



THE FOUNTAIN

TRINITY COLLEGE NEWSLETTER

The Cambridge
Bursary Scheme

A Commitment
to the Future

Katherine Parr
and the Founding
of Trinity College

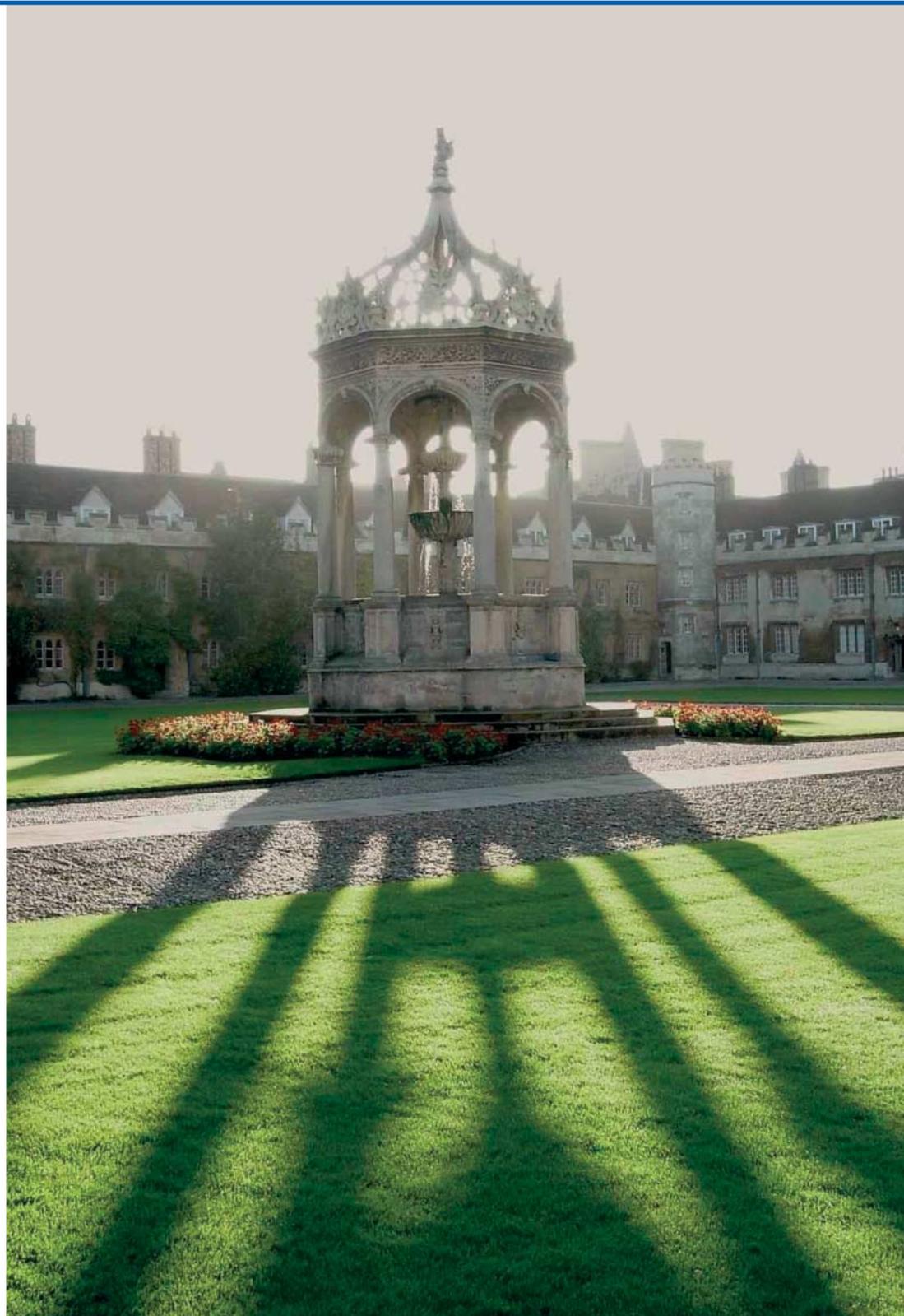
The Centenary of
Jawaharlal Nehru &
Muhammad Iqbal

Trinity and
Christ Church:
Some Reflections

A Future in History

The African Bug

Calling all
Engineers



EDITORIAL

This fifth issue of *The Fountain* comes with two inserts. One shows how much Trinity has changed—our first Annual Donors' List, a tribute to the generosity of all our members at the end of this, the first year of the Trinity Campaign.

Your response has been wonderful and we are grateful. The next issue of the *Annual Record*, around Christmas, will replicate this list, since we feel that some of our members prefer the familiar formality of the *Record* to the new-fangled informality of *The Fountain*. But to be true to our motto, *Semper Eadem*, which could rather loosely be construed as 'Always the Best', we shall have to become accustomed to change.

The other insert recalls how much the College continues in its customary way. 'Trinity in Camberwell' is a reminder that to remain true to our educational purposes we must support new initiatives not only for our own students but also for young people with few of the advantages our own members enjoy. But the College's support for the Isaac Newton Trust, which John Rallison outlines on the page opposite and which your donations have reinforced, has also become customary.

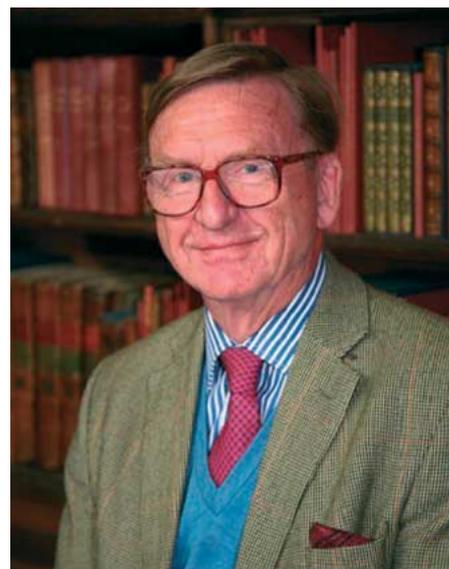
Corinne Lloyd and her team at our Alumni Relations Office are delighted with

the responses already returned by many to the Questionnaires that are now on their way to others. We had feared that this might be an intrusion too far. We were wrong.

Members of Trinity seem to have an (almost) inexhaustible fund of goodwill for our College. Some of us demonstrate this by our readiness to found and run new College associations, two of which break cover for the first time in this issue. Two more members reflect on what Trinity offered at a critical stage of their lives.

Others have shown their thanks by promising to remember Trinity in their will. For them we are about to inaugurate *The Great Court Circle*, a pleasing oxymoron we hope you will enjoy.

None of us would have cause to give thanks were it not for good Katherine Parr, remembered by Aysha Pollnitz. It was perhaps for Katherine that the phrase was coined, 'Behind every Great Man [in this case our pious founder, His late Majesty King Henry VIII] is an Astonished Woman'. Next year we celebrate thirty years of women as members of rather than intruders in Trinity. But we have owed everything to a woman, from the start.



*Professor John Lonsdale (1958),
Fellow, Secretary to the Alumni
Relations Committee*

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NEWS FROM THE ISAAC NEWTON TRUST

BY JOHN RALLISON

Cambridge Bursary Scheme

Every five years or so, we have seen a change in Government financial support for undergraduates. In 1990 maintenance grants were reduced and replaced by loans, and a few years later, grants were phased out altogether. Then in 1998 tuition fees were introduced and, in 2004, fees were increased (and, confusingly, maintenance grants were reintroduced). These so-called 'top-up' fees were capped at £3,000 and almost every university, including Cambridge, decided to charge fees at that level. The 2004 legislation, though highly contentious at the time, is now supported by both Government and Opposition; it seems unlikely that it will be repealed.

Throughout this period, Trinity's Newton Trust has, with the help of the other Colleges and the University, provided bursary support for students from less advantaged backgrounds. The same means-tested bursary is offered to each student irrespective of College or subject, and we do our best to provide equitable treatment for students from England, Scotland, Northern Ireland and Wales, even though support arrangements are different in each province. The generation of students who arrived last October was the first to pay

the £3,000 fee, and the Cambridge Bursary Scheme increased its level of support to a maximum of £3,000 (with a higher tier of up to £5,000 for mature students). That increase in bursary level from £1,000 for the previous generation of students was made possible, in part, by contributions from Trinity alumni. We hope that the present generation of students will, in time, help similarly to support their successors.

In 2006-07 some 1750 students were awarded a Cambridge Bursary, 600 under the new system of fees and 1150 under the old. The number of applications for bursaries increased, suggesting that the introduction of the higher level of fee, coupled with the new level of bursary, had discouraged neither applications from nor admission of talented students from poorer backgrounds.

Our postbag shows that students are highly appreciative of the bursaries that they receive. A bursary enables full participation in Cambridge student life without the need for a student to take a term-time job. More detailed research undertaken on our behalf suggests that bursaries are helpful in reducing anxiety about financial matters for less well-off students. On behalf of those students who have benefited, it is a pleasure to



thank Trinity alumni for their generosity.

We shall see a rising cost of bursaries for the next two or three years as new cohorts of students arrive in Cambridge. A fee of £3,000 still falls far short of the cost of tuition; if the supervision system is to continue fees will need to be raised. For the future, the Cambridge Bursary Scheme will respond, as Trinity with the help of its benefactors has always done, to meet these new challenges.

John Rallison (1970), Fellow, Professor of Fluid Dynamics and Director of the Isaac Newton Trust

FRANK DUXBURY: A BEQUEST

BY TONY WEIR

Until recently the thousands of undergraduates who received grants, awards or prizes from funds bequeathed to the College have known nothing of their original benefactor save his name, if that. This situation the College is going to remedy by providing the beneficiaries with a short biographical note. Sometimes, however, a bequest is received so long after the death of the testator that no one in the College has any personal memory of him. It is accordingly very helpful if any member making a testamentary disposition in the College's favour lets us know that they are doing so.

It was only recently, for example, that a large sum was received under the will of Frank Duxbury, who died as long ago as 1982, leaving a widow who survived him for twenty-four years. Our own records showed only that on coming up from Sedbergh Duxbury read first Classics and then, with greater success, History. Only much later did we learn that he spent most of his life in Canada, where he taught history to great acclaim when not exploring the Northern Wilds. This information came from the two schools he founded there, Sedbergh in Ontario and Shawnigan in British Columbia, which continue to thrive

and keep his memory alive, as they have enabled us to do.

Duxbury's will also converted into a gift the loan he had made to the College Library of a unique volume, an illuminated twentieth-century manuscript, very richly bound and bejewelled, the work of Alberto Sangorski. Its eighteen parchment pages, interleaved with silk, contain "Poems and Song Composed by Mary Queen of Scots" interspersed with miniatures of the many castles with which she was connected, commonly as a prisoner. One of the poems, *En mon triste et doux chant*, is a lament for Francis, the Dauphin whom Mary married in her sixteenth year and his seventeenth. The Song is said by the Sieur de Brantôme to have been composed by her as well, but the music (in A Flat Major) may be by Rizzio, murdered in her presence in Holyrood house by her



husband Darnley, himself later to be blown up by her next husband (and kidnapper), the odious Bothwell.

Though evidently more an *objet de vertu* than a historical muniment, this remarkable volume is a treasurable reminder of a Trinity undergraduate whose generosity will benefit many generations of his successors.

Tony Weir (1956) Fellow in Law



A COMMITMENT TO THE FUTURE

There are several ways of leaving a gift to Trinity College in your will:

A **residuary bequest** leaves to the College all or part of the remainder of your estate, after other legacies and charges have been met.

A **monetary bequest** leaves to the College a specified sum of money (which can be index-linked to prevent its value being eroded by inflation).

A **reversionary bequest** leaves your assets to a named beneficiary (for example your spouse or other dependant) for their lifetime, the whole or a proportion reverting to the College on their death.

A **specific or non-monetary bequest** allows you to leave shares, property, stocks, pictures or furniture to the College either on terms that they be retained or that they may be sold when advantageous to provide funds for Trinity.

Please contact the Alumni Relations Officer by e-mailing cdl28@cam.ac.uk or telephoning (+ +44) (0)1223 338484, if you wish to discuss your intentions in confidence.

Trinity has flourished on endowments given or bequeathed to the College over the past four and a half centuries. We have been fortunate in our benefactors whose generosity has funded not only buildings such as the Wren Library and New Court, but also academic research, and student learning and welfare. Bequests from members and friends of the College have been particularly important.

Members of Trinity have led the way in many branches of enquiry over the centuries. The College intends to continue to play a leading role in developing new ideas in the humanities, the sciences, engineering, medicine and technology, not least by attracting the best students. We hope that our members, and others who share our aspirations, will continue to help us to achieve still more by remembering the College in their will.

MAKING A WILL

Many who might wish to make a donation to our College cannot do so because of commitments elsewhere. Moreover, in making a will our first thought must be to provide for our families and loved ones. A few, however, may also be able to remember the causes we hold dear.

Remembering Trinity in your will offers you an opportunity to make such a gift and, with it, to make a real difference. Frank Duxbury (profiled on page 4) decided to

do just that. The resulting 'Frank Duxbury Will Trust' is the most recent example of how our students, your successors, continue to benefit from the generosity of fellow members of the College, past and present.

Every bequest, however large or small, will help to maintain the special environment that is Trinity College.

TAX BENEFITS

Present legislation means that, because of its charitable status, the College is exempt from Inheritance and Capital Gains Taxes. Any legacy you bequeath to Trinity will not only be free of tax, it will also have the effect of reducing the overall tax liability due on your estate. Any assets given to the College during your lifetime could also, if you so wished, be sold by Trinity without incurring liability for Capital Gains Tax.

THE GREAT COURT CIRCLE

Please tell the College of your bequest since Trinity intends to thank members for their bequests during their lifetimes by offering membership of the *Great Court Circle*. Members will be invited to the annual *Great Court Circle* Luncheon, which will be held—for the first time—in Spring 2008.

KATHERINE PARR 1511 AND THE FOUNDATION OF TRINITY

BY DR AYSHA POLLNITZ

In late November 1545 the University of Cambridge received some chilling news. Parliament had granted Henry VIII power over the Colleges' religious houses, to 'alter and transpose and order them to the glory of God, and the profit of the commonwealth'. After the fate of the monasteries, educational institutions in England had good reason to fear what restructuring for the 'profit of the commonwealth' entailed. Debris from the Colleges' Christmas Latin dramatics had barely been swept from the floors when the Doctors Matthew Parker, John Redman and William May received their instructions. The king had requested an inventory of the value and nature of all the College properties within the University. A week later Parker was asked to report to the king in person.

Plagued by anxiety, the University wrote to the three most powerful patrons in the kingdom to beg for their protection: Henry VIII himself; Sir William Paget, then a secretary of state; and the queen, Katherine Parr. Parr is the only one known to have responded. A draft of her reply, with corrections in her own hand, is held in the British Library (Lansdowne MS 1236 f.11r) while the final version is in the Parker collection at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

Parr (for as queen she continued to sign her letters 'K.P.') was Henry VIII's sixth and final consort. She later described her decision to take on one of the most dangerous offices in England as a religious duty. God, she explained to her last husband Thomas Seymour, had 'made me renounce utterly mine own will, and to follow his most willingly'. She herself had been married twice before. But when she wed Henry on 12 July 1543 she had had less experience of court life than any of Henry's previous wives. Parr rose to the challenge. A year after her marriage, she was acting as regent-general of England during Henry's military campaign against François I. She was the first queen since Catherine of Aragon to assume this role.

Indeed Parr showed intelligence and wilfulness in shaping the office of the consort queen to reflect her pedagogical and evangelical religious commitments. During her years as queen consort and dowager she became the first English woman to have vernacular writings printed under her own name: her *Prayers or Meditations* (1545) which Princess Elizabeth turned into French, Italian and Latin as a New Year's gift for Henry VIII in 1546; and the explicitly Lutheran *The Lamentacion of a Synner* (1547) which was not printed until after the king's death.

Parr's zeal for learning and the reformed faith shaped her reply to the University on 26 February 1546. She began by chiding the scholars for addressing her in Latin rather than 'your vulgare tonge aptyste for my intelligence'. Parr was not simply acknowledging that she had come to Latin late in life. She was also making a theological point. Parr patronised a circle of religious reformers, including Nicholas Udall, who believed that English subjects' salvation depended on their ability to read scripture or at least to understand it when it was read aloud in the vernacular. The queen continued her letter to say that she hoped that her university men were not seeking to revive the profane learning of Athens without due consciousness of their own Christianity.

Having set out the terms of her support, Parr penned the sentence which promised the (earthly) salvation of both England's ancient universities. She had petitioned 'my lorde the Kynges Majesty for the stablysschement of your lyvelyhod and possessions' and he had agreed to 'advance lernyng and erecte new occasion thereof' rather than to 'confound those your ancient



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TRINITY MEMBERS ONLINE

and godly instytutions'. Parr kept Henry to his word. When Matthew Parker and his fellow commissioners delivered their (doctored) survey of College properties to Hampton Court, the crotchety old king marvelled at the University's frugality, smiled and promised his scholars that they would not be impoverished by his reforms. On 19 December 1546, Henry issued letters patent for a 'new occasion': 'Trynitie College'. It was to combine the late institutions of King's Hall and Michaelhouse with land endowments from dissolved monasteries and a few estates that the king had purchased specifically. John Redman was appointed Trinity's first master.

Trinity College was, of course, Henry VIII's last great act of patronage. Parr's petition in favour of the University was also one of her last queenly intercessions. Even in February 1546, when she wrote to the University of Cambridge, the clouds were gathering. Stephen Gardiner, the religiously conservative Bishop of Winchester, had begun a plot to remove the outspoken, evangelical queen. He attempted to prove that Parr kept proscribed books in her rooms. A warrant for the queen's arrest was issued in the summer of 1546. Parr escaped with her life, but only by promising to bend herself to Henry's will, rather than to God's or her own.

Dr Aysha Pollnitz, (2001) Fellow



Matriculation 1992

We now have well over 300 members who have requested access to the private pages of Trinity Members Online. They have updated their personal record, made information about themselves available for other members to see, and searched for information that other members may have entered about themselves. Many more are using the site on a regular basis to find out about social events, benefactions, dining privileges and other useful information.

We would really like your help in ensuring that the members' pages continue to be relevant, informative, and interesting. If you have any ideas or suggestions for improving or developing the site, please contact the Alumni Relations Office by using the Alumni link at www.trin.cam.ac.uk.

One of the things we particularly want to do is to put matriculation photos on the members' pages. With a couple of exceptions, we do not have photos for the years before 1980. Do you have a matriculation photo that you would be happy to let us have, either on loan for a few days, or by sending it to us by jpeg or on a CD? If you think you can help, please let us know, either by using the link above or by contacting Lynne Isaacs on 01223 761526.

The photo above is for one of the two years who have their Annual Gathering coming up in September. Unfortunately we do not have a photo for 1993. Can you help?

I Q B A L , N E H R U

BY AMARTYA SEN

When Muhammad Iqbal graduated from Trinity in the spring of 1907, Jawaharlal Nehru had not yet arrived here to begin his studies. He came, however, in the autumn of the same year, thereby giving us an occasion, now, to celebrate two centenaries simultaneously. Both Nehru and Iqbal came from Kashmiri families, born in what was then undivided India, one (Nehru) in Allahabad, and the other (Iqbal) in Sialkot, in what is now Pakistan.

Muhammad Iqbal's contributions are widely acclaimed for several distinct reasons. First, his poetry was powerful, even magical, and it is remembered with great admiration and affection on both sides of the border. Second, Iqbal began as a strong Indian nationalist, and his powerful writings were very influential on the nationalist movement in British India. Third, as someone who later turned away from

Indian nationalism and championed the separatist perspective of the All India Muslim League, Iqbal is often seen to be—and officially recognised as—"the national poet of Pakistan"; his birthday (November 9) is a holiday in Pakistan. Iqbal was one of the first persons—indeed he may well have been the very first—to propose a separate state for Indian Muslims, in a famous speech in 1930.

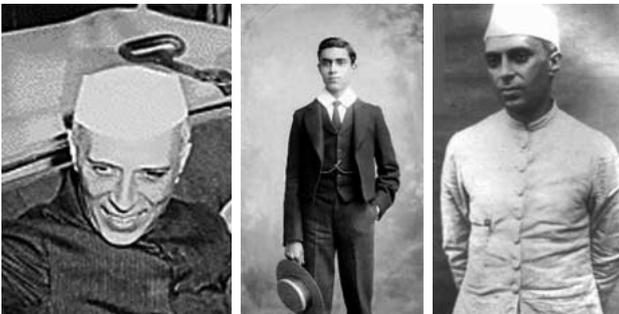
Iqbal was certainly one of the greatest poets of the subcontinent, but with a deep interest and involvement in politics; he even won a hotly contested seat in the Punjab Legislative Assembly from Lahore in 1926. Nehru, to the best of my knowledge, never quite managed to write a poem, but enjoyed reading poetry, while devoting his entire life to politics, in which he excelled. He became the first Prime Minister of independent India in 1947,

and led the young republic through its difficult early years.

Their politics were initially quite similar—both were nationalist, keen on India's independence. Iqbal's famous poem

Tarana-e-Hind ("The Song of India"), popularly known by its first line *Saare Jahan Se Achcha* ("Best in the World"), was not only a great hit then, it still commands huge attention 60 years after independence and the partition of the country. It would be difficult to think that Nehru would not have recited the poem at some time or other. It was already in the public domain by the time Nehru came to Trinity.

There were other similarities as well between the two. I ignore here the fact that both were born in November (Iqbal on the 9th, Nehru on the 14th)—as a November-born I have to confess that this has not given me a strong sense of affinity with Winston Churchill (the stars are perhaps not working quite as hard as they should). Nehru was what can be called a "self-confessed modernist"—a point of view that is not much in favour these days in high intellectual circles. Iqbal was certainly not that, but his Islamic philosophy and religiosity were delicately supplemented by his welcoming attitude to ideas and thoughts from other cultures and societies. Iqbal admired not only Rumi, the thirteenth-century Persian poet, but also championed Nietzsche and loved Goethe.



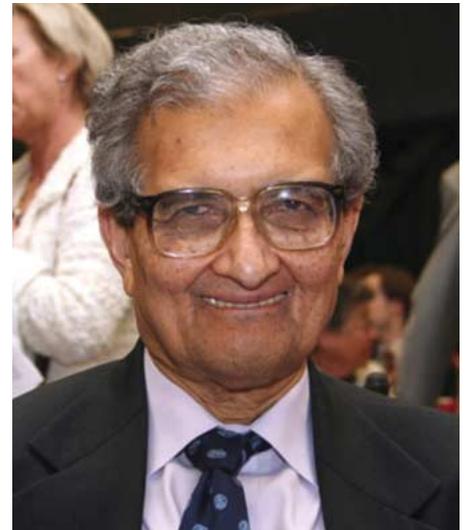
Nehru



AND TRINITY



Iqbal and Nehru never got to argue about their differences and to sort them out here in Trinity—they were separated from each other by a summer. But I doubt that either would have been able to “nobble” the other even if they had talked. Open-minded as they were in their own ways, I do not get the impression that it would have been easy to convince either about anything on which he was not already convinced.



Amartya Sen

There were, however, deep differences between the two already in their student days, which would have had political implications. Nehru was not religious—in fact he was an atheist—and also saw no room for religion in politics and was a convinced secularist. Iqbal had deep religious convictions throughout his life, and was keen on the political and spiritual revival of what he saw as the Islamic way of life. This was clearly part of Iqbal’s belief even in his student days, and I see from the Iqbal Academy website (put out by the Ministry of Culture in Pakistan) that he recollected this fact when he revisited Cambridge in 1931 and spoke to the students here: “I advise you to guard against atheism and materialism. The biggest blunder made by Europe was the separation of Church and State.”

Iqbal’s Islamism did not, however, take at all the form of fundamentalism or religious extremism: indeed Iqbal would have been deeply disappointed by some of the interpretations of the Islamic way of life that are now prevalent. But the demands of Islam, as he interpreted it, were quite central to Iqbal’s political beliefs throughout his life, even when he could be described, because of his overall priorities, as a nationalist Indian. Indeed, when Iqbal wrote his praise of India as “the best in the world” (*Saare Jahan Se Achcha*) in his poem *Tarana-e-Hind*, he also wrote another poem specifically for the Muslim community, called *Tarana-e-Milli*. So even though both Iqbal and Nehru could be called, in their own ways, nationalist Indians when they were in Trinity, their substantive political, social and religious beliefs were already very different.

Amartya Sen, 1953, Master 1998–2004.
Nobel Laureate 1998, currently
Lamont Professor of Economics at Harvard.

TRINITY AND C

BY JAMES TURNBULL

Two casual remarks by a senior Christ Church colleague at St Antony's College give rise to thoughts on the intriguing relations between Trinity and our Sister Foundation in Oxford: I quote

"...to be quite correct, Christ Church is not a College..."

"...well Wolsey and Henry VIII are past history these days..."

Indeed the "House" is not a designated college of Oxford, enjoying in the "other place" an Olympian majesty enshrined in its unique ecclesiastical autonomy. But from the Cambridge perspective Trinity is immensely proud and aware of a living relationship, which has survived four centuries.

To open with our distinguished Founder: when Henry VIII united the two colleges of King's Hall and Michael House as Trinity College, Thomas Wolsey, long the royal favourite, had died sixteen years earlier on his way to the Tower, charged with high treason. As Archbishop of York (1514) and deep in the King's confidence, Wolsey had attained a uniquely powerful position in the Realm. Perhaps inevitably compromised by his appointment as papal legate by Leo X, Wolsey's aim was absolute monarchy in England, with himself behind the throne.

His ambition, ultimately fulfilled, to establish a seat of learning unequalled in Europe dates from the creation, in Oxford, of Cardinal College (1528), sometimes regarded as a dangerous precedent for a churchman. The College, which no longer survives, superseded the destruction of the monasteries but was the basis of Christ Church—to which the monastic revenues had, to a great extent, contributed. In his desire to provide the best scholars for his new foundation Wolsey brought eight Cambridge men to Oxford, six of whom were heretics (as Lutherans) of whom five died excommunicate.

At the height of Wolsey's power—in the decade following the surrender of the Great Seal to him by Warham, Archbishop of Canterbury—the Cardinal spent more than £8000 on the great quadrangle of Christ Church and the West Hall. He is both enshrined in the stone fabric of his Foundation, in the form of his later statue over the Great Gate under Tom Tower, and the subject of a portrait in the Hall. Ironically the relationship between the then rival foundations of Trinity and Christ Church is commemorated in the bidding prayer formerly used by members of Christ Church at St Mary's church. It gives thanks for Henry VIII but the name of Cardinal

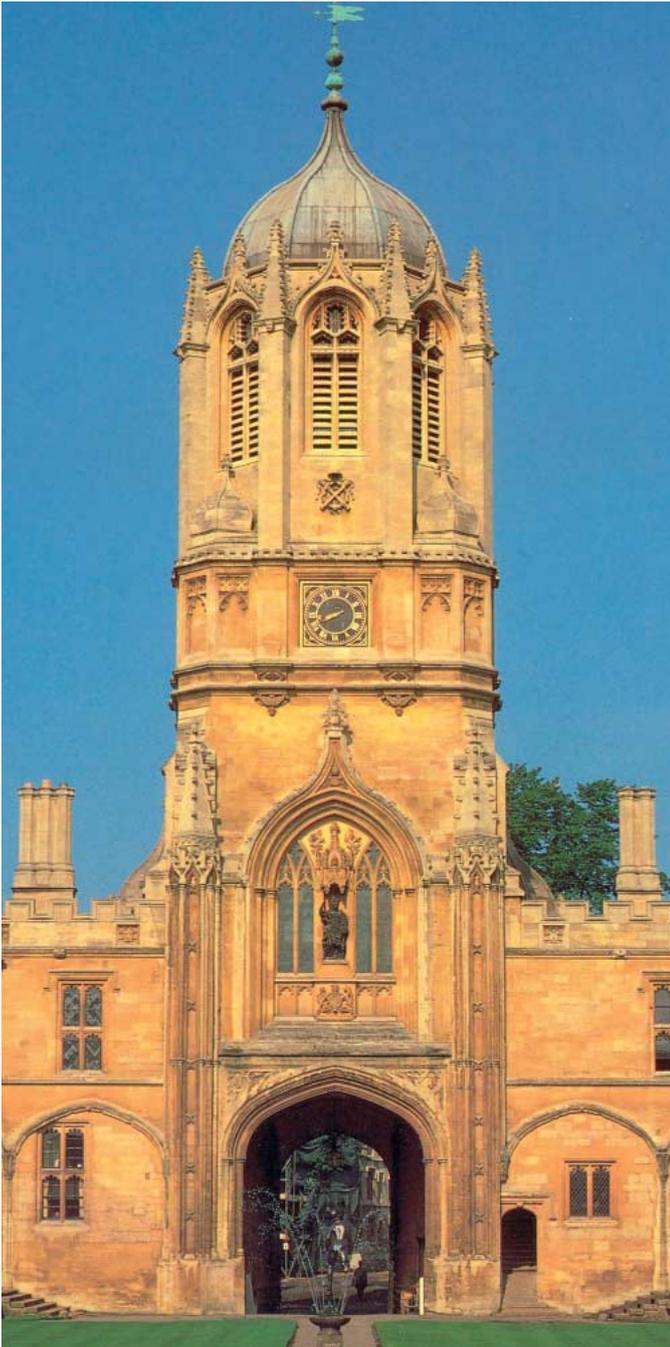
Wolsey is sometimes inserted before that of his master.

The appointment of Sir Thomas More as Lord Chancellor (1529) on Wolsey's fall marked an all-too brief term of office. He resigned in 1532, only three years before he was executed. These dates are significant as milestones towards the dramatic break with Rome in 1534. Also in 1532 Henry stopped Wolsey's work in midstream and refounded Christ Church in his own name. The new foundation, already magnificent, retained its Cathedral character, with a Dean, Canons, and scholars later reinforced by Elizabeth with forty more students from Westminster. The Grand Chapel intended by Wolsey to rival Cambridge's Kings was never completed.

We can now turn to the intimate academic links that characterise our common heritage. It remains difficult to chart historically our scholarly exchanges over the centuries since our own foundation in 1546 and through the upheavals of Reformation and Restoration. In recent times however important senior members of both establishments have enjoyed reciprocal privileges. Christ Church's archives seem meagre in this respect but personal observation of our two royal foundations from my perch in St Antony's



CHRIST CHURCH



Tom Tower, courtesy of Christ Church, Oxford

comes to my rescue. This article was “sparked” by an acquaintance with our eminent Fellow Dimitri Obolensky whose rooms in Great Court were familiar to me in 1946.

Appointed Student of Christ Church in 1950, Obolensky was elected Oxford's Chair of Russian and Balkan History in 1961. A Byzantine scholar and the holder of Visiting Professorships in Russian and European studies at Yale and Berkeley, Prince Dimitri was indeed one of Trinity's most eminent Fellows. His undeviating loyalty to Mother Russia and to her Orthodox Church is reflected in his Birkbeck Lectures in Ecclesiastical History, delivered at Trinity in 1961. Three Trinity

men at St Antony's were present at the Orthodox service held in Oxford on his passing.

On a lighter note, one dark Sabbath night a Trinity man from Christ Church arrived late at High Table. Sidney Allen, affectionately remembered, presided over the handful of diners. The Oxford colleague, a mathematical philosopher who remembered Bertrand Russell, barely made it. Rapid improvisation by the kitchens produced “commons” in the form of bread and cheese for this unheralded wayfarer!

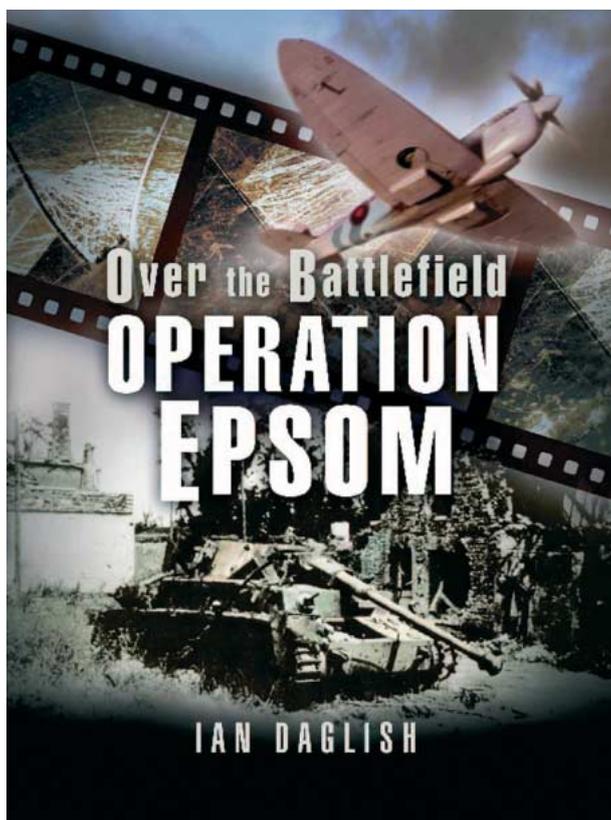
One could doubtless multiply these academic ties which bind our two colleges together inalienably. If the sentiment is more strongly felt in Trinity, we are bound to acknowledge the fact that Christ Church is always Henry's foundation. As we sit beneath the Holbein portrait of the King, mirrored by that of Wolsey in Christ Church, one might reflect on Tacitus: 'omnium consensu capax imperii, nisi imperasset'.

PS: for non-classical scholars the words of Tacitus read: 'by the consent of all he would have been declared equal to empire, had he never been emperor'

Dr James H Turnbull (1946)

A FUTURE IN HISTORY

BY IAN DAGLISH



I was totally unprepared for my interview at Trinity. My headmaster's astonishing revelation that I should try for Oxbridge was closely followed by his recommendation that I try his own college, Balliol. For some reason long forgotten, I chose Cambridge instead. Only at the last minute did my father (a Trinity man) step in with the advice that I opt for the best college in Cambridge.

All I recall of the interview are Dr Robson's bright red carpet slippers and his embarrassing question about my

taste in music. 'Modern? Oh, do you mean Benjamin Britten?' Gulp—how to categorize Jefferson Airplane and Pink Floyd without giving my interviewer heart failure? Afterwards, on the bus back to the railway station, the tune running through my head resolved itself into the Rolling Stones' 'No Expectations' ('...to pass through here again.'). Just as well that I am not superstitious.

Many of my Trinity contemporaries had been encouraged to read subjects that were 'useful'. Fortunately for me, the only subjects

I was any good at were History (fascinating), English (which helped me to write history), and languages (useful for historical research).

So History it had to be, useful or not. In fact, when I went into business and a career in marketing, my history discipline had its uses. In marketing brands from Kellogg's cereals to Rolls-Royce cars, a sense of historical perspective and an ability to research and reconcile available information stood me in good stead. But history *per se* remained a leisure interest.

Fast forward a few decades, during which time my general interest in military history focused down to the twentieth century, to the Second World War, to 1944, to Normandy. With magazine articles under my belt and a few months between consultancy assignments, I approached a non-fiction publisher. With my marketing hat on, I had identified a gap in the market—an important but under-reported British battle—and a disputed interpretation, illustrated with contemporary aerial reconnaissance photography of the battlefield.

Now with the publication of my fourth book on the Normandy campaign, I find myself alternating my 'day job' with responses to flattering invitations to lead battlefield tours, give papers at conferences, and deliver lectures: from the army at Sandhurst to university history faculties. Which perhaps goes to show that Trinity is not just a one-off experience but a springboard to all sorts of interesting possibilities. And that History still has a future. As Tony Hancock implored, 'Does *Magna Carta* mean nothing to you? Did she die in vain?'

'Over the Battlefield: Operation EPSOM' a unique view of a Normandy battle (June, 2007: ISBN 1-84415-562-0)

Ian M Daghish (1970)



A NEW ALUMNI GROUP — TRINITY IN THE CITY

BY ROGER PILGRIM

A new group for alumni of the College will be established later in 2007. It will be called Trinity in the City (TCA) and will be open to alumni of the College who are working or have worked in financial services in the City of London and elsewhere.

Many graduates of the College have followed careers in financial services and the purpose of the new group is to facilitate contacts and networking between

these alumni, particularly between those of different generations, and to encourage them to re-engage with the College.

While initial meetings will focus on these objectives, it is hoped that members will be able to help new graduates seeking a "City" career by providing information, introductions and perhaps, in due course, mentoring programmes.

An inaugural meeting is being planned for the autumn (8 November) and alumni

who are interested in attending should contact Mrs Corinne Lloyd, Alumni Relations Officer at the College or by e-mail at cdl28@cam.ac.uk. Alumni who wish to become more actively involved in the group by joining its committee should contact me.

*Roger Pilgrim (1975), Acting Chairman
– Trinity in the City (TCA)*

roger.pilgrim@charterhouse.co.uk

NEWS FROM THE TRINITY LAW ASSOCIATION

BY JONATHAN HIRST QC

We have held three successful social events in the last 18 months: the dinner at Trinity in 2006, the reception at Slaughter & May in November 2006 and the dinner at the Inner Temple in March 2007. The most recent event in the Inner Temple was attended by over 120 members, law dons and current students. Lord Walker was kind enough to speak and did so to great effect.

We have two forthcoming events for your diary: A reception at Ashurst's offices at Broadwalk House, 5 Appold Street, London EC2A 2HA on [Thursday 1st November 2007 at 6.30 pm](#). This

coincides with an annual art exhibition held by the firm. As last year, we will combine this event with a symposium for students. The cost will be £15 per head. The firm has very generously agreed to meet any costs in excess of this. Our third annual dinner will again be at Trinity on [Saturday 8 March 2008](#) and Lord Brittan has kindly agreed to speak. Bookings, for both events, can be made through Corinne Lloyd at the Alumni Relations Office.

To remind you, free membership of the Association is available to any member of Trinity who read law, who did the

conversion course, who practises law or who simply has a genuine interest in the law. We now have some 278 members and our numbers continue to grow, largely we think by word of mouth. Please encourage friends and colleagues to register—an e-mail to Corinne Lloyd at 'cdl28@cam.ac.uk' is all that is needed.

*Jonathan Hirst QC (1971), Chairman of
the TLA*

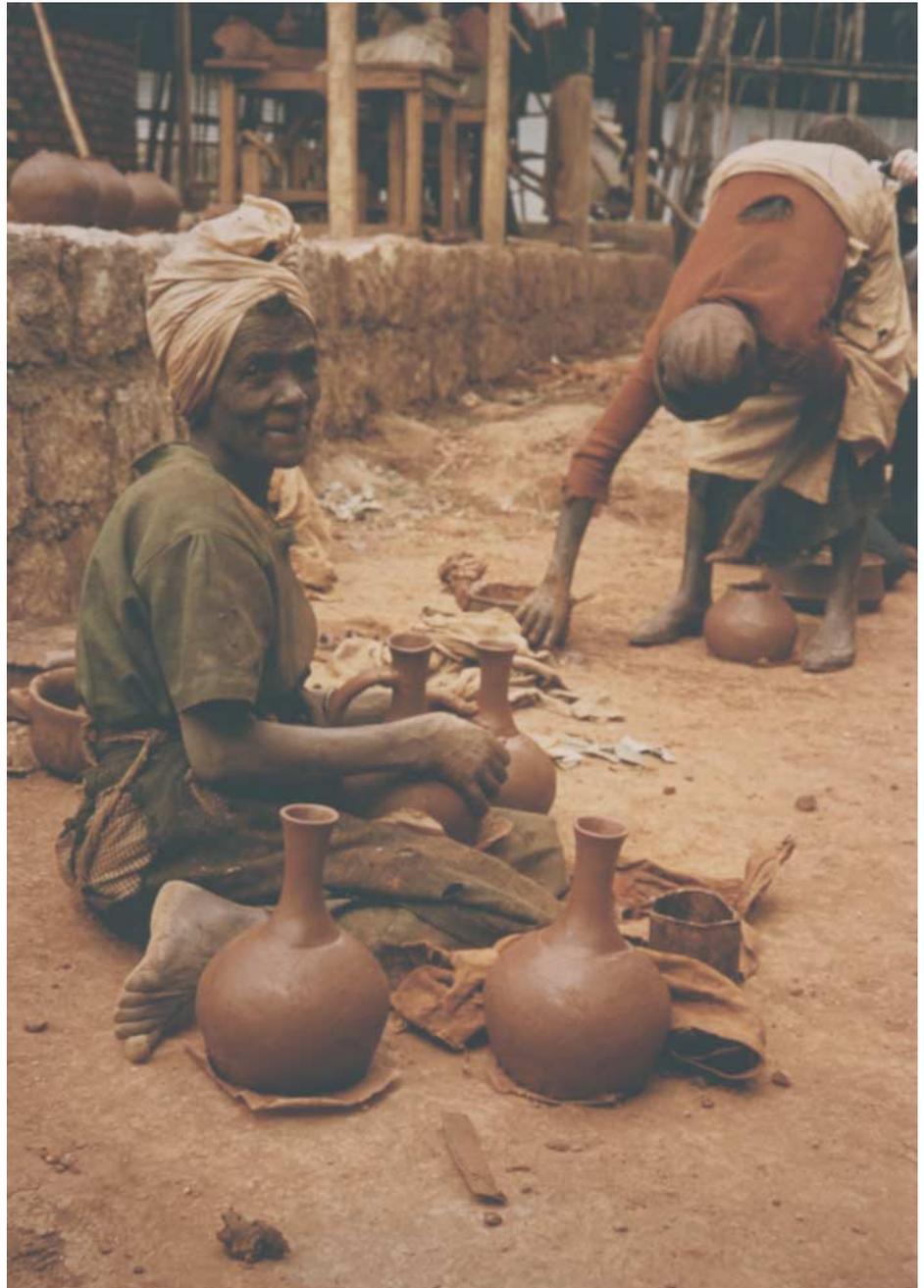
jonathan.hirst@brickcourt.co.uk

THE AFRICA

BY BENNY DEMBITZER

I got bitten by the African bug in the late 1960s. A Swiss-based international organisation had offered me a job to study the role of voluntary organisations in Africa south of the Sahara. Those were indeed heady days. Africa was then in the infancy of its independence. There was hope in the air. Ghana and Kenya had per capita incomes that were higher than in South Korea or Brazil. How different things were then!

I had left Trinity in 1962 with a College scholarship to study in Sweden, came back to Britain for a brief period in industry, then worked for a year as a volunteer with an international voluntary organisation at UNESCO in Paris, and returned to Cambridge to join the Registry, that mysterious body that makes the university run so smoothly that nobody knows it is there. Under the Registry, Mr Rattenbury, a former Senior Tutor at Trinity, we kept the university ticking over. I edited the *Reporter*, that wonderful publication that tells both students what lectures to attend, where and when, and the world at large who has been appointed to a new Chair, or awarded an Honorary Degree, and when the Michaelmas term will end so that everyone can go home. Since I had arrived in Britain only seven years earlier with not a word of English, it was a brave step by the Registry. However, as a Latin scholar himself he



improving traditional working methods



N B U G

was happy to have me as custodian of the university's official prose so long as I got the University Orator's Latin right.

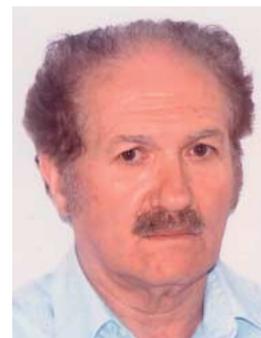
I then spent a year going from project to project to see what local, African, voluntary organisations were doing on the ground. All my contacts were local. They introduced me to their churches and village communities. Some had got help from Oxfam, VSO or the Peace Corps, and so on but they were at core local efforts by local people to help themselves. What fascinated me were the individual projects. They had not been planned by any grand organisation that imagined the future of the world from its air-conditioned offices and the back seats of limousines. They were little efforts that did big things like building a school in a refugee camp, or an extension to a leprosarium, or a new roof for the mother-and-child clinic. This approach was a revelation to me. At Trinity I had studied economics, under the great names of the day. Jim Mirrlees, who later got the Nobel Prize for economics, was a contemporary. Amartya Sen, another Nobel Laureate and our last Master, supervised me. But I did not understand then what I know now, which is that economic development means nothing unless it also enables the development of people and communities. I hope Professors Mirrlees

and Sen will forgive me if I therefore reduce the grand issues of trade globalisation, international migration, global warming and all the other enormous forces that move our planet down to this. There is no way forward other than to encourage the development of human communities, from the bottom up.

I have worked as a development consultant for official and voluntary bodies for most of the last 30 years. I also set up my own organisation, which no longer exists, to promote small scale industrial enterprises across Africa. Like Fisseha Zewdie who described his experiences in revolutionary Ethiopia in a recent *Fountain*, I worked in Ethiopia in the early 80s. I was responsible for some forty projects across the country, from the production of agricultural tools to sell elsewhere in Ethiopia, to making carpets for export. Altogether I have supported around 400 projects in 35 African countries. I am pleased to see that in the latest and most radical book on how to lift people out of poverty, *The Bottom Billion*, Paul Collier (not a Trinity man unfortunately but from the other place) also puts an emphasis, amongst other things, on the fostering of manufacturing industry in Africa.

After a couple of years at the Commonwealth Secretariat in London,

in the mid-1980s I headed the European Office of International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War; we were awarded



the Nobel Peace prize at the end of my time with them. By then I had married the Ethiopian girl I had met while working in her country. We now live in darkest South East London. I went back to Ethiopia during the famine of 1985 and was lucky enough to get involved with Bob Geldof's remarkable effort to make everyone in Europe aware of Africa.

Trinity was such an international community, and is even more so now. It opened my eyes to the world. I had been born in Amsterdam, did my primary schooling in Brussels, and then lived in a small town in Italy. Even with such an international upbringing Trinity was still an exhilarating experience. Several of my contemporaries remain friends to this day. We were highly privileged, but I also learnt from Trinity that *noblesse oblige*. I am grateful for that.

Benny Dembitzer (1959)

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

1 November 2007

Trinity Law Association

Symposium for current Trinity law students, followed by a Reception at the Ashurst art exhibition for students and members.

11 November 2007

Matins and Act of Remembrance in

Chapel at 11 am. This will be followed by a luncheon in the Old Kitchens for war veterans.

8 November 2007

Trinity in the City event

in the City of London. This inaugural event is open to all interested members in the financial sector.

28 November 2007

Trinity Dinner in Boston

29 November 2007

Trinity Dinner in Washington

1 December 2007

Trinity Dinner in New York

This will be preceded by a Cambridge in America symposium during the day. Further details are available by going to www.cantab.org

8 March 2008

3rd Annual Trinity Law Association Dinner

at Trinity College. Lord Brittan to speak after dinner. Tickets for members will be priced to include a subsidy for junior members.

18 April 2008

2nd Trinity Dinner in Edinburgh

28 September 2008

Members' Buffet Luncheon in Nevile's Court

Please note that members on the waiting list for this year's luncheon will be given first refusal for tickets for this event. Open to all alumni and their guests. Tickets will be available next March.

Please contact the Alumni Relations

Office by e-mailing

alumni@trin.cam.ac.uk or telephoning

+44 01223 761527, if you are

interested in registering for any of

the above events.

CALLING ALL ENGINEERING ALUMNI

Trinity College Engineering Society (TCES) is holding a black-tie dinner for engineering fellows, students and alumni in Hall on Saturday 9th February 2008. There will be several specially invited guests from industry and an after-dinner speaker. Places are limited, so we invite anyone interested in attending to please contact Corinne Lloyd at the Alumni Relations Office (01223 338484) or via e-mail (cdl28@cam.ac.uk) before 14 December 2007.

As well as hosting the dinner we are looking to create a network of engineering alumni, in order to bridge the gap between industry and our current students. Anyone interested in finding out more about this scheme should visit the TCES website at www.trin.cam.ac.uk/tces

TCES Committee 2007–2008

FORTHCOMING CHOIR DATES FOR YOUR DIARY

Sunday 11 November

Trinity College Chapel—6.15pm

Duruflé Requiem with the College Choir joined by members of the Trinity College Choir Association.

Sunday 25 November

Trinity College Chapel—6.15pm

Advent Carol Service

Wednesday 28 November

Trinity College Chapel—1.15pm

Free lunchtime concert by the College Choir and harpist Sally Pryce.

Benjamin Britten—A Ceremony of Carols



ANNUAL GATHERINGS

1 July 2008—(1948–51 & 1953)

Choral Evensong at 6.30 pm Dinner at 8.00 pm

25 July 2008—(1965–67)

Choral Evensong at 6.30 pm Dinner at 8.00 pm

September 2008—(1982–83)

Choral Evensong at 6.30 pm Dinner at 8.00 pm

Invitations for Annual Gatherings are usually sent out two months in advance and further information can also be found on <https://alumni.trin.cam.ac.uk/home>

Please contact Ms Samantha Pinner, Annual Gatherings Secretary for further details: records@trin.cam.ac.uk tel: 01223 765748

Front cover: by Mr Nicholas Ray, 1966, External Director of Studies, Architecture