



# THE FOUNTAIN

TRINITY COLLEGE NEWSLETTER

Riches and  
Responsibility:  
The Financial History  
of Trinity College

---

Who was this  
Thomas Nevile?

---

Trinity and the  
Beautiful Game

---

African Elder  
finds Suffolk Gun  
in Pakistan

---

Sustainable  
Democracy:  
Wisdom from an  
Asian Democrat

---

Isaac Newton, the  
Gherkin and Space

---

Musical Memories  
of Trinity from  
Durham



# EDITORIAL

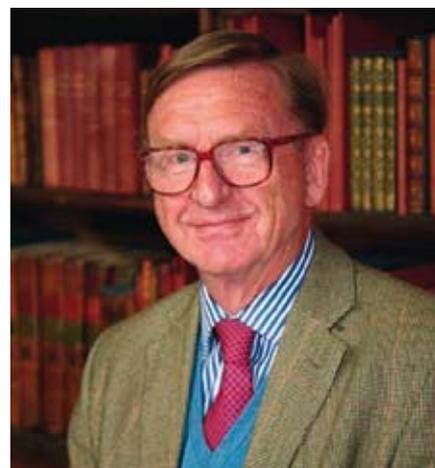
Trinity publicly embarked on its new programme of 'alumni relations' three years ago when the first issue of *The Fountain* announced that the much-loved traditional fare of Annual Gatherings and *Annual Record* was not to be supplanted but reinforced. Corinne Lloyd was then our sole Alumni Relations Officer. She is now Head of Alumni Relations and has been joined by three other members of staff, Lynne Isaacs who has created our new data-base, Hannah Robinson (sadly, soon to leave in order to teach in France) who has run the office, and Paula Lowdell who looks after our annual giving programme and many members' entertainments.

Many of our readers will have met Corinne and her staff since, of the 12,500 alumni members of Trinity whose addresses we know, no fewer than 2,300 of you, around 18 per cent of the total, have come to an Annual Gathering, or an Annual Buffet lunch, or to one or more other alumni fixtures, here, elsewhere in the United Kingdom, in Paris, or in the USA during the past four years. We are delighted that so many have made this recent contact with Trinity.

Many of you, as well, have materially supported the College's campaign in aid of the University's 800th Anniversary Campaign to raise £1 billion. In this issue of *The Fountain* we publish our Annual Donors' List, as one of our ways of saying Thank You. Five per cent of our known alumni have donated to the Campaign or promised to remember the College in their wills. Next year,

2009, is deemed to be the University's 800th Anniversary. There will be celebrations. It would be splendid if Trinity could join in the festivity, happy in the knowledge that still more of our members have assisted the Campaign. Our second Annual Report, to come out early in 2009, will offer that opportunity.

This issue of *The Fountain* is a further reminder of how wonderfully diverse a community we are, not only girdling the globe but bridging it so creatively. In the thirty years during which we have admitted women their opportunities have expanded greatly, as their anniversary conference in May concluded, if with the determination to do still more in future. As midwife to association football, 160 years ago, Trinity has contributed as much to world sport as have its Nobel Laureates and Fields Medallists to the world of knowledge. Others of our members writing or reported here have governed a nation, won recognition from an equatorial tribe, launched Newtonian physics into space aboard a fictional gherkin, discovered a material that shrinks when heated, and plumbed the intricacies of musical composition. None of Trinity's many achievements would have been possible without money. Robert Neild's new book, *Riches and Responsibility: the Financial History of Trinity College, Cambridge* shows how much we all owe to Henry VIII, benefactors and bursars. Our late master, Thomas Nevile, may have been a bit of a spendthrift, leaving the College in debt, but as both Robert



Neild and, in this issue, Michael Farrow, show, he can be forgiven much for creating an environment—Great Court, the Hall, Nevile's Court—that still has the capacity to inspire. It is a heritage difficult, but not impossible, to improve upon.

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

## EDITORIAL BOARD

**Professor John Lonsdale**  
Editor-in-Chief & Secretary  
Alumni Relations Committee

**Mr John Easterling**  
Editor Annual Record

**Dr Richard Serjeantson**  
Webmaster, Trinity College website  
[www.trin.cam.ac.uk](http://www.trin.cam.ac.uk)

**Mrs Corinne Lloyd**  
Editor & Head of Alumni Relations  
e-mail: [cdl28@cam.ac.uk](mailto:cdl28@cam.ac.uk)

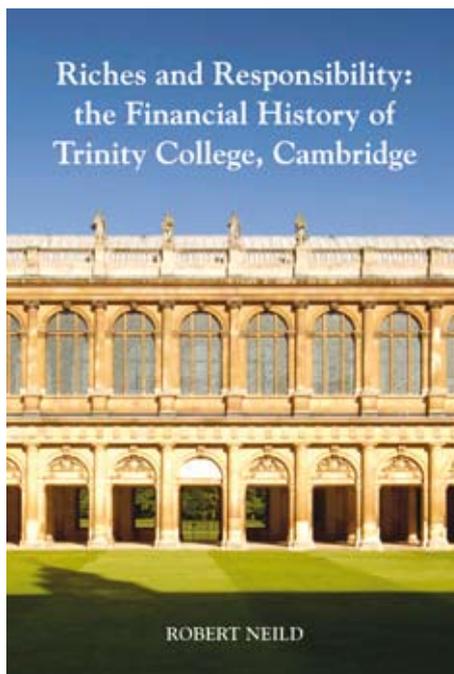


# RICHES AND RESPONSIBILITY

## THE FINANCIAL HISTORY OF TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE

Reviewed by Richard Serjeantson

Robert Neild, a Fellow of Trinity, has previously written books on corruption and on the oyster trade. We meet several barrels of oysters and some corruption in his concise and engaging new work. There is still no full-scale history of the College, and *Riches and Responsibility* does not set out to be one, but there is much more here than simply the bottom line since 1546. Indeed, the College's changing net worth proves rather elusive. This is partly because, until very recently, there has been no incentive to provide such a figure. It was the maxim of H. McLeod Innes, Senior Bursar from 1897 to 1928, that 'a bursar should so draw up his accounts that only those who have the right shall understand them.' But the more important point is that it is income that counts.



This emerges most strikingly from Neild's account of the heroic building programme Thomas Nevile undertook during the tenure of his Mastership (1593–1615). To fund the construction of Great Court, the Hall, and Nevile's Court, Nevile not only lent and gave the College his own money, he also led it dramatically into debt. But because Trinity was statutorily prohibited from selling any of the land it had been granted in the early years of its founding—land derived, notoriously, from the dissolution of the monasteries, but also too from the Roman Catholic Mary I—Trinity was able to emerge from a financial crisis with its long-term security fundamentally unharmed.

This security, then as now, rested fundamentally upon real property. Here King's provides the author with a foil, and some sly humour. At the end of the Second World War Keynes's King's briefly enjoyed a larger gross external income than Trinity, which it derived from speculative investment in equities. Since then, King's income has fallen far behind. For Neild this is a consequence of the prudence of three twentieth-century Senior Bursars, and above all the acumen and industry of the last of these, John (now Sir John) Bradfield. It was Bradfield who, building on poor-quality agricultural land in the case of the Cambridge Science Park, and on a large estate purchased for other reasons by his predecessor, Tressillian Nicholas, in the case of what is now Felixstowe

Port, 'made Trinity rich'—along, of course, with Henry VIII.

In the later twentieth century the responsibilities that these riches bring have included more money spent on scholarships as government funding for undergraduates has fallen; much greater spending on more graduate students; and increasing amounts spent in maintaining the fabric of ancient buildings that must accommodate modern functions. Even more significant is the proportion of income—40% or so—given to the University and to other Colleges to help further the aims of the Cambridge of which Trinity is inextricably a part.

*Riches and Responsibility* is well-produced and illustrated. It might have been a dry work, but is not. Nor is it a sloppy one: a great deal of fundamental research into the accounts which, though often secretive, nonetheless survive almost entirely intact, has been undertaken. It is a book for anyone curious about the material foundations of what Macaulay, quoted here, called 'the noblest place of education in England.'

Richard Serjeantson (1993) is a College Lecturer and Director of Studies in History. The book, *Riches and Responsibility: the Financial History of Trinity College, Cambridge* by Robert Neild (Granta Books, £14.00) can be ordered by using the **order form enclosed** with this copy of the Fountain.

# WHO WAS THIS THO

By Michael Farrow

Nevile is our only Master to have been Master of Magdalene College and Vice-Chancellor of the University prior to being appointed Master of Trinity.

These facts are significant in that they confirm that Nevile, who was a rich man in his own right, had already gained a status in the University when Queen Elizabeth appointed him Master in February 1593.

Thomas Nevile was born in Canterbury, the son of Richard Neville (the spelling of the name varies) in about 1548. He went up to Pembroke College and graduated BA in 1569, becoming a Fellow in 1570. Having been elected Senior Proctor in 1580, he was appointed to the Mastership of Magdalene College in 1582.

## Cometh the hour cometh the man

Nevile was very much an establishment figure. Bishop Hacket, who had paid for the building of the present Bishop's Hostel, said "he never had his like for a splendid courteous and bountiful gentleman". He was a member of a loose coalition formed between those who were rich and those in charge of the nation's affairs, who were close to the Crown. He was appointed Chaplain to the Queen in 1587, Doctor of Divinity in 1589 and Dean of Peterborough in 1590.

It is likely that his good friend Archbishop Whitgift advised Queen Elizabeth to appoint Nevile, a safe pair of hands, to the Mastership of Trinity because of his administrative ability. It is also certain that the Queen, who had

visited the College, would have taken a personal interest in such an important institution founded by her father.

## A man of vision

Nevile was indeed a man of confidence and vision. In 1593 the College buildings comprised what had been assembled by the amalgamation of King's Hall and Michael House, together with several hostels detailed in the King Henry VIII letters patent that created the College.

Nevile employed a talented architect Ralph Symons and together they made detailed plans to create the largest and most impressive college court in either university.

They had the courage to demolish a range of buildings which had been completed only some 50 years earlier and, among other works, they had the Clock Tower moved stone by stone to the west end of the Chapel. Nevile had faith in Ralph Symons who had been the architect of Emmanuel College and afterwards designed the Second Court of St John's College.

When the Great Court was nearly completed it became obvious that the old College Hall was not only standing in need of repair but was also not grand enough for the College and certainly not for Nevile's ambitions.

He asked for reports on various halls belonging to other institutions and decided that the Middle Temple Hall would be a suitable design to copy.

The College could not afford much of the expenditure, so Nevile had to devise ways of pushing through his plans. It has been stated that he lent the College money, but it is not possible to say how much because



# MAS NEVILE?

so many of the financial records are missing for that period. The College had to borrow money and was in debt for several years after Nevile's death.

In his most interesting book, *Riches and Responsibility: the Financial History of Trinity College, Cambridge* Robert Neild writes both that Nevile was reckless in the financial measures he used to achieve his grand designs and that any criticism of his financial antics nonetheless evaporates as soon as one sees the beauty of the buildings that resulted from his efforts and the efforts of those who rebuilt them.

During Nevile's Mastership, Trinity College reached the dominant position it now holds in either University. The number of resident Fellows and junior members rose to over 300, but the Master presided over a far smaller number of buildings than exist today. There was no New Court, no Whewell's Court, no Wren Library, and obviously no Burrell's Field. Once the Hall had been finished, Nevile began to construct a court which would for ever bear his name. When he died the court which had been built at his expense was only two-thirds of its present size.

It is perhaps appropriate to remember that Nevile's Court was not completed and joined to the new library until 1682. The additional work was paid for by Sir Thomas Sclater and Dr Humphrey Babbington, Fellows of the College. Also when Nevile died his court was built in the Jacobean style with dormer windows.

It was not until after 1758 that the court had its present aspect, following rebuilding by James Essex, the architect who redesigned the Kitchen façade in Great Court.

## Cultivated Royalty

Thomas Nevile, like Richard Bentley, Master a hundred years later, understood the advantages of cultivating Royalty. In 1597 he resigned as Dean of Peterborough and was appointed Dean of Canterbury. On the death of Queen Elizabeth Archbishop Whitgift entrusted him with the duty of presenting to James I the united greetings of all the clergy of England. James I was to prove himself a good friend of Cambridge University.

When the King stayed at Trinity in March 1615 he was entertained on a grand scale, together with his entourage. The King praised Nevile, saying that he was proud to have such a subject. This was two months before the great Master died on 2<sup>nd</sup> May 1615. His last wish was that his servants in the Lodge should lift him up so that his dying eyes could gaze on the Great Court he came to build. On 7th May he was buried in a fine tomb in Canterbury Cathedral. Part of his epitaph reads "celebrated not only in his own university but throughout Europe".

*Michael Farrow (1954)*

S. PAUL KRAMER  
1914–2008  
(TRINITY 1935)



*The Fountain* does not normally carry obituaries of Trinity's alumni members but our readers may remember Paul Kramer's article, 'An Other Trinity Spy', in our second issue (Spring, 2006). He died in April, in Georgetown, Washington DC's oldest suburb, at the age of 93. He had come to us from Princeton and, after graduating from Cambridge, was soon involved in wartime counter-intelligence work, being directly responsible for the capture of a Japanese spy and a German saboteur, landed in America by submarine. In his *Fountain* article he also told us how he had single-handedly ruled a Japanese town for five days at the end of the war. Thereafter he engaged in numerous exploits, including—possibly—an unsuccessful coup in Panama, thanks to his friendship with the ballerina Margot Fonteyn. Also up at the same time as Kramer were 'the Cambridge Four', Anthony Blunt, Guy Burgess, Kim Philby, and Donald MacLean—but they turned out to spy in the other direction once the war was over.

# TRINITY AND THE BEAUTIFUL

By Richard Speight

1848, the year of revolutions, was a momentous time for Europe and for the world. In Frankfurt, the parliament of the German National Assembly met for the first time. In Paris, the people once again took to the barricades to overthrow their king. In London some 50,000 Chartists met on Kennington Common. In Trinity fourteen undergraduates also met, to try to codify the laws of football.

This last event produced perhaps the most enduring change in 1848, and the one that has brought the most pleasure to the lives of most people. Yet how many know that F7 New Court deserves to be remembered as much as Frankfurt, Paris, and Kennington Common?

The emergence of modern football itself can be traced back to the public schools of England in the first half of the nineteenth century. Yet these schools each played the game to very different rules, the most famous of which were those at Rugby, where William Webb Ellis first 'picked up the ball and ran'.

Many of the young men who attended these schools came up to Oxford and Cambridge, where many wanted to carry on playing their football. But chaos reigned. Which of the several different schools' rules were to be followed? Perhaps naturally, Trinity men took the lead in resolving this problem, in October 1848. Our evidence comes from H. C. Malden of Godalming (Trinity 1847), who set out his recollections in a letter of 1897:



*1st Association, Lent 1911*

*An attempt was made to get up some football in preference to the hockey then in vogue but the result was dire confusion, as every man played the rules he had been accustomed to at his public school. I remember how Eton howled at the Rugby men for handling the ball, so it was agreed that two men should be chosen to represent each of the public schools and two who were not public school men, for the University. We were 14 men in all. Harrow, Eton, Rugby, Winchester and Shrewsbury were represented.*

*We met in my room after Hall which in those days was at 4pm. Anticipating a long meeting I cleared the tables and provided pens, ink and paper. Several asked me on coming in whether an exam was on! Every man brought copies of his school rules or knew them by heart and our progress in forming new rules was slow. We broke up at five minutes before midnight.*

*The new rules were printed as 'The Cambridge Rules', copies were distributed and pasted up on Parker's Piece and very satisfactorily they worked...years afterwards, someone took those rules and with a very few alterations they became the Association Rules.*

Sadly, no copy of these original rules survives, but a later 1856 copy has come down to us. The Cambridge Rules contain early examples of, amongst other things, the kick-off, the goal kick and throw-in, as well as the prohibitions on hacking, holding, and running with the ball.

In the years after the publication of the Cambridge Rules, the focus of the game's development moved to London, where the representatives of metropolitan clubs met to form the Football Association in 1863. Although Oxbridge and the public schools had



# L GAME

earlier taken the lead in codifying the game of football, they played little direct part in the establishment of the Football Association. Indeed, in November 1863 an anonymous letter was published in the Oxford magazine, *The Sporting Life*, which stated, 'I dare say the Barnes Club, the Blackheath Club, and others are formed of very estimable individuals,' but asked, 'are they to dictate the rules to Eton, Harrow, Winchester etc., each of whom continues to consider their rules perfection?'

Nonetheless, the committee that met in London was well aware of the innovations that had been made in the public schools and at the universities, so that the 'Cambridge Rules' came to influence those of the newly formed Football Association.

Nowhere was this more noticeable than in the legislation on hacking—the intentional kicking of an opponent—which caused some controversy amongst those who met to formalise the laws of the game. At the fifth meeting of the Football Association, in November 1863, the committee's treasurer, one Mr Campbell of Blackheath, inveighed against the prohibition of hacking, claiming that this element of the Cambridge Rules savoured 'far more of the feelings of those who liked their pipes and grog or schnapps more than the manly game of football'. He went on to remark, rather presciently one might think, and in the face of the laughter of the whole committee,

that, 'if you do away with it you will do away with all the courage and pluck of the game, and I will be bound to bring over a lot of Frenchmen who would beat you with a week's practice'. Despite his protest, this Cambridge rule, along with many others, remained on the FA's books and, as Mr Campbell would doubtless think, to the detriment of the English national football team's courage and pluck!

No plaque or memorial marks New Court as the place where the story of formalised football began. Perhaps we should not be surprised. Were Trinity to memorialize every significant event to occur within its halls, we would soon run out of the wall space to mount blue plaques. Yet in a year in which football appears to be more globally appealing than German nationalism or Parisian republicanism, and more secure than English liberties—after a highly successful European Championship, Trinity's victory in Cambridge's own football league, and with a Trinity man as chief executive of the London Organising Committee of the 2012 Olympic Games—it is appropriate to remember Trinity's role in founding the beautiful game, at least in *the Fountain*.

*Richard Speight (2004) is a research student in early modern Spanish history—in the Trinity tradition set by Sir John Elliott (1949)—and was last year Captain of Trinity's First XI in Soccer.*

## TRINITY COLLEGE CHOIR

### New CD release



The Choir has released a new CD on the Hyperion label of music by Handel, featuring the 'Dettingen' *Te Deum*, composed to commemorate the victory of George II at the Battle of Dettingen in 1743.

Recorded with the Academy of Ancient Music last summer, the CD also includes *Zadok the Priest* and the *Organ Concerto No 14*, with soloist Richard Marlow (former Director of Music).

The CD has received excellent reviews in both the international and specialist music press:

*"The youthful voices of Trinity's choir sing superbly throughout, and quite magnificently in Zadok, which rounds off the disc climactically."*—*The Sunday Times*, June 2008 (*Classical CD of the Week*)

*"This rip-roaring Handel disc ... there's no want of youthful vigour here, expressed in glorious technicolour ... yet it's the disciplined refinement of the music-making that delivers the purest pleasure."*—*Classic FM Magazine*, July 2008

If you would like to order a copy of this CD, please use the order form enclosed.

# AFRICAN ELDER FROM SUFFOLK FINDS GUN IN

By Wayne Lau

My Tikar name is Ngakouo. He was an African warrior who defended his village from attack. How I got it shows the strange things that can happen to a member of Trinity who works among people who live on the world's margins.

My projects seek the dual goal of conserving endangered wildlife and helping local communities. Both are usually in remote places where people are very poor.

In Africa we worked in Cameroon, in a village called Kong peopled by the Tikar tribe. Though now small in number, the Tikar were once renowned for defending themselves against mounted slave-raiders. But they were not always successful. DNA tests show that some African-Americans are descended from the Tikar, including celebrities such as the music impresario Quincy Jones.

Kong was in a bad way. All its water wells had worn out, forcing over 2,000 people to use a muddy two-foot wide hole for their daily needs. We organised a pilot nature reserve around the village which funded the immediate rebuilding of the water wells. This spurred a Kong prince to ask why "free" wildlife could be valued so highly. He is



Wayne Lau elevated to Eldership

now studying Nature Conservation at Tshwane University in Pretoria, South Africa, on a special scholarship we helped to set up.

In gratitude, the people of Kong surprised me by making me an Elder of the village. They chose the name "Ngakouo" because like the ancient warrior I defended the village, but from disease rather than an enemy. I suspect my age (50 years) also had something to do with it. Illness has cut the average local lifespan to around 40—so I was an elder in more than one sense.

I also suspect that they thought I brought good luck. That is because over forty armed prisoners had previously escaped from a maximum-security prison in the nearest town. The fugitives were secretly watching Kong and ambushed our vehicle when we lent it to the Chief for an errand. Our truck was shot up and our driver kidnapped.

Luckily, the fugitives did not know we had a satellite phone. After a lonely night of unanswered calls and left messages, we finally got word out. A special forces team arrived the next morning. Nearly all the fugitive convicts were killed. Sadly, they had murdered an innocent farmer. But the village and our driver were safe.

Sometimes there is the chance meeting that conjures a faint promise of something greater. We were just south of the Sahara, near the Chad border, skinning a carcass when a distinguished gentleman breathlessly

ran up. He was Professor Alfons Renz, a parasitologist from the University of Tuebingen in Germany who happened to be passing by. Dr Renz studies filarial parasites which cause River Blindness. He was looking for new parasite varieties in wildlife which might be used in making a vaccine for humans. Unfortunately it was difficult for him to sample wildlife throughout the country. Fortunately it was easier for us through our community reserves. So a possible collaboration was hatched! The next day, an attempted coup in Chad drove thousands of refugees across the border. But luckily this time no shots were fired.

Sometimes something happens which just warms the spirit. I was on a project co-managed by the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) to help save an endangered mountain goat called the Markhor. It was in one of the trickiest places on earth—the Pakistan-Afghanistan border.

While wandering around the town of Chitral, I came across a "hole-in-the-wall" gun shop. Amidst the clutter of battered shotguns, Second World War-era rifles, and the occasional AK47 spare part (one assumes the more serious stuff was kept hidden in the back), I found an old English muzzle-loading percussion shotgun made by G. Bales of Ipswich. It turns out that the Baleses were a family of gunsmiths who worked in the latter half of the nineteenth century. Also, Ipswich was the home of the highly-decorated Suffolk Regiment which saw



# INGAPORE PAKISTAN



Wayne Lau with Suffolk Gun in Pakistan

active service during the bitter Anglo-Afghan wars of the same period. There is something else: the words “I died for this gun” had been carved in Arabic on a silver plaque fixed to the gun.

The romantic among us might imagine an officer from the Suffolk regiment sent to the Afghan frontier during The Great Game. He will have lost his life to an Afghan warrior who, claiming the officer’s shotgun as his prize, later died from his wounds. The gun may have passed as a treasured heirloom from generation to generation until the recent invasion of Afghanistan forced a desperate refugee to sell it to the gun shop.

The truth will never be known. But I bought that gun for US\$100 and hope to donate it to a museum in the United Kingdom— if ever I can get it out of Pakistan.

Future projects include working with the Baka Pygmies in equatorial Africa and in the Chaco (“Green Inferno”) of Paraguay. Who knows what strange things await? The projects themselves are based on a very strange, counter-intuitive concept: that, in order to save endangered wildlife, one sometimes has to kill them. But that would be another story for another day.

Wayne Lau (1979)

## DIARY DATES

### Annual Gatherings

**30 June 2009 (1968–1969)**

Choral Evensong at 6.30pm  
Dinner at 8.00pm

**31 July 2009 (1974–1976)**

Choral Evensong at 6.30pm  
Dinner at 8.00pm

**4 September 2009 (1984–1985)**

Choral Evensong at 6.30pm  
Dinner at 8.00pm

**19 September 2009 (1994–1995)**

Choral Evensong at 6.30pm  
Dinner at 8.00pm

*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 the Annual Gatherings Secretary for further details at [records@trin.cam.ac.uk](mailto:records@trin.cam.ac.uk) or on tel: 01223 765748**

### Choir Dates for 2008

**Sunday 28 September 2008**

11.30am Recital in Chapel for members attending the Annual Buffet Luncheon

**Sunday 12 October 2008**

Choral Services resume—service list available on the College website—all welcome

**Sunday 30 November 2008**

6.15pm Advent Carol Service  
A limited number of tickets are available for Alumni.

Please apply to the Chapel Secretary, Selene Webb at [chapel@trin.cam.ac.uk](mailto:chapel@trin.cam.ac.uk) or on 01223 330870

**Sunday 7 December 2008**

8.00pm Concert—Basilika St. Margaretha, Düsseldorf-Gerresheim, Germany

**Monday 8 December 2008**

8.00pm Concert—Kloster Steinfeld, Kall-Steinfeld, Germany

**Tuesday 9 December 2008**

7.30pm Concert—St Andreas-Kirche, Korschbroich, Germany

# SUSTAINABLE WISDOM FROM AN

By Raymond Schonfeld

On 24 June, the third lecture in the series named after Amartya Sen (1953) was delivered by Anand Panyarachun, also a Trinity man (1952), on the subject of *Sustainable Democracy*. After a distinguished career, including two terms as Prime Minister of Thailand, Anand Panyarachun is one of Asia's most respected democrats. A brief biography follows the summary of his lecture.

See Issue 3 of *The Fountain* for background on the Amartya Sen Lectures on Sustainable Development.

Why does democracy seem so fragile in the developing world, and how can a country reach the threshold necessary to sustain it? Those were the central questions addressed by Anand Panyarachun in his *Amartya Sen Lecture*, before a packed hall in Brussels. Drawing on his experience as prime minister of a large developing country—Thailand's population of 65 million equals Britain's—he detailed seven essential *pillars of the architecture of democracy*.

Anand began by acknowledging the influence of Mahatma Gandhi and Amartya Sen. Gandhi, for his view that *democracy cannot be imposed from without [but] has to come from within*; and Sen, for placing human freedom at the centre of his idea of development. Yet despite such influences and the implicit premise that democracy is superior to other forms of rule, it has

had difficulty taking root around the world, even after the end of the Cold War.

As the *primary cause* of the difficulty Anand pointed to the struggle between those who rule and those who are ruled: no government is so strong that it is invulnerable to individual greed and ambition. He went on to name and describe the seven pillars essential to democracy's architecture if it is to be sustained in face of those pressures: 1) elections, 2) political tolerance, 3) the rule of law, 4) freedom of expression, 5) accountability and transparency, 6) decentralisation, and 7) civil society.

By "architecture", Anand did not mean the slavish application of a blueprint or a standard engineering design. Each country has to choose its own balance of priorities, responding to variations in stages of development and culture. The sustainability of democracy depends ultimately on a people's shared values and aspirations.

But the need for architectural pillars of some sort is universal, just as democracy itself is a universal value. Anand rejected claims that other values or principles—such as so-called *Asian values*—might replace these pillars. Only the speed and pattern of progress



Ray Schonfeld, 2nd from Right, taking notes

may vary. Even in Western Europe the evolution of democracy had been slow and non-linear. Today, in the developing world, each society must work out its own contradictions, its own competing priorities.

After the lecture, Anand fielded a stream of questions. A Chinese student asked if the institutions of civil society—such as activist groups, charities, trade unions and think tanks—are a prerequisite of democracy or a consequence of it. *Answer*: don't impose a rigid order of progress, each society ultimately needs to choose its own. A British guest, noting that Thailand and Britain both have constitutional monarchies, asked if monarchies are inherently opposed to democracy. *Answer*: monarchy and democracy are not mutually exclusive, monarchies can provide continuity, moral authority, and checks and balances if they have popular support. Another asked if



# DEMOCRACY: ASIAN DEMOCRAT

democracy can be successfully installed where educational standards are low.

*Answer:* while education is important, democracy must be able to work even for the less well educated. Anand ducked only one question: whether Barack Obama would be good for global democracy. Amid approving laughter, he declined to intervene in US domestic politics.

The longest discussion—and the most thought-provoking—was on whether sustainable democracy must

rest on some underlying commitment to broader moral principles. This brought discussion back to Sen's emphasis on freedom, through the comment that, indeed, a narrow definition of democracy may not guarantee all the elements of freedom essential to sustainable development, and that western democracies are often hypocritical in seeking to impose narrow processes on the developing world when they themselves fail to respect all the elements fundamental

to wider freedoms. Let each society choose its own route and build democracy in its own way.

The full text of the lecture is available on [www.sen-lecture.eu](http://www.sen-lecture.eu)

*Raymond Schonfeld (1962) is a member of the organising committee for the Amartya Sen Lectures on Sustainable Development.*

---

## ANAND PANYARACHUN—A TRINITY MAN IN ASIA

Forget the hard-to-pronounce last name and the honorary KBE: in Thailand, he is plain Mr Anand. After reading economics and law at Trinity, Anand entered the Thai Foreign Service, going through a series of top ambassadorships before becoming head of the Service in his early 40s. Removed as a suspected communist by a military government after a coup d'état, he was triumphantly vindicated, went on to serve two terms as Prime Minister, and then led the drafting of a democratic constitution that gave Thailand the longest period of uninterrupted constitutional government in its history.

He has been called *the best and cleanest prime minister the country has*

*ever had*, and was noted for a style of public communication that was the exact opposite of many of his contemporaries. Far from using the media to *dumb down* messages, his philosophy was that a public is able to digest advanced discussion of difficult issues, if it is openly and fairly given clear and relevant facts. He used this approach to drive through reforms in taxation, telecommunications structure, and media regulation, and to curb corruption.

As well as his public service, he has headed two of Thailand's largest companies and played an active role in a Cambridge scholarship programme in Thailand. Internationally, he has led a United Nations Panel on Global

Security. Revered in Asia and deeply respected outside for his integrity and insight, he shuns the limelight: asked for biographical background

for this article, he submitted a press report calling him an "accidental" Prime Minister. Few would be willing to believe that his success or his reputation came by chance.

For a fuller biography visit [www.un.org/News/dh/hlpanel/panyarachun-bio.htm](http://www.un.org/News/dh/hlpanel/panyarachun-bio.htm)



*Anand Panyarachun (1952)*

# FELLOWS'

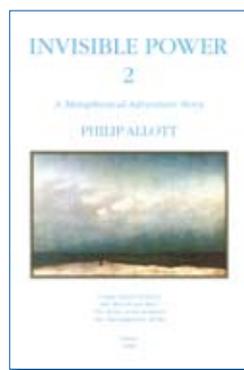
**Simon Blackburn** (1962) and **Daan Frenkel** (2007) were elected Foreign Members of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. Of the four UK elections, three were from Cambridge, including our two from Trinity. Founded in 1780 by John Adams and other scholar-patriots, the Academy has elected as Fellows and Foreign Honorary Members such leaders as George Washington and Benjamin Franklin in the eighteenth century, Ralph Waldo Emerson in the nineteenth, and Albert Einstein and Winston Churchill in the twentieth. The current membership includes 170 Nobel laureates and 50 Pulitzer Prize winners.



heated, ten times more strongly than 'normal' materials expand. Even small quantities can therefore compensate for normal expansion effects, giving new composites that neither shrink nor expand. A possible application is improved coatings for satellites facing the extreme temperature variations of space.

---

**Philip Allott** (1955) has just published *Invisible Power 2. A Metaphysical Adventure Story* (Xlibris, 2008), the crucial sequel to the essential prequel *Invisible Power*.



*A Philosophical Adventure Story* (2005). Read this book carefully if you wish to re-boot your Mind, become a Different Person, discover how to make a Better World, re-engage with your Fifth Dimension, take part in the Anatomy of Optimism, help to rescue High Culture (or else see Humanity descend into a New Barbarism) and learn what your Trinity education should have taught you. All this is the project of a benevolent international conspiracy, described in 100-page stories, followed by voluminous explanatory notes. The reader is an experimental subject of the project.

---

**Timothy Gowers** (1982) has been involved in a major project for the last five years, a book of about 1000 pages

called *The Princeton Companion to Mathematics*. It aims to present the main ideas of modern pure mathematics in a highly accessible manner. Nothing quite like it exists, since it is not easy to explain mathematics to non-experts. Care has been taken both to ensure intelligibility and that the book is a coherent whole rather than a disparate collection of articles. Its publication this September will be something of an event in the mathematical world and, for those who know a bit of mathematics (such as beginning graduate students or former mathematics undergraduates from Cambridge), it will explain, as never before, what researchers in mathematics are up to. Gowers's associate editors are June Barrow-Green from the Open University and **Imre Leader**, also of Trinity (1981).



---

**Andrew Goodwin** (2002), a Junior Research Fellow, seems to have broken the one rule in physics we all know how to apply when struggling with stubborn jar lids—that things expand when heated. Thermal expansion is bad news for high-tech industries where materials must perform consistently across a range of temperatures. Goodwin has discovered a new crystalline material, silver hexacyanocobaltate ( $\text{Ag}_3\text{Co}(\text{CN})_6$ ), that contracts when



---

**Alan Baker** (1961) recently published a book, co-edited with Gisbert Wüstholtz, entitled *Logarithmic Forms and Diophantine Geometry* (Cambridge University Press, 2007). It is related to an earlier work edited by Gisbert Wüstholtz, *A Panorama of Number Theory or the View from Baker's Garden* (Cambridge University Press, 2002)—a collection of papers presented at a conference held in Zurich in 1999 to mark Professor Baker's 60th birthday.



# NEWS

## Philip Hardie

(2006), a Senior Research Fellow, recently held a conference in Cambridge on the influence of Greek and Latin authors



on English writers of the Renaissance, in connection with a major new Oxford History of Classical Reception in English Literature, of which he is one of the editors. Trinity alumni play no small part in this story, and inter alios Andrew Marvell, Abraham Cowley, and Thomas Randolph figured prominently in the discussions. The conference dinner was held in the Old Kitchens, under the watchful eyes of the portraits of Bentley, Cowley, and Dryden, three

major players in the history of English classicism.

## Brown Eyes and Blue Eyes: A Centenary

One hundred years ago the Trinity mathematician **G H Hardy** (1896) published an equation in the journal *Science* that established a basic tenet of human biology. It explains why, for example, even though the inheritance of brown eyes in humans is dominant to that of blue eyes, the proportions of people with each colour in any population remains constant. This extraordinary cross-disciplinary breakthrough came about because of what a subsequent scholar called 'the wonderful melting pot of ideas' provided by College High

Tables. The tradition, with apocryphal embellishments, is that when told of the problem at dinner by a visiting geneticist, Hardy sketched the answer on a table napkin. Now known as the Hardy-Weinberg equation, it established his fame among biologists. Among mathematicians Hardy is remembered for his contributions to number theory, among Trinitarians in general for his sponsorship of the mathematical prodigy S Ramanujan, and among the Fellowship for devising the equitable scoring system now used on the Bowling Green. Of his many aphorisms the one most honoured in College politics states, 'It is never worth a first-class man's time to express a majority opinion. By definition, there are plenty of others to do that.'

## THE VERY REVEREND PROFESSOR HENRY CHADWICK, 1920–2008

Trinity elected Henry Chadwick Honorary Fellow of the College in 1987, for his rare distinction as theologian and church historian. He had been on the foundation of the College while Regius Professor of Divinity in the early 1980s. He also enjoyed the still rarer distinction of being Head of House in both Oxford and Cambridge, as Dean of Christ Church, our sister College, and then Master of Peterhouse. His obituarists have noted two qualities beyond his formidable scholarship in early church history. One was his mastery of the

Anglican art of imprecision, devising—but with honesty of purpose—doctrinal accommodations that allowed people with otherwise incompatible beliefs to live in the same church. The other was his great courtesy and kindness to others. Your editor had personal experience of the latter. Once, at a loss to locate St Augustine's likening of kingdoms that lacked justice to robber baronies—needed in order to lend gravitas to a comment on modern African history—he chanced upon Henry in the Fellows Parlour, and asked him where the quotation was



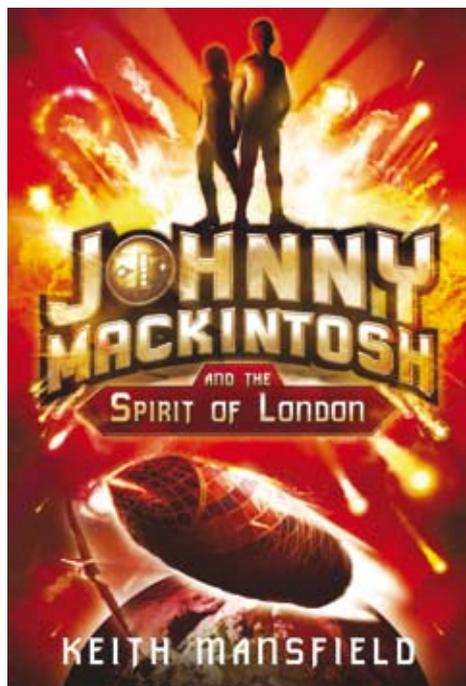
to be found. Henry not only replied, on the instant, '*City of God*, Book 4, chapter 4' but did so without the least hint of pity or scorn for the ignorance that had prompted my question.

# ISAAC NEWTON, THE GHERKIN, AND SPACE

By Keith Mansfield

Vaguely, at some point during the haze that was Freshers' Week, I recall a day in October 1984 when I stood queuing in the Wren Library to sign the Admissions Book. My entry was near the beginning of a new page; the only places of birth already listed were Bangkok, Hong Kong and Cape Town, befitting the global reach of our collegiate home. I leant forward and wrote 'Scunthorpe'. In mock disappointment the duty-librarian turned to me and said, "That rather spoils it don't you think?"

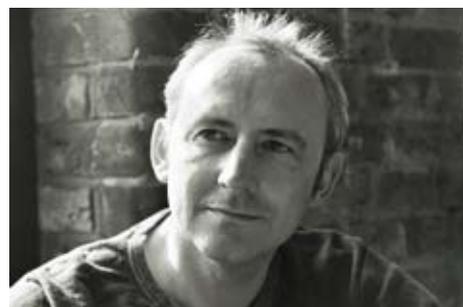
This was the first time I saw AA Milne's manuscripts and Isaac Newton's notebooks. Arriving to study Maths with Physics, I aspired eventually to write a little more of the substance of Newton. The closest I



came, in my later role of educational publisher, was to bring out *Newton's Principia for the Common Reader*, the last work of the late great Trinity Member and Nobel Laureate Subramanian Chandrasekhar (1930), who I was proud to have call me his friend. Now, as my own debut book emerges off the presses, it appears closer in scope to *Winnie-the-Pooh*.

I am not convinced any new children's literary hero can outdo Harry Potter, but it's my hope that Johnny Mackintosh will make a better fist of it than Lord Voldemort's feeble final attempts. In July, young Johnny began his adventures, flying his beautiful ship, the 'Spirit of London', in the shape of Norman Foster's Gherkin, through time and space.

*Johnny Mackintosh and the Spirit of London* is the first of three children's stories to be commissioned by Quercus Books, described by the *Financial Times* as 'the poster child of small British publishers'. All being well, aiming humbly beneath Harry, I plan six Johnny Mackintosh volumes before the story is fully told. The tale was largely formed before I even came up to Trinity, rooted as it is in my childhood daydreams, but it's a great and unexpected privilege to have the chance to tell it properly—to join the ranks of Trinity authors. Until now I had only dabbled as a writer in between my real work, my main credits being scripts for such television classics as *The Junior Eurovision Song Contest*, 2005 and *An Audience with Lionel Richie: Live*.



Now it becomes serious. And, in an age of internet forums and fan sites, a universe filled with space-faring civilizations must appear as credible and consistent as possible. Otherwise the author will soon be found out. With that in mind I'm going to tell you a secret, so long as you promise to keep it to yourselves. The book contains science—lots of it—snuck in so that the youth of today may not actually notice while it osmoses into their heads. From the death of stars to that of the dinosaurs, from gravitation to DNA tests, via space elevators and quantum computing, the ideas are there that I hope will excite and inspire a new generation of scientists aiming for Trinity and beyond.

So perhaps, after all, a little fragment of Newton will shine through from out of those pages.

Keith Mansfield (1984) decided to write his own book after spending most of his career publishing other people's books. He also scripts some Saturday night ITV shows (think *X Factor*, but without such good ratings).



# MUSICAL MEMORIES OF TRINITY FROM DURHAM

By Jeremy Dibble

A grammar-school boy from Buckhurst Hill in Essex, I came up in 1977 with an Open Exhibition to read music. With my background in church-music, it was a great thrill to enter a college that had boasted Charles Villiers Stanford as its Chapel organist and Ralph Vaughan Williams as an undergraduate. I sang tenor in the choir and played for TCMS as pianist and flautist. The choir was then men only, tenors and basses. We sang much fine music, we entertained at feasts and Annual Gatherings, and toured the country. Nonetheless, what we treasured most was the termly visit of Girton girls when we could sing with the full range of voices. Mine was the last cohort of Trinity's all-male intake and when women undergraduates entered in 1978 the mixed college choir was not far behind. It was probably not to make up for their choir's now redundant visits to sing with ours that Girton College also decided to go 'mixed' soon after Trinity.

The music trips was for me an ideal chemistry of theory and practice, rarely to be found outside Cambridge. Richard Marlow, too, was an inspiring Director of Studies and I have happy memories of poring over passages of triple invertible counterpoint for the three-hour paper on fugue. I played the flute under his baton in Bach's St Matthew Passion, both in King's College Chapel and at Snape, with Peter Pears and John Shirley Quirk, at Passiontide. Musicians have memories of great occasions every bit as stirring as those

treasured by members of sporting teams.

School had taught me a love for English music of the last two centuries. At Cambridge I became ever more eager to study the music of the Victorians, particularly Parry and Stanford, encouraged by Dr Marlow's belief that there was indeed serious research to be done.

So I went to Southampton University to work for a PhD on Hubert Parry's music under Peter Evans. This was a happy choice since I had occasionally to return to Trinity to look at manuscripts. While he had the misfortune not to be a Trinity man (he seems to have that honorary status, given the popularity of his music with the College Choir), Parry's most famous choral work, *Blest Pair of Sirens*, is in the Wren).

In 1987 I went as Lecturer in Music to University College, Cork, and learned to love southern Ireland. I turned my thesis into my first book, on Parry. A commission to write another, this time on Stanford, meant more trips to the Wren. Trinity is blest with so many scholarly resources. I was also able to launch 'Stanford' in Trinity's Chapel, after the Choir had sung evensong to Stanford's music. Both Parry's and Stanford's descendants attended this memorable occasion.

Since 1993 I have been at Durham. Music flourishes here too. It has the knack of pulling people together from all over the world. It has brought me

into close involvement with the European Union's TEMPUS exchanges with Eastern European universities;

I am also working with colleagues on twentieth-century art and music in Ireland.

In addition I have enjoyed advising recording companies who have committed more and more of Parry and Stanford to CD; I have published volumes on Parry's Violin Sonatas and on John Stainer; and am working on a major dictionary of hymnology; while nursing hopes of turning to a study of Delius.

This year, at my half century, I look back on my time at Trinity with mixed emotions. I enjoyed my three years and have since missed the intensity of the choral tradition, the energy of Sunday morning, close friendships, music-making, Advent carols, and fraternal staircase life. But I have also learned that academic life and musical excellence do, after all, exist beyond the hallowed courts of Cambridge.



Jeremy Dibble (1977) has been Professor of Music at the University of Durham since 2002.

## FORTHCOMING EVENTS

### 9 October

**Trinity in the City 'Insights' meeting**, hosted by Anthony Bolton in London. Details will be circulated to all TCA members. Please contact the office if you have not signed up yet.

### 18 and 20 October

**Trinity Dinners in New York and Boston**. Details will be sent to all members living in the USA.

### 9 November

**Mattins and Act of Remembrance** at 10.55am in Chapel, followed by lunch for those Trinity members who have served or are serving in HM Armed Forces. Invitations will follow in due course.

**Sung Requiem (Fauré) for Remembrance Day** at 6.15pm

*With members of the Trinity College Choir Association*

### 13 November

**Trinity Law Association meeting**, hosted by SJ Berwin, in London. Details will be circulated to all TLA members. Please contact the office if you have not signed up yet.

### 5 March

**The fourth Annual Law Association Dinner** will take place at Gray's Inn in London. Details will be circulated to all TLA members. Please contact the office if you have not signed up yet.

### 4 April

**Regional Event: Trinity lunch in Cheshire**. Invitations will be sent to all members resident in Cheshire and the surrounding area.

### 6 June

**The annual Great Court Circle Luncheon** will take place in the Old Kitchens followed by afternoon activities. Invitations will be sent to all members of the Great Court Circle.

**If you are interested in registering for any of the above events, please contact the Alumni Relations Office by e-mailing [alumni@trin.cam.ac.uk](mailto:alumni@trin.cam.ac.uk) or by telephoning +44 01223 761527.**

## THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF WOMEN UNDERGRADUATES



Saturday 17th May 2008 saw Trinity celebrate 30 years of women undergraduates. To mark the occasion more than 80 past Trinity women joined 16 or so current women Fellows and students for a day of celebration and discussion. We were happy to welcome back Prof Marian Hobson (Jeanneret), Trinity's first female Fellow, Margaret Spillane (Ainscough) the first woman undergraduate to graduate from Trinity, Sarah and Julia Guy the first mother and daughter to both attend Trinity, and many others covering almost every year from 1978 to the present day.

The day began at 11am with a discussion of 'The Role of Women in Science'. Five current female fellows led the panel discussion and there followed a lively and interesting debate which could have continued far past our cut-off for lunch. Lunch was taken in the Old Kitchens with the Master braving this mass of powerful women to preside.

Our post-lunch session began with a lecture on 'Women, Family and

the Law' by Jo Miles. The interest this created was apparent from the subsequent questions and discussion, which again had to be cut short in the interests of fitting everything in. Our last scheduled session was another panel discussion led by five of Trinity's women talking about their experiences over the last 30 years. Again, many questions ensued, provoking a good number of the audience to share their own experiences.

The troops then retreated to the Master's Garden/Lodge for High Tea. This was a chance for us to mingle, talk, catch up with those we hadn't chatted to during the busy day and relax with tea, cakes and strawberries. We hope that all those who attended enjoyed the day and spotted, before they left, that not only does Trinity now have its first female Manciple, but also its first female Deputy Head Porter!

*Dr Joan Lasenby (1978) is a College and University lecturer in Engineering*