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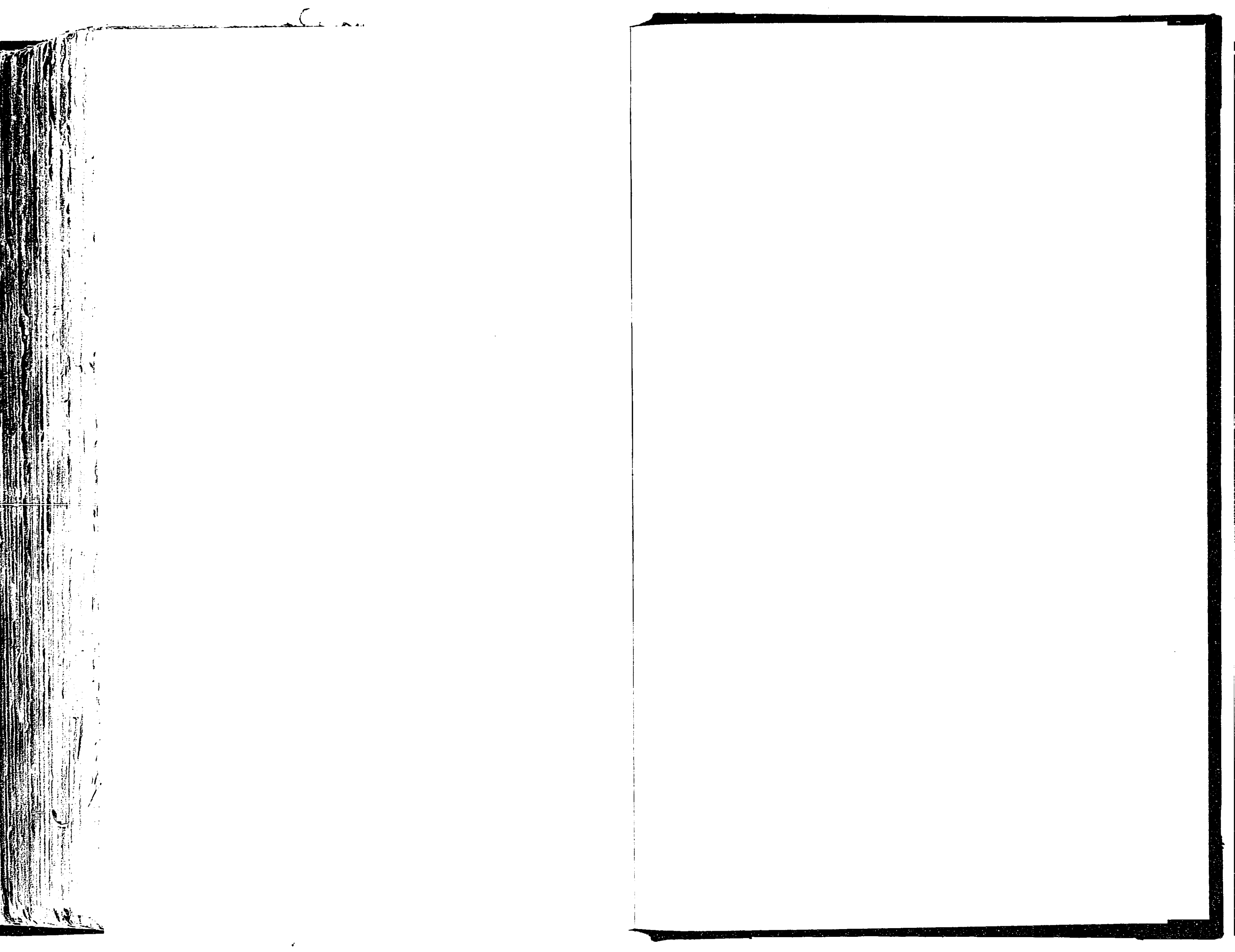
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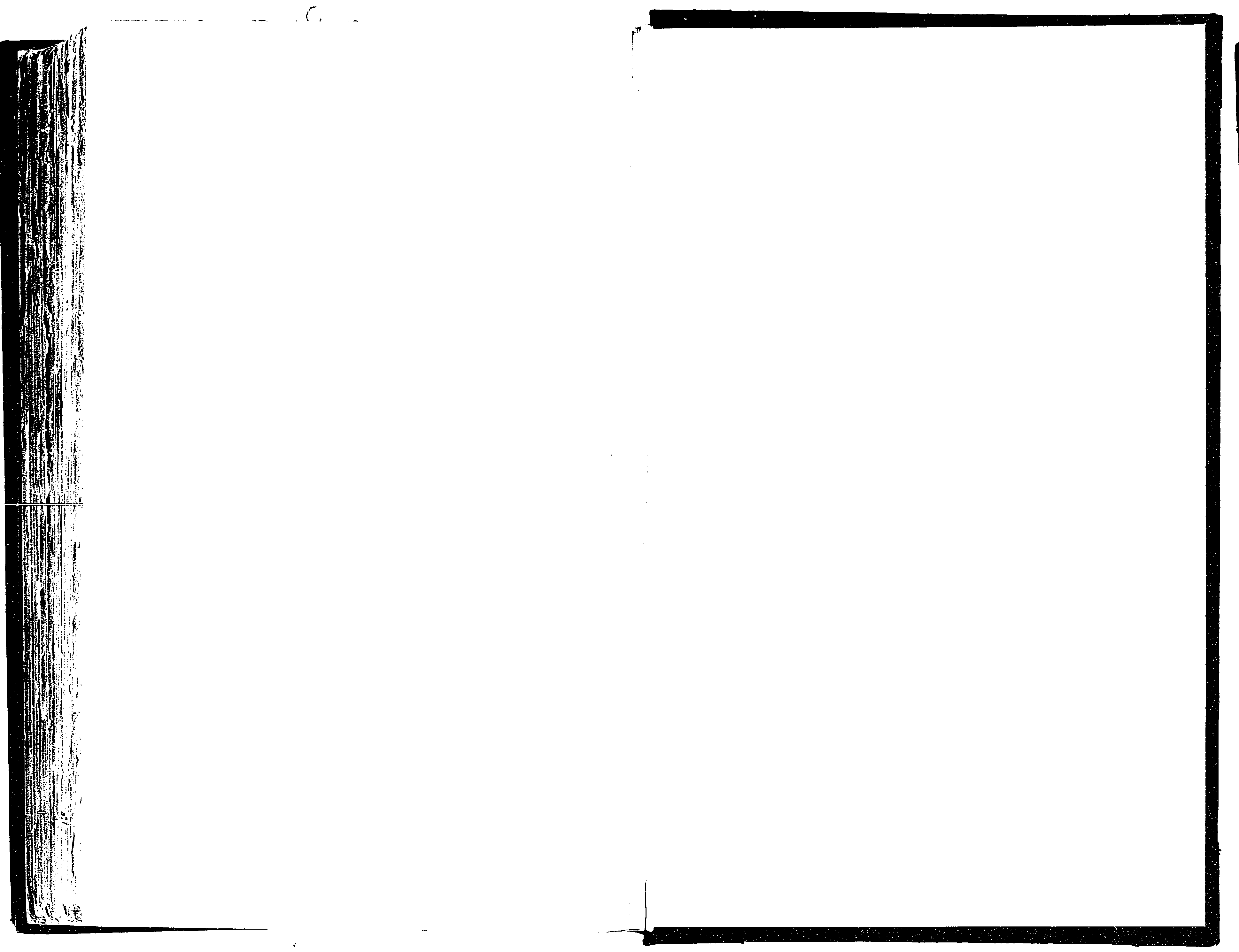
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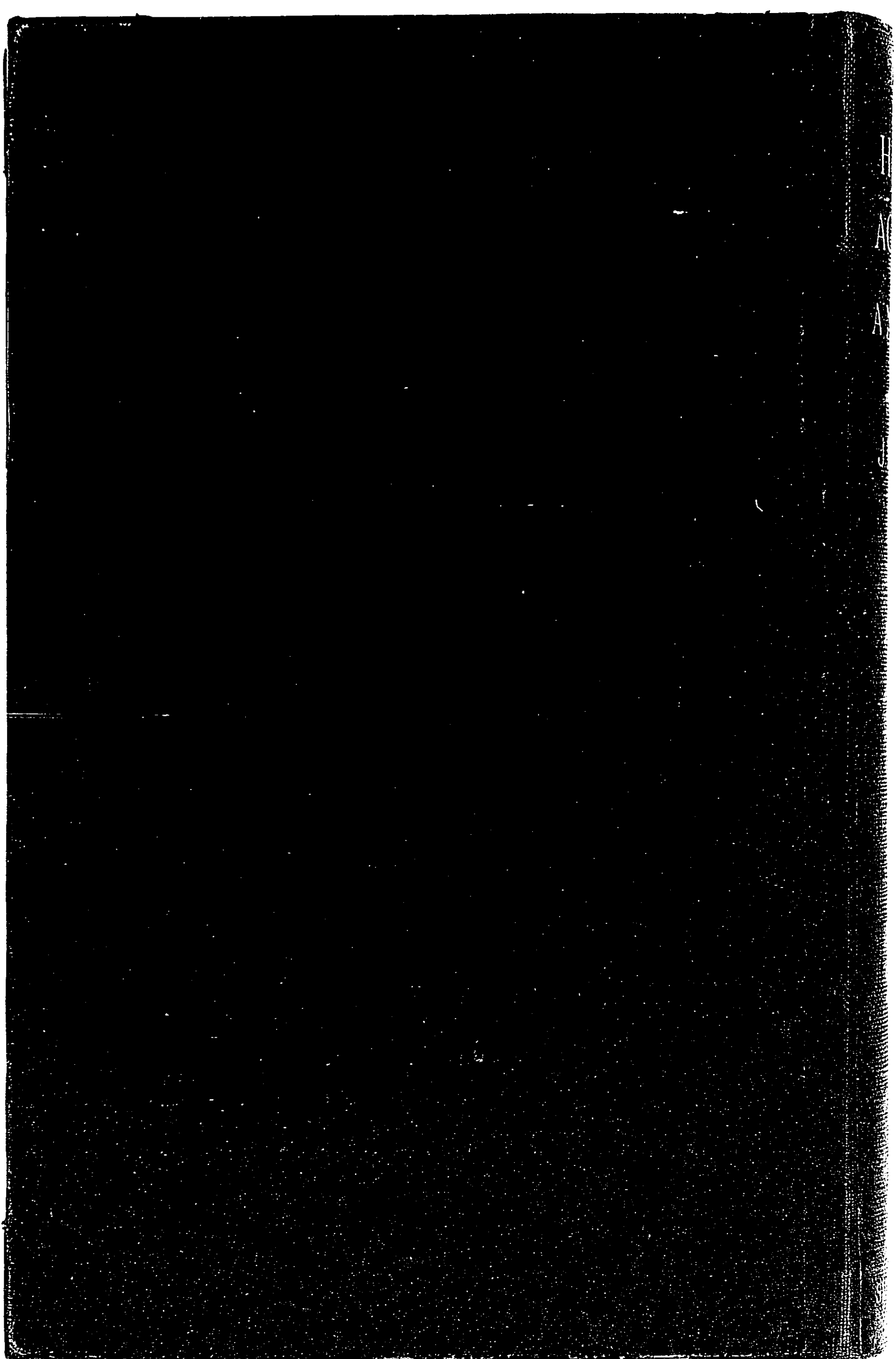
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SIR RICHARD ACLAND

Sir Richard Thomas Dyke Acland, politician and teacher, died on November 24 aged 83. He was born on November 26, 1906.

SIR Richard Acland was a figure of political importance for only 20 years but his career spanned some of the great events of the century and for a time he appeared to represent the post-war aspirations of a substantial section of the British people. He helped to lead the fight against appeasement and fascism in the 1930s, he led his own party in the Commons for a period during the war, and in 1955 his revolt against the H-bomb fore-shadowed the dispute over nuclear weapons which was to divide Labour so disastrously during the 1960s and 1970s.

Dick Acland was the 16th baronet and his background — Rugby, Balliol and 17,000 acres in the West Country — did not immediately suggest a radical. But he came from liberal stock and his father had been one of Asquith's MPs. Acland knew he was expected to follow many of his ancestors who had served in the Commons and this was one tradition he accepted with relish. He fought unsuccessful battles at Torquay in 1929 and Barnstaple in 1931, but in 1935 he captured the latter.

He certainly entered parliament as a steady supporter of free trade and free enterprise on liberal principles, but the growing threat of Germany and Italy attracted him to the Left Book Club where he started addressing the club's anti-fascist rallies, which backed a Popular Front against Hitler. A typical Left Book platform would consist of Dick Acland, Harold Laski and Harry Pollitt — a Liberal, Labour and Communist alliance. Acland was a passionate speaker, his tall, craggy figure seeming to embody all the non-conformity and radicalism of his West Country followers. Soon he was adopting the economic policies as well as the foreign policies of his new left wing friends. His speeches took on an evangelical twinge for Christianity was the foundation of his new socialism as it had been for his former Liberalism. His book, *Unser Kampf*, calling for common ownership, was a best-seller when it was published in 1940.

Acland served briefly in the Royal Artillery — for a while the only ranker among Commons members — but he was an improbable soldier and his main activity during the war was predictably political. In 1942 he published another book, *Forward March*, and this gave its name to an

informal movement which in turn amalgamated with J. B. Priestley's 1941 Committee to form the Common Wealth party. With Labour enmeshed in the coalition government and the major parties committed to an electoral truce, Common Wealth had a clear run to collect any anti-government feelings in by-elections and in three of these Acland's party won spectacular victories. But the social impetus which started with the Beveridge Report benefited Labour and not Acland's party at the 1945 election, where Common Wealth was overwhelmed.

Shortly afterwards he decided to join the Labour party. In 1947 there was a by-election at Gravesend where the sitting Labour MP, Garry Allighan had been expelled from the Commons. Labour wanted a clean, ethical candidate and Herbert Morrison, then the great party manager, is said to have chosen Acland himself. It was an emotional election with teams of miners from the Kent coalfields, their faces still black with dust, parading through the streets in the light of their lamps. Against all odds Acland won. Morrison greeted the news of victory by singing to the press "Oh What A Beautiful Morning."

Acland, who had succeeded his father in 1939, handed over his estates to the National Trust in 1943. This symbolised his desire to cease being a land owner and to become a full time politician committed to public ownership.

For a time things went well in his new constituency. Acland was respected in his party and MPs opposed to his policies recognised in him a soul driven by Christian beliefs. But in 1955 came the news that Britain would make its own H-bomb. Labour leaders refused to denounce this move and Acland resigned his seat in protest. He intended to force a by-election but the general election of May 1955 overtook him. Labour put up an official candidate and Acland went down, with Gravesend being a Conservative seat again. Acland was a premature nuclear disarmament marcher. The CND marches did not start until three years later and Acland in 1955 was a small voice compared with a mass movement which later divided the Labour party. From 1959 to 1974 he taught at St Luke's College, Exeter.

He married in 1936 Anne Stella Alford. They had three sons. One, John Dyke Acland, born in 1939, succeeds to the baronetcy.



1 Pennington Street, London E1 9XN Te

A VERY BRITIC

The United Kingdom has a new prime minister. The Age of Thatcher is at an end. In choosing John Major as leader, the parliamentary Conservative party has unequivocally looked forward rather than back. Mr Major is the youngest prime minister since Rosebery. He is the least known since Bonar Law and, until he went to the Treasury earlier this year, one of the least tested in high office. The change is as dramatic as when Margaret Thatcher seized power in 1975, in a coup almost as fierce as that which toppled her.

Mr Major now has urgent business to attend to. Conventional wisdom calls on him to reunite the Conservative party. That is the least of his problems. The party has always known where its electoral interest lies. After an obligatory period of mourning for Mrs Thatcher — it mourned likewise for Edward Heath — the party will rally loyally to Mr Major. This is a tribe good at survival.

Mr Major has one immediate task: to make peace with his defeated rival, Michael Heseltine. The answer must be to offer him a job to suit his talents and interests, even if it is one he has had before. That might mean defence, where Mr Heseltine would have to prepare for a Gulf war and the run-down of conventional forces in Europe; or environment, where Mr Heseltine could push his partnership concept in the cities and revitalise local government once the poll tax has been replaced. Beyond that, Mr Major's government forms itself naturally round him. He has been bequeathed a young team by his patron, Mrs Thatcher, the chief blight on which has been too many recent changes. He should change little. A move of Mr Heseltine to environment and of the incumbent, Chris Patten, to the Treasury would do the trick.

Mr Major's most urgent policy reform is the replacement of the poll tax by some form of property-based tax, preferably after a bipartisan enquiry. This would lance the poll tax boil and take local tax reform out of party politics, proving emphatically that Mr Major is no poodie of the former prime minister nor of her party chairman. He now should admit what all democracies know, that there is no sensible alternative to a property base for local taxes.

So far, so simple. Mr Major next has to pick up Mrs Thatcher's great mantle in overseas affairs and try it on, gingerly, for size. Britain is second only to the United States in confronting

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A PLAGUE ON

In Brussels next Monday, trade ministers from 105 countries will be asked to reach agreements which have eluded their negotiators for four years — and do so within five days. They are meeting to put the final seal on the Uruguay round, the most ambitious attempt to liberalise international trade since the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (Gatt) was signed 43 years ago. Success will create rules for freer trade worth of

ing a choice of four re-delivery options:

Hunting on Trust land

From Professor Kenneth Mellanby

Sir, If the National Trust stops stag hunting on Trust land on Exmoor (reports, November 5; letters, November 6, 10) it is the deer population that is likely to suffer. At present Exmoor supports a healthy population of about one thousand red deer. Hunting culls this, and keeps the population at a healthy and sustainable level.

For some years in the early nineteenth century, hunting stopped, and the deer population fell to below fifty. The deer were nearly exterminated by poachers and farmers who, if they could not hunt (or be compensated by the hunters for deer damage) would not tolerate the damage done to their crops.

It is interesting to compare Exmoor with Dartmoor. Exmoor has hunting and many deer. The stag hounds do not operate on Dartmoor; here deer are seldom seen.

Yours faithfully,
KENNETH MELLANBY,
The Athenaeum,
Pall Mall, SW1.
November 5.

love deer, report the presence of an injured animal in their woods. Fifty-seven times in the latest available year the hunts have sent out a few hounds to track down these animals and have them put out of pain by bullet. Many had gangrenous wounds filled with maggots, their bellies gnawed by rats and their eyes pecked by jackdaws. In this one way hunting saves deer more pain than it causes.

Last summer I suggested to principal officers of the Trust that they use their considerable resources to convey this realism to their members. But they preferred to keep a low profile, relying on a legalistic argument about it being for Parliament, not for the Trust, to abolish hunting on Trust land. As if there were any prospect of keeping heat out of the idealists' argument!

I suggest to the Trust Council that they now give notice of a motion for the AGM of 1991 to rescind what was carried last week, and that they then support it by an adequate campaign based on

6 1990

TTERS TO

nal Trust land

the realists' case. If they refuse, an influential group of independent NT members might take up the work. Despite old age, I would offer my services.

The motion, so narrowly carried, insists that notwithstanding wishes expressed by donors, hunting be prohibited on Trust land designated as a site of special scientific interest. If the Council of the Trust now feels morally bound to enforce this veto, I, as a donor, shall seek legal advice on the possibility of preventing them. What would happen to donations to the Trust in the 21st century if donors' expressed wishes could be overruled by a tiny percentage of the Trust's voting membership?

Yours sincerely,
RICHARD ACLAND,
College, Broadclyst,
Exeter, Devon.
November 5.

From Earl Peel

Sir, Your leading article, "Hunting hypocrisy" (November 5), quite rightly draws attention to the fact that game birds, without the interference of man, would possibly become extinct.

I venture to suggest that, without the management of habitats for game and the selective control of an ever-increasing number of opportunistic predators, not only would game birds decline, but a wealth of other species as well. However, to refer to the specific breeding of grouse is misleading, for grouse are not released, but are bred entirely from wild stock, thus demanding an even greater reliance on sound management.

Yours faithfully,
PEEL (Chairman,
Game Conservancy research
planning committee),
Gunnarside Estate Office,
Gunnarside,
Richmond, North Yorkshire.

Mr J.L. Pumphrey
and Miss R.L. San
of Nottingham
J.J. Prow and Mrs
Essex, and Zoe, da
Aubyn, of Grea
and Mrs S.M.J.
Royal Green Jacke
ough, of Farportey,
nd of Cheltenham,
ire, and Christine
only daughter of
nd Madame Michel
Paris.
Hodgson
Kipstick

THESDAY NOVEMBER 6 1990

LETTERS TO

Hunting on National Trust land

From Sir Richard Acland

Sir, Last Saturday, at the National Trust's AGM, a group whom I describe as the "idealists" won a narrow majority to veto the hunting of deer on Trust property (reports, November 5). They are thus described because their argument reduces to seven words: "Hunting causes pain to deer: abolish it!"

Following the previous five heads of my family, who seldom, if ever, hunted, I have always supported the argument of those I describe as "realists": "Those who would abolish the hunt will turn more than 90 per cent of Exmoor farmers from the warm friends into the deadly enemies of the deer; and thus enormously increase the pain they suffer".

From time to time farmers, who love deer, report the presence of an injured animal in their woods. Fifty-seven times in the latest available year the hunts have sent out a few hounds to track down these animals and have them put out of pain by bullet. Many had gangrenous wounds filled with maggots, their bellies gnawed by rats and their eyes pecked by jackdaws. In this one way hunting saves deer more pain than it causes.

Last summer I suggested to principal officers of the Trust that they use their considerable resources to convey this realism to their members. But they preferred to keep a low profile, relying on a legalistic argument about it being for Parliament, not for the Trust, to abolish hunting on Trust land. As if there were any prospect of keeping heat out of the idealists' argument!

I suggest to the Trust Council that they now give notice of a motion for the AGM of 1991 to rescind what was carried last week, and that they then support it by an adequate campaign based on

the realists' case. If they refuse, an influential group of independent NT members might take up the work. Despite old age, I would offer my services.

The motion, so narrowly carried, insists that notwithstanding wishes expressed by donors, hunting be prohibited on Trust land designated as a site of special scientific interest. If the Council of the Trust now feels morally bound to enforce this veto, I, as a donor, shall seek legal advice on the possibility of preventing them. What would happen to donations to the Trust in the 21st century if donors' expressed wishes could be overruled by a tiny percentage of the Trust's voting membership?

Yours sincerely,
RICHARD ACLAND,
College, Broadclyst,
Exeter, Devon.
November 5.

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Yours faithfully,
PEEL (Chairman,
Game Conservancy research
planning committee),
Gunnernside Estate Office,
Gunnernside,
Richmond, North Yorkshire.

SITUARIES

COLONEL STIRLING

Colonel Sir David Stirling, OBE, founder in 1941 of the Special Air Service Regiment which created havoc behind enemy lines in the Western Desert, died on November 4 at the age of 74. He was born on November 15,

ALTHOUGH the exploits of the regiment he created, Colonel Stirling became an almost legendary figure, not only in the British forces but among the Germans and Italians in the desert. From his significant beginnings — a handful of officers and a few men — Stirling tried to overcome an early disaster to a weapon whose annoyance and elusive character frustrated Rommel to create a unit with the sole function of following Stirling's movements, bringing this desert fox to the Germans, almost as surprised by the aura the six men as the six colonel created around him as his own men, and named him "the Phantom".

He was the son of Brigadier-General Archibald Stirling, Archibald David Stirling was brought up in the Highlands and educated at Ampleforth. When he went to Trinity College, Cambridge, but, more interested in racing and gambling than in learning, he soon decided he next wanted to be the first man to climb Everest, but his year training plan had to be abandoned on the outbreak of war and he returned home to join the Scots Guards. Army routine did not suit him and from the bar of the Scots Guards he was recruited into the Special Air Service Commandos. Posted with

them to the Middle East he found they were to be disbanded to provide urgent reinforcements for divisions which had been badly mauled in the Western Desert. Believing that there was great scope for a raiding force to work behind the enemy lines in the desert building on the experiences of the Long Range Desert Group, in July 1941 he presented plans for a light, mobile unit to General Auchinleck.

In spite of the fact that General Auchinleck was suffering from acute manpower shortages he allowed Stirling to raise a detachment of 60 men and six officers. Their first operation, a parachute drop in conjunction with a general offensive was unsatisfactory. None of its objectives was achieved. Stirling refused to be discouraged. For his next attempt he asked the Long Range Desert Group, vastly experienced in the ways and moods of the desert, to carry his men in their jeeps. This enabled him to work deep behind enemy lines. In two weeks in December 1941 SAS units destroyed 90 aircraft on the ground. General Auchinleck was satisfied. Stirling was given permission to recruit more men and in 1942 his force was officially designated a regiment, thus initiating a famous tradition which has endured undimmed to this day. Over the next 14 months the SAS destroyed over 250 aircraft, cratered vehicle parks, derailed trains, blew up ammunition and petrol dumps and mined roads, forcing the enemy to withdraw troops from the battlefield to protect lines of



communication. Forays Stirling planned, the planning ideas, the planning leadership; his courage beneath a deceptive casualness of manner a byword. His charmed life brought him back from desert raids full of

MARY MARTIN

Martin, star of South Africa, she most needed were non-fictionally written

ETON'S RESIDENT PORTRAITIST

SIR,— I refer to recent correspondence about portraits by George Richmond. The tradition of exchanging leaving portraits (during the last 100 years or so, photographs) among boys and between boys and their tutors, has flourished at Eton College for at least two centuries. George Richmond, who painted the sketch of Charles Ichabod Wright, in possession of your correspondent, Mr Clive Ponsford (*Correspondence*, April 17), was "resident portraitist" at Eton during the middle of the last century.

The Rev E. C. Coleridge, who received the portrait, was a much-loved and respected master, of whom Andrew Lang wrote: "He took a careful and paternal interest in the development of the character of his pupils. He was, *though* a school-master, a person of humour and sympathy, and considerable bodily skill and address." As an informalist Edward Coleridge was ahead of his time; of himself he once wrote: "I regret exceedingly that the etiquette of the school prevents me going to play cricket with the lads; why, I am sure that I could pull off my coat and go long-stop in Upper Playing-fields without forfeiting an ounce of respect." He died in 1883. The accompanying photograph shows Richmond's drawing of him.—J. N. P. WATSON, *Pannett's, Shipley, Sussex.*



A DRAWING BY GEORGE
RICHMOND OF THE REV. E. C.
COLERIDGE

See: Eton's Resident Portraitist

Actual H.W. Address on Muzun Salazar's library of State of Sgo. Lc.
in house. August 1874
Muzun Salazar contributed book. 35 #39 OVP. 1874

35 years up around Sydney with or younger (intel betw) H. el. star?

Sydney The representative franchise and the machine.
Andre Ryan

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who were needlessly providing the defense and to provide the more more
which he did not do on a medical

- (1) An appeal for the Ryan defense.
- (2) a more advice, for the use of delicate instruments such as ophthalmoscope
sphygmograph, chronograph, microscope and microscopic work
- (3) a small more appeal for illustration of Paltay, Van der Kerk
collect by Jomikrell fruit. 1863
- (4) Actual hygiene laboratory suitable for analytic work.

Ryan J. The construction of with Henry London RCS 1847.

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but no balloons & neck the diff
Drolic Annit Acetabularis drawn 1853.
and reversed

15. Marston Ferry Rd.

(Oxford. 28 November 1976)

Dear Alisdair,

I do not know whether you are in Geneva, Somerset or Woodstock,
so direct this note to the latter address.

Thank you for the Oster Library News letter containing your interesting
Article: a distillation of abundant knowledge. (Your intended amendment
of the date of Hwa's election to a Founder's Kin Fellowship at
All Souls did not, however, reach the printers in time to prevent the
little inaccuracy).

I have recently re-read William Robertson's eulogy of Hwa,
having had occasion to visit the Print Room at the Ashmolean on
behalf of an American Professor, who wants to know the whereabouts
of the original portrait of Hwa; the lithograph of which is the
first in R's Oxford Characters, 1896. I was obliged to reply
that there is no evidence of the original portrait's existence. I did

not suggest that you would discover it if it exists - though I am confident you would!

Will you by any chance be in London on Thursday 9 December? If so would you care to join me, to hear Lady Mander (an authority on Rossetti) lecture on "The Pre-Raphaelites in Oxford"? The lecture is at 6 pm. at The Royal Institution, 21 Albemarle St.

This note is written in an interval between the University Sermon at Christ Church, and Buzza's Feast + Beethoven's 9th at the Sheldonian. I am not enamoured of either work, but for social reasons feel obliged to go.

Do ring up & invite yourself here when you are free. I retain your book as a hostage! HWA occupies me 4 working days a week (on Tuesdays & other odd hours I earn a little bread & butter).

Footnotes to HWA's letters are tedious. Come & criticise. I would value your judgment.

Yours,
Harold Harley.

15. Yaxton Ferry Rd.
P.S. Padure : a Drummond!

6. February 1978.

Dear Alisdair. 91
55681

Knowing that your sharp mind prefers facts of research,
rather than vague vistas, can I interest you in the following?

1. A daughter of Munro, the late Rector of Limestone Cottage, lent me
a photo. print of a Museum containing skeletons & specimens in
jars. I have had it enlarged & have shown it to :-
at Christ Church, Students including Michael Grace; Librarian;
and Clerk of the Works.
at R.C.S. to Librarian.
at University Science Museum Messrs Davies & Hill.
at Old Ashmolean, to Curator Dr. Turner.

There is a consensus of opinion that it is not a photo. of
R.C.S., Old Ashmolean or University Science Museum.

Reference to Alisdair's Physiological Series ... convinces me it

is to Ch. Ch. Anatomy School c. 1857, but these are architectural
difficulties made worse by alterations in use of the building (designed
by the architect of the R.I., but now a splendid S.C.R.).

2. While inspecting the contents of the ground floor of the Science
Museum I was shown a cabinet containing filthy stained
engravings. I spent a dusty 1½ hours last week inspecting them.

Most of them are (XVIII), engraved by or two brothers
A.E. and R.E. Gautier Dagoty 'cum priv. Regis'
[? pre 1793].

There is also a scroll depicting a "map of the ear", drawn
by J[?] H.[?]. Curtis Esq. for the use of his pupils. 1829;
and a male figure (R. arm amputated leaving anatom. inaccurate
stump) (drawn by W. H. R. A. for Mr. Lee of Fittlemore
[Lee was Medical Superintendent]).

Do you know of the existence of these items? If not can you meet me
here or at Univ. Science Museum. Medical classes present Tuesdays & Saturdays,
but other days are usually possible, but not Thursday of this week.

H.C.H.

DR. H. C. HARLEY,
15, MARSTON FERRY ROAD,
OXFORD.
TELEPHONE 55681.

15 August 1976

Dear Alistair.

Although my Box File contains 15 letters and postcards from
A. H. T. R. - I - a number exceeded only by those from A. A. -
none of them spells your Christian name: so please forgive any
inaccuracy, and correct it in your next.

I followed my Keener-sighted spouse north from Watlington
but failed to see you, and resumed my weary way to F. J. J. J. J.
after getting near Rhododendron.

Rothstein drawing. See Sir William Rothstein, Oxford Characters, 1896
also Rothstein Men and Memories. Vol. 1. pp. 139 - 141. [? date].

The former can be seen at the Ashmolean, where I saw it some years ago.

I have Lord David's Max Beerston, but much prefer his earlier biographies eg. the elegant, The Peacock Deer. [DEER].

I have kept your Medical Women, much too long; but it gives me an excuse for resuming contact with you when you are not in Australasia or the Americas. Come into Maston Ferry Road and help us! December 1976 looms ahead like a horrid nightmare, but I laboriously push a stubborn pen when I am not chasing (3 rooms/week) or chasmaning (2 lab. ms/week) or splitting logs (p.e.u.). My constant difficulty is adapting narrative to the editing of letters written by a man less famous than Ruskin or Samuel Palmer. I need a supervisor and a secretary. All I have is an electric type-writer which I have no time to learn to use. Typewriting wd. have been a much more useful accomplishment than CS Pupils! Yours. Harold [unclear]

Dr. H. C. Harley
15 Marston Ferry Road
Oxford OX2 7EF
Tel.: 0865-55681

St. Pluvius.

Dear Alisdair.

Thank you for the prompt return of the unidentified fourth man, and for your earlier letter. I read about St. Expectus in The Penguin Dictionary of Saints. St. Alphege of Canterbury is at least authentic.

I am glad to learn of yet another portrait of Alund, and must one day list them all - including Trombetzkoye.

Yesterday I worked with an Irish physician,

Dr. Bode. He is an F.R.C.P. Ed., and tells me
that in the ? current proceedings ? of the R.C.P.
London there is a reference to Ireland's 'refusal'
of the appointment as Court Physician. I know
this story, but must visit the Cairns library
and read what has been written.

When did O.U. first confer a licence in
Surgery? I ought to know (it is certainly
post 1868). Don't waste a stamp on your
reply. It can wait, but the query arose this
morning.

Yours
H. St. John

15 Marston Ferry Rd.
Oxford.

Jubilee of Duke of Ragusa's crushing defeat of
Cambridge [vide infra].

Dear Alisdair

As an Edisonian (like yourself) I enjoy the pastoral
elegance of the helmsman in the charming postcard. (Pura) Beveridge
was my patient in the days when he was cogitating his Report,
and once invited my opinion on the optimum number of potential
patients on an N.H.S. list. His then Secretary, a Mrs. Turin,
tried to teach Nancy and me Russian!

I thought it improbable that so busy a man would be able
to join me next Thursday. Come instead to a modest lunch -
pretty well any day other than a Tuesday: a 'phone call
a day or so beforehand will please Nancy, who revels in
his brisk weather, and is at the moment preparing pigeon-pie for

fun, including Alan Richards.

Fleets of ideas, and olfactory memories, prompt the following quote:-

'Horse Campbell [sic. a Ch. U. medical student] sleeps every night with a stinking dog which Dr. Pegg gave him and which report says he feeds at the anatomy school. The Doctors room may be smelt at Woodstock whiffing the accumulated stinks of the dead bodies, the Dog and the Doctor himself.' Robert Southey, writing from Balliol 2 Feb. 1794.

Back to culinary matters. A Dr. & Mrs. Cress who heard your lecture on Hannah Glass would very much like a Xerox or other copy if one is available. I promised to ask on their behalf. Dr. C. is a blind physicist.

Lastly Hodgkin's Disease. Do you remember coming to 10 Holywell many years ago, together with Badenoch, Till, and Frank Ellis, for a discussion requested by an ex Ambassador Bajpai, whose son died from the disease? In memory of Robin there is now a Bajpai room at Balliol used for social occasions. In it there is an exhibition case containing Robin's toy soldiers and his portrait.

Yours
Harold Harley.

P.S. 50 years ago to-day I led my regiment from behind when we all got home before the first

Centenary in Creon Country Race.

SIR JOHN ACLAND

Sir John Acland, KBE, a former chairman of the New Zealand Wool Board and senior vice-chairman of the International Wool Secretariat, died on January 26, at the age of 77.

He was born on January 18, 1904, the son of the late Colonel Sir Hugh Acland, a Christchurch doctor, and nephew of Mr H. D. Acland, an original member of the Wool Council which was responsible for New Zealand's part in the creation of the IWS in 1937. His grandfather, Mr J. B. A. Acland, took up the 115,000-acre Mount Peel station in Canterbury in 1856, having arrived in New Zealand from Devon a few years previously.

The British side of the family became involved with educational affairs and politics from the 17th century and at least 10 generations served in the House of Commons.

Educated at Christ's College, Christchurch, Acland learned farming the hard way as a

stockman, stock agent, station hand and drover in New Zealand and Australia. He took over sole management of Mount Peel in 1933, served in local government for many years, was a justice of the peace and a lay reader in the Anglican Church.

From 1942 to 1946 he was a member of the New Zealand Parliament for the Temuka district and became a member of the Wool Board in 1947. He was elected deputy chairman in 1956 and chairman in 1960 when he was also elected vice-chairman of the IWS. He was created KBE in 1968. Ill-health forced him to retire from the Board in 1972.

He is survived by his wife Kit—herself from a prominent Hawkes Bay farming family and sister of the former New Zealand Meat Board chairman, Sir John Ormond—three sons and three daughters. Two of the sons are managing Mount Peel station.



THE UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY

DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY & GEOPHYSICS, EDGEWORTH DAVID BUILDING,

N.S.W. 2006 Tel. 692 1122
Australia
9 June 1982

Dr A.H.T. Robb-Smith
Chaucer's House
WOODSTOCK Oxon. OX7 1SP
England

Dear Dr Robb-Smith,

The courtesy of your card dated 1 June is deeply appreciated. Melville's association with Hugh Strickland certainly suggested an Oxford link but I had no idea Melville had once been Acland's assistant. Your message opens a new line of inquiry for me and I am most grateful.

The response to my plea in Newsletter has already been most generous, and informative. From the files of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh I now know that Melville was born in 1819 (and thus must have been assistant to a young master at Oxford) and died at Portlaw, co. Waterford, in 1901. He was brought up in Ireland but received medical training in Edinburgh (M.D. 1846). From 1849 until retirement in 1882 Melville occupied the chair of Natural History at Queen's College, Galway. In June-July 1858 Melville delivered 12 Swiney Lectures in Geology at the Museum of Practical Geology, Jermyn Street.

If any of the foregoing is of interest to you I shall be delighted and count it but slight return for the kindness of your card.

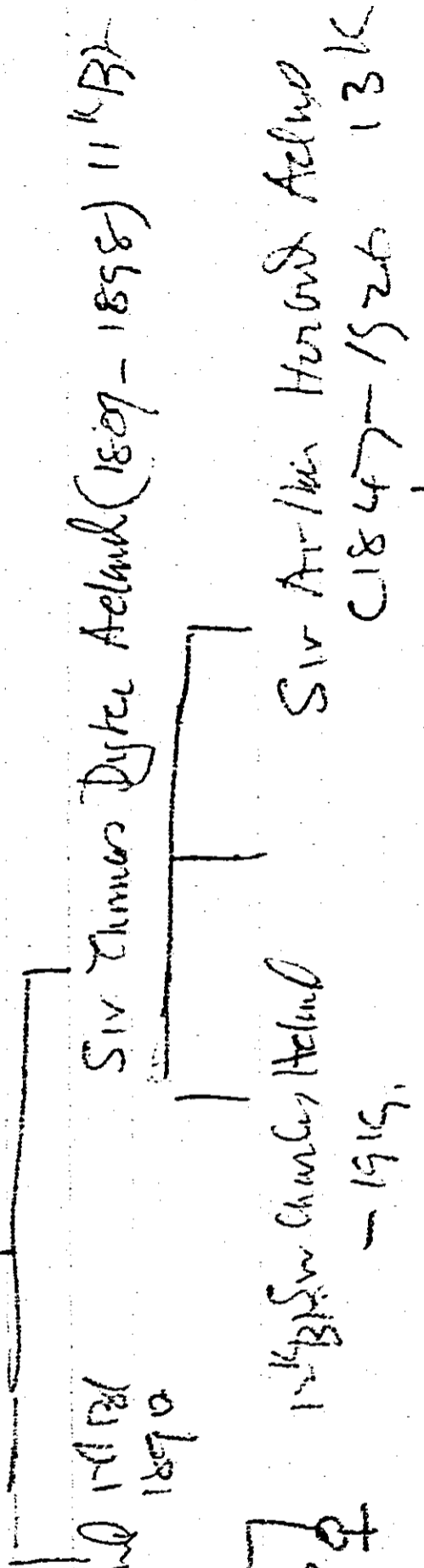
With many thanks, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

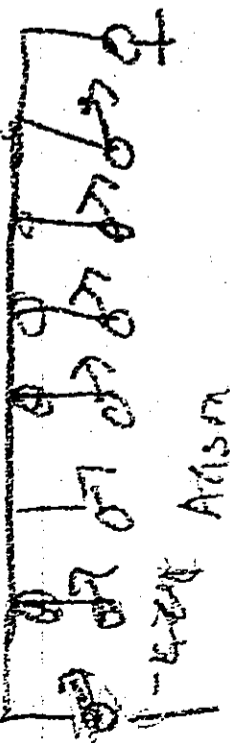
T.G. Vallance

T.G. Vallance

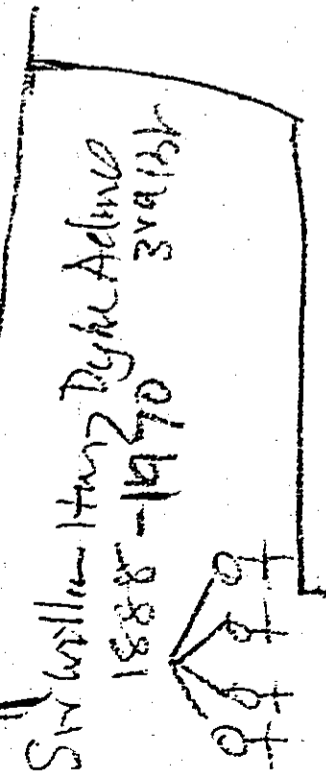
Sir Thomas Dyke Acland (1787-1871) 10th Bt



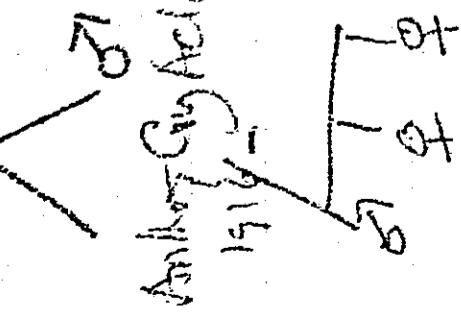
Sir Henry Acland (1815-1900) 14th Bt



Sir William Dyke Acland (1828-1924) 15th Bt



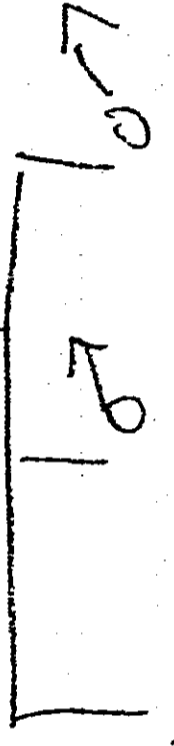
Sir Herbert Dyke Acland (1890) 16th Bt



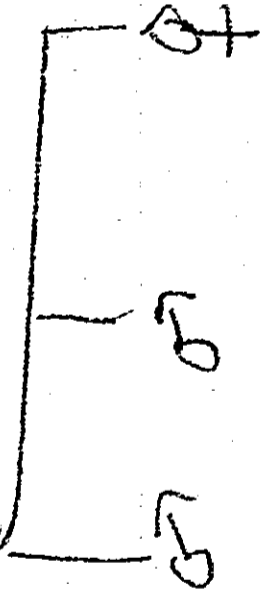
Sir Charles Acland (1815-1915) 12th Bt

Sir Francis Dyke Acland (1874-1939) 17th Bt

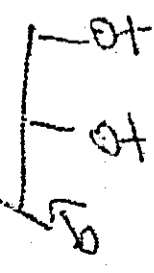
Anne Acland (1830) = Sir Richard Thomas Dyke Acland (1906)



Virginia = John Dyke Acland (1939)



Anthony Acland (1914)



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