entered mortgage banking, and then the real estate profession, in which he was engaged until his retirement in 1992. He was the founder of The Ingrams Agency and was associated with several other northern New Jersey real estate firms during his career. He was involved for many years with The Board of Trustees for Riverside Hospital, the Montville Chamber of Commerce, the NJ Board of Realtors, and Church of the Transfiguration, Towaco.

On retiring, Ingrams and his family settled in his family's country home, 'Selah', on Bewley Down, near Axminster, Devon. He was an active participant in the life of the community and in the affairs of St Andrew's Church. Those wishing to make contributions in his name may direct them to the St Andrew's Millenium Project or Membury Tower Screen Project, c/o Bishops Funeral Service, Chard, Somerset.

BRIAN EDGAR KEEN

13 December 1936 - 5 August 1998

Brian was born and raised in the beautiful Cotswold village of Lower Slaughter in a house where his father, Edgar, still lives.

Brian enjoyed an idyllic childhood in a peaceful rural setting where he was allowed endless freedom to roam and explore. His parents and schoolteachers at the time encouraged his natural inquisitiveness and supported his wide range of interests. He then won a scholarship to Oxford and took up a place at Pembroke College in 1956 to study physics. Lord Whitmore, who lived in

Lower Slaughter at the time, was so delighted that a local boy had won a scholarship to Oxford, that he ordered a full evening suit and shoes for Brian and gave him a cheque for £100.

Brian's days at Pembroke were a giddy round of sporting fixtures and training, lectures, social events and study time. Typically of Brian, there was not a moment wasted. Those who knew him well could honestly claim they had never seen Brian sit and do nothing. He was always doing at least two things at once.

An important personality figured large in Brian's life at this time: Dr John Wilks, Brian's tutor, who introduced him to a whole world of innovative physics thinking and theoretical possibilities. Brian was to mention Dr Wilks with the greatest affection and respect on many occasions. The friendship continued throughout Brian's life.

Brian obtained a first class degree in Physics and then went on to take a D.Phil in low-temperature physics.

After leaving Pembroke, Brian worked at Culham Laboratory and AERE Harwell before moving to the JET European Torus Project at Abingdon, where he became Publications Officer. This role involved a responsibility for the coordination and production of all of JET's scientific results data and papers written by individual scientists. The research work at JET was into high-temperature fusion energy studies. Thus Brian's interest in physics over the course of his career explored the full temperature range!

In the latter years of his life, Brian and his wife, Lesley, took an active interest in fine wines and champagnes, investing many an enjoyable evening tasting wines and becoming something of an authority on the work of modern chefs around British hotels and restaurants. They also spent many fascinating holidays exploring unusual locations around the world. Particular favourites of Brian's included British Columbia, China, Iceland, and New Zealand.

Despite his severely debilitating final illness (cancer), Brian continued to work until three weeks before his death. All who knew him have expressed their admiration at the courage and dignity with which he bore his illness. Again, it was typical that he would not allow a little thing like illness to stop him doing all the interesting things he wanted to do.

Brian is survived by his wife, Lesley, his two daughters, Allison and Mandy, a stepson, Matthew, and his father, Edgar.

STANDISH LESTER

26 July 1916 - 23 January 2001

Stan Lester, Director of Music at Shrewsbury from January 1959 to July 1976, died in Norwich Hospital in January last, after suffering from cancer in the oesophagus.

Stan was born in South Devon near Dartmoor, where his father was Vicar of Petertavy. He was one of a large family, most of whom, including Stan, were educated at home. When he was a teen-ager, he used to play the piano at services in Dartmoor Prison, where his father was Chaplain; once, when a riot was simmering, the young Stan had to be smuggled out of the prison through a kitchen window. At the age of 19 he went to Pembroke college, Oxford to read for a degree in music and maths; at that time music was not a full honours degree course in its own right. He enjoyed the relaxed pleasures of pre-war Oxford and was a leading member of his College Boat Club. In 1939 all this came to an abrupt end. Stan joined the Royal Artillery and served throughout the war in this country and latterly in Northern Europe. Then it was briefly back to Oxford with many ex-servicemen before joining the staff at Radley College as Succentor (No. 2 on the music staff).

Stan spent twelve happy years at Radley, where he played a central part in the comfortable and civilised life of the common room. As a musician, he taught piano and organ and conducted the Concert Choir, all with his well know and sometimes intimidating panache. He was also C.O. of the C.C.F., rowing coach on the Thames, leading actor in the annual Common Room home-made musicals, bell-ringer in the village church, occasional performer at bridge, tennis and golf, and a full participant in the life of the chapel. Eventually he was persuaded by his friends to be more ambitious - Radley was nicknamed by some at that time 'The Lotus Land' so he quickly turned his A.R.C.O. into F.R.C.O. and applied for the job at Shrewsbury. His Radley days were good ones for him; he was generous, genial, well-liked and above all young at heart, and he had the advantage of looking at least ten years younger than his actual age.

And so Stan came to Shrewsbury in 1959 to take over the school's music from where Barham Johnson and John Stainer had brought it. Stan took it a long way forward; during Stan's time as director, the schools music took huge strides on its way towards its present pinnacle of achievement. He did then what at least two men do now; he was organist and choir master, conductor of the orchestra and Concert Choir and teacher of piano and organ. Never less than direct in all that he said or did, Stan was undoubtedly forbidding at times, especially to his younger pupils, but always in the end the greatest fun. Being himself a musician of the highest standards, he set high standards for others, filling the Arlington Hall with the massive sound of ambitious choral works and the school chapel with his fine organ playing and inspiring talented pupils with a knowledge and love of music. Christmas cards on Stan's mantelpiece from pupils of thirty years and more ago told their own story of gratitude and affection.

Stan lived first in Kingsland House and later in the Poplars. He had a wide circle of friends both at The Schools and in the town and county. In all he did, humour was never far away for those who braved the acerbic tongue and discovered the twinkling eye. Stan kept his friendships in good repair with regular maintenance; once there was a bond it remained very firm. Stories abound of Stan in a variety of humorous situations, at concerts, in restaurants and on holidays abroad; on all occasions he was an excellent companion, above all a kind and compassionate man; in particular, he never made unmusical people feel uncomfortable or ignorant. He played the organ at the weddings of countless friends and was Best Man at least twice and then godfather a few years later. Never less than charming to the ladies, he made it clear that he preferred the bachelor life. He was always an engaging host and, what is often at least as difficult, an excellent guest who earned his keep. He taught himself to cook and quickly became a distinguished performer.

Stan moved in 1976 to his bungalow in Uffington, under Haughmond Hill, where he settled into retirement, but he was never less than active. He went on the music examination circuit at first in the UK and soon on regular trips abroad. Latterly he made annual visits to Malaysia for several months to teach in a music school. When at home, he played the organ in Uffington Church

every Sunday and became a well known and well respected member of the village and church community. And he continued to entertain his friends from near and far in his home; it was never less than fun to spend an evening sharing his table or his drinks cupboard. When finally he became ill, he resisted with great bravery; he was looked after by his Norfolk sister Betty while being treated at the Royal Marsden Hospital and in Norwich, and was to the end determined to get better and return to normal life.

All funerals are sad occasions in some ways, but Stan's was also a joyful and musical one. Uffington Church was packed with members of his family and with friends and fans from Uffington and Shrewsbury and from all periods of his life, gathered to say good-bye and to give thanks for the life of a special person. Leighton Thomas, for many years Vicar of Chelsea Old Church and a Salopian who was a contemporary of Stan's at Pembroke and rowed in a college pair with him, spoke movingly of his friendship with Stan stretching from 1937 till the time he saw Stan in hospital on the day that he died. Richard Raven reminisced about Stan's days at Radley and Shrewsbury and spoke about many shared holidays in Scotland, Ireland and many parts of Europe both in winter and summer. And finally the Vicar of Uffington, Christopher Cooke, spoke of Stan's life in Uffington and of his contribution to the church and village and of the affection in which he was held. Donald Wright, Headmaster of Shrewsbury during most of Stan's years, read the lesson.

Stan was buried on February 1st and from his grave in the churchyard his bungalow is in full view. In the other direction the view is over the River Severn towards Shrewsbury and the skyline which Stan knew so well.

STANDISH LESTER – *Leighton Thomas*

Friendships which begin at College and last a lifetime are precious. Because they are unique to the people concerned they may not necessarily be of interest to others; but, to begin at the end, it was for me a very special privilege to accept the invitation to say a few words at Standish Lester's funeral at Uffington Church, near Shrewsbury on 1st February 2001.

Skipping the first few weeks of my arrival at Pembroke there

came the 8-oared sprint races for freshers at Godstow. Port Meadow seems a long way off now and Michaelmas Term 1938 is a long way back.

Anyway Pembroke won and we were given an OUBC medal. It was all tremendous fun with oars flailing, shouting in the boat and Viking-like resolve. Stan was one of the coaches. He was a tall, handsome man, reminiscent of portraits of Wellington; a popular member of the College and a keen member of the Pembroke first eight.

In due course he invited me to row with him in a coxless pair. Anyone who has ever had that experience will remember that it is hard enough just trying to 'sit the boat'. Balance is all; if one is to avoid keeling over. We had a rare old time, boating from the University Boat House, fitting in outings whenever we could and reaching the point where we were spotted and enlisted to do battle with the few others in the annual university event.

No medal; but the point of the story is to confirm that the two rowers who persevere through thick and thin in that kind of boat get to know each other extremely well. For us the friendship gained a further dimension when Stan met my brothers and widowed mother and I his parents. His father, Rector of Denver, Norfolk, at that time, was a huge man who gave the impression of ruling the domestic roost and his mother, shorter by eighteen inches, whose sweet twinkle suggested otherwise.

When my late wife and I married in Oxford, Stan was at my side as Best Man resplendent in uniform as captain in the Royal Regiment of Artillery. Stan never married. Music was his life and it was fitting that he should have taught at Radley before his appointment as Director of Music at Shrewsbury because he was able to pass on his skill and experience of rowing by keen and successful coaching.

At Pembroke I would stand by him mesmerised as he practised for Chapel. Sixty and more years later it was a joy to watch and hear him as he played the organ in his village church. Except for holidays he would never miss. Latterly, staying with his sister in Downham Market he would come to London for day medical treatment. On one of these visits he derived great pleasure from the news of the GB gold medals for rowing at the Sydney Olympic

Games. I was glad to have been at this side just before he died. There is something special about long friendships and as I stood at the chancel steps facing the packed congregation it made me so happy to speak of Standish, a true servant of God, as one of the lights of my life – and, I have no doubt, of many another.

IAN MACKENZIE

7 September 1914 – 31 July 2000

Ian Mackenzie was born on 7 September 1914 in Johannesburg, South Africa. He was educated initially at King Edward VII School in Johannesburg and then at Glenalmond in Scotland. At the end of his school career in 1932, he went to Pembroke College, Oxford, and read the Modern Greats (Philosophy, Politics and Economics). After obtaining an MA, he returned to South Africa in 1935, served his articles and qualified as a Chartered Accountant in 1938 and became a partner in Geo. Mackenzie and Co. in 1939.

Meanwhile the threat of war in Europe had been steadily growing. In Johannesburg a Second Battalion of the Transvaal Scottish Regiment was formed in 1936, which Mackenzie joined and seriously trained and prepared for the outbreak of war. Early in 1939 he went to London to gain practical business experience taking his uniform with him as war seemed unavoidable. He expected to become attached to the Black Watch, with which the Transvaal Scottish had affiliations but the British Army was already virtually on a war basis and this attachment was not possible. He attended the Last Levee at St James Palace before the outbreak of war. When war came, he arranged with the South African Military Authorities for a transfer to the British Army and was posted to the 4/5th Battalion Royals Scots Fusiliers in September, 1939.

His Battalion was in France in 1940 and covered the retreat of the last British Forces in France, scrambling on board the last ship to leave Cherbourg, as the German panzers closed in on the only remaining escape route – they were only three miles from the Harbour. After this baptism of fire, Mackenzie, who was already marked out as a leader of men, was promoted Captain and Adjutant to his Battalion. He spent the next few years at Camberley – he was the only South African to become an instructor at Camberley in wartime. With the approach of D Day

and the Normandy landings, he asked for a posting back to his Battalion or to some unit with which he could participate in action against the enemy. He was posted to the 10th Highland Light Infantry. Before long at the age of 30 Ian realised one of his big ambitions – the command of his own Battalion, the 6th Royal Scots Fusiliers and commanded this Battalion for the rest of the war.

Ian Mackenzie was decorated with the DSO in the field by Field Marshal Montgomery on November 27, 1944. He received this award for ‘conduct beyond praise’ in the fierce fighting at the Gheel Bridgehead when the British Forces were making desperate efforts to smash their way through to link up with the 1st Airborne Division at Arnhem. He asked Winston Churchill to become Honorary Colonel of his Regiment and Churchill said he would be delighted.

In March, 1945, Mackenzie and his men again distinguished themselves by leading the British Forces across the Rhine. He was mentioned in Despatches and Piper Frank McGhee, who piped the Battalion across the river said to newspapermen: “I’ve never seen a braver man than our CO.”

By the beginning of 1946 Ian was demobilised and after attending an investiture at Buckingham Palace he returned to South Africa with his wife, Anne. He had met Anne during the war years on one of his visits to Scotland. They were married at St Mary’s church, Broughty Ferry, Scotland, in February 1944.

Ian Mackenzie was an extremely active, imaginative and enterprising businessman and had an illustrious career in South Africa. He became Director and then Chairman of the Standard Bank Investment Corporation Limited from 1973 until 1985, and Chairman of other public companies, such as Afrox Limited, Messina Limited, as well as a Director of Liberty Life Association of Africa Limited. He received a Doctorate of Laws from Rhodes University in 1975 and was Chancellor of Rhodes University from 1977 to 1990. He maintained his interest with the Transvaal Scottish and was Honorary Colonel of the Regiment until the end. He was a collector of Africana – books and art and had many interests, especially in wildlife and salmon and trout fishing. He is survived by his wife and four children.

BRIAN (BOB) MANTHORP

28 July 1934 – 21 April 2001

Bob Manthorp died in Oxford on 21st April 2001. After Pembroke, where he read English, his career was dedicated to teaching and education in fields as diverse and demanding as the Royal Navy, Charterhouse, three schools in Pakistan, the Headships of a senior school in Halifax and of the RNIB New College, Worcester.

A devoted family man, he married first Jennifer Caradine (LMH 1952, three sons and a daughter), and second Maureen Walker, formerly Head of Chorleywood College.

The funeral service was conducted, appropriately on May Day, by the College Chaplain, The Revd. Dr. John Platt, in the College Chapel. The address was given by Professor David Teaguer, a colleague in advancing new developments and changing educational philosophies in the education of visually challenged young people. This tribute draws on that address and contributions by others.

Bob struck chords of love, joy and hope in the hearts and minds of all those his life touched. These harmonies will continue to resonate in all our lives. A common strand runs through the tributes I have received which testifies to the generosity of his spirit, his humility and humour.

Bob’s sister Jill sums it up when she writes with affection that, “the best gift I had in my childhood was a baby brother, Bob – happy affectionate and gentle”.

He was brought up in a close family of teachers and spent many of his formative years in the cloistered confines of a small public school. Little wonder that he always knew but at first resisted education as his chosen profession, one for which he was truly gifted. Little wonder, too, that the lively irrepressible Bob, released from Framingham in rural Suffolk at just 18, did not so much come up to Oxford and his beloved Pembroke, as to assault them.

1952 contemporaries still remember with awe Bob’s exploits. He joined everything from OICCU to the *Jolly Farmers* Aunt Sally team, played most sports, apart from rowing, notably hockey, for

OU Occasionals, soccer (in goal for Pegasus) and cricket for The Incompetents. He made up for the rowing with his legendary punting expertise.

At a time when men outnumbered women at the University by 9:1, his social life beggared belief. There was always a girl on his arm. It is reputed the he was in the first male table tennis team ever admitted into Somerville (and ushered out at 5 p.m. sharp lest the young ladies fall into temptation). No undergraduate lived a fuller life. The perceptive will have noticed the glaring omission of one activity: work. No-one was surprised, least of all Bob, when he achieved what he described as a lucky Third in Schools.

He regarded everyone as a friend and equal. Particularly he befriended College Servants (a description he would never have used). On his return to Pembroke in 1990, he first sought out Wilf Collett, College Groundsman then as he had been in 1952.

His method for success at hockey was so simple. He would manoeuvre the ball to the end of his stick and bear down on the goal with his powerful frame using all the deftness and delicacy of a bulldozer, casting aside all opposition in the process. Bob's approach to hockey typifies his approach to his calling in education. He saw his goal, went for it regardless of opposition, and usually succeeded.

For Bob there were no classes or artificial divides, he had no time for cant or hypocrisy, no time for peripheral trappings for things that he regarded as irrelevant, and little respect for rules or authority if he felt that they got in the way.

Bob gave and received staunch friendship and love. If sometimes forgetful of the need to communicate on unimportant matters, his communication skills with children were remarkable. His outstanding gifts were his larger-than-life humanity and his restless energy. His mission was to serve others, children in particular. He grew great comfort and pride from the knowledge that his children, Chris, Steve, Helen and Joe inherited this gift, and in their individual ways also have careers of service to others.

Nowhere was his energy, commitment, charisma and charm more importantly and effectively used than in the development of the Worcester College site and its merger with Chorleywood College into a coeducational establishment. It was as if all that had

gone before was in preparation for this massive project, his finest achievement.

Notwithstanding all that was going on educationally, politically, administratively, logistically and structurally, Bob preserved a wonderful balance keeping the central focus on the current needs of the staff and pupils of the college.

Mark Chamberlen, a former head boy of the College writes:

"Bob was a wonderful man. He was one of the few people who managed to personify all the good things. He was caring and warm hearted, he was funny, he had unstoppable energy, he was clever and he was an inspiration. He was not only Head Master, he was coach, mentor and friend.

When he arrived at Worcester, his work was certainly cut out. Although the school had an indisputable reputation for academics, it had not been placing enough emphasis on the social development of its students. Bob began a process of getting the inmates out and the public in. His dream was to create a free flowing environment that would facilitate all round expansion of the mind and body, a dream that came true years later. In the merged school, dormitories were replaced by houses, hours of unproductive leisure time were replaced by a packed schedule of recreational activities, school dinners were replaced by cookery lessons and a central refectory, the curriculum expanded to cater for the whims of the individual and everyone was cared for in accordance with their needs.

He was the most brilliant orator, (a skill honed, no doubt, at Westcott House Theological College, Cambridge). He made chapel something to be looked forward to rather than dreaded. He could turn the most simple scenario into a clever latter day parable which would amuse as well as teach.

In Bob's final year at Worcester, he asked me to stay for the Old Boy's Weekend. In a frank conversation which went on late into the evening, accompanied by generous measures of whiskey, he told me that he felt his task at Worcester was complete, adding, "but you know chum, I feel a bit like an old war correspondent, I think I need one more project before I retire." It came as no surprise to learn that soon after this he accepted a job in Faisalabad where he was tasked with the proposition to turn a poorly funded

building site into a fully operational school, (successfully as it turned out).

Bob was one of the truly important people in my life, irreplaceable, always remaining a lasting impression."

As the architect who worked so closely with Bob (often late at night and into the early hours of the morning) on the development of the Worcester site has written:

"He was a man to love – a man of dynamic energy. He changed me and the way I work forever."

A former pupil has written from Islamabad:

"Of all my teachers the image of none glows more brightly in my mind than Bob Manthorp. His lessons were rigorous but never forced. Rather, he led us gently into the mysteries of the language".

It is a paradox that one so gregarious could also be so private, except with his nearest and dearest. His family will cherish personal memories of a loving husband, brother, father, stepfather and grandfather.

His friends will recall the restless drive, the captivating charm, the enormous care for others, for the young in particular. His Christian faith guided him all his life, and while his idiosyncratic blend of forgiving and accommodating faith was some distance apart from orthodoxy, no one loved his neighbour more.

Dick Stopford

PETER McCONNELL

25 March 1932 - 19 December 1999

Peter was born in London where his father was an anaesthetist who, during the war, went out to work with the army in India for several years, while Peter, his mother and younger brother moved to Oxfordshire.

Peter was educated at Ashfold preparatory school, and later at Cranleigh. He went up to Pembroke in 1953 to read Chemistry, and very much enjoyed his time at Oxford. After going down in 1957, he did National Service (which he did not enjoy!), half of it

in Cyprus. In 1957 he married Alba Pennycuick, who he had met while she was at LMH, and they lived in Cyprus for a year.

On returning to the UK, he started work in ICI Paints, and continued to work in the paint industry for most of his career, travelling widely all over the world while in international sales. He and Alba had two children, Sarah and Mark. Peter and Alba spent almost half of their married life abroad, in Geneva, Brussels and lastly in the USA, living near Cleveland, Ohio for over 12 years.

Peter had been a keen golfer since his schooldays, and played in the second team for Pembroke. Later he was an enthusiastic member of Denham Golf Club, as was Alba. He was also a very keen gardener, and the house he and Alba lived in Farnham Common, in Bucks, was surrounded by beautiful azaleas and rhododendrons, all planted and lovingly tended by Peter. During his time in Ohio, he also acquired a passion for orchids, which he cultivated in one of the bedrooms – and which won many prizes in shows. Peter was also a music lover – (especially opera, perhaps Wagner above all) and enjoyed reading, especially travel books and histories of battles – and cookery books, of which he amassed a large collection!

He retired in 1995, and he and Alba returned to the UK and lived happily again in the South Bucks area. They resumed full membership of their golf club – and he at last had a large greenhouse and built up his orchid collection, based on a few plants he had imported from the USA.

Peter died in December, 1999, after a year's illness. He is survived by his wife and two children.

JAMES GREELEY McGOWIN

28 March 1927 - 28 February 2000

Pembroke lost a devoted American alumnus upon the death of J Greeley McGowin II on February 18, 2000. Greeley was the fifth McGowin to attend Pembroke from the tiny town of Chapman, Alabama, being preceded by his father, Norman Floyd, and three uncles. The McGowins were one of Alabama's most prominent sawmill dynasties for over 60 years until the family company was sold to a large international paper company in 1965. Greeley

continued his career in wood products with the acquiring company and retired in 1991. In 1974 the five McGowin Pembrokeians, Greeley, Floyd, Earl, Julian and Nick, donated the funds to build The Pembroke McGowin Library and in 1998, a generous donation from Greeley made it possible to bring the library into the computer world by putting it 'online'.

Greeley, early on, started a conditioning campaign so that his six grandchildren would aspire to attend Pembroke. As a part of that plan, he and his wife, Ninette, brought the two oldest grandsons to Pembroke last year to introduce them to the wonderful sense of history and beauty and learning that is Oxford. The two boys, now 15, were utterly smitten with Pembroke and their ambition now is to be Pembrokeians and continue the McGowin tradition.

In the last year of his life, Greeley researched and edited a history of the family company, which was published shortly after his death. The book is entitled *The W.T. Smith Lumber Co., a Chronicle*. His research led him far beyond just the family however and the book became an interesting history of the development of the wood products industry in Alabama and the life and times of the people of the area in the first half of the century. A copy of the book has been donated to the Pembroke McGowin Library.

One of Greeley McGowin's Pembroke contemporaries, John Drysdale, writes:

I was at Pembroke with Greeley McGowin during the 1940s. I did not see him again until I attended the North American Reunion at Pembroke in 1996. The following year, my wife and I visited the USA, when Greeley and his wife invited us to stay with them for two days at their house in Savannah, Georgia.

Little did they know what they had let themselves in for! On the first morning, I was taken seriously ill and we stayed for eight days (in the manner of 'The Man Who Came to Dinner'). We shall never forget Greeley and Ninette's kindness and friendship.

During our stay, we learned more about the McGowin family and, in particular, about how they became associated with Pembroke.

The McGowins have lived for many generations in Alabama. There came a time when one of Greeley's uncles (I think it was

Earl McGowin) was awarded a Rhodes Scholarship. Greeley's grandfather had three other sons. His reaction was to say "It's not fair for only one of you to go to Oxford. You must all go." So all four of them did; (you could do that sort of thing in those days). From the next generation, Greeley followed his father and uncles to Pembroke. While Greeley was at Pembroke, his father came to visit him, to discover that the Master, Senior Tutor and Porter were still the same as in his day (respectively, Homes Dudden, Drake and Ponsford).

The names of these five McGowins are now inscribed on the wall of the splendid Library they gave to the College, Greeley's name being the last. Perhaps Greeley will be the last McGowin to come to the College. Whatever the future holds, future generations will perhaps wonder that five Americans of the same family from so far away as Alabama had such affection for our small college as to endow it so generously.

FREDERICK WILLIAM MORGAN

23 December 1927 - 27 January 1998

News of the death of Fred Morgan will sadden scores of public relatives as well as the many clients with whom he worked in nearly forty years of consultancy practice. Fred had a heart attack on 27 January 1998 in his Wimbledon home; he was seventy in December.

Fred came later than most to the public relations profession, after graduating in PPE at Oxford University to which he won a scholarship in his twenties. After a short spell with the National Union of Students, he moved into charitable consultancy working with the legendary Hereward (Ted) Phillips. Then he turned to the wider public relations scene with Planned Public Relations and later leading a small, more commercial consultancy.

Active within the Labour Party from the age of fifteen, Fred was a local councillor in Cornwall and twice fought general elections in Devon, in 1966 coming within hundreds of what would have been a famous victory. It was inevitable, therefore, that he finally concentrated in the 1970s on the fast developing world of government affairs.

For the past fifteen years Fred and I worked closely together lobbying for a range of companies and causes. There have been few more dogged and deceptively effective campaigners than Fred, and certainly none with greater integrity and loyalty in an area where such decent qualities sometimes go by the board.

Fred was always a strong supporter of our professional associations. He served on PRCA committees and the IPR Council, being elected a Fellow in 1989.

Those of us in the Whitehall 'Village' will miss him deeply, and remember him best by the phrase he quirkily put at the foot of every letter:

"With every good wish".

Douglas Smith

In view of the large number of errors contained in the following appreciation which appeared in the last issue of the *Record*, for which the Editor apologises, the following is an amended version.

PERCY O'BRIEN: THE RESEARCH BIOCHEMIST

25 March 1932 – 19 December 1999

PERCY O'BRIEN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY

Percy came up to Pembroke in 1924 and read Chemistry. His research career began in the Department of Biochemistry and in the years 1932-38 he was part author of 12 full-length scientific papers in the *Biochemical Journal*. The most important related to thiamin (vitamin B1) in collaboration with the Whitley Professor of Biochemistry, Sir Rudolph Peters FRS (as he became) and H W Kinnorsley. At this time a central problem in biochemistry was the nature of the mechanisms whereby tissues oxidized glucose to CO₂ and water. It was gradually becoming clear that the 6 carbon compound glucose was first degraded to the 3 carbon compound pyruvate and that the mechanism, whereby pyruvate was oxidized, was totally obscure. At the turn of the century it had been shown that beri-beri, a disease which periodically affected thousands,

mainly in the Far East, was a consequence of eating a diet consisting solely of polished rice and that the inclusion of an aqueous extract, prepared from rice polishings, cured the disease. This immensely important observation was the first unambiguous demonstration of a vitamin deficiency. It was later shown that the curative factor present in rice polishings was widely distributed and that yeast was a particularly rich source. It was eventually isolated, its structure determined and named thiamin or vitamin B1. It was Peters' great contribution to show that, in brain tissue obtained from pigeons made deficient in thiamin by feeding them on polished rice, the capacity to oxidize pyruvate was impaired and could be restored to normal by adding thiamin.

Percy O'Brien's part in this very important problem was concerned with the isolation and crystallization of vitamin B1 from Baker's yeast. To read these papers now is to realise how much biochemistry has changed – the past is indeed another country. The papers are compulsively readable – the style is elegant, almost conversational. There is great emphasis on practical details – the purification procedure was inevitably empirical and the authors point out that "apparently minor variations of no obvious significance may nevertheless greatly reduce the yield". The yeast arrived in 7lb bags and the usual procedure involved processing batches of 100 kg (2cwt.) to yield perhaps 50mg of crystals. The process took 14 days in all, but since, during this period, 3 workmen worked full-time for only 3 days, it was possible to process batches in tandem at a rate of 6cwt of yeast a week. Percy once calculated that he had personally processed about 5 tons of yeast. In one of the papers, X-ray crystallographic data is included, provided by Dorothy Crowfoot (later Hodgkin) and J D Bernal; and another contains the phrase "it is a melancholy fact that neither we, nor anyone else, has prepared crystals of pure thiamin from yeast". In fact it was shown in another laboratory (Lohmann and Schuster, 1937) that, in tissues, thiamin is present as the pyrophosphate and that this is the active form.

In addition to working on thiamin Percy also collaborated in attempts to characterise other members of the B group of vitamins, notably with C W Carter, later Fellow of Queen's and a lifelong friend. The problems were of great complexity and the identification of these water-soluble vitamins and determining their

structure and role in metabolism took decades and in some particulars is still incomplete. It is a measure of Percy's standing in this field that he was co-author with Peters of a review "The vitamin B group" in the *Annual Review of Biochemistry*, vol.7, pp 305-324, 1938.

PERCY O'BRIEN AND THE NUFFIELD DEPARTMENT OF CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY

A pathology laboratory was first established in the Radcliffe Infirmary in 1913, at the insistence of Sir William Osler. The laboratories were next to the post-mortem room on the 3rd floor of the building, which forms the south side of the main entrance to the Infirmary (which was designed by Professor George Dreyer, Professor of Pathology, who designed the Dunn school). Biochemical investigations were however extremely limited and the subject was generally regarded as a minor branch of pathology. However, in 1924, when Dr G A Gibson (later Fellow of Merton), a physician and pathologist, directed the laboratory, Sir Rudolph Peters was appointed Honorary Consultant Biochemist coincidentally with his election to the Whitley Chair and in 1925 George Higgins joined the staff as a technician at the age of 15. He became largely responsible for carrying out the chemical tests.

In 1936 Lord Nuffield added to previous benefactions with a gift of £2,000,000 to establish a post-graduate clinical school and, possibly, an undergraduate school, at the Radcliffe Infirmary. In addition to creating clinical Chairs, departments of Pathology and of Clinical Biochemistry were also established. Sir Rudolph Peters, as honorary consultant, was the nominal head of the Department and in 1938, at the age of 32, Percy was appointed as the effective head, responsible for its day to day operations. At the time of his appointment, the existing laboratory was carrying out about 2000 estimations a year. These tests required considerable bench-top skills, there were on-going problems of specificity and sensitivity and various alternatives were continually being developed. Percy's background as a chemist made him a most appropriate appointment and indeed non-medical biochemists were appointed to similar positions elsewhere, for example, in Cambridge and at UCH.

However, as Nuffield Biochemist, in addition to developing the service side of the laboratory, Percy was required to teach and undertake research. The space made available to him consisted of one large room on the ground floor and a basement in the newly built Private Block. Later a hut was added but this space had to serve both service and research and furthermore the research space was shared with Professor L J Witts, who was the first Nuffield Professor of Clinical Medicine. This collaboration was the beginning in Oxford of the molecular approach to problems in clinical medicine. Witts was a superb clinician with research interests primarily in anaemia, particularly iron-deficiency anaemia, to which he had already made important contributions, and in pernicious anaemia. Percy's research was governed by what was possible – there were no animals in the early days, so the possibilities were blood, urine and faeces. He decided to study haemoglobin – its functions, its synthesis (which relates to the inherited diseases called porphyrias) and its degradation to bile pigments.

The outbreak of war in 1939 severely hampered developments and the most that Percy was able to achieve was to appoint some technical staff. He did however supervise George Higgins for the degree of B.Sc. in 1941 and arranged his appointment as Hospital Biochemist with overall responsibilities for the routine laboratory in 1943. Research during the war years was limited – he collaborated with R G Macfarlane (later Fellow of All Souls) and the originator of the cascade theory of blood clotting, on the standardization of haemoglobin estimation in terms of its oxygen and Fe content and spectra. He also collaborated with Peters and Professor H A Krebs, then Professor of Biochemistry at Sheffield, on studies of vitamin C deficiency. It was well established that vitamin C deficiency causes scurvy and that fresh fruit was an important source. However, the dose of vitamin C required to prevent disease was not known. The problem was potentially of great importance because, in wartime, fruit imports ceased and although synthetic vitamin C was available in the US it was expensive. It was for this reason that school children collected rosehips from the hedgerows to make rosehip syrup. The experiments involved putting healthy volunteers – mainly conscientious objectors and medical students – on a diet deficient

in vitamin C, and awaiting events. The results were published after the war in an MRC Special Report. It showed that although vitamin C disappeared from the plasma and from platelets, deleterious consequences were few. It is the case that the human requirement for vitamin C is still uncertain.

After the war, the department began to expand and, with the advent of the NHS in 1948, funding became more secure and an adequate technical structure of Medical Laboratory Scientific Officers (MLSO) eventually developed. Percy always chose the senior technicians with great care and encouraged them, in addition to their routine duties, to carry out research. As far as his own research was concerned, he usually had 2 or 3 assistants and a graduate reading for a higher degree. For example, with Margaret Stanier, quantitative measurements were made of the urinary and faecal excretion of bilirubin and related compounds, the breakdown products of haemoglobin. With Drs E M and H M Jope, crystals of human haemoglobin and several of its derivatives were prepared. These were examined by M F Perutz at Cambridge but unfortunately were not sufficiently ordered for detailed structural determination. *Vitamin B12 metabolism in the rat* was the title of the D. Phil thesis of P Newmark, who became Deputy Editor of *Nature* for many years and acid secretion by the frog stomach in vitro was studied by W H Bannister (Pembroke) who was a Rhodes Scholar and became Professor of Physiology in the University of Malta. Some idea of Percy's style as a research supervisor was given by the late Dr Keith Dalziel FRS, with whom Percy published 7 full papers in the *Biochemical Journal*. Keith had a remarkable career. He left school at the age of 14 and became a lab boy in the Victoria Memorial Jewish Hospital in Salford, literally as a bottle-washer. He studied at night and in 1944 took a First in Chemistry, Physics and Mathematics as an external student of London University.

"I owe my career, such as it is, to Percy O'Brien. I was chosen by him from a short list of 4, partly I think because of my previous experience in clinical biochemistry and my First. Initially I carried out routine analyses but Percy encouraged me to undertake a study of the kinetics of the deoxygenation of haemoglobin and arranged a full-time research post supported by the Nuffield Haematology Research Fund. I was very much impressed by the sense of

academic freedom in the laboratory. Professor Peters occasionally came over on a Saturday morning and a great fuss was made and the lab was made very tidy. We got on with our work and, although Percy was always available for advice, he did not interfere. The equipment was pretty good – we had fluorimeters used in the study of porphyrins and I remember that we got a Beckmann spectrophotometer as soon as it came on the market. I think the main achievement was to design and build an improved constant flow method as opposed to the stopped flow method then in use. I look back with affection on the numerous occasions on which Percy called in late in the evening, after tutoring in Pembroke, I think, and listened to my account of what I was doing, or made outrageous jokes. He was always good fun, provided I had nearly finished and the hour was not too late. It was a happy Department with many light-hearted moments. I remember one occasion on which Percy lost his bicycle from outside Pembroke and he came into the Department livid with anger to find his bicycle in pieces in his office. It transpired that a female student was responsible – rather an attractive one. A group of us decided that this insult would not be allowed to pass, so we dismembered her bicycle, and put it on the roof. Another happy memory is the Blood Club which consisted of Witts, Janet Vaughan (then Principal of Somerville), Percy, me and many others – we met in Somerville most weeks to discuss recently-published papers".

Ultimately, Keith Dalziel became a University Reader in Biochemistry at Oxford, and a Fellow of Exeter College, where among the many undergraduates tutored by him was the current Fellow in Biochemistry at Pembroke, John Knowland.

The Sixties brought many changes. Percy was by now Reader in Clinical Biochemistry and in 1964, the Department moved into purpose-built accommodation on the top floor of the newly-built Gibson Laboratory. The Nuffield Department of Medicine acquired research space elsewhere and so the close links with Clinical Biochemistry were broken. The service side of the laboratory gradually became autonomous. This was due partly to the development of automated analysis (machines were developed that would carry out a dozen or more estimations on a single blood sample) and 'kits', which made possible the assay of hormones and

other components of particular interest. The number of estimations carried out rapidly increased to over one million a year and the main problem was to ensure that this information was effectively utilised. For this reason a medically qualified chemical pathologist, Dr R H Wilkinson, was appointed and although Percy remained Head of Department, in practice responsibility for the service side moved elsewhere. On the research side the main changes were outside the Department. Up to the forties and fifties academic departments of medicine were, in effect, applying physiology. From the sixties onwards they were dominated by biochemists. A new kind of clinician emerged, some of whom (and Oxford has more than its fair share) are major scientists in their own right and more biochemical research was carried on outside the Department than in it. All this was due to the extraordinary growth of academic biochemistry – indeed the term became unfashionable and was replaced by molecular biology which in turn spawned molecular medicine and so on. Percy observed these changes and recognised their inevitability. He retired in 1974. He was a science don in the very best Oxford tradition in that he not only amply fulfilled his University duties and actively pursued research in many areas, but he was also devoted to his College and to the tutorial teaching and general concern for his undergraduates.

He was succeeded as Head of Department by Professor Sir Philip Randle FRS whose main research interest was in the regulation of pyruvate metabolism.

P.J.R. Phizackerley, Fellow and Tutor in Biological Sciences, Balliol 1960-94

ARTHUR DAVID PORTRAIT

18 January 1912 - 13 September 2000

Arthur Portrait, who became one of the country's leading experts on exchange control, was the only child of a hardworking tailor's cutter (a step up in the tailoring hierarchy), John Meyer Portrait, and his strong-minded wife, Sarah née Barnett.

He grew up in Islington, North London, where he hung over the fence at Arsenal's Highbury football ground and won a place at

nearby Dame Alice Owen's School for the sons of poor men. The school had no old boys' tradition because its pupils all did too well to qualify to send their own sons there.

He came up to Pembroke on an Oades and Stafford Scholarship in 1930 to read History but switched to PPE in which subjects he achieved 2nd Class Honours in 1933. In those days his father accompanied him to Oxford and his doting maiden aunts embroidered cushions with the college crest. They had been a poor Jewish family, brought up in the East End by immigrant parents, and were immensely proud of Arthur's success, he being the only representative of their next generation.

Among his undergraduate activities was, naturally, attendance at the Union debates. He was present at the famous/infamous 1933 debate on the motion that "This House will not fight for King and Country". As one who voted not to fight, he was proud to be presented with a white feather. Six years later, he was among the first to volunteer for the armed services.

He also recalled being approached in those politically turbulent years by college undergraduates keen to recruit members for the Communist cause. His reaction was outright rejection, on the grounds that while they could afford the luxury of political dissent, he could not.

Although he was fully aware of the dangers of Fascism and Nazism on the Continent, he was equally aware of the closeness of the breadline. He was able to live on his scholarship money – just. (Before the First World War, his bachelor uncle Ben, the younger brother of the above maiden aunts, had sent money home from his scholarship at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was a Wrangler. Remittances on the home front in those days.)

With jobs scarce, even for graduates, in the depression of the 1930s, Arthur took a further course at the London School of Economics. At LSE he met his wife, a student from Palestine, then under British Mandate, who was taking a two-year diploma. Dina Chaikin came from a family of eight children, so the marriage was a meeting place (or battle ground) of many contrasts.

To meet her family, he took a multi-hop plane journey via Marseille and Greece to Alexandria, then by train across Sinai to her home in the Jewish district just outside Jaffa. They married in

London in 1938. Despite enormous differences in temperament and outlook, they were a very close couple who depended absolutely upon each other.

Through an introduction from one of his father's customers, he had got a job in the mid-1930s at the merchant bankers, NM Rothschild & Sons. He went right through their system and finished up as an associate director, though with some interruptions.

Before the outbreak of war in September 1939 he had already volunteered for the Territorial Army, changing later to the Honourable Artillery Company. During the war he served in the Sherwood Foresters and was promoted to captain. He took part in the Normandy landings on D-Day plus 6, where he was the only surviving officer in his platoon and had most of his left shoulder removed by a bullet which lodged there. It was shown with pride to the medical profession every time he had an x-ray and he was buried with it.

After the war, with the feeling of new directions and possibilities, he was anxious to join the Zionist movement and settle in Palestine, then in its last throes of rule by British administration. He left Rothschilds and joined Barclays DCO, which had branches throughout the British Empire and Commonwealth.

He was all set to move to Jerusalem or Tel Aviv with his wife and two young daughters, born either side of the war, when Israel's War of Independence broke out in 1947. Barclays refused to send him to a war zone and offered him Barbados instead. He had no interest in anywhere else, so he returned to Rothschilds, who were happy to have him back.

Exchange control was introduced under the Defence of the Realm emergency regulations at the outbreak of the Second World War. It was embodied in law under the Exchange Control Act 1947. Arthur Portrait concentrated on this. He was one of nature's bureaucrats and understood the logic and intricacies of rules and regulations in triplicate and beyond. He taught generations of young bankers the procedures of the profession. He was rigid and demanding but he made sure they understood. They did not forget. They also respected him for his absolute integrity,

occasionally tempered with compassion.

Exchange control was his life and he was consulted by the Bank of England on any change to the rules. It was a great relief to him and his family that the system was not abolished until well into his retirement, in October 1979.

Although he retired early from Rothschilds at the age of 61, he found a new job almost immediately. Foreign banks were starting to open branches in the City of London and the Bank of England required them to take on a local 'minder' to ensure their compliance with native customs.

From 1973-78 Arthur Portrait worked for Westdeutsche Landesbank. He said that, after fighting against Hitler, he never imagined he would be working for a German institution. But in fact he took a fatherly interest in his young colleagues and found the younger German generation appreciative of his depth of knowledge, experience, integrity and concern for their welfare.

He had strong views on matters moral and political, a punning sense of humour and a great love of music and literature. His strong sense of drama enabled him to explain difficult technical concepts in simplified and memorable terms. Opera and Beethoven symphonies were his great love, combining all the dramatic elements in one emotional swirl.

He died five weeks after suffering a second stroke, having made a good recovery from a stroke three years earlier. His wife Dina died 11 weeks later, missing him enormously.

He leaves two daughters, five grandchildren and a great-grandson.

Ruth Rothenburg

JOHN RUDDERHAM

29 August 1909- 6 June 2001

The following eulogy was delivered by John's son-in-law, Dr Tim Goodwin, on 14 June 2001.

I first met John forty-two years ago, and then only because I was after his daughter Hilary. My great sadness (and I think also of others) is that I never really knew him in those early years and never appreciated fully how much he had to offer.

He was born in Beckenham in 1909 and, after his early schooling, won scholarships to the City of London and Wye College where he read agriculture. He then went to Pembroke College, Oxford, for his post graduate studies, where he won several academic prizes along the way. He was a first class swimmer and I believe in the modern era he would have been an Oxford Blue.

In the 1930s, John joined the Colonial Service and spent a year in Trinidad, where he furthered his interests in agriculture. He subsequently joined the Civil Service, moving to the Ministry of Agriculture where he stayed until retirement in 1972.

He married Dorothy McKie in 1934 and supported her tirelessly in her roles as teacher and local politician.

John's experience of agriculture and the problems of the supply of food during and after the war was invaluable and his advice was always highly regarded. He developed a number of practical skills while at Wye College, not least that of working in metal and making farm gates. It was perhaps then no surprise that he became a livery man of the Worshipful Company of Blacksmiths – and, in association, a Freeman of the City of London. Hilary tells me that it was at his instigation that new wrought iron gates were supplied for St. Paul's Girls School after the war.

John and Dorothy moved to Saltford in the late 1950s and it was there that he developed his interest in local politics. He was initially elected to Somerset County Council in 1970, which under local government re-organisation, became Avon County Council. He was to play a major role in education within the area, serving as Vice Chairman on the Education Committee. He subsequently became a Governor of the newly formed Bath University and was

awarded an honorary fellowship in 1988.

He was a very kind and generous man and in particular loved his grandsons, nephews, nieces and great nieces. He always followed their progress, whether at school or university. I think many of us here will remember his 90th birthday, surrounded by all his family; we will always have very happy memories of that day.

Sadly, in the last few years he became increasingly handicapped by his failing vision, but his sharp intellect and incredible memory allowed him to overcome this. He was quite good at telling me the way while driving and where best to park. He himself kept driving for as long as he could, answering the D.V.L.A. enquiries about his health. To assess his own visual acuity, he would take the car out of the drive and park in the road in good light. He would then clean and polish the number plate and walk the statutory 25 yards before announcing that he could read it quite clearly. The fact that he knew it by heart was irrelevant! Although determined not to be handicapped by his failing vision, he reluctantly soon accepted that he could no longer drive.

About five years ago, he decided to leave Saltford and move to Lord Harris Court near Wokingham – perhaps prompted by his long interest in the Masonic Movement. He had always loved his food and good wine and there he found a 2 star Michelin restaurant, L'Ortalan, which he visited whenever he could. It was amazing how a visit to Grandpa could be fitted in when a good meal beckoned! About a year ago, the restaurant closed and there is no doubt in medical terms that he began to suffer from an acute L'Ortalan withdrawal syndrome.

Sadly, his health gradually began to decline over the last six to nine months but, although physically frail, he remained as sharp as ever. I used to help with his correspondence and he could always tell me exactly where to file everything; he was always right.

His room held evidence of some of his other interests. He loved listening to music and had a large selection of compact discs. There were a few bottles of port quietly collecting dust and maturity, and on his bookcase a collection of books. Some of these were prizes including a 1938 *Whittaker's Almanac*, and that essential reading – the 1948 edition of *Know your Tractor*, neither of which

he wished to throw away.

About three weeks ago, John had a series of strokes and while retaining his comprehension and memory to the end, he became increasingly frustrated by his inability to communicate. In spite of this, he retained his thoughtfulness and kindness for others. I was having a small party at home for those who had helped me in my work when the telephone rang. John had remembered the day and the time – and in spite of communication difficulties, wished us all a very happy day.

He was to die ten days later, at peace with the world, beautifully looked after by his local doctor and all the staff and carers at Lord Harris Court.

John, we will all miss you.

COLIN ANTHONY STONE

23 December 1917 – 5 January 2001

Colin Anthony Stone died on 5th January 2001 at the age of 83. After obtaining a £100 scholarship plus leaving exhibition to Pembroke College in 1936, he studied Honour Moderations and P.P.E. until the outbreak of war. During his time at the College he obtained College colours at Rugger, Soccer, Hockey, Squash, Cricket and Tennis. He also boxed 2nd string for the University.

He served in the Royal Artillery and was captured in Singapore in 1942 and was a Japanese P.O.W. for three and a half years. He joined Unilever in 1946 and spent part of his long career with them working in India and the Philippines, retiring in 1977.

In his retirement he wrote *That's How People Are*, a study of social philosophy, and lived just long enough to see his work published in book form – a lifelong ambition realised.

Colin Stone's contemporary, Brian Kirk-Duncan, writes:

“Regarding Colin Stone, of course, he was a very great friend of mine; I think he was a year ahead of me but he was very friendly, something which made quite a difference when you came to the College as a new boy. He was extremely kind. We set up a great friendship and used to play tennis together; we were in the team for the College, he and I, as far as I can remember, although I can't

be absolutely certain.

I remember vividly that Colin had a lovely white blazer with cerise edging round it. It was quite unusual in my day for anyone at Pembroke to get a first but Colin did. Colin was quite a leader in the College but immensely friendly. I used to see him for the Reunion Dinners which he nearly always came to – he had taken up schoolmastering and I had taken up being a parson.”

ROGER WHITEHEAD

To the obituary of the late lamented Roger Whitehead (*Record* 1997-98), I beg leave to add a small postscript which may be well of interest to those who knew him and his older brother, Denys (1947), as well as myself, their much younger academic contemporary (1945).

His father, the Revd. A.M. Whitehead, was Vicar of the Wigan parish of St Michael and All Angels and was himself a Pembrokian. Being a regular attender at St Michael's, I came very much under the benign influence of my vicar, a most spiritual man whom I came to respect and admire. It was when I told him of my desire to make Oxford my university aim that he first spoke to me of Pembroke and his former tutor, H.L. Drake, who was subsequently to become mine also (He must have been there forever!). [Editor's note: Drake had come to Pembroke as Fellow in Classics in January 1907 and was to serve as such until his retirement on 31st December 1949. Arthur Milton Whitehead came up as a Henney Scholar from Dulwich College in Michaelmas 1909 and subsequently achieved 2nd Class Honours in both Classical Mods and Greats. He became Vicar of St Michael's, Wigan in 1936].

At that stage of my career I knew very little of Oxford colleges. The one I had heard most about was Balliol, and so, when it came to filling up my application for the Classical Scholarship Examination, January 1945, I made what my school deemed a most curious and infelicitous choice. I plumped for the alma mater of my revered vicar, putting Balliol in second place. Unbelievably, I was interviewed at both colleges. (Could it happen today?). At Pembroke it was intimated that an Open Scholarship might be on the cards.

Then, at the eleventh hour and contrary to all expectations, Balliol recalled me and spoke of the possibility of a Domus Exhibition there. I was flummoxed and said nothing to anyone lest I should queer the pitch. By then, however, I had not only taken to Pembroke and the pleasant rooms overlooking the Old and Chapel Quads in which I had been accommodated and would later occupy in my second year; there were two other factors which weighed greatly on me, one of which was the 'Whitehead connection', of which no one, apart from myself, knew anything.

J Derek Latham

JERRARD ROSS WILLIAMSON

3 April 1908 – 23 February 2000

By any standards, the life of Jerrard Williamson was long. It was also full of incident, much of it happy but punctuated also with tragedy and loss. It was characteristic of him that the good times were enjoyed with brio and the bad endured with dignity and grit. These qualities of engagement and courage were complemented by a capricious but keen intelligence, humour, wit and immense generosity. Of the last, in particular, I and two younger brothers have much cause to be grateful, for we all entered his life as young boys - in the case of the third of us (also a Pembroke man), when only a small child. With the benefit of hindsight, it is clear that he opened for each of his stepsons vistas and opportunities, which otherwise would almost certainly have been denied by circumstance. Such personal debts are really beyond evaluation.

Born into comfortable circumstances in London, Jerrard's father was a successful stockbroker. After schooling at Marlborough, which evidently he enjoyed, he came up to Pembroke in 1925, where he read Modern Languages. By his own admission, the rigours of academia were subordinated somewhat to more compelling pastimes afforded by university life which, following matriculation, generations of undergraduates have embraced with little obvious reluctance. A love of country pursuits occupied a dominant position in his order of priorities for day to day living. Absence of conspicuous talent as a horseman in no way dampened his enjoyment of and preoccupation with the chase and other equestrian pursuits. The elder of his two sisters, Patience,

remembers him as "simply the bravest person I ever knew. It didn't matter how many times he came off, nothing would deter him, but he just didn't seem to be able to stick on!" Tumbles from horses of one kind or another, however, did have the effect of landing him in hospital – once at least with a fracture of the spine, a mishap he managed to repeat in different circumstances on two further occasions! His enthusiasms also drew him briefly towards aviation, then still in its infancy. With his friend, the late Duncan Sandys, he took to the air with mixed results, one of which was a badly dented aeroplane and considerable injuries to Sandys.

As they did for so many, the war years brought difficulties and sadness. By now married with two sons and a daughter, frequent enforced absences had a disruptive influence on family life, which led eventually to separation and divorce. Moreover, a shooting accident resulted in the loss of his left eye thereby rendering him unfit for front line military service. Once recovered, he continued instead to command anti-aircraft batteries before, at the conclusion of hostilities with Germany, he was sent to Holland. There he was placed in command of a transit camp for victims of the holocaust. The effect on him was profound, just how profound only became apparent decades later for, in over forty years, of this grim posting he spoke not at all. Without forewarning and only once – in the last year of his life – did he reflect briefly on the experience and, in doing so, wept. I count it no shame that I did so too. In a role exposed to daily evidence of the worst depravities of which man is capable, there can be no question as to his effectiveness, however. In whatever way he contrived to carry out his duties, his hosts were evidently impressed, for the newly installed Dutch government awarded him the Order of Orange Nassau.

Fortunes in the post war years continued to be mixed. Whilst he remarried and achieved considerable material prosperity as a stockbroker himself, the loss of a son constituted a particularly cruel blow. He also suffered further physical injuries which, with the courage and toughness that were so characteristic of him, were borne without complaint.. During the last three decades, following the death of his then wife, he remarried and, thereafter, spent some of the best years of his life. With his wife Melissa, he discovered a real community of interests founded upon a shared love of the country, country pursuits and horses. Together they bred

thoroughbreds both in Bedfordshire and East Sussex, an activity which she still carries on. They travelled together extensively and took pleasure in renovating an old property in Southern France. In his declining years, Jerrard took a keen and often informed interest in their stock blood lines, was a voracious reader and, in parallel, developed a scholarly interest in the history of the old Cistercian foundation, Robertsbridge Abbey, which was their home.

Following a short illness, he died peacefully in his sleep on 23 February 2000 and is survived by a widow, a son and daughter, two sisters, several grandchildren and the families of his stepsons. He will be missed.

Rupert Wyndham

JOHN DORNING YOUNG

17 May 1921-11 December 2000

John Young came to Pembroke College from Uppingham School in 1939 and took his degree in Modern History.

Between 1941-46 he served in the Manchester Regiment 7th Airborne Division in India, Burma, Singapore, SOE retiring with the rank of Capt. He subsequently followed a career in the Colonial Audit Service in Kenya, Nigeria and Tanzania.

In 1966, having returned to live in the UK with his family, he took a postgraduate course at Garnet College, London University and then lectured at the North Gloucestershire College of Technology until his retirement in 1981. Although bravely wrestling with a long illness John often expressed gratitude to Pembroke College and he retained a life-long recall of modern history. His interest in African developments and support of his family never ceased. He died aged 79 years in the Bristol General Hospital on 11th December 2000 leaving a widow, a son, two daughters and seven grandchildren.

NEWS OF OUR MEMBERS

MIKE BARLOW (1972) writes:

“After leaving Oxford in 1978 I joined the R&D Department of BP where I worked until 1983 when I decided it was time for a career change and started to train as a Patent Agent. I qualified in 1987 and since 1994 have been BP’s Departmental Head. I got married in 1979 to Carol who I met while in Oxford and we now have two sons James and Peter aged 17 and 14.”

SAVILE BRADBURY (1966) was awarded the Köhler medal by the State Microscopical Society of Illinois for “services to Microscopy”. This was presented in Chicago at “InterMicro 2000” in June by Dr Bill Mikuska, President of SMSI.

WOLTER BRENNINKMEIJER (1987) and his wife Nina are delighted to announce the birth of Philipp Wolter Kilian, a brother for Louisa, on 20 September 2000.

TONY BUSHELL (1979) is proud to announce the birth of a son, Francis Anthony Rolevich, on 10 February 2000. A brother for Hugh (8) and Ilona (4). Tony continues to work as a housefather and non-stipendiary priest in the parish of Stanway, Colchester. His wife Morag is a barrister based in London.

Having taken a year out to do an MA in English in Toronto in 1996-97, ANNA CLAYBOURNE (1988) continues to work as a freelance writer and editor of children’s non-fiction books specialising in science and wildlife. Working from home in Edinburgh, she has now written or co-written about thirty books.

ROBIN EARL (1978) writes:

“I have returned to the UK after 2 years in Tokyo and a subsequent 6 years in Hong Kong. During this period we have become a family of 5 with Toyin and I having had three large, exuberant sons: Christian born in Tokyo 1992, Nathan in Hong Kong 1994 under British sovereignty and Jordan in Hong Kong 1998 under Chinese sovereignty. Although I was injured out of rugby in Japan, I continue to have a strong interest in sport, having been head coach for the junior under 7s teams for the Stanley Fort mini rugby club in Hong Kong.

I am now working for the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development after the best part of 16 years working for

Morgan Grenfell and Deutsche Bank. We have moved to a converted Oast House in Kent, not far from JAMES STEWART (1980) and family, with a garden big enough for our children to run off some of their excess steam and are looking forward to re-integrating into a European lifestyle”.

STEPHEN FIELDS (1975) who is a member of the Society of Jesus and an associate Professor of Theology at Georgetown University, Washington DC, has published *Being As Symbol: On The Origins and Development of Karl Rahner’s Metaphysics*, Georgetown University Press, Washington DC, 2000.

JUDITH FRENCH (FRANKLIN) (1982) and her husband, Roger Parks, are delighted to announce the birth of their son, Joshua Felix Franklin Parks on 8th Jan. 2001.

DAVID GREEN (1990) is a solicitor with Herbert Smith, where his main interests are regulatory disputes, public law litigation, and the commercial application of human rights law.

THOMAS HART (1970) is now Counselor for Press Cultural Affairs at the American Embassy in Nairobi, Kenya.

DONNA HOLLAND (nee WITT)(1993) and her husband John are pleased to announce the birth of their first child, Alexandra Nicole, on 8 April 2000.

On 20 July 2000, the Corporation of London held a dinner in the Guildhall Art Gallery in honour of WIMBURN HORLOCK (1935), marking both his 85th birthday and his 31 years service on the Court of Common Council. Among the distinguished guests were the MASTER and Kathie Booth-Stevens and BRIAN KIRK-DUNCAN (1936).

On Saturday June 10 2000 HAMISH HUME (1990) was married to Andrea Richter (Worcester, 1997) in the College Chapel. The service was performed by the Chaplain, assisted by Father David Forrester, Roman Catholic Chaplain to Eton College and former Roman Catholic Chaplain to Oxford University. The location of the wedding was of particular significance to the Hume family, since Hamish was born in Oxford and christened in the Pembroke Chapel in 1968, while his father, IAN HUME (1967), was a graduate student. Hamish’s brother GREGORY HUME (1987) was Best Man. The perfect setting for an intimate family wedding, the Chapel and the College were at their charming best. The

Chapel service was enhanced by the Pembroke Choir accompanied by Organ Scholar, DAVID GOSTICK (1998). Musical highlights included a stirring *Amazing Grace* sung by the Choir, and a guitar solo of the *Prelude to JS Bach Cello Suite No. 1* played by DAVID CAVALIER (1991). Following the service, the bridal couple and their guests enjoyed drinks on the main quad lawn in brilliant sunshine, framed by the newly freshened facade of the College walls, with their dancing splashes of red and white roses. Quintessentially Pembroke!

MARK JOHNSON (1967) is now Professor of Diversity in Health and Social Care and Associate Director of the Mary Seacole Research Centre, De Montfort University, Leicester.

NICOLA KIRKUP (1982), after a short interlude at the European Parliament, is now working at the European Commission's Directorate-General for Energy and Transport. She recommends Brussels life as altogether more civilised (culinarily and temporally) even than Oxford.

On 22 July 2000, the day following the ceremony at which her father received his D. Phil., Sophia Eleanor Isobel, the youngest child of DENNIS and FREDERIQUE LACKNER (1991), was baptised in the College Chapel thus following the examples of her siblings, Philip Christian Augustine, Gregory William Alexander and Anna Martha Galadriol.

PHILIP LADER (1967), who served as US Ambassador to the Court of St James's from 1997 to 28 February 2001, has become a Senior Adviser to the Investment Banking Division in Europe of Morgan Stanley Dean Witter. He has also been appointed Non-Executive Chairman of WPP Group plc, the worldwide advertising and marketing services group.

In May 2000 GRAHAM LAYER (1971) began a five year period of office as Honorary Secretary of the Association of Surgeons of Great Britain and Ireland which represents Consultant General Surgeons and their juniors, with offices based at the Royal College of Surgeons of England in Lincoln's Inn Fields, London. Graham, who is Consulting Surgeon at St Peter's Hospital, Chertsey, sits on the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons of England and he is an examiner for the Intercollegiate Board. He sits on the National Committee of the Breast Speciality Group and is the Deputy

Programme Director for surgical training in the South West Thames region. He will be taking up a new role as Consultant Surgeon to the Charing Cross and Hammersmith hospitals in 2002.

ELSA LEWIS (née TRIM)(1988) and her husband, Mark, are delighted to announce the birth of their son, Jacob David, on 17 July 2000.

LANCE MARSHALL (1945) was Chairman of the Herefordshire County Council in 1999/2000.

MARK MITCHELL (1986) writes:

"Since leaving Pembroke, I obtained a D.Phil., at Wolfson, then worked for Roche in the UK for six years and for one year in Switzerland. I currently work as a Research Chemist for Pfizer Global Research and Development, La Jolla, California. I am married and have three daughters."

MARTIN PARMENTIER (1971) has been appointed Ordinary Professor for Systematic Theology and Ecumenical Theology at the Christatholische Theologische Fakultät in Bern, Switzerland. He remains based in the Netherlands.

In August 2000 DAVID ROBERTS (1973) became Deputy Head of Mission and Director of Trade Promotion for Switzerland and Liechtenstein at the British Embassy in Berne. Prior to this he had served for four years as Deputy Head of Mission and Consul General in Santiago, Chile, with political, consular and broad management responsibilities for an Embassy of about 50 staff before and throughout the crisis caused by the arrest of General Pinochet in London.

SEAN RYAN (1978) and his wife, Carmel, are delighted to announce the birth of their third child, Anna, on April 19 2000. Sean is the Foreign Editor of the *Sunday Times*, and would be happy to hear from any Pembrokiens planning a career in the media.

NAT SCHLUTER (1990) and his wife, Helen, are pleased to announce the birth of their first child, Miriam Grace, on 24 April 2000. On 2 July 2000 Nat was ordained deacon in Christ Church Cathedral to serve in the parish of Gerrards Cross St James with Fulmer St James, Buckinghamshire.

DAVID SHANNON (1991) and his wife, FREDDIE (née RINCKENS)(1993), are delighted to announce the birth of their son, Thomas Nicholson John, on 25 February 2001.

SIMON SMALES (1984) AND ISOBEL SMALES (née SMITH) (1984) are delighted to announce the birth of Joseph on 7 March 1999, a brother for Jake. Joe is rapidly gaining prop proportions, and Daddy hopes he will step into his rugby boots in due course. Simon continues to work for HSBC and Isobel is a freelance editor.

JANE SOMERVILLE (née PEPPER)(1988) and her husband, David, are pleased to announce the birth of their first child, Edward John, on 16 January 2000.

CLIVE STAINTON (1978), managing partner of Marionet Consulting of Basingstoke, has recently been made a Visiting Fellow of Manchester Business School and a non executive Director of DBI Consulting of Birmingham. Whereas Marionet performs most of its work in the private sector, DBI on the other hand is mostly working in the public sector so the potential for working together and sharing knowledge on best practice is good. Both firms specialise in Project Management, Strategy and Management Development, with the 'Creation of Value' at the heart of all they do. Clive is also about to become the Chairman of Basingstoke Round Table and would be delighted to hear from any other tabling Pembrokeians! – his phone number at Marionet is 01256 762920.

GEOFF TANNER (1975) has recently published his second volume of poetry, *The Pan Basher*.

SOPHIE (née TAYLOR)(1984) and MARK THOMSON (1985) are proud to announce the arrival of Robert Harvey on 10 April 2000. In October 2000, Mark takes up the post of Lecturer in the Cavendish Laboratory, Department of Physics, Cambridge University, together with a Fellowship at Emmanuel College.

Elsa Lewis (née TRIM)(1988) and husband Mark are delighted to announce the birth of Jacob David Lewis on 17th July 2000. Jacob weighed in at 5lb 8oz and was six weeks ahead of schedule.

HILARY (née SEARS)(1981) and MIKE WAGSTAFF (1980) are pleased to announce the birth of their first child Lucy Alexandra

Victoria on 7 April 2000.

On 1 April 2000, JERRY WALL (1956) was married in Quezon City, Metro Manila, Philippines to Narcisa (Nanci) Latuga of Montalban, Rizal, Philippines.

He writes: "I've recently completed two more or less back-to-back assignments in the Philippines since July 1998, and am about to start another in Sri Lanka. Like the second in the Philippines, it is to prepare a project for financing by the Asian Development Bank. I'll be there for four months up to mid-January 2001, with two months in the Philippines and a month here over Christmas and New Year".

MARTIN WHITWELL (1952) has been elected Shropshire Constituency Member for the League of Friends, the organisation which serves hospitals.

PEMBROKE COLLEGE RECORD

2000-2001

If you have anything which ought to be or might be recorded in next year's *Record*, please enter it on this sheet and send it to the Editors. Do not be hesitant about this; information not appropriate for publication may still be valuable in helping the College to keep up-to-date records of its Members. You can also use this form to report achievements, etc., of Members known to you, especially if they are unlikely to report it themselves. It greatly helps if the date of matriculation is entered. Any change of address can also be notified here.

We shall be particularly grateful for details of Members who are now schoolteachers, as part of our drive to maintain and improve contacts with schools which may send us candidates for admission. Please write below the name of your school, and the main subject that you teach.

NAME in full

Address

Occupation

Date of Matriculation

Please note

REMEMBER PEMBROKE IN YOUR WILL

Pembroke's commitment to providing a centre of academic excellence for gifted students from all walks of life and different backgrounds has remained unchanged for four centuries.

Today, as the College enters its fifth century of service, it faces growing challenges as the Government increases its cuts in grants to Universities and Colleges.

The College is determined
to meet these challenges, but
to do so we need *your* help.

Leaving a legacy to Pembroke will contribute directly to the College's success in the future, ensuring that it can, despite severe financial restraints, continue to provide the highest level of academic excellence for those who study within its confines.

We urge you to help the College in this way, after of course taking care of your dependants and loved ones.

For further information please contact John Barlow of the Development Office on this direct line:

(01865) 276501



Photo: Nigel Harrison

Day lily, North Quad.



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Front cover photograph: Tomb of Thomas Tesdale and Maud, his wife. St Mary's Church, Glympton.

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