

THE FOUNTAIN

TRINITY COLLEGE NEWSLETTER

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EDITORIAL

Everywhere the talk is of justice, or its lack, between the generations. Moral questions teem. How far should baby-boomers, those of us who matriculated in the 1960s, expect children and grandchildren to be enslaved to our pension entitlements? How much right have those now living to deplete the mineral resources needed by the unborn? What responsibility do we bear for the climatic conditions under which future generations may drown or starve? Our Master, with his cosmic imagination, asked in his recent BBC Reith Lectures if we had authority to pollute Mars, should Mars have life to be polluted. He also pointed out that, however much humans may evolve in future, they will never be able to travel back in time. They cannot argue their generations' case before our own. We have, therefore, to act as their trustees.

One of our responsibilities, after that to our own children, must be for future generations of Trinity men



Corinne Lloyd

and women and for the University in which they will graduate to their own day of duty. At the moment of writing we do not know what fresh charges they will face in order to enjoy all that Trinity offers; it is widely assumed that fees will rise. So it is good to report that our graduate members are, increasingly, living up to our high expectations. In the past four years the Trinity Campaign—as much for the benefit of the University as for the College—has raised nearly £10 million, so beginning to build a new tradition of care for the future.

In the same spirit, we congratulate our four new MPs, the '90s generation—Gavin Barwell ('90), Tristram Hunt ('92), Kwasi Kwarteng ('93) and Julian Huppert ('96), so thoughtfully distributed between the three main UK parties—and welcome their sense of civic duty, which they share with our 'old' MPs, Peter Bottomley ('63) and Oliver Letwin ('75). It's good to know that Trinity men will be helping to guide the national future; but when shall we celebrate our first woman MP?

One who has done more than any other to awaken us to our responsibilities while making them fun is Corinne Lloyd, our head of alumni relations, who came to us six years ago from Clare. Having set us on the road of trusteeship for the future Corinne has decided to take on a new challenge, to foster the same ambition in Magdalene. We are most grateful for all she has done and very sad to lose her, but we also wish her all possible success in her new position. And we welcome as her successor

Tony Bannard-Smith, who comes to us with alumni relations experience at Churchill College and most recently at Bedford School. He knows he has a hard act to follow but he also has firm foundations on which to build.

Looking at this eleventh issue of *The Fountain*, it appears that to be a member of Trinity is increasingly hard work, as our back page reminds us with all the events to which you can sign up. We also congratulate Dan and Amelia for having got through to the North Pole and Tom Coker on his oar; we thank the many generous members who have donated to our Campaign in the past financial year; we welcome two lawyers reflecting on times past and to come, Michael Brandon and Michael Pearson; we thank Arash Marashi for turning our attention to Africa's young women; we delight in the many achievements of our Fellows. But Edward Stourton reminds us that we have not done yet: our 'family album', due out next year, still needs some gaps to be filled; and Michael Farrow has set some brainteasers. Will Paul Simm's work on our portraits help us out here?

*Professor John Lonsdale (1958), Fellow,
Editor-in-Chief*

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FAMILY ALBUM STILL HAS GAPS

By Edward Stourton

One of the pleasures of collecting material for this book has been the variety it has involved. I have lunched in clubland with a college member who matriculated in 1930 and knew all the Cambridge spies; I also persuaded my son to pass on the phone numbers of the Trinity women he met during his Cambridge days in the first years of the 21st century. I have nobbled cabinet members, past and present, in BBC studios, used Facebook to track down a well-known writer holed up in Kabul, and pestered the Deputy Governor of the Bank of England for his copy in the midst of the worst financial crisis in living memory. I have cadged a few hundred words and a rather good photo off a successful novelist I met at election hustings on a wet night in Wiltshire, and my list of correspondents ranges from the heir to the throne to the first single mother to be admitted as a Trinity undergraduate. It has been the most wonderful fun.

Every Cambridge college is a family, even Trinity despite its size; almost everyone who has contributed memories of the College writes with affection. Many remember its engaging tolerance for eccentricity. We have accounts of Wittgenstein's passion for deck chairs, of the mallard duck's voyage around the rafters in Hall, and of a don who persuaded an undergraduate to drive to Amiens in the middle of the night because he



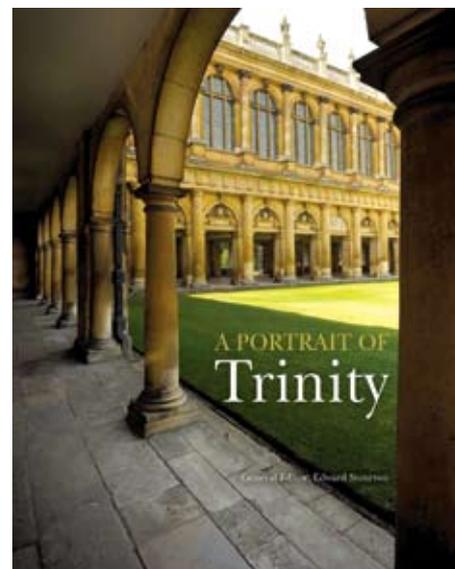
believed in the votive power of a brand of lighter that could be bought only there, in a bar. And what other college can boast porters who, undaunted by celebrity, are willing to chase Jack Nicholson off the college roof?

Other memories were more sombre. The privations of Trinity life during the Second World War came to us first as odd bits of reminiscence from older members of the college, and built gradually into a chapter of their own.

Several Fellows have written essays of real intellectual ambition on Trinity's role in the history of ideas, in politics, in science and mathematics, and the experience of editing this book has been improving as well as pleasurable. Sadly, one much respected Fellow, Gordon Squires, died while the book was in production; he has left us the best account I have read of the contribution to science by the giants of Trinity Physics from Newton to Rutherford.

I want the book to be as handsome as it is engaging. Beauty we have aplenty—not just the beauties of the place so familiar to us, but the hidden treasures we have unearthed from the Wren, from the College silver vaults and its art collections. The one thing we still lack is personal memorabilia; photographs, menu cards, posters and May Ball tickets, all those paper scraps of the past which bring it back to life. If you have anything you think would be evocative do send it to the address below—there is just time before we put the book to bed.

And do please consider subscribing if you have not done so. An editor's job usually involves hard graft—



chivvying recalcitrant contributors, hammering over-blown prose into more disciplined shape. This has not been like that at all; Trinity creativity is gushing much more robustly than Great Court's Fountain, and the only real job for the editorial team is to stop it overflowing. This is Trinity's book, not ours.

Edward Stourton (1976) is Editor of A Portrait of Trinity, a volume of memory and history to be published in July 2011 www.aportraitoftrinity.com. The pre-publication subscription offer of £35.00 (collected from College), of £40.00 (UK postage) and £47.50 (overseas) closes on 28 February 2011. If you have mislaid your Portrait of Trinity Brochure which enables payment by card, please apply at +44 (0)20 7336 0144 or at trinity@tmiltd.com. Memorabilia may be sent to Catharine Walston at Third Millennium Publishing, 2-5 Benjamin Street, London EC1M 5QL or, preferably, scanned and sent as jpegs to the email address above.

SPRING FEVER

By Michael Pearson

‘They say law is easy’. These were the words of encouragement delivered, as was his custom, to the accompaniment of oysters and audit ale, by my tutor, the late Mark Prior, in the spring of 1957. I had come up the previous year with the somewhat optimistic notion that I would read Spanish, knowing barely a word of the language. I therefore took his advice although why he thought that law was an easy option, I will never know—perhaps because he was a zoologist!

Now, some 54 years on, after retiring far too late in life from a City law practice, I find myself suffering the same Spring fever I endured in the late fifties as exams approached all too quickly and yes, I am sad to say the memory of wall-to-wall sunshine during revision time is not a myth. This time, however, it is not so much panic-stricken revision as the need to submit a doctoral thesis before the next academic year. I am in my final year of a PhD in anthropology at Kent. It is now that I realise that, by comparison, law was indeed relatively ‘easy’ but that may have more to do with an ageing brain and the fact that after almost 50-odd years in legal practice, law seems a softer option than social anthropology. Looking back, I do now wish I had enjoyed rather than dreaded the attentions of those eminent lawyers by whom we had the privilege to be supervised. To tell young academic lawyers whom I meet that I was taught by the likes of Lauterpacht, Jolowicz, Slynn and Lipstein creates an aura which, sadly, I do not deserve. Struggling, as I was recently, with a particularly complex

aspect of public international law, I tried to discover if any of Eli Lauterpacht’s outstanding teaching had inadvertently lodged in my memory bank. The only comment from him that I can, vividly, recall was when I produced a piece of work which I actually thought passed muster. ‘Mr. Pearson,’ said he, ‘you have been hiding your light under a bushel; the problem is that I can find neither the light nor the bushel.’

The theme of the thesis I am about to submit has given me the opportunity to look at the law from the other end of the telescope—the social anthropological end. Its rather ponderous title is ‘The Clash of Law and Culture in the European context: an examination of the legal and political structure of the EU and its compatibility with the cultures of its diverse member states’. It starts with a quotation from Montesquieu’s *Esprit des Lois*, which seems as apposite today as it was 250 years ago:

‘Laws should be so appropriate to the people for whom they are made that it is very unlikely that the laws of one nation can suit another.’



It then follows with a less erudite, but prophetic one from The Clash: ‘*I fought the law and the law won.*’

I am not by instinct a Eurosceptic but I believe there is a danger that the bureaucrats in Brussels may increasingly push us towards, if not a federal Europe, a Europe which becomes culturally bland. I agree with Yael Tamir who warned, ‘a postnational age in which national differences are obliterated and all share in one shallow universal culture, watch soap operas and CNN, eat MacDonalds, drink Coca-Cola and take the children to the local Disneyworld, is more a nightmare than a utopian vision.’

My anthropological research takes me into some absorbing



ER

jurisprudential discourse as to whether law should mirror society or vice versa, the chicken or the egg, but it has also allowed me to carry out some fascinating fieldwork in Romania. For those interested in Romania I would commend a book written some years ago by one of Trinity's literary alumnae, Helena Drysdale (1978). *Looking for Gheorghe*, apart from being a very good read, offers lively insight into Romania as it was during the Ceaușescu regime and the chaotic years following his overthrow. Despite having joined the European Union, in my view prematurely, the legacy of the communist period lives on. It is evident in the resistance which Romanian farmers show towards any form of cooperation that smacks of the bad old days of collectivisation, and in the dire state of the country's agriculture, due largely to Ceaușescu's determination to drive the agrarian labour force into the industrial cities and to a system of land restitution which was at best haphazard and at worst corrupt.

Taking 'culture' in its broadest or anthropological sense, Romania has a culture markedly different even from its formerly socialist neighbours. Any and every new member state must, on accession to the EU, accept the *acquis communautaire*, albeit with some temporary transitional concessions, and it is in the cultural realm that the 'one size fits all' idea first breaks down. For instance, over 90% of Romania's 4.5 million agricultural holdings are subsistence or semi-subsistence farms, most of them well below the radar so far as Common Agricultural Policy subsidies are concerned.

Another feature of Romanian culture, shared with several other members of the former Soviet Bloc, is that corruption remains rife. Yet is it right for us in Northern Europe to condemn practices seen by the people of Eastern and, indeed, Southern Europe as entirely acceptable? While there is universal abhorrence of bribery at the higher levels of government and in the medical profession, many people are more than happy with what I call 'soft corruption', where favours are exchanged and no third party suffers.

I carried on some stimulating correspondence with Cambridge luminary Marilyn Strathern, Honorary Fellow of Trinity, following a paper she gave on the similarity of and overlap between stealing, borrowing and sharing. I suggested to her that any distinction was entirely subjective and compared it to the way we used to treat other undergraduates' bicycles at Cambridge in the 'good old days'. I took it as the zenith of my short but fascinating academic career that she considered this proposition to be 'wicked' but now understands why so many bikes finish up at Girton. Dame Marilyn is evidence of how far anthropology has come since the days when Arch and Anth was looked upon, rather unfairly, as one of the preferred ways of easing oneself into Cambridge to strengthen college rugby or rowing. Trinity itself has a sound reputation in the discipline as endorsed by my supervisor, David Zeitlyn (1984), a Trinity post-grad about to leave Kent for Oxford: hence the Spring fever and last minute panic.

So, yes, in many ways, I wish I had retired earlier. To have entered the world of often unworldly and sometimes fuzzy academics and leave behind me the world of the thought policeman—as a former Australian colleague used to describe his managing partner and bean counters who seem to drive legal practice in the 21st century—has been an illuminating experience. Nevertheless, one conclusion I have reached is that academic and practising lawyers have much to learn from each other; it is a pity that the two branches are so starkly separate.

What lies in the future for a geriatric post-doc? I am not exactly seen as having a meaningful career path but one area of interest will lead me to research into researchers. Government in recent years has encouraged universities to engage in cross-disciplinary research. Some think this to be wrong, believing that we should continue the pursuit of focused excellence which has been a feature of British academic research. Since my own thesis has taken me into several disciplines, including law, anthropology, economics and political science, I can see the merits of multi-disciplinary research and believe it can illuminate post-graduate work in Social Sciences and the Humanities otherwise seen as too narrow to throw light. I say nothing of the 'hard' sciences. Here I imagine Trinity still tops the British league table of Nobel laureates although I have yet to convince any Frenchman that we also invented Crème Brûlée.

Michael Pearson (1956)

FROM GREAT COURT TO WITH INTERNATIONAL

By Michael Brandon

Introduction

I was privileged to occupy M1 Great Court for my first year. I looked out directly at the Fountain. I was similarly privileged to be the first foreign lawyer to establish himself in the Geneva area in 1957, having been to school in Switzerland. There I often looked out on Geneva's own famous fountain, *Le jet d'eau*; very tall at some 132 metres, it also produces a superb jet of water; when falling to the South it indicates and predicts good weather.

Put the two fountains together, add some international law, both public and private, together with international arbitration of all varieties, and I have been fortunate to have enjoyed a professional life of half a century and more.

The negotiation and conclusion of international conventions

Geneva has long been the venue for the negotiation of international conventions, both multilateral and bilateral. The last forty years of the twentieth century were especially busy in this field. I was fortunate enough to have been near the heart of it all.

The negotiation of multilateral conventions was particularly interesting. I observed these for thirty years on behalf of the International Bar Association. The negotiations were held under many different auspices and covered all manner of topics, so that one got to know an interesting range of delegates.

I was closest to the United Nations International Law Commission (ILC). It has 34 members "of recognized competence in international law".



Geneva's Jet d'eau

Nominated by their governments, they are elected by the UN General Assembly for five year terms. Drawn from wide areas of the international legal community, the members act in their individual capacity, not as representatives of their governments. But ILC seats are allocated among different regional groupings to ensure that all the world's principal legal systems are represented. ILC members spend three months together every year for five years, so they get to know each other usefully well.

The ILC has been busy. It has drawn up seventeen international conventions, not to mention their related optional protocols. The following selection will provide an idea: The High Seas, 1958; The Continental Shelf, 1958; Diplomatic Relations, 1961; The Reduction of Statelessness, 1961; The Law of Treaties, 1969; Rome Statute of the

International Criminal Court, 1998. One can see here an evolution from traditional international relations between sovereign states.

For its part, the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) has promoted the ratification of more than 22 multilateral trade conventions since its inception in 1964. These include notably: Transit Trade of Land-Locked Countries, 1965; Carriage of Goods by Sea, 1978; The Law of the Sea, 1982; Conditions for Registrations of Ships, 1986; The Arrest of Ships, 1999. Therefore, the same trend has been developing within UNCTAD.

Geneva is home to several other international bodies, all of which have practical and technical problems to negotiate with a view to establishing international conventions. The UN Economic Commission for Europe and the International Labour Office have been especially active.



OGENEVA LAW

Private International Law

Thanks to Switzerland's Private International Law Statute of 1987, I have acted as a legal advisor to parties on a wide variety of "conflict" problems, some of which have affected the provisions of their Wills.

The 1987 Law permitted a foreigner resident in Switzerland, provided that they had not taken out Swiss nationality at any time, to choose between Swiss law (with its statutory reserve rights) and the law of one of his or her citizenships to govern his or her Will.

This provision led to my writing over one thousand Wills for people whose mother tongue was English or others who were not Swiss nationals. Some of my clients were male stars of film and stage. These were not often simple-minded testators and could show a side of themselves that was not publicly known!

I published an article in 1990 advising that any British citizen domiciled in Switzerland could enjoy testamentary freedom by electing to have English law govern his or her Will. An elderly lady read this and decided to consult me. She wished to leave all her assets to four Swiss old dogs' homes, leaving her husband—whom she rather oddly called "a bitch"—with nothing.

While this was somewhat surprising it was nonetheless legally possible. I prepared her Will accordingly. She died three months after she had signed it. The Swiss authorities "probated" the Will, without any problems. Her widowed husband did have a problem. He held me responsible for the fact

that his wife had left him nothing. I replied that the Will emphatically represented the wishes of my lady client but added my own opinion that "your wife clearly preferred dogs to bitches"!

International Commercial Arbitration Institutions

I have often acted as either advocate, sole arbitrator or even as president of the Tribunal. The main institutional sponsors have been the International Chamber of Commerce, the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators, and the American Arbitration Association.

Statistics covering Inter-State and investment arbitration conducted in Switzerland are not easily available. The confidentiality surrounding such arbitrations is much greater than for international commercial arbitration. I have therefore focused on statistics for the latter.

The six main Swiss Chambers of Commerce (Basle, Berne, Geneva, Lausanne, Lugano and Zurich) brought the "Swiss Rules of International Arbitration" into force on 1 January 2004, with Neuchatel joining in 2008, in order to harmonize institutional arbitration in Switzerland. These Rules follow essentially those of the UN Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) of 1976, at present in process of revision.

In 2009, 104 new cases were submitted, double those in 2008. 48% of the parties were from Western Europe, 24% were from Switzerland and 28% were from Asia and the Middle East. What is perhaps more surprising is that 75% of these

arbitrations were held in English, 11% in German and only 9% in French. The future of "Swiss Rules" looks bright.

Brandon Research Fellowships at the University of Cambridge

I have now completed a full circle in my career, pursued mainly in Switzerland. So in 2009 I founded "The Brandon Research Fund" to sponsor "Brandon Research Fellows in International Law" at The Lauterpacht Centre for International Law, an institution of the University of Cambridge. The Fund is designed to support up to two outstanding candidates annually for about eight weeks, to enable them prepare for publication a thesis on some topical aspect of international law.

In December 2009 the first award was made to an Italian lady Associate Professor of Law at the Universities of Verona and Florence, holding numerous international Diplomas. I have had the pleasure of meeting her in Italy and await the next round of applications in October 2010 with great expectations. My distinguished colleagues on the Appointing Committee are Professor Sir Eli Lauterpacht CBE, QC (Trinity 1945) and Professor James Crawford, SC., FBA, (Jesus) the Australian Director of the Centre.

Conclusion

Long may the two Fountains continue their symbolic roles. They have been an inspiration to me. I now wish this unique privilege to be enjoyed by many others of my calling.

Michael Brandon (1946)

THE TRINITY PORT

By Paul Simm



Henry VII

Accumulated through bequests and gifts from Fellows and alumni, the College possesses some two hundred and thirty portraits in oils. It is a collection of some significance, in size, in the people portrayed, and in the artists who painted them.

Thirty portraits painted on wooden panels form the core of the collection. The catalogue produced by Dr A.S.F. Gow in 1961 from an original by J.W. Capstick in 1931, with later additions by Dr R. Robson and Dr R.H. Glauert, describes almost all the artists, dates, and provenance of these panels as ‘unknown’. The exceptions are five portraits of members of the Tudor monarchy: Henry VIII, his parents Henry VII and Elizabeth of York, and his children Edward VI and Mary I. These all have the same

provenance, being bequeathed by Robert Beaumont, Master of the College 1561–67. The most important and much the biggest is the iconic portrait of Henry VIII that hangs above High Table. Uniquely in the Gow catalogue this is dated—as 1567—and is attributed to ‘Hans Eworth, after Holbein’. The other four panels have neither attribution nor date.

A copy of Robert Beaumont’s will of May 1567 is held in the Wren. The key entry is “*Thirdly I gyve to Trynitie colledg my syxe pictures of our fownder, his parentes and child to be set in the librarrye assone as it is buylded and there to remayne as longe as they laste.*” Neither the will nor the inventory of Beaumont’s goods made on 16 June 1567, eleven days after his death, describe the six pictures. The panels of Henry VIII, Henry VII and of Elizabeth of York match the reference to the founder and his parents; they have their origins in the Holbein wall painting in Whitehall Palace, destroyed in the fire of 1698; the portraits of Edward VI and Mary I account for two of Henry VIII’s three children; the missing child among the panel portraits is Elizabeth I.

Given that Elizabeth I’s reign encompassed Beaumont’s time as Master, and given the political significance of royal portraits it would seem unusual, even unwise, for him not to have had her portrait in the Master’s Lodge. The only portrait of Elizabeth I in the College collection is the major canvas portrait in the Master’s large drawing room. The Gow catalogue describes this as by “perhaps Mark Garrard” and

“Bequeathed by R. Beaumont M.C.”, with the comment that this portrait was probably “larger than the others because she was Queen at the time.” But while Sir Roy Strong, in his book *Portraits of Queen Elizabeth I* (1963), confirmed the attribution to Marcus Gheeraerts (Mark Garrard) the Younger, Gheeraerts was only six years old at the time of Beaumont’s death in 1567. Precocious though he may have been it seems unlikely that he would have been given such an important commission at that age. Moreover, as noted by Lord Adrian, Elizabeth I’s dress resembles those in the ‘Armada’ series of portraits, painted from 1588 onwards; the Queen’s features also correspond with the official pattern for her portraits at that time. Dr Tarnya Cooper, curator of 16th Century portraits at the National Portrait Gallery (NPG), agrees that the portrait is by Gheeraerts and that it dates from 1588–96. It therefore seems likely that the sixth portrait in the Beaumont Bequest was a panel of Elizabeth I, but that at some point the portrait was lost or damaged beyond repair. As to the provenance of the Gheeraerts portrait, one possibility being investigated is that it may have been given to the College by a Mr Heywood in the eighteenth century.

The star item in the Beaumont Bequest, the large panel portrait of Henry VIII by Hans Eworth (on this issue’s cover), was cleaned and conserved by the Hamilton Kerr Institute (HKI) at Whittlesford in 2002, prior to appearing at an exhibition of four similar portraits—from Petworth House, Chatsworth



TRINITY COLLECTION

House, the Walker Gallery and Trinity—at the Walker Art Gallery in Liverpool in 2003. During this conservation work both x-ray and infra-red photographic examination was carried out and the panel was subjected to dendrochronological analysis by Professor Ian Tyers of the University of Sheffield. This latter analysis confirmed that the five boards making up the panel originated in the eastern Baltic region; they had been felled at the earliest after 1522 and at the latest after 1554. The panel is therefore consistent with having been painted prior to Beaumont's death in 1567 and forming part of his bequest.

In 2009 the College Council asked Ian Tyers to examine a further twenty-nine panel portraits. He reported valuable new information on almost all



Elizabeth of York

the panels and particularly interesting results for the other four 'Beaumont Bequest' panels:

The panels for the portraits of Edward VI and Mary I are each constructed from two oak boards, with those for Mary I both being from the same tree, felled in the eastern Baltic after 1558. Moreover, one of the two boards of the Edward VI panel is also from that tree, so providing a usage date of 1558–1567 and suggesting that the two panels were produced at the same time, possibly for the same studio. This adds weight to Sir Roy Strong's attribution of these two portraits to Hans Eworth: "Both portraits are derivatives of standard portrait patterns, the Edward being after Scrots and the Mary after Mor. They do not arise above being competent workshop productions, but certainly Eworth." (The Tudor and Stuart Monarchy, 1995, Volume 1 p.94).

The panels for the portraits of Henry VII and Elizabeth of York are similarly each constructed from two oak boards. The boards in each panel are from the same tree, and the two trees are from the eastern Baltic with one, that for the Henry VII panel, being felled not before 1553 and that for Elizabeth of York not before 1556. The conjectural usage dates for the Henry VII panel is of 1553–1567 and that for Elizabeth of York of 1556–1567. Not only do these usage dates coincide, but recent infra-red photography reveals similarities in the under-painting techniques associated with the use of portrait patterns in all four of the Beaumont Bequest portraits.

In addition to confirming that the dates for all four panels conform with the date of the Beaumont Bequest, the information on the under-painting

was thought to open the possibility that, in addition to the signed and authenticated portrait of Henry VIII being painted by Hans Eworth, the other four Beaumont Bequest portraits might also have been by Eworth, or to have originated from his studio. While Dr Cooper of the NPG believes they may well be by the same artist or studio and, given their provenance, constitute an important group of 16th Century portraits, she doubts that they are by Eworth.

The dendrochronological examinations carried out in 2009 also revealed that another four portraits—of Cardinal Thomas Wolsey, Bishop Stephen Gardiner, Cardinal Reginald Pole and an as yet unknown cleric—all contain boards from the same tree (the largest number yet encountered by Ian Tyers) and indicate a common usage period of 1585–96. These portraits are currently being conserved at the HKI; infra-red and X-ray photography indicates similar under-painting techniques in all four. Dr Cooper has invited the HKI to give a presentation on their conservation at a conference on Tudor and Jacobean portraits to be held at the NPG in December 2010.

A digital version of the catalogue of the collection ought to be available online in 2011. It will remain a work in progress. New information will emerge as technologies to determine dates or reveal identifying artistic techniques become available or affordable. No such catalogue can ever be a completed, fixed, work of reference.

Paul Simm (elected 1993) was Trinity's Junior Bursar 1993–2006

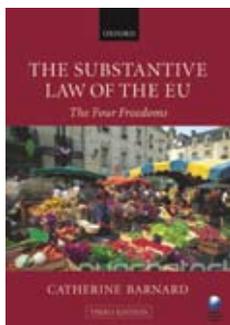
Trinity Trivia 1: Who was the only Master of Trinity known to have killed a man? (See p16 for answers)

FELLOWS'

Catherine

Barnard (elected 1996) Professor of EU Law and Employment Law, has published a new edition of *The Substantive Law of the EU*. She describes it as a

good door-stop with, as you can see, a nice cover.



Pipes, by Ulyana Gumeniuk

Further news about it will appear on <http://www.dequeeste-art.be/nl>.

Simon Baron-

Cohen (elected 1995), Professor of Psychiatry, has been appointed Chair of the National Institute of Health and



Clinical Excellence (NICE) Guideline Development Group for adults with autism spectrum conditions. NICE makes recommendations to the NHS on how to improve people's health and defines the standards of healthcare that people can expect to receive. Adults with autism spectrum conditions often struggle to obtain a diagnosis and to access adequate support. Professor Baron-Cohen has also been appointed to the Department of Health's Autism Programme Board which aims to ensure the government's Autism Strategy is implemented.

Ulyana Gumeniuk

(elected 2009) Fellow Commoner in the Creative Arts, has an exhibition of her paintings in Belgium planned for January 2011.

Hugh Hunt

(elected 1990), Lecturer in Engineering, asks: *Where have all the pigeons gone?*

In the Spring Fountain I promised an update on the progress of the College clock. Well, a lot has happened. The pigeons have decided to go elsewhere – you may recall that pigeons standing on the minute hand were stopping the clock at regular intervals, seriously worrying for interview candidates in December. I don't know why or where they've gone, but am glad to be rid of them. The spiders have been quiet too. More seriously, I've installed a barometric compensator, see <http://tinyurl.com/2w4rupa>—comprising two 0.75kg masses each

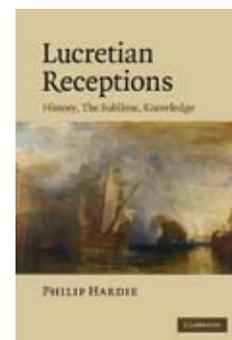


supported on an aneroid stack, the same as in any aneroid barometer. Changes in air pressure will cause the masses to move up and down and so compensate for change in buoyancy of the pendulum bob. The compensator appears to be working, but with our prolonged high pressure this summer it is difficult to tell. You can see for yourself at www.trin.cam.ac.uk/clock. Our clock is now attracting some welcome and well-deserved attention—it is a wonderful precision instrument. I'm pleased to be hosting the Antiquarian Horological Society's Turret Clock Group in Trinity for their Summer Tour. Pigeons please stay away!

Philip Hardie

(elected 2006) Senior Research Fellow in Latin, has recently published a volume of essays on the influence of Lucretius' scientific poem

On the Nature of Things, on the atomist system of Epicurus. Virgil and Horace respond powerfully to Lucretian physics and ethics; much later, in *Paradise Lost* Milton reacts to Lucretius' materialist poem with horror and fascination. The inscription on the base of Roubiliac's statue of Newton in the Ante-chapel is taken from Lucretius' praise of Epicurus: *qui genus humanum ingenio superavit* 'The man whose genius surpassed the human race.'



NEWS

Matthew Juniper

(elected 2006), Senior Lecturer in Engineering, won the Environmental Technology



award at the 2009 Technology and Innovation awards, given by *The Engineer* magazine, for his collaboration with Rolls-Royce in the future design of cleaner jet engines that operate with more air and less fuel. You can read a lay-person's summary of the project at <http://tinyurl.com/3y4gdja>. He also won a Pilkington prize (established by the late Sir Alistair Pilkington, Trinity 1939) for the excellence of his teaching, in his case in fluid mechanics.

With a grant awarded in 2009, Matthew has also set up an Indo-UK network for research into the implementation of a particular set of mathematical tools in industry. He has now run four winter workshops in India and four in the UK as part of the network, which has nearly 200 members, including many researchers from India who would not otherwise enjoy such contacts. The EPSRC has recently awarded Matthew £800,000 to continue this work.

Gilbert Lonzarich

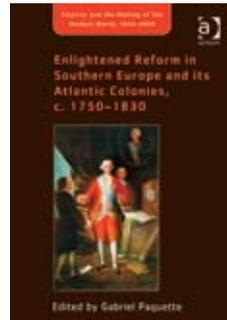
(elected 1977), Professor of Physics, has been awarded the Royal Society's Rumford Medal for his



outstanding work into novel types of quantum matter, using innovative instrumentation and techniques.

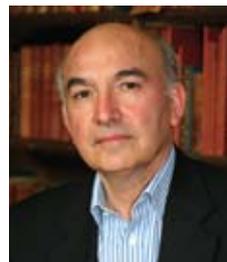
Gabriel Paquette

(2001), elected to a Title 'A' Research Fellowship in 2005, has been appointed to an Assistant Professorship in History at the Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore, Maryland, from January 2011. His edited collection, *Enlightened Reform in Southern Europe and its Atlantic Colonies, c. 1750–1830* was recently published by Ashgate.



Hashem Pesaran

(elected 1979), Professor of Economics, has, with Bahram Pesaran, written Microfit 5.0, an interactive, menu-driven econometrics software programme for the analysis of economic time series. The software can be used for modeling and forecasting of macroeconomic and financial data, and enables one to test hypotheses, process data and display graphics, offering technical and tutorial help along the way. Amongst other capacities, it offers 'multivariate volatility modeling' regularly used in risk management. To find out more you



can go to <http://tinyurl.com/3ylkoch>. The Pesarans' book, *Time Series Econometrics* (Oxford University Press), which uses Microfit 5.0, can be found at <http://tinyurl.com/36xhgyn>.

Sarah Teichman

(1993), Lecturer in Biological Science and Programme Leader at the MRC Laboratory of Molecular Biology, has won a clutch of awards in three successive years: the Shell Science & Technology Women of the Future award for 2009, to be seen at: <http://tinyurl.com/375kt4u>; secondly, this year's Lister Award from the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine for her work in genome biology, which molecular biologists will find expounded at <http://tinyurl.com/2wumftw>; and, finally, the UK Biochemical Society's Colworth Medal for the year 2011, reported at <http://tinyurl.com/38dhcb2>.



We are very sad to record the death of **Gordon Squires**, elected to a teaching fellowship in Physics in 1956.

A memorial meeting will be held in College at 2pm on Saturday 20 November, to which all are welcome. The *Annual Record* will carry an obituary.



NORTH POLE CHA

By Amelia Russell and Dan Darley

In the morning of 26 February we flew out from the small community of Resolute Bay heading to the north coast of Canada. This was the first day in the year when there was sufficient light for the pilots to risk landing on the ice. All being well we would be collected in about two months at the pole by a Russian helicopter stationed at the Barneo Ice Base—but as the ice melts during spring that camp has to pack up by the end of April and so two months was all we had—no time to waste!

We landed on the sea-ice in McClintock Inlet, by Cape Discovery, and soon found ourselves alone when the plane departed. We had dreamed about this moment for two years—two years dedicated to training, researching and planning for an unsupported expedition to the

geographic North Pole.

As the plane flew south, we turned to the north, harnessed ourselves to the four heavy sleds containing the 300kg of food, fuel and equipment we would need for the next two months, and began the first steps of what was to become an extraordinary journey on the Arctic Ocean.

For the first week we didn't see the sun, still below the horizon, and the temperature was rarely above -40°C . We encountered huge walls of pressure ice, typical for the coastal region, and surprising amounts of open water—forcing us to spend time detouring or to put on immersion suits to swim carefully across. Making 3 miles progress north in 8 hours of walking was a good day—and with 500 miles to cover we knew we had to make the

most of every day, walking until it was too dark to navigate before stopping to put up the tent and settling into our evening routine.

One of us (the lucky one!) would dive into the tent and get the stoves going—still a tricky job as the fuel pumps leaked when cold and the fuel wouldn't light easily either. The other would stay outside and cut snow blocks (not salty ice) to melt for water. Whilst preparing dinner we would hang the communications equipment above the stove to warm it up before sending a dispatch to our website with our latest position. After dinner we made any necessary repairs before enjoying a hot drink, going back outside briefly to get the sleeping bags (left in the dry cold to avoid the moisture from cooking) and finally 15 minutes to squeeze first into a vapour barrier liner, then one sleeping bag, and finally into a second sleeping bag.

Staying warm in the mornings was a constant challenge, quickly breaking camp and setting off before we cooled down too much—although inevitably toes and fingers were always cold for the first hour or so. We never knew what the day would bring—open water sometimes, often large expanses of ice covered with sastrugi, massive walls of broken ice blocks, or very thin ice for us to 'tiptoe' across. The weather too was unpredictable, with clear skies for the first month changing to strong winds and clouds in April resulting in frequent days of whiteout with no contrast. We would stumble along for hours tripping time and again trying to earn a few more miles and hoping for the sun to show itself.



The Challengers



ALLENGE



Amelia and Pressure Ridge

By mid April we were absolutely shattered; the lack of sleep, massive weight loss, and physical strain really took their toll. Then at the end of day 50 Amelia fell in to the water and dislocated her left shoulder (which she fortunately re-set herself). We had to spend the evening drying out her clothes but managed to sort everything out and were ready to press on come morning. Large amounts of open water continued to affect every day, we couldn't avoid it all and had to swim more often than we liked, getting wet even in the immersion suits which had by now developed numerous leaks. On day 56 (22 April) we walked for 18 hours with little food, desperately trying to combat rapid negative drift that was quickly pulling us south. We finished the day 13 miles to the good but still 23 miles from the

pole with two days to go. That evening we discussed a change of strategy and agreed to 'push for the pole' the following day—walking until we got there or ran out of time. We couldn't risk slipping backwards during another night in the tent as we had recently been given our pick-up time—at the pole or not we would be collected at 1am on 25 April.

Frustratingly the weather turned and in the morning we had to set out with no visibility in a fresh blizzard. As it was we made surprisingly good progress and covered 8 miles in decent time, but just 15 miles from the pole, disaster struck. Trying to navigate an open lead Amelia tripped in the gloom and fell in again, but this time Dan wasn't nearby. She had to desperately struggle to climb out—her shoulder had dislocated again and she was

weighed down with her now soaking rucksack. After ten awful minutes she finally managed to crawl out, just before Dan arrived. This was a serious predicament, hypothermia was minutes away, but fortunately we got the tent up despite the strong wind, and soon had the stoves on, giving us a chance to consider our situation. Things were bad but we were so close to the Pole—we couldn't give up now—and had to find a way to press on.

Since we had little fuel to spare, we shared what dry clothes we had between us and only dried a couple of essential items. With the bad weather persisting we took the chance for a few hours sleep to rest and calm our nerves before rising around 6pm ready to head out for the last time—with just over a day to go this really was it.

The weather started to improve helping us to make good progress—covering eight miles in about 6 hours—before hitting more water. The last seven miles took us 11 hours; the last two miles an eternity through pretty much the worst ice conditions of the trip—deep snow drifts covering old pressure. But we did finally stand for an instant at the North Pole, 57 days and 19 hours after being left alone on the ice, before drifting away on the ever moving ice....

Amelia (2000) and Dan (1994) are the 42nd and 43rd people ever to make it to the geographic North Pole without support or assistance. Amelia is the first British woman (and 3rd ever) to achieve this. The team raised funds for Help4Heroes and kept a daily blog of their expedition whilst on the ice—see www.northpolechallenge.co.uk.

Trinity Trivia 3: Who was the only Master to have been appointed twice?
(See p16 for answers)

SIX MONTHS, NOT SIX MINUTES

By Tom Coker

The Captains' Room at Goldie Boathouse is the spiritual home of Cambridge rowing. Adorning the walls are the names of all the crews who have faced Oxford in the University Boat Race since 1829. The nine good men and true who took to the water at Putney this year would be forgiven for feeling the weight of history upon them.

The Lightweight Boat Race is more discreet, held a week earlier on the calmer water at Henley: no helicopters, no television cameras, no magnums of champagne. The oarsmen's names will not be written on a wall to join a thousand predecessors. There is no wall; the Cambridge University Lightweight Rowing Club (CULRC) has never had a boathouse. Nonetheless, the races boil down to the same thing: two crews, one winner.

To the outsider, the time and effort put into preparing for a single race may seem remarkable, but it is governed by a simple equation. The team that trains longer, harder, or more effectively will win.

Our training programme began in

September 2009, six months before the race itself. Nearly 30 rowers joined the squad to fight for a seat in the final crew; the list of hopefuls was soon reduced to the 16 who would go to the final selection camp in the South of France. Unfortunately, adverse weather caused the flights to be cancelled, leaving us stranded in snowy Cambridge.

Despite this setback the final crew quickly took shape, and we settled in for a long winter of training. Four days a week, the crew caught the 05.55 train to Ely, and took to the water 30 minutes later. In January this was about an hour before dawn, and as the days lengthened it remained, contrary to expectation, relentlessly and painfully cold. Later in the day we would reconvene in the gym to lift some weights or row a few more miles on the machine. With the high volume of training, excess weight is easily lost, and the crew had little difficulty in achieving the required 70kg average.

The first Lightweight Boat Race was held in 1975, a year after the

lightweight category was introduced to the World Rowing Championships. Cambridge dominated the early years, losing only seven times before the turn of the century. More recently the picture has been different; the 2009 crew ending a seven year winning streak for the dark blues. So this year's race was particularly important for Cambridge; we needed to show that last year was no flash in the pan.

The course is 2000m downstream on the Henley Reach (the opposite direction to the Royal Regatta), and is covered in less than six minutes. In such a short race there is hardly any room for error, and our poor start left us fighting for survival, nearly a length behind. But gradually we fought back, inch by inch, nosing in front just 300 metres from the finish.

Oxford's response surprised us; rather than trying to increase their speed, they threw caution (and the rule book) to the wind and steered into us, forcing a blade clash which prevented us from establishing a decisive lead. As we crossed the line the result was quite unclear, but after an agonising pause the umpire was able to announce the verdict: "Cambridge by two feet". Jubilation, of course, but after that passed the dominant emotion was one of relief that we hadn't let it slip away. In a way it felt anticlimatic, but this is always true of rowing. The race is won in six months, not six minutes.



Lightweights on the water

Tom Coker (2002) is working for a PhD in Mathematics in the field of Probability Theory, concentrating on problems related to "Bootstrap Percolation". He rowed No. 6—unfortunately invisible in our picture!



SUPPORTING GIRLS IN AFRICA

By Arash Marashi

Before I came up to Trinity to read English in 2005, I lived for six months with an indigenous community in the Costa Rican jungle as a volunteer teacher. Their children had previously only been able to go to primary school. At the age of 11 they were expected to go out and work in the jungle. Unusually, this community was run entirely by its women. Seeing the women's incredible potential I realised how much would be possible if only they were allowed to take critical community decisions.

After leaving Trinity in 2008, I knew I wanted to work in the non-profit sector. So when I saw a job advertised for Camfed it immediately appealed to me. This Cambridge-based charity supports girls through school in some of the poorest areas of rural Africa and helps to set them up economically after leaving school. This naturally struck a chord with me after my Costa Rican experience.

I gave up a full-time job at my local authority in Birmingham to take up a three-month unpaid internship at Camfed—in a recession! But I haven't once regretted my decision. I have now got a job in Camfed's Individual Giving

Team, an amazing opportunity.

Hearing stories from the girls we support is a wonderful reward and motivation. The challenges and hardships they have overcome show the phenomenal need for Camfed's work—and its huge impact.

Pinned above my desk is a *Financial Times* article about Camfed. It tells of Mary, from rural Tanzania. Her father died, leaving her mother to raise seven children on her own. Without Camfed, she would not have gone to school. Now she dreams of becoming an eye doctor. Mary told the *FT*, "We tell each other that we are making history". Camfed does offer these girls the chance to change their history—by helping them to break the cycle of rural poverty, for themselves and for future generations.

An education gives opportunities that are far too rare for girls in rural Africa. I've had one of the best educations possible for free. I went to a Birmingham grammar school and then had the chance to study at Trinity. It should be everyone's right to have at least a secondary school education.

Camfed meets head on some of the most challenging problems in the



world—climate change, AIDS and poverty. Educating rural girls can really make a tremendous difference. An extended schooling leads to smaller and healthier families. I feel very lucky to play a part in this.

Arash Marashi (2005)

The University chose Camfed as its Charity of the Year for its 800th anniversary celebrations. The goal in 2010 is to raise enough to support 800 girls through school, to celebrate 800 years of Cambridge education and we are well on the way to meeting this. It costs just £15 a month to provide everything a girl needs to succeed at school. If you'd like to learn more please visit www.camfed.org.

If a girl in Africa goes to school:

- her income will increase by 25%
- she is three times less likely to become HIV-positive
- her children will be 40% more likely to live beyond the age of five
- she will marry three years later, and have two fewer children.

Camfed's Impact

Since Camfed was founded in 1993:

- 1,065,710 children have benefitted educationally
- 6,200 young women have started their own businesses with Camfed's support
- 1,504 young women have been trained as community health activists.

Trinity Trivia 4: Which Master was fond of saying "We are none of us infallible, not even the youngest amongst us?" (See p16 for answers)

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

18 September 2010

First and Third Association

Biennial Dinner (Please note that this event is organised by the First and Third Association. For further information about booking tickets please visit the First and Third website at <http://www.firstandthird.org>).

26 September 2010 **6th Annual**

Members' Luncheon

in Nevile's Court—sold out. We would urge members who have not previously attended this event to apply early for next year.

4 November 2010 **Trinity in the City**

Association 3rd Annual Dinner

will take place at Lord's Cricket Ground in the stunning Long Room and will be preceded by a champagne reception. We are delighted that The Rt. Hon Oliver Letwin MP (1975) will speak after the dinner.

14 November 2010 **Remembrance**

Sunday Service

followed by a luncheon for former and current members of the Armed Forces.

18 November 2010 **Trinity Law**

Association Autumn Drinks

Reception to be held at Taylor Wessing, London.

8 December 2010 **Alumni Carol**

Service at Temple Church, London to be followed by a mince pie and mulled wine reception for Trinity members.

9 December 2010 **Varsity Match at**

Twickenham. Details of this year's special package are still to be confirmed but do contact the office if you are interested in attending the event.

22 December 2010 **Trinity Choir**

Concert at St John's Smith Square.

There will be a Drinks Reception for Trinity members before the recital.

5 March 2011 **Trinity Law**

Association Annual Dinner

to be held in Trinity College.

21 May 2011 **Great Court Circle**

luncheon in the Old Kitchen followed by two afternoon activities and tea in the Master's Garden. This event is by invitation only.

24 June 2011 **Annual Benefactors'**

Concert and Dinner,

in the Master's Lodge. This event is by invitation only.

17 July 2011 **Third Annual Trinity**

Family BBQ

to be held in the Fellows' Garden.

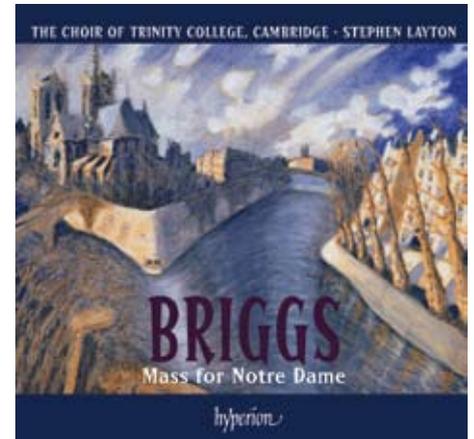
25 September 2011 **7th Annual**

Members' Luncheon

to be held in Nevile's Court.

Please contact the Alumni Relations Office for further information about any of the above events. E-mail: alumni@trin.cam.ac.uk, or Tel: +44 01223 761527.

TRINITY COLLEGE CHOIR



New CD release

Trinity College Choir's latest release is a CD of music by David Briggs. *Gramophone Magazine* selected it as 'Editor's Choice' in their August issue: "I can confidently say that this recording is one of the finest CDs of sacred choral and organ music you'll ever hear." *International Record Review* said: "There is only one word for this. Spectacular."

For further information about this and other Trinity Choir CDs visit www.trinitycollegechoir.com

Copies can be purchased from the Music Office at Trinity for £13.99 including postage by sending a cheque (payable to 'Junior Bursar Trinity College') to the Music Office, Trinity College, Cambridge, CB2 1TQ.

ANNUAL GATHERINGS 2011

Tuesday 5 July 2011—(up to and including 1952 & 1954)

Choral Evensong at 6.30pm
Dinner at 8.00pm

Friday 22 July 2011—(1998–1998)

Choral Evensong at 6.30pm
Dinner at 8.00pm

Tuesday 20 September 2011—(1958–1961)

Choral Evensong at 6.30pm
Dinner at 8.00pm

Please note that the College Chapel will be closed for renovation during much of this period. We are hopeful however that alternative arrangements for Evensong will be in place.

Invitations for Annual Gatherings will be sent out at least three months in advance.

Please contact the Annual Gatherings Administrator, Ms Samantha Pinner, for further details at records@trin.cam.ac.uk.

Trinity Trivia Answers
Trinity Trivia 1: Dr John Christopherson, appointed Master in 1553. He killed a chaplain, allegedly in self-defence in 1535 and was later pardoned.
Trinity Trivia 2: Professor William Whewell, Master 1841 to 1866.
Trinity Trivia 3: Dr William Bill, appointed in 1551 and again in 1558.
Trinity Trivia 4: Professor William Thompson, Master 1866 to 1886.
We owe this first edition of 'Trinity Trivia' to Michael Farrow (1954)