

HERTFORD COLLEGE MAGAZINE

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COLLEGE NEWS

The Governing Body has made the following elections to Fellowships: Mr. R. R. Stuart, formerly a Prize Fellow of All Souls, to a Tutorial Fellowship in Jurisprudence; Dr. G. Robinson, to a Tutorial Fellowship in Biochemistry; and Mr. J. Cockin, F.R.C.S., to a Research Fellowship.

At Encaenia this year the honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred on Roland Michener, Governor-General of Canada, a former Rhodes Scholar and now an Honorary Fellow of the College.

We all congratulate the Principal on having been awarded the honorary degree of D.Sc. by the University of Monash.

Mr. Malpas and Mr. Van Noorden succeed, as joint Bursars, Dr. Houston, who is having a well-earned Sabbatical respite in Canada. The College has much cause to be grateful for his bursarial labours. Dr. Gelvring is now Dean, and Mr. Cockshut is Senior Tutor in place of Mr. Torrance, who has been elected Proctor for the year.

In 1969 sixty-two men took Final Honour Schools, two of whom obtained Firsts and thirty-seven Seconds. Congratulations to R. A. Fogg (Engineering and Economics) and R. M. Clarke (Geography) on their Firsts in Finals, and to T. Fearn and D. R. Roberts (Mathematics) and J. Hampson (Classics) on their Firsts in Mods.

The Building and Modernization Programme has given the senior and junior members of the College a new common room, the Swift Room, constructed out of what used to be the Bursary and the Post Room. The remodelled and updated kitchens provided the venue for a large gathering of Fellows and staff in November, to celebrate forty years' service of the College by the chef, Mr. G. Dyer.

The Hertford Society, now only ten short of 1,000 members, held its biennial dinner in Hall on June 26th. The Lord Bishop of London presided and H.E. the Governor General of Canada proposed the toast of the College, to which the Principal replied. The Visitor, Mr. Macmillan, dining with the Society for the first time since he accepted honorary membership, then regaled the 142 Old Hertford men present (some dozen of whom had crossed the Atlantic) with a wise and witty speech.

The President presented a Shelton print of Oxford to Bill Atkinson, the retiring Chairman, as a mark of the affection and esteem of the Society for one who did so much to found and foster it.

The College Appeal, launched at Fulham Palace in January, has raised £116,000 from old members towards its initial objective of £150,000. Many old members are involved in the Appeal organisation, and it is our hope that the contribution list of 500 will have doubled by the autumn. Meanwhile plans are under way to approach trusts, foundations and industry so that we can achieve the final objective of £350,000.

Enquiries or contributions should be sent to Derek Couran at Hertford College.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS

DECEMBER 1969

CLASSICS

To an Open Baring Scholarship
S. J. Carder, Plymouth College

HISTORY

To Open Lusby Scholarships
M. R. Allison, St. Paul's School
C. J. Buxton, Oundle School
To a Meeke Scholarship
J. A. J. Palmer, King's School, Worcester
To an Open Exhibition
R. B. Hunter, Radley College

ENGLISH

To an Open Baring Scholarship
C. B. Molyneux, Ashton in Makerfield Grammar School
To a Meeke Scholarship
P. Strickland, Archbishop Holgate's Grammar School

MEDICINE

To an Open Exhibition
C. G. Dowell, Tewkesbury Grammar School

ZOOLOGY

To a Meeke Scholarship

I. G. Rogers, King's School, Worcester

GEOGRAPHY

To Open McBride Exhibitions

M. Connell, St. Mary's College, Crosby

D. Sternberg, Magdalen College School

JURISPRUDENCE

To a William Jones Exhibition

A. E. Davies, Monmouth School

To an Open Exhibition

T. J. Breedon, King Henry VIII School, Coventry

P.P.E.

To a Baring Essex Scholarship

P. A. Crouch, Westcliffe High School

To an Open Justinian Bracegirdle Exhibition

A. Draycott, Ilkeston Grammar School

CHEMISTRY

To an Open Exhibition

M. F. Brown, Presentation College, Reading

BIOCHEMISTRY

To an Open Baring Scholarship

A. V. Bishop, Luton Sixth Form College

MATHEMATICS

To an Open Lucy Scholarship

M. G. Eastwood, Altrincham Grammar School

To an Open Lusby Scholarship

J. V. Salmon, Reading School

To an Open Exhibition

P. Woodruff, King Edward VI Grammar School, Bury St. Edmunds

PHYSICS

To an Open Baring Scholarship

D. Carter, Hatfield School

To an Open Lusby Scholarship

D. G. Perkin, Hipperholme Grammar School

To an Open Exhibition

R. T. Russell, Gravesend School for Boys

C. J. Wheatley, Apsley Grammar School

MICHAELMAS TERM 1969

MATHEMATICS

To Domus Scholarships

T. Fearn, D. T. Roberts

P.P.E.

To a College Exhibition

R. M. Nelson-Jones

HERTFORD COLLEGE AND THE ROYAL
SOCIETY

ON Wednesday, 25th February, 1970, a reception was held at
6 Carlton House Terrace, home of the Royal Society, by invitation

of the Principal and Fellows of the College and of the Chairman and Members of the London Area Appeal Committee. Mr. John Brown spoke on behalf of the Committee, the Senior Fellow, Mr. Markham, in the absence of the Principal, on behalf of the College. The connection of Hertford with the Royal Society, evidently not as well known, even to Hertford men, as it deserves, was described by Professor H. M. Powell in an explanation of why the meeting should be in this place:

"This arises from the College's involvement in the affairs of the Royal Society, an activity illustrating a part of the College purposes which underlie the appeal.

Our Principal was for a considerable period Secretary, for Biological Sciences, and also held office as Vice-President of the Society. He arranged for us to meet here, but the matter begins much earlier.

Among the group to whom the Royal Charter was granted was John Wilkins. He graduated (1631) at Magdalen Hall, which, in the nineteenth century, became the resuscitated Hertford College. He is named in the Charter as Secretary, the first for Biological Sciences, three centuries before the Principal. The origin of the Society has been attributed to meetings held some years earlier under his presidency when he was Warden of another Oxford College which, naturally, claims and gets much of the glory.

Mr. Markham has forbidden me to say that I cannot remember the name of this College. It is the one just beyond the King's Arms on the way to the cricket. Jonathan Goddard (Magdalen Hall 1632) is also named in the Charter as a member of the first Council of the Society. He and Wilkins were two of the most active founder members. Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon (Magdalen Hall) was also an early member. Apart from him Magdalen Hall's offering to the Royal Society was distinctly Roundhead. Wilkins was Cromwell's brother-in-law, Goddard his physician. These are facts. I have forbidden Mr. Markham to make comments such as 'I'm afraid so' or to quote the description 'right but repulsive'.

Dr. Plot (Magdalen Hall), Oxford's first professor of Chemistry, was elected to the Society in 1677. He too became its Secretary. Active with Wilkins and Goddard among the founders there were Oxford anatomists. Magdalen Hall cannot claim them, but in 1933 the Oxford chair of Human Anatomy was firmly linked to Hertford through a professorial fellowship. The first holder, Sir Wilfred le Gros Clark, elected fellow of the Royal Society 1935, is with us tonight. At present four other members of the College are also Fellows of the Society.

All this amounts to a special relationship between Hertford College and the Royal Society, in view of which Dr. D. C. Martin, Executive Secretary of the Society, has brought the Charter book for us to see.

All Fellows sign on election. You may see the signatures of Charles II, founder and patron, and of Wilkins and Goddard. The book contains many names that you know, Robert Boyle of Boyle's

Law, John Evelyn, Christopher Wren, Isaac Newton, Samuel Pepys. It is not yet full. That is one of the reasons for bringing along some of our science scholars to help us with the appeal”.

As a result of this involvement in the decisive period when natural science turned from words to critical experiment, the Magdalen Hall collection of books, now held by Hertford, is of special importance for the history of science. The collection now has been rehoused mainly in the refurbished Old Library.

BISHOP McDOUGALL OF BORNEO

by SIR W. LE GROS CLARK

WHEN I came to Oxford in 1934 to take up a University appointment, at the same time I had the honour of being elected to a Fellowship of Hertford College. It was then that I saw a portrait of Bishop McDougall on the wall of the staircase leading up to the Great Hall. This was of particular interest to me, for he was the first bishop to administer a diocese in Sarawak (a territory of Borneo ruled over by the first “White Rajah”, Sir James Brooke, since 1841). I knew a good deal about him from his early life in that remote country, for I myself had spent three years as Principal Medical Officer of Sarawak under the third, and last, of the Rajahs, Sir Vyner Brooke. But I had not known that he was one of the notable worthies of Hertford College when the latter was called Magdalen Hall. The portrait has no outstanding artistic merit and it has now been placed in storage to make way for other portraits. On enquiry, an old college servant (long since dead) told me that according to his recollection McDougall’s portrait had at one time hung in the Great Hall and was later relegated to a less conspicuous position because of criticisms from certain clerics, not least Bishop Wilberforce of Oxford, directed against the part he once played in “fighting the blacks”.

It will be of interest to Hertford men to know something about the remarkable career of Bishop McDougall, for he was indeed a very remarkable man. He was born in 1817 and in 1835 entered King’s College, London, as a medical student, later to become a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons. After qualifying as a doctor, he fell in love with his future wife, Harriette Bunyon, who, being of a very devout nature, had vowed that she would never marry anyone who was not a clergyman. Because of this (and perhaps from other motives also) McDougall came as an undergraduate to Magdalen Hall in 1839 to prepare for holy orders. In his early days he was described as “a merry creature . . . warm-hearted and impetuous, not perhaps perfect in temper”. He graduated as B.A. in 1842 and M.A. in 1845. Later (in 1854) he was given the honorary degree of D.C.L. of Oxford University. He was also a very enthusiastic oarsman and in 1842 pulled bow in the Oxford winning boat in the University boat race. It is interesting to note that this was the last occasion that the race was rowed from Westminster to Putney; the following year saw the initiation

of the course from Putney to Mortlake. In 1843 McDougall married Harriette. Incidentally, Harriette's eldest sister married Bishop Colenso of Natal, who came into disrepute among ecclesiastics because of his critical comments on the Pentateuch and his condonation of polygamy among the Zulus; and although McDougall expressed disagreement with Colenso's utterances, they later gave him some embarrassment because of their close family relationship. McDougall was ordained priest at Norwich in 1845, and after short intervals of curacy at Lakenham in Norfolk and then at Christ Church in Woburn Square, London, he was offered the choice of two posts, one at the British Museum and one as a missionary in Sarawak. He accepted the first of these but almost immediately regretted it because his conscience made him feel that, however arduous it might be, he ought to have accepted the task of setting up a mission in Borneo. Thus he resigned from the British Museum after a few months, and on December 30th 1847 he embarked for Sarawak on what has been described as a "miserable barque of 400 tons", together with Harriette and a baby. The voyage was a long one, not without some degree of privation and incidental illness. They finally reached Kuching, the administrative centre and capital of Sarawak, on June 29th, 1848.

On arrival at Kuching, McDougall immediately set about his missionary work. But he also spent a good deal of his time each day on medical duties; indeed, he came in for some criticism from the S.P.G. authorities for devoting so much of his attention to the latter. But there was no other doctor in the country; it was not till 1862 that the revenues of Sarawak permitted the appointment of a full-time Government medical officer. McDougall claimed, no doubt rightly, that his medical knowledge was of the greatest assistance in gaining the confidence of the native population and thus helped to promote his missionary work. Probably, his was the first "medical mission" of the Church of England to be instituted abroad—at any rate in the Far East.

In spite of malarial attacks, and the death in the first few years of some of his children, McDougall struggled on courageously to establish a mission house and a school for children, and in 1851 his church, built of bilian or "iron-wood", was consecrated by the Bishop of Calcutta. Finally, he himself was consecrated Bishop in 1855. There was a technical difficulty in consecrating him at first as "Bishop of Sarawak" because the country was an independent State and thus had no claim to a colonial bishopric. His initial title was, therefore, "Bishop of Labuan", a small trading island under British jurisdiction off the north-west coast of Borneo. However, the Rajah on his own initiative appointed him Bishop of Sarawak and, as a sort of compromise, he became "Bishop of Labuan and Sarawak". This title persisted for a very long time and only in recent years was it changed to "Bishop of Borneo".

In 1857 McDougall became involved in a Chinese insurrection in Sarawak (the same year in which the Indian mutiny broke out). By no means all the Sarawak Chinese took part in this uprising

—most of them remained very loyal to Rajah Brooke. The insurgents were a community of Chinese employed in gold mining at Bau, about fifteen miles from Kuching. They had shown some unrest, partly because of certain government restrictions on the activities of their secret societies and partly because of the tax imposed on the import of opium. On February 18th, 1857, they set out fully armed for Kuching with the aim of killing the Rajah and all his officials and themselves taking over the government of the country. The Rajah narrowly escaped assassination by swimming across a stream under cover of some boats and, obtaining a boat from a friendly Malay, escaped down the Kuching river with a number of other Europeans and friendly Chinese. Meanwhile the Chinese rebels set many buildings on fire and killed or wounded some of the government officials. The most harrowing incident occurred when the wife of one of the Europeans, after witnessing the decapitation of her two small children by the Chinese, managed to escape from her house by a basement door, later to be found wandering through the nearby jungle in a demented state. McDougall, after sending his wife and family down river to join the Rajah and his party, stayed on in Kuching. He is reported to have exclaimed "If the Rajah deserts his country I must look after my diocese". If he did in fact say this it was no doubt in a moment of angry exasperation. In any case it would hardly have been a fair accusation, for the Rajah had no forces in Kuching that could possibly have withstood the Chinese onslaught—his intention was to reach the mouth of the Kuching river in order to collect a large force of his faithful Dyaks and to launch a counter-attack. McDougall, against whom the Chinese had no aggressive designs (they regarded him as apart from the Government), proved very useful to them in his medical care of their own casualties. But within a few days he also escaped down river to join the Rajah. Finally the Rajah returned to Kuching with a large fleet of Dyaks in their long war-boats. The Chinese insurgents made a rapid retreat up-country to Bau and beyond, pursued by the Dyaks, who with their traditional record and experience of jungle warfare routed them utterly, bringing back many of their heads. The Dyaks, of course, were at one time inveterate head-hunters, but this was an ancient custom that Rajah Brooke and his successors strove to eradicate, eventually with success.

The year 1858 was also a difficult year—cholera broke out in Sarawak while McDougall was away on a visit to Labuan and the Rajah was in England, half paralysed by a stroke. Finally, in 1860 McDougall himself had to go to England to recover his own broken health. In 1862 he returned once more to Sarawak. And now comes the true story, the distortion of which raised so much adverse criticism in clerical circles on the ground that he had "attacked the blacks". What happened was this. While the Rajah was in England, his nephew, Captain Brooke, was given charge of the country of Sarawak. But he suffered great mental stress following the tragic death of his wife in child-birth, and it was decided that, to distract him from his sorrow, it would be a good idea if he were taken with some of his friends on a cruise up the coast

of Borneo with the intention of establishing some new out-stations and forts. They set out on a small steamship of 800 tons, the "Rainbow", and McDougall accompanied Captain Brooke, partly to give him moral support and partly to explore the possibility of extending his mission work further afield in Sarawak. On the way back to Kuching (on May 29th) they met with six large war-boats of Illanun pirates who had been ravaging coastal and up-river native vallages, burning them down, slaughtering men, women and children, and capturing many to take back with them as slaves. Piracy of this kind had been a great scourge in Sarawak for many years, and the Rajah had frequently taken very active (and partially successful) measures to suppress it. These pirates were incredibly cruel in the treatment of their captives, half starving them, mutilating them and severely bruising their limbs with heavy beatings so as to render them incapable of trying to escape or mutiny. The piratical fleet at first sought to elude the "Rainbow" and then turned to attack it. The boats each held about fifty fighting men, with rifles or muskets and about sixty captives; they were also armed with long brass swivel cannon. Hurling shouts of defiance, the pirates advanced, confident that they could easily board the ship and kill all on board. The fight was desperate and at first very critical, but finally the pirate boats were sunk by the two nine-pounder guns on the "Rainbow" or by directly ramming them. Of the pirates, one hundred and ninety were killed and thirty-one taken prisoner, while others escaped by swimming to the shore and disappearing into the jungle. Two hundred of the captives were liberated, but many others (chained to the boats) were drowned or killed by the pirates to prevent their escape. Naturally, McDougall took his share in the defence; indeed it is probable that, had he not done so, nobody on the "Rainbow" would have lived to tell the tale. When he saw that the defeat of the pirates was assured, he busied himself with tending those on the ship who had been wounded, some very severely. It is difficult to understand why anyone in England should have been critical of his action. Yet many were—for example the Bishop of Durham wrote of "the extraordinary proceedings of the Bishop (of Labuan) with regard to his shooting the poor heathen instead of converting them"! But McDougall had sent a long letter about the fight to the "Times" which appeared on July 16th 1862, written in what some clerics seemed to think too racy a style appropriate for a prelate. For instance, he wrote "in justice to the maker, I must mention that my double-barrelled Terry's breach-loader, made by Reilly, New Oxford Street, proved a most deadly weapon from its true shooting and certainty and rapidity of fire". In fact, the reason why he wrote this letter was to draw more urgent attention to the prevalence of marauding pirates in Bornean waters and thus to supplement Rajah Brooke's appeal for naval help from Britain to eliminate them. However, McDougall did receive sympathetic support from the Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Longley) and also from the Bishop of London (Dr. Tait), the Bishop of Lincoln, the Bishop of Chester (his old tutor, Dr. Jacobson), Dr. Macbride (Principal of Magdalen Hall) and others. The Bishop of London wrote to him to say he hoped the letter would soon be

forgotten, but "when you next get into a similar encounter, you must get your wife to write about it".

In 1867 McDougall retired from Sarawak in very poor health. For a few years he was vicar of Godmanchester in Huntingdonshire and later, in 1874, took up residence in Winchester as Canon of the Cathedral. He died in 1886 at the age of 69. In connection with his work in Sarawak, it is perhaps worthy of note that the first Rajah, Sir James Brooke, proclaimed as his policy in that country "Sarawak belongs to the Malays, the Sea Dyaks, and the Land Dyaks, the Kayans and other tribes; not to us. It is for them that we labour; not ourselves". Hertford College has good reason to be proud of the fact that McDougall's work in Borneo was entirely in accord with that policy.

There are very many references to Bishop McDougall in the voluminous literature relating to Sarawak. Particularly to be mentioned are C. J. Bunyon, "Memoirs of Francis Thomas McDougall and Harriette his Wife", London, 1889; Harriette McDougall, "Sketches of our Life at Sarawak", London, 1882; and Steven Runciman, "The White Rajahs, a History of Sarawak from 1841 to 1946", Cambridge University Press, 1960.

THE MACBRIDE SERMON

Preached in the College Chapel on 26th January, 1970, by the Regius Professor of Hebrew, Dr. W. D. McHardy.

It would seem fitting by way of preamble to the Macbride Sermon to remind ourselves why we are met today in the chapel of this College. The person commemorated in the title of the sermon is John David Macbride, who was born at Plympton in Devon in 1778. He had a fairly normal career—B.A., M.A., B.C.L., D.C.L. and fellow of his college, Exeter College. The record says that he was studious. He became Reader in Arabic, a sinecure then. He held various university offices, assessor of the Chancellor's court, delegate of privileges, delegate of the University Press, commissioner of the market, and in 1813 he was appointed Principal of Magdalen Hall. This Hall was removed from its situation contiguous to Magdalen College in 1822, and in 1874, eight years after Macbride's death, the Hall was reborn as Hertford College. He was a layman, but he gave theological lectures to his undergraduates, for he was deeply religious and held evangelical views. His principal literary work is entitled "The Mohammedan Religion explained, with an Introductory Sketch of its Progress, and Suggestions for its Con-
futation". His evangelical views are seen also in the terms of his benefaction, which dates from 1848 and has rather an old-fashioned ring about it, for it is laid down that the subject of the Macbride Sermon is "the application of the prophecies in Holy Scripture respecting the Messiah, to our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, with

an especial view to confute the arguments of Jewish commentators and to promote the conversion to Christianity of the ancient people of God". That is the background briefly and the full purpose of the Macbride Sermon.

Just a year ago I was sitting under a mango tree on the outskirts of Tamale in northern Ghana. I had flown up-country in a tree-hopping Dakota, and now I was dodging the fusillade of falling mangoes, while my Ghanaian colleagues dived to get to the fruit before the children and the chickens. I had gone to help a small group of Bible translators preparing the Dagbani version, and there they sat round a table in the shade of the tree, rather a vocal group, even noisy, but in spite of the merriment and the bursts of laughter all intent on the serious business of making available to others what had been for them a transforming experience, the experience of holding a Bible in their hands and understanding its message. There we sat, and I could not but contrast the poverty of their means, their translational tools and equipment, with what I had taken for granted during the twenty years or so I had been engaged on Bible translation. They had no Hebrew, so it would have been useless, even had it been possible, to have had on the table there the array of texts and grammars and dictionaries I had been used to. They hadn't even a Dagbani dictionary, because such a book doesn't exist. They had only a couple of English Bibles and a translation into a neighbouring tongue understood by one member of the group. That was all they had to tackle the two-fold problem facing every translator—what does the original mean, and how can one say it in one's own language? And in face of the two-fold problem they had a two-fold difficulty—their knowledge of English was not always perfect and their own language was, for our purposes, not over-rich.

I had taken with me to Ghana, and thereafter to East Africa, a translation of Amos, which I thought was simple, unambiguous and correct; it was also in many ways useless. Those niceties of English on which we had spent so much time, all that laborious appraisal and refinement, distinction, variation, modification—all wasted. If the receptor language has not got the synonyms, then a spade is a spade and can never be any kind of shovel.

"The ridge of Carmel", said my translation, and at one place I could point to a distant mountain which rose to a ridge, and I said: "What do you call that?" "The top", they said firmly. Fair enough—the Hebrew just says "head".

A few lines further on my translation had: "I will hurl fire into Hazael's house". Hurl? I thought this caught the violence of the action, but the word drew a blank look, and we ended with the simpler "throw". At least I thought it was ended until a chance remark revealed that "to throw fire into a house" meant "to cause dissension in that house". We were back, as the saying goes, at square one.

Another chance remark saved me from another howler. I was dining with four young Africans, teachers from the Ministry of Education. One was dressed in his magnificent Kenti-cloth toga-like garment, and the others were having a grand time teasing him and calling him "chief". At last I offered him as a defence one of my sticks, and this drew a howl of protest: "The chief doesn't have a staff; it's his linguist who has the staff". Now that day in our translation we had been held up by the phrase "He who wields the sceptre"; sceptre, of course, had become "staff". If it wasn't the chief who carried the staff, then what we had decided that afternoon was quite wrong. And it was. I went to the museum in Accra and saw the tribal staffs collected there. I learned that the linguist is the mouthpiece of the chief, a sort of Aaron to the chief's Moses, and he carries this staff when he goes on tribal business as a sign he is the ruler's representative. We had to revise our translation.

Obviously we were facing not merely the problem of the limitations of the African languages; there was the even greater problem of cultural transference, describing some aspect of one society in terms which will be understood by members of a quite different society. "Swords?", they said to me, "*Our* warriors use spears. We do have a kind of big knife for killing animals, but of course it is used only by the women".

At that point a note of complacency is apt to creep into the voices of English-speakers, among whom, perhaps over-optimistically, I class myself. We think of English as being such a flexible language. We think of English as having such a rich vocabulary, such a wealth of synonyms. So different those unrecorded, undeveloped, unaccommodating tongues! Well, it is humbling to remind ourselves that the solutions of some translational problems have eluded all our efforts. Let me take one example: How shall we render the Hebrew word *kerub*? Shall we say "cherub"? What does the word cherub suggest to the man in the street or, more to the point, what does it suggest to the woman behind the perambulator? This is a problem where new knowledge and changes in English combine to produce a translator's headache.

Here is a sentence from *Towers in the Mist* by Elizabeth Goudge: "So Diccon, unable to get what he wanted by behaving like a demon, suddenly turned cherub, smirked and crooned and bided his time". Here is another from Jean Webster's *Dear Enemy* where the superintendent of the orphanage is writing a letter and says: "A terrible bumping has just occurred outside my door. One little cherub seems to be kicking another little cherub downstairs". Perhaps alongside these we might put Pope's description of Lord Hervey: "A cherub's face, a reptile all the rest". And I cannot resist adding this description of Benjamin Jowett, the young tutor who was to become Master of Balliol: "the white-stocking cherub tripping about the quadrangle".

Those quotations illustrate modern lay usage, where the cherub is essentially a beautiful and innocent child. This may be traced

back to the tiny winged boy of the Renaissance painters, and further back to the Graeco-Roman "loves" or Erotes or cupids.

There is, however, another tradition which may be followed back, though not without a break, to the Old Testament. I hope I am right in seeing this tradition in a delightful episode in the last chapter of *Cranford*. May I remind you? Mr. Peter is describing his adventures in foreign parts to Mrs. Jamieson: "Firing one day at some flying creatures, he was very much dismayed when it fell to find that he had shot a cherubim! . . . Mrs. Jamieson looked uncomfortable . . . 'But Mr. Peter, shooting a cherubim—I am afraid that was sacrilege!' And the only excuse Mr. Peter could offer for his behaviour was "that he had been living for a long time among savages—all of whom were heathens—some of them, he was afraid, were downright Dissenters".

To be taken rather more seriously are the many references in Milton, e.g. to the "helmèd cherubim" or "the proud liminary cherub", who was the angel Gabriel. Milton's idea of a cherub derives from the Fathers, who classed the cherubim among the angels. But what they were exactly had been forgotten. Josephus says: "No one can tell what they were like".

Now the new knowledge—now the archaeologists identify the cherub with the winged sphinx, not the winged bull of Assyria nor the wingless sphinx of Egypt, but the winged lion with the human head as it is found in Syro-Palestinian art. How then shall we translate the Hebrew word? Some say always use the plural cherubim, and where necessary make it a double plural "cherubims", like Shakespeare's "cherubins". Others render it "griffin" in one of the various spellings of that word. But the image is wrong, for it has avian associations and almost inevitably recalls Lewis Carroll. I can see no solution but to render *kerüb* as "cherub" and to educate our readers and hearers to appreciate the religious symbolism alongside of, if not in place of, the nursery nuance.

The word "Messiah" is also a transliteration, the Hebrew of it being *mashiach*, but unlike *kerüb*, "cherub", the word can be translated "Anointed"—the meaning is known to all. But there is, as with cherub, confusion in the usage. The definition in the Shorter Oxford English Dictionary is "an expected liberator of an oppressed people or country". The Ghanaians, especially the market-women, of Nkruma's time didn't have to expect the Messiah; he was there. At least they thought so at first. On this plane of interpretation we are more chary of according Messianic status to our politicians, for we accept that by definition Messiah and Messianic are concerned with the future, some expected Golden Age. But we saw that Messiah is merely a transliteration of *mashiach*, "anointed". Now King Saul was a *mashiach* in his lifetime, as David recognised. And David, when he became king, was also *mashiach*. Even Cyrus, a foreigner and worshipper of idols, is so designated. Our English translations get round the difficulty by using Messiah when it refers to a future deliverer and using "anointed" when the story concerns a living person. But it is one and the same word in the Hebrew,

and we must avoid imposing on the original texts a diversity of rendering leading to a division of meaning, which we find convenient.

That is one difficulty we face when we come to deal with the Messianic passages of the Old Testament. A second difficulty, one which Dr. Macbride could not have foreseen, is that in many of the relevant passages a modern translation will differ from the A.V. of 1611. Sometimes this will be caused by a difference of theological climate.

A well-known example is at Is. 7:14, where the old version has: "Behold a virgin shall conceive and bear a son, and shall call his name Immanuel". The American version of 1952 has: "Behold a young woman", and the Roman translation of 1966 has "maiden". The Hebrew word means a "young woman of marriageable age"; virginity is neither asserted nor denied. The translation "virgin" is a reading-back from the N.T. Even in 1906 a Canon of Christ Church could say of Is. 7:14: "The ultimate reference to our Lord's birth of the Virgin Mary is guaranteed by Matt. 1: 23". Nowadays we are less inclined to argue like that in the House.

Differences in our understanding of the Hebrew text may also cause us to hesitate about the application of the so-called Messianic passages. I need not labour the point that more is known about the Hebrew language than was known in 1611. Even if King James recruited the best Hebraists of his day, and we note that of the Bishop of Winchester, it was said "he might have been interpreter-general at Babel", we now have better tools to tackle the work of translation, better grammars, better dictionaries. More is known of the cognate languages, Assyrian, Babylonian, Ugaritic, Aramaic. There are now texts in all those tongues, and they throw light on Hebrew usage and oriental customs. Then we have the Dead Sea Scrolls, from which we have learned so much about both the language and text of the Hebrew Bible. Yet in spite of all this new knowledge we may feel much less certain about the meaning of a passage than Dr. Macbride would have been. Take Gen. 49:10—where the A.V. has: "The sceptre shall not depart from Judah, nor a lawgiver from between his feet, *until Shiloh come*". I am fairly sure that Dr. Macbride would have taken Shiloh to be a name of the Messiah; that was the commonly accepted view, going back to the early Rabbis. It has nothing to commend it; it is pure conjecture, a guess based on this verse alone. The modern American and Roman versions agree in rendering: "until he comes to whom it belongs", and the Roman Bible says "a veiled prophecy". One could not wish to disagree with the word "veiled". Now, no use is made of his verse in the N.T., which suggests that for the N.T. writers this was not a Messianic prophecy at all. Perhaps we should be safer to adopt another rendering: "The sceptre shall not pass from Judah, nor the staff from his descendants, so long as tribute is brought to him". But Dr. Macbride, I fear, would not approve.

I have tried to show that within the general context of Bible translation the Messianic passages raise problems as acute as any,

perhaps more acute for us to whom more has been given than for scholars of 100 years ago. And the task of relating the past revelation in the O.T. to the central figure of the N.T. must always begin with the prime problem of all translation: what does the text say? Only after that can we look for the true connection between Messianic prophecy and the Gospel dispensation, and try to see both as part of one general scheme in the counsels of Providence.

THE NEW JERUSALEM

by LAURENCE DOBIE

THERE is a little stream called the Iwerne and it rises in the cellar of a vicarage near Blandford, Dorset, and not far from there is a roadside cottage where the Rev. Dr. James Parkes, who is 73, lives in retirement with his wife, Dorothy, aged 70. Soon they will be leaving there temporarily for a further journey to Israel and to take another step towards the completion of Dr. Parkes's life work: the reconciliation of Judaism and Christianity.

When Parkes first thought of it he knew he would not get the money for the necessary research from Christians, so he went to see Israel (now Lord) Sieff, of Marks & Spencer, and in the library of Sieff's home in England the Jew asked the Christian how long the work would take. Parkes: "I wondered what answer I could give him. If I said five years he might say it wasn't long enough. If I said ten he could think it was too dear. So I gave him the honest answer. I said 'Three hundred years'. He laughed and gave me the money".

Parkes, who had been educated at Elizabeth College in Guernsey and had won a scholarship to Hertford College, Oxford, joined the 19th Queen's Regiment as a private in the First World War. Then, as a second-lieutenant, he was given the job of brigade gas officer, training up to four thousand men in gas warfare. He was almost a major at 21, but was gassed himself.

After the Armistice, "determined to work for a world in which war was impossible", he went up to Hertford and joined the League of Nations Union, going round towns and villages speaking at meetings, and having dinner with squires and rectors, who told him "Yes, you're a nice idealistic young chap, but it won't work, you know, the League of Nations letting in the wogs and all that". They and the statesmen who thought like them, Parkes says, were really preparing the Second World War by saying "You've got to be practical" and seeing that the League of Nations did not work.

Having graduated, he went to work in the youth section of the Institute of International Affairs (now commonly called Chatham House) and it was there that he met his wife many years later when she was working to help refugees from Germany under Hitler. Then he thought about ordination and went to see the Bishop of

London—"a man with a heart as big as his head was small"—to ask him what kind of papers he would have to take. The Bishop told him: "Don't worry, dear boy, you've done all that cram stuff, you won't have any trouble". He did. One of the questions on the paper was "Explain the causes of the rupture of the Kings of Judah and Israel". Parkes thought to himself "What an asinine question!" and he wrote down "I am not a doctor".

The examining chaplains, whose heads were as small as their hearts, were not amused and the Bishop, who had the splendid name of Arthur Foley Winnington Ingram, was forced to plough him. Parkes was rescued by the Bishop of Manchester, who came to hear of this curious young man and ensured his ordination.

The next point in Parkes's career was when he became international study secretary for the Student Christian Movement and met the two formative influences on his mind. One was William Temple, who was first Archbishop of York and later Archbishop of Canterbury, and who was preaching a social gospel and concerned with the world as it was. The other was Charles Singer, Professor of the History of Science in the University of London. Singer was the son of an Orthodox rabbi. Singer junior found his centre-point in humanism—of the Renaissance, not atheistical, kind—which invoked a profoundly spiritual interpretation of life, involving the necessity for absolute freedom in the pursuit of truth even when this meant tension with religious dogma. (Temple and Singer were the only living men to hold three doctorates from the University of Oxford.)

In 1928 Parkes went out to Geneva as secretary of the international youth section of S.C.M.—"the cultural co-operation fool who rushed in where angels were fearing to tread among all the conflicts agitating Europe". For example, he organised a study conference with a week-long serious programme which brought together Jews and all the antisemitic presidents of students' unions in Central and Eastern Europe. It was held in a chateau and there was a great crisis: how to get them into the same room together? "Fortunately, the Lord was with me and the chimney fell down and only one room could be heated, so they had to confront each other".

Parkes now became "two persons", a renowned scholar—only the fourth Gentile since 1690 to write a history of the Jews—and John Hadham, a pen-name he adopted so that he could write "Good God", the first Penguin Special on religion. He had to adopt this stratagem so that Hadham would not imperil his reputation as a scholar. The modern and radical "Good God", although furiously disliked, was selling at the rate of 128 copies a day when the paper supplies for it were sunk in the Atlantic during the Second World War. Parkes-cum-Hadham, who was on Hitler's "black list", was offered a living, which he had never had, on the remote Yorkshire moors in case of an invasion, but he went on working at Barley, near Royston in Hertfordshire. (He retired to Iwerne Minister in 1964.)

The reconciliation (which does not mean a Judaic conversion to Christianity or Christian conversion to Judaism) involved not only Judaism but a new understanding of the doctrine of the Trinity. Judaism, Parkes says, is a call to man as a social being.

There should have been a continuum; instead there was a break. The Jews expected more to happen in the way of divine activity and when the Messiah came nobody recognised him. Then along came Paul, who got hot under the collar and said more than he meant to say at times. When, in the fourth century, Christianity came to make its peace with the Roman Empire it accepted Roman society and law, solidly based on property, and never noticed what it had done. "The evil effects are with us to this day", Parkes says. "The order of the words had become reversed. We got 'Authority is the truth' instead of 'Truth is the authority'."

Parkes argues: "The man with whom we desire that God should co-operate fruitfully is not just a simple unit. He is a complex being in a complex situation. A social being, with political, social and economic needs and possibilities; he is a person in himself, born and dying in loneliness, capable of suffering and exultation which he cannot transfer simply to others, unique in needs and in his possible co-operation. But there is the third capacity, with its own problems: man the seeker cannot stand still; he must either rise from his present situation or sink below it. The world he lives in is never stationary—as we in this generation are made desperately aware in the pollution of our environment. In the whole Litany there is no single suggestion that we need know and do more about it. We just pass the buck to God.

"The religion of a natural community is a religion of the attainable; it is a religion of the educated laity, needing no hieratic structure. If a society is to be just, it will be because a substantial majority of its citizens are generous. If a man seeks to be generous and is intelligent enough to wish not to throw away his time or money, then he will have a double interest in discovering what is the truth of any claim to which he feels obliged to respond, of any liability he feels called upon to accept.

"Our image of God must grow. The next civilisation, when it emerges out of the chaos of today, will be a world civilisation. It will draw contributions from Asia, for example from Buddhism. It will draw contributions from Africa, for example from Islam and tribal gods. And from suffering, because the Africans have endured even more than the Jews, for they have been enslaved and the Jews never have".

It is a most exciting period in which to be alive, says Parkes, who has had three coronaries and walks with a stick, but still drives, with his wife and dog Susannah, a 1964 Hillman round the hilly, serpentine bends of the Dorset countryside with aplomb, though rather fierce on the clutch. "And to be young is very heaven".

—REPRINTED FROM *The Guardian*, 28 March 1970.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

PRIZES

Hall-Houghton Junior Septuagint Prize 1969:

D. Cook

EXAMINATIONS

HONOUR SCHOOLS 1969

Lit. Hum.

Class II Le Leux A. F.
Class III Hood A., Inge C. R. W. R.
Pass Henson A. C.

Mathematics

Class II Kilty E. L.
Class III Dransfield A. P., Litt R. W.

Physics

Class II Cooper J. W., Emerson D. R., Osland C. D., Temple R.,
Thorne M.
Class III Wood W. J.

Chemistry (Part II)

Class II Griffiths G. A., Hinchcliffe A. J., Holmes I. L.
Class III Thompson S. K.

Engineering

Class II Learman I.
Class III Tonge R.
Pass Hughes-Thomas M. D.

Engineering & Economics

Class I Fogg R. A.
Class II Cullis A. S. W.

Jurisprudence

Class II Brownsell J. K., Goodier C. J., Kinnersley T. A., Levy D. N.,
Spencer K. G.
Pass King, S. E.

History

Class II Millington R. J., Ogle J. A., Schwarz L. D., Thatcher P. J.
Class III Legon P. C., Wilson A.

Oriental Studies

Class II Cook D.

English

Class II Chadwick R. J., Leith R., White K. J., Wilkinson W.

Mod. Languages

Class II Butler R., Fluck P. J., Hart D. E., Holton D., Hinchcliffe M. B.
(with distinction in French)

P.P.E.

Class II Aston L. L., Davies R., Haslam T. J., Hazell P. F., Lusk J. P.,
Wyatt M. K.
Class III Young I. K.

Geography

Class I Clarke R. M.
Class II Daplyn M. G., Hill T. A. J., King G. L., Mighell P. J. L.

Agriculture

Class II Henley F.

P.P.P.

Class II Minton J. P., Moran J.

Music

Class II Davey D. J.

Physiology

Class II Mackie P. H., Pearce C. J.

HONOUR MODERATIONS 1969

Mathematics

- Class I Fearn T., Roberts D. R.
Class II Iossif M. A., Shenton P., Taylor W. J.

Physics

- Class II Cooper T. L., Smith S. D.

Biochemistry

- Class III Leonard R. J.

P.M.E.

- Class II Andrews A. N., Calverley J. P., France K. G., Phillips P. G.,
Richards D. W.
Class II Bishop M. J., Forbes R. H., Walsh-Atkins R. N.

HONOUR MODERATIONS 1970

Classics

- Class I Hampson J.
Class II Lennon A., Revitt L. C.
Class III Daniell M. J.
Pass Heywood C. B.

DOCTOR OF SCIENCE 1969

Murray J. D.

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY 1969

Al Sawwaf M. M., Johnson H. B. D., Winstanley D.

BACHELOR OF PHILOSOPHY 1969

Sociology

Day G. A. S.

DIPLOMAS AND CERTIFICATES 1969

Agricultural Economics

Patsis P., Qureshi H. A.

Education

Craze P. D., Malvern D., Sherwood C. P., Turtle J. de B.,
Webster W. G.

ERRATUM

The five candidates for Honour Moderations in Classics (1970) were erroneously printed in last year's list as having already gained honours. Those who did so in 1969 were omitted. These were A. J. Hopkins and R. B. Clarke (Class II) and B. P. T. McGowan and D. G. Indoe (Class III).

DEGREES

TRINITY TERM 1969 TO HILARY TERM 1970

B.A. Assirati R., Buckley C. P., Clarke R. M., Cole J. D., Chadwick R. J.,
Davey D. J., Fogg R. A., Holmes I. L., Hill T. A. J., Henley F. R., Holton
D., Inge R. W. R., King G. L., Luker N. J. L., Lusk J. P., Mitcheson
K. A., Morgan H., Morton C. J., Moran J., Mighell P. J. L., Mackie P.
H., Millington R. J., Ogley J. A., Osland C. D., Payne C. M., Pearce
C. J., Rogers T., Stevenson J. R., Thompson S. K., Turrall A. B.,
Thatcher, P. F., Temple R., Tonge R., Winter A. D., White N. J.,
Wood W. J.

M.A. Bonsey P. T., Colyer P. J., Cooke R. M., Davies A. A., Edmunds A. T., Firth P., Fallows P., Gee M. H., Goad R., Gibson P., Hartley D. R., Hatherall G., Horton L. W. L., Jowell J. L., Jones D. B., Lewis R. B., Lyon A. J. E., Mauchan A., Maxwell K. W., McCabe C. R., Parkinson G., Twiss C. E. H., Williams C. H., Winstanley D.

D.Phil. El-Issawy I. H. E., Lyon A. J. E., Jones D. B., Farr E., Al-Sawwaf M. M., Good J. A., Winstanley D.

B.Phil. Day G. A. S.

D.M. Edmunds A. K., Horton L. W. L., McCabe C. R.

B.Sc. Papp J. G.

MATRICULATIONS

MICHAELMAS TERM 1969

Alton J., Aynsley P. A., Bancroft J. D., Berry C. M., Bradish C. F., Bradley J. C. B., Broomfield J. D., Brown R. M., Bullock, J. C., Bynoe J. K., Chilvers P. J., Coles J. S. H., Cooke S. C., Daffurn P. R., Day J. E., Dooley T. F., Elliott B., Ellwood M. J. H., Engels H., Etheridge R. J., Gelb A. H., Goodier J. A., Gordon-Russell M., Green G. G. R., Hager D. P., Halsall C. J., Heelas S. C., Hooley C. J., Howard C. O., Hutchinson R. E., Kerzdoerfer E., Littlejohns G. R. N., Lucie-Smith W. P., Makin R. A., Marsden D. W., Marsh J., Mayers B. P., Mortby B. P., Pawson E. J., Peters M., Purkis, N. T., Richard J. O., Roberts M. T., Roberts P. T. H., Robinson T. A., Sadeghi-Yarandy S., Slocombe M. G., Stevenson K. M., Stout G. W., Taylor D., Tester D. J., Torin R. L., Weatherhead E. K., Westbrook M. J., Whitaker J. J., Wilson G. H., Wootton C. B., Wyld C. J. E.

HILARY TERM 1970

Balodimos D. D., Weinstein M. B.

TRINITY TERM 1970

Navarro C., Sood M. C., Stevenson I. N. B.

THE COLLEGE CHAPEL

Organ Scholar: J. B. WEARMOUTH

Bible Clerks:

A. J. COOPER, R. G. WARD, D. J. TESTER, E. J. PAWSON

"GREATER love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends; and you are my friends if you do the things I ask you. For I am among you as he that serves".

The example of outgoing service and compassion for men is clearly seen in the life of Christ and forms one of the great themes of the New Testament. During the past year we have been grateful for the opportunity of expressing Christian service by assisting the staff of the Church Army Hostel in Oxford. We were especially glad to welcome the Warden of the Hostel, Captain Denis Oxley, to one of our meetings in College, where he outlined the work of the Church Army and made various practical suggestions of ways in which help is needed.

We have been glad to build up a valuable link between the College and the Church Army, where a similar work to that of the Simon Community in Oxford is being carried on. Weekly visits to

the Hostel have been arranged mainly on Sundays, under the leadership of Alex Bristow, Iain Dewar and Alec Vinter, and they have assisted in taking informal services and in getting to know the men. We have seen something of the enormous social problems involved in the pastoral care of nearly a hundred residents, and we are grateful for the opportunity of sharing in the fellowship of the work and getting to know the men. We are hoping to extend this link of friendship and look forward to increased pastoral contact with the Hostel in the coming year.

A wide variety of distinguished preachers have been welcomed to the Chapel on Sunday evenings. These have included the Bishop of London, Andrew Cruikshank, Branse Burbridge, D.F.C., Father Gerald Triffitt, the Bishop of Guildford, Canon Douglas Webster, Peter Bosanquet, Patrick Wolridge-Gordon, M.P. for East Aberdeenshire, and from the College Dr. Houston, Dr. Day and Mr. Kiteley. Their addresses have been greatly appreciated. The Macbride Sermon was preached by Dr. W. D. McHardy, the Regius Professor of Hebrew.

The music of the Chapel has continued to be an important part of our worship under the leadership of the Organ Scholar, John Wearmouth. We are most grateful to him for all that he has done and to the choir members for their loyal service. David Holton, Philip Chapman, Hugh Whittaker, Steve Johnson, Robin Thomas, Alex Bristow, Tony Hardy, Tony Purnell and Wilf Stout have all greatly assisted in leading our worship.

Another important feature has been the work done by the Bible Clerks, Andrew Cooper, Richard Ward, David Tester and Eric Pawson. On their willing shoulders has fallen a great deal of the administration and organisation of the Chapel.

JUNIOR COMMON ROOM

OFFICERS 1969-70

President: T. S. ROSS *Secretary:* R. W. BYNOE

Treasurer: C. W. HOLTHAM

Committee: A. J. HOPKINS, J. S. STEWART, C. D. WALKER

OFFICERS 1970-71

President: B. E. COLE *Secretary:* A. K. R. JACOMB

Treasurer: A. J. HOPKINS

Committee: C. BERRY (S.R.C.), M. HUGHES (N.U.S.), A. LENNON

THE elections were held in Hilary Term 1969. The President's well-greased political machine, the Boat Club Mafiosi, ensured him a large majority, and the Secretary slipped in unnoticed by a quarter of a vote. The new administration took over at the last meeting of the term and indicated with bravura how it intended to continue. Indeed, a high level of hysteria was maintained until

the end. The J.C.R. mumbled a bit about the cavalier treatment it was receiving at its meetings, but soon stopped complaining, and in fact found a number of important things getting decided fairly but faster.

Meanwhile behind the scenery (in this case the growing pile of unopened N.U.S. debris in the President's room that was eventually to stop his access to his bedroom altogether) the excellent relations with the Senior Members, built up over the past few years, were maintained through the Joint Committee, and quiet improvements could be made. A new common room, the Swift Room, was opened and equipped; dinner was split into two, an informal sitting and a formal one with high table present, the latter an uneasy mixture of diehards and those too feckless to remember to sign out; constitutional links were forged with the revitalised S.R.C., and the College Washing Machine, after a short life spreading joy and detergent over the Palace of Hygiene under O.B.I., gave up altogether.

In the summer a Ball was held, and the J.C.R. Ball Committee, barely distinguishable from the coterie of "advisers" the President increasingly surrounded himself with, ensured that it was enjoyed and even made money. Another will be held this year, on May 30th.

Finally the year ended, and against a background of University unrest and political seriousness of purpose, the new President and Secretary, Mr. B. E. Cole and Mr. A. K. R. Jacomb, were swept to power by an unusually medium poll and began work on the remains with a horrifying efficiency. Was it a backlash, people wondered, a little shattered; and if so by whom.

MIDDLE COMMON ROOM

President: S. A. HALPER *Secretary:* S. GREENWOOD

Treasurer: P. HAZELL

THE main function of the Middle Common Room is to provide a meeting place with a bar and coffee for graduates, most of whom live out of College.

Unfortunately many members, particularly those from abroad, seem reluctant to use these facilities. Parties are held once or twice a term to overcome this reluctance, and these have been fairly successful.

The M.C.R. executive have been trying for some time to improve the appearance of the room by purchasing some seat-covers in iridescent dawn mist. They are also in the middle of a long battle to provide a sink to go with their newly acquired tap, but are finding it extremely difficult to overcome a large number of logistic and structural problems.

However, as their financial position is steadily improving they can look forward to attaining an establishment worthy of its members.

COLLEGE CLUBS AND SOCIETIES

TYNDALE SOCIETY

THE Society met in Michaelmas Term to hear the Professor of Pharmacology, Professor Paton, read a paper on "Drugs: Use and Abuse". This was followed by a heated discussion which continued until about midnight. After this successful meeting, we hope to have the Warden of All Souls, Mr. John Sparrow, to address us in Trinity Term.

Perhaps a word or two about the constitution of the Society, which appears to be surrounded by misunderstanding and mystique, should be added. When the moon is at the Rubicund, the Council of Nine meets. They choose the Apex, who summons Acolytes. After the customary rites they are initiated. Then comes the darkness of the Great Light. That should, I hope, make it clear.

THE PLOT

THIS scientific philosophical debating society, named after Robert Plot, the first professor of chemistry at Oxford, met for the first time this year on the 6th of March. The very eminent mathematician, Professor C. A. Coulson, spoke on "Scientific Responsibility in the Third World", giving examples, based on personal experience, of the way in which scientists could put their knowledge to work in a morally responsible manner.

HART PLAYERS

THE Society entered a production of Van Italie's *War* for Drama Cuppers in the Michaelmas Term which was directed by Tim Whale and was acted by Derek Indoe and Ken Patterson. Both production and acting were excellent and it was chosen as one of three plays to be presented in the Playhouse for the finals. It did not win, but was highly commended by the judges and praised by the audience.

Hart Players' other production of the Michaelmas Term was John Bowen's *After the Rain*, in which leading parts were taken by Keith Kirby and John Arnold, and members of the College appeared in small parts and worked on stage management, lighting and sound. This was also a great success, but it did not enjoy the distinction of being presented at the Playhouse!

This term the whole of Hertford's acting and technical talent was concentrated on the Experimental Theatre Club's Playhouse production of the latest Edward Bond play *Narrow Road to the Deep North*, in which John Arnold, Keith Kirby, Jonathan Bynoe and Ken Patterson took part and for which Peter Bacher and John Pender organised the sound—an office they performed so well that they have since been in constant demand.

At present no one seems willing to present *Son of Pandora*, but it is to be hoped that we will present something next term.

ART COMMITTEE

THE Art Committee has been preoccupied with the problem of choosing paintings for the new Junior Common Room facing the Lodge. It finally decided on the purchase of a large framed relief map of Oxford; a fine oil painting of a girl done in impressionist style by Simon Frazer, a student at the Ruskin School of Drawing; and a lithograph called "Enigma bleu" produced in limited edition by a modern French artist called Arnal, which consists of a face painted in the manner of a wood carving against a plain light background, so skilfully done that one can almost feel the wooden texture of the face. The Art Committee is also seeking an extra grant from the J.C.R. so that it can finance an exhibition in the summer term.

BOAT CLUB

Captain: C. N. MARTYN *Secretary:* P. T. HOLLINS

HERTFORD started training for Summer Eights 1969 at Godstow, under the enthusiastic captaincy of Malcolm Douglas and with only one member of the successful Torpid missing. Coaching was provided by Alan Painter when possible, and the fairly inexperienced but keen crew progressed well despite a substitution when training was well advanced.

St. Peter's, behind Hertford, confidently predicted their fastest crew for years; this appeared to be justified during the early stages of training, and Hertford confidence was not helped by a defeat at the hands of Wadham at Wallingford on the Saturday before Eights.

On the first night S.P.C. closed rapidly, but for the third time Peter Titchener coolly stroked Hertford away from a frustrated St. Peter's crew.

The second night saw a reversal of the situation: by the Gut Hertford overlapped Pembroke, so easily disposed of by Wadham on Wednesday. But the bump was not to be: Pembroke inched away and after the Cherwell no-one watching seriously expected contact.

S.E.H. II rapidly yielded to Pembroke on Friday, leaving Hertford to row over yet again. On the last night the Eight finally got its bump, a fairly spectacular affair right outside the Boathouse, the first Hertford bump in Eights Week since May 28th, 1965, when Phil Haynes's crew bumped Corpus at Donnington Bridge.

The Second (Schools) Eight suffered its first reverse for many years by going down to the Schools Eights of Balliol and Keble. The Third crew managed five bumps, while Hertford IV made minor history by being the first boat ever to be bumped by a crew containing women (Linacre).

The Torpid of 1970 was the third successive such boat to go up; the fact that it did so was, however, as much due to luck as good oarsmanship. The crew's most promising feature was that it

contained two experienced freshmen, the most discouraging that it had to have a novice cox. Matters were further complicated because of outing restrictions caused by examinations and the lack of suitable coaching. The first few outings were therefore somewhat difficult, but by the end of the fourth week there had been a good all-round improvement.

On the first night the crew started at the bottom of the second division; Keble and Jesus, both easily good enough for the first division, were in front. Both bumped rapidly, and Hertford thus rowed over with the rest of the division still presumably somewhere on the water.

A fast St. Catherine's crew came up from the division below on the second night; relief was, however, provided by Worcester, who were passed by Kidney Point. Catz completed the humiliation by bumping the unfortunate Worcester as soon as the rules allowed. Hertford's turn came on the following night, when Catz powered past and bumped Merton by the Cherwell.

Saturday was exceedingly windy and there was a very strong current running. As the five-minute gun went, Trinity and St. John's II were heavily involved with the bank opposite Haystacks. A disappointed Hertford crew learnt that the start was to be postponed to let Trinity take their place on the lung-line behind. By Donnington Bridge Hertford had made up about three-quarters of a length on Merton, when a shipwreck in the latter boat enabled Hertford to pass. At this point the attraction of the bank again proved too strong for Trinity. After Timms' Hertford undeniably had the worst station; by the Pink Post Merton had pulled back level, but for the first time the crew really strained and a really gratifying row carried Hertford past the semaphore bracket half a length up.

While predictions made at this time have so often been confounded, we do feel that, taking into account our position in Eights and the potential of our crew, we have every reason to look forward to the summer with confidence.

CRICKET CLUB

THE College enjoyed a reasonably successful season last year despite indifferent performances in the first couple of weeks. But once the winter lethargy had worn off and team members had begun to benefit from regular net and match practice, some creditable individual performances were recorded, although a more consistent team effort obviously would have been preferable.

In the opening match the College made an excellent start. M. Bishop, shrugging off the disappointment of his unsuccessful University trial, proceeded to compile a brilliant century in a little over even time. It was a great pity, however, that the College was deprived of the services of this opening batsman through injury for most of the season. The following matches were as miserable

as the weather which accompanied them, culminating in an overwhelming defeat at the hands of St. Edmund Hall in the first round of Cuppers. The College team can certainly consider itself unlucky to have met a St. Edmund Hall side which was reinforced by regular University players who had failed to obtain a place in the combined Varsity XI for the match against the West Indies, but this does not excuse Hertford's tame submission to the opposition.

After this defeat the College team seemed to turn over a new leaf. The opening partnership of P. Craze and P. S. R. Johnson produced a wealth of runs, with their best performance of 116 for the first wicket against the Thame C.C., and these two were ably supported by some reliable middle order batting, particularly from A. Cooper and captain D. Pratt. Unfortunately, throughout the term the bowling lacked penetration, thus leaving good batting completely unsupported, and only C. L. Bashford emerged from the season with commendable performances in that field.

However, with the departure only of P. Craze and K. White from the 1969 team, the College has high hopes for the forthcoming season and will certainly be more forceful opposition for St. Edmund Hall in Cuppers. Above all, we wish M. Bishop the best of luck in the University Trial and it is hoped that he will at least emulate the fine performances of Jeremy Allerton in last year's University matches.

RUGGER CLUB

Captain: M. J. BISHOP *Secretary:* J. S. RUTTER

THIS season has been a poor one for the Club, not so much a lack of quality of play as a lack of enthusiasm. The results have been poor except for two notable successes—a victory over St. Edmund Hall 8—6 and defeating Sandhurst II 16—15.

Of the League matches, we won two, lost four and conceded one, and were relegated to Division II. In Cuppers, we were knocked out in the second round by Exeter, after a convincing win in the first round against Wadham. Several friendly fixtures had to be cancelled due to lack of support. Reasons for this poor performance are undoubtedly numerous, but two major factors were the strong competition for players offered by a successful and growing soccer club, and a lack of interest shown by third year players with one or two exceptions. However, with a large number of first year players we look forward to greater success next season.

Finally, we offer our congratulations to D. Basty and D. Boyle for their fine performances in this year's victorious Varsity team.

HOCKEY CLUB

THERE can be no question that the College hockey side has been considerably stronger this year than last. The full potential of the

team has not, however, been revealed, largely owing to the inclement weather, which has severely cut this term's fixture list.

We did well in beating St. Peter's in Cuppers last term, a side two divisions above us in the League, before losing marginally to a Wadham side which included several Occasionals. Our fortunes in the League this term are not yet settled, neither is the promotion issue.

The weather has been largely responsible for our lack of success in scoring goals, our attackers never having played enough to allow the necessary cohesion to develop. Despite this, John Hampson was again the highest scorer, with some very well taken goals. Few, however, will be able, or allowed, to forget George Yoxall's viciously-struck undercuts, which have endangered all who stood in his way. The defence has been very strong, mainly because at centre-half we have had in Ron Forbes a player of University standard who has been an inspiration to all, not least in scoring the decisive goal in the League match against Wadham, avenging our earlier Cuppers defeat.

Finally, it must be said that Vic Madden has provided us with a pitch better than any other we have played on in Oxford, and for this our thanks to him.

Team: L. Bashford; I. Reid, P. Wilcox; B. E. Cole, R. H. Forbes, J. Clarke; J. Coles, G. T. Yoxall, J. Hampson (captain), R. Brown, A. J. Hinchcliffe.

SQUASH CLUB

At the moment there are too few members in the College who play squash of a high enough standard to sustain a competitive side in the League—hence we are placed low down in the log. However, there are a considerable number of people in College who play squash as a means of quick, enjoyable exercise, where enthusiasm very often makes up for their lack of skill in the game. Though our League results have not been good, we have played several friendly matches against other colleges, where a greater number of players have been given the chance of a game. Not having a court of our own, we are grateful to Magdalen for allowing us the use of one of their courts.

PERSONAL NEWS

APPOINTMENTS

- L. L. ASTON, Trans-Atlantic Records.
- C. J. BACON, Head of Science Dept., Oakham School, Rutland.
- C. W. L. BOSS, Assistant Master, Cavendish School, Hemel Hempstead.
- P. R. DAFFURN, Assistant Master, Forest School, Snaresbrook.
- J. F. DOBLE, Foreign Service.
- A. P. DRANSFIELD, Systems Analyst, Burroughs Machines Ltd.
- T. K. HALVORSEN, British Rail.
- P. T. HOLLINS, Marketing Trainee, British Oxygen.

C. INGE, Overseas Publicity Editor, Educational Division, Hodder Group.
 S. KING, Systems Consultant, Burroughs Machines Ltd.
 P. LANGFORD, Tutorial Fellow in Modern History, Lincoln College, Oxford.
 A. F. LELEUX, British Rail.
 J. P. LUSK, U.N. Development Programme, Uganda.
 A. S. LYGO-BAKER, History Master, Haywards Heath G.S.
 I. P. PERRY, Chemicals Marketing, Shell.
 I. M. REID, Touche, Ross, Bailey & Smart, accountants.
 G. R. M. SMART, Lecturer in History, Bedford College of Education.
 G. W. STOUT, Assistant Master, Oundle School.
 R. TONGE, Surveyor's Dept., Hampshire County Council.
 A. WILSON, Assistant Librarian, Camden Borough Council.
 I. K. YOUNG, Timber Division, U.N. (Geneva).
 G. T. YOYALL, Administrative Officer, Home Civil Service.

PUBLICATIONS

C. A. J. ARMSTRONG (Fellow), Dominic Mancini, *The usurpation of Richard III*; trans. & with introduction by C.A.J.A. 2nd edn. 1969.
 BERNARD ASHMOLE (Honorary Fellow), *Historical guide to sculptures of the Parthenon*, based on the short guide by B.A., 1st edn. rev. by D. E. L. Haynes. 1969.
 A. O. J. COCKSHUT (Fellow), *The achievement of Walter Scott*. 1969.
 PAUL W. DE VOIL, *Tax appeals*. 1969.
 DR. W. L. FERRAR (Honorary Fellow), *Advanced mathematics for science*. 1969.
 C. H. S. FIFOOT (Honorary Fellow), Cheshire & Fifoot, *Law of contract*, 7th edn. 1969.
 PROFESSOR I. JEAN GOTTMAN (Fellow), *A geography of Europe*, 4th edn. 1969.
 PROFESSOR I. JEAN GOTTMAN (Fellow), *The renewal of the geographic environment*. (Inaugural lecture.) 1969.
 J. W. HOUSTON (Fellow), gen. ed., *The world's landscapes*.
 JAMES PARKES, *Voyage of discoveries*. 1969.
 R. S. SMITH, *The kingdom of the Yoruba*. 1969.

OBITUARY

CANON W. R. BUCHANAN-DUNLOP (1899). 24/8/69.
 P. R. C. DOWNE (1948). 9/8/69.
 L. H. ELCOMBE (1922). 10/4/69.
 REV. DR. L. HODGSON (1908). 1969.
 K. N. KNAPP (1919). 17/12/69.
 T. A. L. LEWIS (1956). 13/9/69, in Canberra.
 D. NORWOOD, J.P. (1919). 7/5/69 (Headmaster of Kirkham G.S. 1945-59).
 G. M. ROBERTSON (1906). 16/12/69.
 G. H. I. SNAPE (1919). 1968.
 N. L. WHITWORTH (1921). 21/6/69.
 MAJOR GENERAL H. W. G. WIJEYKOON, O.B.E. Killed in car crash 1969.
 H. P. WRIGHT (1929). 24/6/69.

The following deaths, discovered during research into missing members listed in the Hertford Record, are reported here for the first time in this magazine:

Browning R. G. (1919), Dalton W. E. (1919), Davies Rev. C. R. (1919), Farquhar G. N. (1919), Gibson Rev. L. A. (1919), Hawkins B. C. K. (1919) d. 1962, Holmes A. J. (1919) d. 1950, SurrIDGE C. E. N. (1919), Williams H. D. (1919) d. 1955, Fellows-Smith H. (1920), Hughes Rev. W. D. F. (1920) d. 1964, Bartleet J. C. (1922) d. 1942, Marriott R. W. (1923) d. 1942, Staynes G. F. (1925), Sugg J. M. (1925) d. 1966, Litchfield-Speer L. S. (1927) d. 1962, Fletcher A. V. (1929), Hornby J. C. (1930) d. 1944, Parsons H. F. D. (1931), Warren N. S. S., O.C. (1931) d. 1967, Walker C. H. F. (1931) d. 1964, Mahony M. F. J. (1939), Roe K. H. (1942) d. 1945, Baker J. C. H. (1943), Varian B. A. (1944), George J. D. (1945) d. 1952.

SIR E. MILNER HOLLAND

SIR MILNER HOLLAND, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., Q.C., Attorney-General of the Duchy of Lancaster since 1951, died 2 November, 1969. He was 67.

The Milner Holland report on housing in Greater London published in 1965 following the Rachman scandal was a penetrating and constructive investigation into the acute housing shortage in London and the hardships suffered by tenants.

Holland had all the qualifications for high judicial office, but in an age when rates of taxation have made the acceptance of such office by fashionable counsel no longer a financial sacrifice, he preferred to remain at the Bar, and was one of the most distinguished, respected and indeed well-loved advocates of his generation.

Edward Milner Holland was born on September 8, 1902, the son of Sir Edward Holland, D.L., J.P., and was educated at Charterhouse and at Hertford College, Oxford, where as a classical scholar he won a number of scholarships and prizes. He was called to the Bar by Inner Temple in 1927, obtaining a certificate of honour in his Bar Final examinations. He practised, however, at the Equity Bar and had chambers in Lincoln's Inn, which he joined *ad eundem* in 1947. The story told, not wholly apocryphal, is that he was pressed to fill a last-minute vacancy in the Lincoln's Inn team competing at golf against the other Inns of Court for the Scrutton Cup, and having assisted them to an unexpected victory was compelled immediately to join a second inn to ratify this success.

Milner Holland, as he was generally known, rapidly acquired a large junior practice of a general Chancery nature, and was in 1931 appointed Assistant Reader in Equity to the Council of Legal Education, and later in 1935 Reader in Equity. All this he at once abandoned when war broke out, and was commissioned a second-lieutenant in the Royal Army Service Corps. But he was one of four junior members of the Chancery Bar who all had the distinction of ending the war as brigadiers. In his case he was appointed in 1943 Deputy Director of Personal Services at the War Office, a post which gave full scope to his talents for organization and in particular to his flair for sympathetic but penetrative understanding of his fellow men. In 1945 he was rewarded for his outstanding services by a C.B.E.

On returning to the Bar, Milner Holland was soon in heavy practice again, and in 1948 he took silk. He did not take long to establish himself in the front row, and in the following years his name will be found in the reports of a large proportion of the leading cases of the day, by no means confined to the Chancery division. In particular he established a reputation in local government inquiries and in the Parliamentary corridor. He had a famous success in 1964 in winning the Burmah Oil appeal in the House of Lords in the teeth of the advice of a former Attorney-General that his clients had no case. For the oil company it was a short-

lived triumph, for within a year the Government had introduced a Bill to reverse the Lords decision. Among many other celebrated cases in which he appeared were the FitzWilliam Peerage case, the Bernard Shaw will case, *Bollinger v. Costa Brava Wine Company*, concerning the right to use the term "Spanish Champagne", the "cherry" case which established that sherry comes only from the Jerez district of Spain, and *Parke v. Daily News Ltd.*, in which it was held that it was *ultra vires* for the Daily News to distribute the balance of its assets upon liquidation amongst its former staff. In 1951 he was appointed Attorney-General of the Duchy of Lancaster and in 1953 he became a bencher of Lincolns Inn.

It is generally accepted that Milner Holland was offered and refused an appointment to the High Court bench, that he did so was not due to any lack of devotion to the public service. He was twice chairman of the Bar Council, in 1957 and again in 1962. This was an office he filled with outstanding success. His first term came immediately between those of Lord Shawcross and Lord Gardiner, and there is no doubt that these three rendered incalculable services to the Bar by their wise and vigorous leadership, which did much to restore the standing of the Bar Council. Milner Holland played a large part in committing the Bar Council to the support of the idea of common examinations for barristers and solicitors, and some think that in doing so he made a major error of judgement. If he did so, it was a rare lapse. His judgement was in most matters as impeccable as his urbane handling as chairman of this rather difficult body. He was appointed a member of the Pilgrims in 1957 and a member of the Council of Tribunals in 1958, in which capacity he conducted on one occasion a devastating cross-examination of the head of a Government Department. He was also a member of the Bank Rate and of the Vassall Tribunals. He was knighted in 1959 for the services which he rendered to the Bar and to the public, and some six years later was appointed a K.C.V.O.

In 1963 he undertook, at the urgent request of the Government of the day, and at considerable personal sacrifice, to be chairman of a committee to report on rented housing conditions in London following the disclosures usually associated with the name of Rackman. He produced in an astonishingly short time in relation to the nature of the task the Milner Holland Report, a masterly and unanimous report, universally acknowledged to be well informed, politically unbiased and penetrative in its conclusions and suggestions for reform; but a report destined nevertheless to be very largely disregarded in the provisions of the Rent Act 1965, which were designed to deal with the problem he investigated.

In 1929 he made a lastingly happy marriage with Elinor Doreen Leslie-Jones. They had two sons.

Milner Holland had, of course, a fine mind and a great capacity for lucid organization of ideas. But his quality as an advocate did not rest primarily upon penetrative intellect. He was a man of shrewd judgment. He had a great sense of tribunal and an unerring instinct as to what would run and what would not, and

just how to run it. He was, above all, a terribly persuasive advocate. This no doubt was due to his sensitivity to people and to his vitality and charm of manner. Like all great advocates, no trouble was ever too much for him in the preparation of a case. And he had the toughness of fibre to stand his ground when necessary without yielding an inch and yet without ever being involved in heated exchanges. Whatever his feelings, which could be no less warm than the next man's, he never lost control of an unruffled demeanour. He was an advocate formidable on a point of law, formidable in cross-examination of witnesses, but perhaps most formidable of all in his masterly deployment and persuasive presentation of complicated facts. For a number of years there was probably no advocate at the Bar whose services were so widely or so eagerly sought by solicitors.

Milner Holland was not only a great advocate. He was a man of many versatile gifts. He was an excellent cook, an amateur photographer of unusual ability, an authority on rare flowers, a witty after-dinner speaker, a highly competent electrical engineer, and a keen golfer who once reached the semi-final of the Bar Golfing Tournament at Rye, and who was captain of the Bar Golfing Society. Above all, he had a genius for friendship. He liked and understood people, and suffered young fools gladly and even old fools comparatively gladly. He had no sense of his own importance. And when he was charming to his less distinguished friends no one could feel it was part of an act. It all flowed naturally from him and from his kindness and interest in his fellow creatures. It is difficult to suppose that with all his formidable talents and firmness of purpose that he ever made an enemy. While he lived he adorned the profession which he practised, and by his death he has left the sadder a vast company of admiring friends.

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MAJOR GAVIN MAXWELL (1937)

MR. Gavin Maxwell, the writer and portrait painter, who died in July 1968, in his fifties, is perhaps best remembered for his best-seller, *Ring of Bright Water*, in which he told of his life with his two otters Mijbil and Edal in the lonely cottage, Camusfearna, in the West Highlands, which for some years was his home. The book was recently made into a successful film.

Mijbil was brought back by Maxwell from the Tigris marshes and was later tragically killed by a road mender with a pickaxe. To fill the gap in his life Maxwell acquired Edal, who belonged to a doctor on leave from Nigeria. The book was informed by Maxwell's great love for his native Scotland and by his obvious gift for establishing a relationship with wild creatures.

Maxwell belonged to the school of naturalist authors in which an animal, however delinquent, is treated with tolerant affection. Even the ring-tailed lemur which tried to blind him and succeeded

in cutting his tibial artery only provoked him to reflect on the "insuperable problems" of her "psychoanalysis". This year he published the last of the trilogy which started with *Ring of Bright Water*; the book *Raven Seek Thy Brothers* followed *The Rock Remains* (1963).

Maxwell spent several weeks with Wilfred Thesiger among the Marsh Arabs of Iraq—he told of the strange culture based on reeds and water-buffaloes in *A Reed Shaken by the Wind* (1957), which won the Heinemann Award of the Royal Society of Literature. In *Lord of the Atlas—The Rise and Fall of the House of Glaoua, 1893-1956*, Maxwell told of the Berbers in Morocco, as tough and rebellious as the Kurds. Between 1953 and 1957 Maxwell spent several months of each year in the remote north-west corner of Sicily and in *The Ten Pains of Death* he set out, almost entirely in their own words and with the briefest of introductions, the autobiographies of a dozen Sicilians of that area, among them a pedlar, a prostitute, a nun and a doctor.

Maxwell wrote of his boyhood—running wild on a Scottish estate—in *The House of Elrig* (1966). It told the story of sunshine and shadow in the childhood and adolescence of a gifted, sensitive writer whose parents were both scions of ancient, and sometimes eccentric, Scottish and English families, the Maxwells of Monreith and the ducal house of Northumberland.

Maxwell was born in 1914—the youngest son of Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. Maxwell—and was educated at Stowe and Hertford College, Oxford. In the Second World War he served with the Scots Guards, was seconded to S.O.E. and was invalided with the rank of major in 1944. After the war he bought the island of Soay in the Hebrides and experimented with commercial shark-fishing, which resulted in his book *Harpoon at a Venture*.

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THE HERTFORD SOCIETY

Secretary: DEREK CONRAN

Address: Hertford College, Oxford OX1 3BW

In this Appeal year, when so much activity has been generated amongst Hertford men throughout the country, and indeed in many countries overseas as well, the idea of forming permanent branches of the Society is being actively discussed. The Committee are delighted at this development and wish it well. The Committee itself for administrative reasons is London based, though a number of its members live elsewhere. Oxford is "second home" to many of us—in fact the Secretary's temporary first base—and is ever popular as a meeting place, but to have other centres for local Hertford men to meet seems an excellent proposal.

The improvement in the records of old members is, of course, making this move possible, linked to the activities of the Area Chairmen for the Appeal, and you will no doubt read with interest the insert in this Magazine which contains many alterations and additions to the 1969 College Record.

Membership of the Society is still by far the best way of keeping in touch. Only members receive the Magazine and annual address lists on a regular basis.

Bill Atkinson has steered the Society from its inception to its present flourishing condition and it would be most fitting in this year of his retirement as Chairman if he could hand over to his successor a Society over one thousand strong, and it is our aim to reach this figure. Every member received a membership application form with this year's brochure and by now we hope that these have been passed on to friends and contemporaries who have not so far joined. This is the best known method of really effective recruiting. The strength of the Society grows with its numerical size and the College benefits from a strong Society.

Our Sherry Party in Old Hall at noon on Sunday, March 1st, was again a great success. It is likely that it may become a permanent feature of our social calendar.

All indications are that the Society Dinner on June 26th will be a memorable event both in the College and to all old members lucky enough to be present.

You will note that we have dropped the British Monomark address. This has served us well in the past, but we have now been able to arrange that the College address should also be our own for the future.

NEW MEMBERS

We welcome the following new members who have joined subsequent to the publication of the 1970 Membership List:

- ARDIN, B. W., 66 The Headlands, Marske-by-the-Sea, Yorks. (1951-54).
BAIRD, J. D. L., 6 Tracey Court, Belmont Lane, Stanmore, Middx. (1964-68).
BELL, P. J. FAN COURT, 31 Church Road, Burgess Hill, Sussex (1953-56).
BELSHAW, D. G. R., University of East Anglia, Norwich, Norfolk (1956-57).
BOOTHAM, J. V., 7 Clevelys Road, Southport, Lancs. (1954-60).
BROWNE, T. E. W., Kelvin, Old Quay Lane, Neston, Wirral, Cheshire (1928-30).
CLARK, SIR WILFRID LE GROS, F.R.S., 16 Park Close, Templar Road, Oxford (Hon. Fellow).
COCKIN, J., F.R.C.S., 88 Whitehorns Way, Drayton, Abingdon, Berks. (Fellow).
CROWDER, PROFESSOR M., Institute of African Studies, University of Ife, Ile-Ife, Nigeria (1954-57).
CURGENVEN, J. P., Church Cottage, Iffley, Oxford (1925-28).
DAVY, G. C., 49 Sparrow Drive, Orpington, Kent (1956-60).
DORAN, J. E., Atlas Computer Laboratory, Chilton, Didcot, Berks. (1959-64).
FINFER, D., 34 Wykeham Way, Burgess Hill, Sussex (1944-45).
GIBSON, J. B., Hay Lane Cottage, Fulmer, Bucks. (1935-38).

- GIBSON, P., Glendale, 10 Wood Green, Mold, Flintshire (1961-64).
- GLADWIN, A. J., Merrybank, 50 Tiddington Road, Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwicks. (1959-62).
- GOWRING, J. S., M.C., Braeside, Radley, Abingdon, Berks. (1914 & 1921).
- GREEN, His Honour Judge G., 239 Wells Road, Malvern, Worcs. (1937-39).
- GREEN, H. R., C.B.E., The Square House, Latchmoor Grove, Gerrards Cross, Bucks. (1919-23).
- GREEN, P. R., 12 The Platt, Sutton Valence, near Maidstone, Kent (1950-53).
- HADCOCK, R. NEVILLE, Winchcomb Farm, Bucklebury, near Reading (1914 & 1920).
- HALVORSEN, T. K., 10 Stannells Close, Luddington Road, Stratford-on-Avon, Warwicks. (1967-70).
- HAMILTON, J., 16 Oxford Gardens, Whetstone, London, N.20 (1959-63).
- HARLAND, REV. H. W. J., Walmley Vicarage, Sutton Coldfield, Warwicks. (1956-59).
- HINCHCLIFFE, A. J., 14 Highcliffe Road, Mount Pleasant, Batley, Yorks. (1965-70).
- JOHNSON, D. G., C.B.E., 5 Windsor Court, Bents Road, Sheffield S11 9RG (1930-33).
- MARTIN, B. W., 1 Allam Street, Jericho, Oxford (1955-58 & 1960-61).
- MASTERMAN, P. C., Suite 309, 55 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ontario, Canada (1946, 1948-51).
- MCLAUCHLAN, DR. K. A., Hertford College, Oxford (Fellow).
- MCLUCKIE, I. O., 41 Hill Crest, Watford, Herts. (1935-38).
- MILLINGTON, R. J., 32 Maeshendre, Waunfawr, Aberystwyth, Cards. (1966-70).
- OLIVER, G. J., Riverside, Little Milford, Haverfordwest, Pems. (1953-56).
- OOI, K. T., 1 Binjai Walk, Singapore 21 (1926-29).
- PAPAGEORGIOU, C. L., Hertford College, Oxford (1967-).
- PASS, L. G., St. Edmund School, Canterbury, Kent (1947-50).
- POWELL, PROFESSOR H. M., F.R.S., Hertford College, Oxford (Fellow).
- RAES, P. E., Ordrup Private School, Ordrup, Jagtves 181, 2920 Charlottenlund, Denmark (1949-52).
- REID, I. M., 349 Crewe Road, Willaston, Nantwich, Cheshire (1967-70).
- REYNOLDS, P. K. BAILLIE, C.B.E., T.D., F.S.A., Fyfers, Drinkstone Green, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk (1919-21).
- ROBINSON, DR. G. B., Hertford College, Oxford (Fellow).
- ROGERS, A. W., Homefield, Crown Lane, Benson, Oxford (Lecturer).
- ROXBROUGH, J., P.O. Box 1065, Tehran, Iran (1943-44 & 1947-51).
- SABIN, A., 71 Maxse Road, Knowle, Bristol 4 (1923-26).
- SHVEID, F., Balsas No. 57, Mexico 5, D.F. (1967-70).
- STUART, R. R., Hertford College, Oxford (Fellow).
- TAYLOR, Major O. B., R.A.E.C., Van Mildert College, Durham (1950-54).
- TITCHENER, P. J., c/o Butterfield & Swire, P.O. Box 4, Hong Kong (1966-70).
- TOHYAMA, T., 985 Horiuchi Hayama-Machi Miura-Gun, Kamagawa-ken, Japan (1935-37).
- TUSTIN, Lt.-Col. P. J. L., c/o National Westminster Bank, 1 London Road, Camberley, Surrey (1945).
- WANSBROUGH, T. P., 19 Windmill Avenue, Wokingham, Berks. (1958-61).

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

- BANCROFT, G. N., Cedar House, Lillyfield Cottage Lane, Heswall, Cheshire.
BOWER, D. R., 39 Kingsway, Petts Wood, Orpington, Kent BR5 1PL.
BREWIN, CANON E. W., The Rectory, Leckhampton, Cheltenham, Glos.
BROWNE, D. J. W., Watch Hill, Island Reagh, Comber, Co. Down, N. Ireland.
CALDER-MARSHALL, A., c/o Elaine Greene Ltd., 42 Great Russell Street, W.C.1.
COCHRANE, I. T. F., Knapton House, Knapton Road, Monkstown, Co. Dublin, Eire.
DENNIS, Sqdn. Ldr. B. W., c/o Lloyds Bank Ltd., High Street, Calne, Wilts.
DONOVAN, H. W., Harbor Road, Sands Point, New York 11050, U.S.A.
GIARDELLI, A., The Golden Plover, Warren, Pembrokeshire.
GIBBS, P. C., School House, Castle Street, Berkhamsted, Herts.
LEWIS, REV. W. G. R., The Rectory, Letterston, Pembrokeshire.
MUIR, A. R., T.D., Springkell, Callum's Hill, Crieff, Perthshire.
OLDKNOW, A. J., 10 The Dower House, Sunninghill, Ascot, Berks.
STEBBING, A. H. R., Little Buckhold, Buckhold, Pangbourne, Reading RG8 8QA.
THOMSON, REV. G. I. F., 8 Ladbroke Terrace, London, W.11.

ADDRESSES OF MEMBERS REPORTED OUT OF TOUCH IN 1970 BROCHURE

- CLARK, DR. C. J., 76 Melton House, Ivory Street, Ipswich, Suffolk.
HARPER, REV. J. H., St. Johns in the Fields Vicarage, St. Ives, Cornwall.
HENDERSON, D. S., 6 Wrekin Flats, Bay Street, Marsascala, Valetta, Malta.
JACKSON, K., 20 Innis Lane, Old Greenwich, Connecticut 06870, U.S.A.