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This has been a year of change for the College, moderated by continuity. We were sorry to say farewell to Martin Rees and Caroline Humphrey as they left the Master’s Lodge—but it was a modified sorrow (as W S Gilbert might have put it) since Martin retains a room in Nevile’s Court as a Title ‘E’ Fellow and shows every sign of continuing to lunch.

We are delighted to welcome Gregory Winter in Martin’s place but again, just as Martin has not entirely gone, so is Greg by no means a newcomer, having come up for interview in 1968. Constitutionally he represents revolution: he is the first Master the Fellowship has ever elected; ceremonially, however, he was installed with a comfortable familiarity—the Head Porter, Mr Windmill, demanding to know who he was and the Vice-Master inspecting his letters patent before a great gate was swung open and bonnets and squares were doffed by the assembled Fellows.

The Vice-Mastership has also changed; Michael Proctor came to the end of his term of office; David McKitterick has been elected in his stead—but as a photo in the next section shows, at least there is still continuity, reassuring or exasperating as you choose, in the gender of the office.

Martin Rees was fond of characterising the spirit of Trinity in the words, ‘While some change is good, no change is better.’ On this year’s evidence, one might add, ‘and if we must change, let it be disguised as continuity.’

This year’s Annual Record has adopted a similar strategy. Everything looks much the same as in the past two years, and much of the content has remained the same for much longer—as indeed it must in a journal of record such as this. But there has been a change of policy with regard to our Features section. Our Alumni Relations Committee, to which The Fountain and Annual Record are more or less obedient servants, has thought it good to displace articles explaining
our Fellows’ research interests from *The Fountain*, where they were necessarily short, to the *Annual Record*, where they can be longer. So here you may read of the controversies surrounding the teaching of British history; of gregarious, cannibal, bosons and shy little fermions; of Charles Dickens’s conversion of science into imagination; and of how Trinity’s great gates have been re-engineered. All four articles owe much to their authors’ research expertise but only one can be said to expound their research passions directly.

Student sports and other extra-curricular activities occupy many of our pages, as do the much-valued programmes of our alumni associations. Some readers may miss news of their favourite interests—but the *Annual Record* can publish only what our invited contributors submit, and not all respond; we ourselves can invent nothing.

Well, almost nothing. Last year (p. 155) we quoted Professor Gareth Jones, speaking on the celebration of his eightieth birthday, as having made ‘a life long close fiend’ at Harvard. There was an ‘r’ missing there, somewhere.

To celebrate the eightieth birthdays of eligible Fellows by inviting them to give an account of themselves is one of ‘the good customs of the College’. On his eightieth birthday the social historian Peter Laslett, who became interested in the history of aging, advised the College that we should postpone hearing from our colleagues until their ninetieth anniversaries; eightieth birthdays would simply become too common. He, alas, did not reach that next milestone, but we are pleased to hear this year from two who have, Horace Barlow and Ian Cassels.

We also have distinguished members of the College both to mourn and for whom to give thanks.

As in previous years you will find, on the reverse of our outer ‘carrier page’, an invitation to tell us of your recent achievements; and, inside our back cover, an invitation to contribute to our Annual Fund which, as both Martin Rees and Greg Winter explain in the next section, becomes of ever increasing importance for the life of our junior members, the seedbed of the College’s future.

It has been a pleasure to edit the *Annual Record* these past three years, thanks largely to the cheerful efficiency of my managing editor, Lynne Isaacs. Here is another thread in the theme of change and continuity. I wish my successor Boyd Hilton every success, an enjoyment assured by Lynne’s continuing presence at the data-base and editorial computer.

*John Lonsdale (1958)*
OUR MASTERS

FAREWELL & HAIL
David McKitterick proposed the health of Martin Rees and Caroline Humphrey

Master, Ladies and gentlemen,

Those of you who have had to attend meetings in the Old College Office, opposite the Porter’s Lodge at Great Gate, may have noticed hanging on the wall an eighteenth-century engraving of Great Court. At one end of this engraving, showing the Great Gate, is a structure that was erected in the early eighteenth century, and was taken down before the century had ended. It was the College observatory, paid for by the Will of Thomas Plume, Archdeacon of Rochester, who in 1704 left money to the University for an observatory, suitable equipment, and a Professorship of Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy to teach ‘any ingenious scholars or gentlemen’. He also specified that the said professor should be lodged adjacent to his telescope, at the top of Great Gate. Needless to say, that is no longer the case.

The first to hold the chair was Roger Cotes, disciple of Isaac Newton; and there soon followed Cotes’s cousin, Robert Smith, Master of Trinity from 1742 to 1768.
I introduce this history to remind ourselves that the College is well familiar with those who study the skies, though Thomas Plume presumably had no notion of quasars, black holes and other phenomena. We cannot claim all the human stars in this respect, even if there is a portrait of Galileo hanging prominently in the Master’s Lodge. But we can glory in our present Master, who himself held the Plumian chair of astronomy between 1973 and 1991, as well as, of course, becoming Astronomer Royal from 1995, and – taking Plume rather further – Professor of Cosmology and Astrophysics from 2002.

This evening’s dinner is billed on your menus as one to mark Martin’s retirement. It is most certainly not his farewell, for he will soon be down-sizing from what he has been heard to call ‘this little Valhallah’ – the Master’s Lodge – to rooms in Nevile’s Court, where we look forward to his continuing contributions to the College and so much that it stands for. I think it unlikely that he will cease to take a close interest in the ways in which we develop our alumni relations, and face a world where Trinity is no longer, at least for the present, an inexhaustible pot of gold. I also think it unlikely that he will no longer take a leading part in discussions about science policy, and indeed about the future of humanity. We expect no less from someone who writes about Our final century? and about What we still don’t know. More domestically, I also think it unlikely that he will lose his admiration for the Choir, its reputation, its skills and its individual members, whether singing in Chapel or in more secular surroundings.

This evening is one way of thanking him for the past eight years. It is also, though it is not billed as such, an occasion on which we can thank Caroline publicly for all the wisdom, good humour and interest that she has exercised over these years. The Lodge is a place that is designed for hospitality, and they have, together, made it doubly so. It is also a place of music, and not only in the Kohn concerts that so many of us have enjoyed from time to time.

As I said, he is not going. We shall continue to have the benefit of his support, his ideas, his curiosity, in the humanities as well as in the sciences; as well as to enjoy his conversation and deep engagement with policy and practice – small and large – and with all kinds of people.

I now ask you to rise, and drink the healths of both Martin and Caroline.
Martin Rees Responded

First, sincerest thanks to the Vice Master for the flattering half-truths in his generous speech. It’s eight years since I nervously stood here at my welcoming dinner. I’d come from an alien world, King’s College. As a cosmologist, the transition prompted thoughts of time-warps and parallel universes.

I arrived here with great diffidence, feeling I would need a ‘gravitas implant’ before being worthy to join the solemn figures of my predecessors portrayed in the Hall. When I arrived, the Senior Fellow and Senior ex-Master was Andrew Huxley. He remained actively engaged with the College, and with students, even in his 90s, and we were saddened by his death earlier this year. He and his two successors, Michael Atiyah and Amartya Sen, allayed my apprehensions at the time of my appointment. And they all now offer a reassuring example of how Masters can have a productive ‘afterlife’.

Eight years is a mere instant in Trinity’s history. The long view was impressed on me right at the start. Before being installed, I went for my first ‘supervision’ with John Bradfield. John told me he was worried about the inexorable growth in the number of Fellows. He showed me a graph where he’d plotted the numbers – it rose steadily – except for one brief dip which caught my eye. ‘Cromwell caused that’, he said; I hadn’t noticed that John’s plot went all the way back to 1546.

I now contribute to this growth by becoming a Title ‘E’ retired Fellow myself. It’s a fine college custom that when Fellows reach their 80th birthday, they’re invited to give a speech. They’ve then reached their years of indiscretion – mostly, anyway. They speak entertainingly, frankly and often loquaciously. John Bradfield’s speech was especially memorable. He told me it had been hard to cut it down to an hour. But we listened eagerly, because nobody alive has done more for the College than John, and nobody incarnates better what Trinity is all about. In ten year’s time I shall, if I survive, have my own chance to make such a speech – a short one, I promise. But tonight my main message is a simple one: to thank you all for the goodwill and friendship that has made it a pleasurable privilege to serve as Master and to be, with Caroline, custodians of the beautiful Lodge.

Trinity is in the vanguard of progress in eliminating ‘ageism’; Fellows who’ve officially retired make a huge contribution not only to research but to teaching,
and administration as well. We recently celebrated the 90th birthday of one of them, Horace Barlow. His first paper on vision – what the eye tells the brain – was written in 1943 and he is still at the forefront of this subject.

Trinity doesn’t expect much of its Master. Trevelyan said his main job was to ‘stand on the touchline and look pleased’. The role is more flummery than substance. In consequence, much responsibility falls on the Vice-Master. For six of my eight years, this was Michael Proctor. His good sense, geniality and energy fitted him superbly for the role. I owe him a lot – indeed we all do.

The Vice-Master before Michael was Chris Morley. Chris was a supportive mentor when I arrived, and for the last five years he’s served superbly as Secretary of the Council. I was warned that Council and Governing Body meetings could be a real pain. But that hasn’t been my experience, and I’m honestly surprised that colleagues seem more reluctant to serve on the Council than on other committees; it usually works smoothly and dispatches a lot of business each week. That owes a lot to Chris’s meticulous work. If the minutes seem gnomic or opaque, you can be sure it’s because that is how he wants them to be. By the way, Chris Morley is taking on a new role as the consort of the Principal of Newnham – and I think we should congratulate Dame Carol Black, who has become very much a part of Trinity’s community, on her election.

Trinity’s Masters can’t achieve much, but they can do real damage: they chair key appointments committees where getting things wrong can be disastrous. Above all, maintaining our tradition of splendid Bursars really matters. And we’ve surely been fortunate in attracting Rory Landman and Rod Pullen. Equally key, of course, are the Senior Tutor and the Admissions Tutor, and I’d like to pay tribute to John Rallison, Grae Worster and Paul Wingfield.

Part of Rod Pullen’s demanding role has been to oversee the College’s buildings. The elaborate work on the Kitchen has proved a great success; so are the improvements at the Great Gate. The next big job is to modernise New Court. It is not, to be frank, a great building. In the neo-Gothic architecture stakes, we can’t match St John’s New Court – but this of course is one of the very rare contexts where we take second place to our neighbour.

Another challenge during my years here was to appoint a worthy successor to Richard Marlow as Director of Music. I’m glad we found Stephen Layton – a real star in the choral firmament. In the wider world, Trinity’s Choir is acclaimed as one of the very best; it brings real credit to the College. Their concert earlier
this evening – all sung from memory, and a warm-up for their highly successful American tour in July – was a memorable treat. Music, whether performed by the Choir, or by the splendid instrumentalists in TCMS, is emblematic of the excellence Trinity strives for in all aspects of education, learning and research. And among the many events that Caroline and I have hosted in the Lodge, the musical ones have given us special pleasure.

Our Fellows may be too modest to say this, but they embody a concentration of expertise that few other institutions could match. They help keep Cambridge high in global league tables of universities. But these league tables should be treated with some cynicism, and in any case most focus primarily on research. If they gave proper weight to the ‘student experience’ I think Cambridge would come out even more strongly. That’s because of the willingness of Fellows, despite their active research agenda, to devote time to teaching, pastoral care and admissions. The depth of this commitment is the single thing that has impressed me most about Trinity.

Indeed, I really wish more people from politics and business – the dignitaries who only visit College as guests at feasts and think we indulge ourselves like that all the time – could see how we really operate. Those from the financial sector might realise that organisations are better sustained by an ethos of service and institutional loyalty, rather than maximal greed. And politicians might then understand our dismay at having to implement ill-thought-through directives like the re-allocation of 20,000 AAB places, or changes in visa regulations. These are the outcome of far less analysis, by individuals of lower calibre and commitment, than the most ‘micro’ decisions made here on appointments, admissions or student welfare.

I’ve been gratified by Trinity’s progress on the ‘alumni relations’ front; we now have an efficient and active office, and a vibrant programme of activities. Two people did the groundwork. One was John Lonsdale, who took on this responsibility after retiring from his Chair. The other person with whom I worked closely on alumni relations was Corinne Lloyd, a welcome guest here tonight. She’s now Development Director at Magdalene – where her new Master will be an ex-Archbishop of Canterbury. In earlier centuries, the reverse career path was possible: Whitgift went from Trinity to be Archbishop, but I doubt that any future Trinity Master will follow that route!

We rightly celebrate Trinity’s history. But it’s even more important to look forward, and Trinity is fortunate to have more freedom than most institutions
to take a long view. I recall an old cartoon showing Adam and Eve walking out of Eden, and Adam saying ‘My dear, we live in an age of transition.’ That cliché really is true for universities today. Higher education has become a political football but – to mix my sporting metaphors – we are better able to roll with the punches. Luckily, we have a superb Vice-Chancellor to steer Cambridge through the turbulence. And it’s good that Trinity is well plugged in to the University’s apparat: we provide two of the five Pro-Vice-Chancellors, Lynn Gladden and John Rallison.

Trinity has a proud record of support for University-wide causes, and for less well-endowed colleges. We’re justly acclaimed for initiatives like the Science Park and the Newton Trust. I think we should seize parallel opportunities today. For instance, there’s a need for new-style communities for Cambridge’s 3,000 postdoctoral scholars. We could take the initiative here. We also have the resources to promote broader access initiatives – and perhaps help the University emulate MIT and Stanford in outreach and ‘distance learning’.

There are other issues that deserve more internal debate. Should we become still more international at the undergraduate level, as we already are at graduate and faculty level? Or do Oxford and Cambridge – unlike, for instance, the LSE – have a special obligation to UK students? Should we be relaxed if Trinity gets ‘Wimbledonised’ – sustaining a fine infrastructure and enjoying a global reach, but nurturing less home-grown talent?

Access climbs ever higher up the agenda. Our consistent goal must be to select those who seem most likely to achieve academic success and benefit from being here. We can’t compensate for a poor sixth form, but we must seek to attract UK applicants from a wide variety of schools, and to erase misperceptions about Cambridge that stop some good candidates from applying. We must also welcome students from the mainland EU and the rest of the world. This highlights the need for fundraising – especially to ensure that people can come here without hardship.

We should applaud TCSU for its support of welfare and access initiatives, open days, and so forth. And our students are now helping with fundraising too. Our first telephone campaign, where students call up alumni and chat with them, raised £400,000; this successful precedent has been repeated. Trinity launched its Annual Fund five years ago and has so far raised over £10m, plus substantial further sums in legacies and pledges. But this is just the beginning. We need look no further than St John’s for a model here. They raised £50 million for
our masters

their 500th anniversary. We can surely trump that for the 700th anniversary of King’s Hall in 2017.

Last week we had the graduation ceremonies – one of the annual formalities I’ve most enjoyed officiating at during my years as Master. This year’s graduates are surely more anxious than their predecessors were; career prospects seem bleaker. And their successors will be burdened, too, with higher fees. That’s why bursaries for those in need are crucial. We need more private resources to ensure that we can attract the best students and faculty in an ever more international context. We need to engage with our non-resident members so that they’ll support us – and of course to raise funds from other well-wishers.

Our last Vice-Chancellor, Alison Richard, used rightly to say that the University is still, after 800 years, a ‘work in progress’. There will be changes, accelerating changes. We can expect to become still more international – with more flexible curricula – and more dependent on private funding. As technology advances, the average ‘mass university’ will find it hard to compete with distance learning. But the internet can never replicate the experience of spending three years here. The competitive advantage of universities like ours will grow.

But in closing, it’s appropriate to focus on this College. There can be few patches of ground anywhere else in the world, on which so many great ideas have germinated, as these precious few acres on which Trinity stands. Trinity inspires immense loyalty from all those who sustain its excellence – all those who, in the words used in Chapel at Commem ‘by patient continuance in well-doing have brought honour to this house’. Among these we should of course include the non-academic staff who so well maintain our buildings and gardens, who guard our security, who ensure that the administration runs smoothly – and of course those who prepare and serve our meals. Caroline and I were very touched by the impressive farewell event and presentation that the staff organised for us, where I had the chance to express these sentiments to many of them.

One person who deserves my very special thanks is Ruth Easthope. Without her, events in the Lodge would have run much less smoothly. Things would have been left undone that I ought to have done – and I would have done many more things that I ought not to have done. Ruth kindly delayed her retirement so that she could almost see me out. We all miss her and I’m glad she is here tonight.

Finally, my warm congratulations to my successor, Sir Gregory Winter. He is a pioneer in monoclonal antibodies, and his companies and patents have been
hugely profitable to the MRC. Indeed they brought in enough to pay for the shiny new Laboratory for Molecular Biology next to Addenbrookes which you see from the train. Greg starts with two advantages over me. He’s been a Trinity Fellow for most of his career; I had never been one. So he won’t harbour any illusions about what the Master can do. Second, he’s been selected by Trinity’s new ‘Magisterial Appointment’ system, so he’s the first Master to know for sure that he is the Fellows’ choice. I honestly doubt we’d be prudent to use this procedure for anything really important, like appointing a Bursar – but the system has certainly worked splendidly in selecting Greg. I’m sure he will, as I have, find it a pleasure as well as a huge privilege to serve as Master.

But before we repair to the Master’s Garden--and before, at midnight, I am transformed into a Title ‘E’ Fellow – may I again thank the Vice-Master for his speech, and thank you all, on behalf of Caroline and myself, for making so memorable our years in this unique and wonderful College.

Sir Gregory Winter Reflects

The life of a new Master starts off on a high with the installation in Chapel, the occupation of the Lodge and general pleasantness from all and sundry. It is a honeymoon period, and a good time to state principles and hopes – but not to formulate detailed plans.

The most important principle is that Trinity must continue as a community with excellence at its heart, excellence in teaching, learning and research, and indeed other activities such as music, arts or sports.

The challenge is how to achieve this in a world that is changing around us, with changes in values, rules and regulation, and with periodic property, financial and technology bubbles. In the past the challenge has been met by constant small corrections and the occasional major initiative, from streamlining the admissions process to founding the Science Park.

Some years ago Trinity and its Fellows played a major role in founding the Cambridge Trusts, to provide bursaries to international students. This encouraged the development of Cambridge as a destination for the brightest
international students. However, with the shifting of the costs of education from the taxpayer to individual students, our best home students are now being attracted abroad. For many years the College has heavily subsidised the costs of education, and this has helped to make Trinity such an attractive place. However, Trinity may now have to make its student support more explicit, and I hope that we can raise the money for bursaries for bright home students. This may well be our next major initiative.

I also hope we can continue to engage better with the outside world. We already engage with Alumni in a variety of ways, but I would like to see us develop more informal contacts between Alumni and our students; this could provide career advice for the students as well as opportunities for job experience. Recently we have introduced termly meetings between Fellows and our Science Park tenant companies; I hope that we can develop these to provide Fellows with a better understanding of the challenges faced by high-tech industry, and provide networking opportunities for the companies.

The Master of Trinity has limited powers; in the Statutes of the College there is more space devoted to the retirement of the Master and depriving the Master of office than to a description of his powers! However, I will do what I can to keep the College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity as holy and undivided as possible, secure, and with a weather eye on the outside world.

Our Vice-Masters, 1980–2012

COMMEMORATION

CHAPEL ADDRESS

THE HEALTH OF THE COLLEGE
We have left undone those things we ought to have done; 
and we have done those things we ought not to have done; 
and there is no health in us.

Most of us probably know where this self-reproach comes from – the General Confession from the 1662 Book of Common Prayer. It goes on to ask forgiveness for us ‘miserable offenders’ with a rolling resonance that has been puritanically purged from modern liturgies. But why should I choose it as my text? For a roundabout reason. Because I thought I would ask if how some African peoples think about their benefactors – who are, above all, their ancestors – might pose useful questions about our own practices of commemoration. I’ve been learning from African history since 1961.¹

So I turned to an anthropological study of moral imagination among an East African people of whom you will never have heard – the Kaguru, who live in Tanzania. The chapter which treats of ‘Death and the Ancestors’ begins with two introductory texts, the first of which I have just quoted. 1662, the BCP, and African ancestors seemed an intriguing combination. The second text was more intriguing still – from Shakespeare’s Much Ado about Nothing: ‘Is it not strange that sheeps’ guts should hale souls out of men’s bodies?’

¹ My chief sources are counsel from my colleagues Parker Shipton and Richard Waller and, in order of appearance: T O Beidelman, Moral Imagination in Kaguru Modes of Thought (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1986); Derek Peterson, Creative Writing: Translation, bookkeeping and the work of imagination in colonial Kenya (Portsmouth NH: Heinemann, 2004); and Greet Kershaw, Mau Mau from Below (Oxford: James Currey, 1997).
Strange indeed. Our hero Benedict, determined bachelor, was spellbound by music played on a sheep’s guts shaped, one presumes, into a bagpipe. Many Africans once thought, some still do, that the connection between a sheep’s guts and men’s souls could be more direct, unmediated by music. As one can see from a story Kaguru tell each other, not in fact about sheep but about wild pigs – while omitting all the work performed by women in home and field.

‘A peasant farmer went forth to sow a field of maize. He weeded it, and weeded it again, built a granary and brewed some beer, to refresh the friends who would help him with the harvest – what one might call his Annual Gathering. On the eve of the harvest his field was trampled and half eaten by wild pigs. The farmer got a blacksmith to beat his hoes into spearheads, lay in wait the next night and, when the pigs returned, speared one of them, whereupon they all fled. Next morning he followed a trail of blood uphill, into a high and sunlit village. The trail led him to a hut where, groaning in pain, he found his long-dead uncle, his mother’s brother, being nursed by the farmer’s own dead mother. Other dead relations filled the hut. The man was speechless. But his ghostly mother kindly suggested that what he must understand was that his ancestors could only eat what was provided by their descendants’ labours; and their best food was remembrance. To protect his crops in future he should do those things he had left undone: brew some beer, pour a libation, and sweep his ancestors’ graves. Appeased by commemoration, his ancestors’ spirits would leave the predatory pigs and take their ease as benevolent shadows once more.’

Why do Kaguru tell this parable? Because it reminds them that their ancestors’ shades are very human: they want to be remembered, to be included in the gossip round the beerpot, to be propitiated with a drop or two on the ground, to have their graves swept. But the dead also enjoy their well-earned rest and, like God, should not be pestered by constant requests. (The Kaguru sound rather Anglican). Nonetheless, if in this life one meets with harvest failure, if family members fall out with each other, then it is likely – as a diviner, for a fee, will gladly confirm – that some propitiation is owed to one’s ancestors. They feel neglected or, worse still, disappointed, even angry, that one is not living up to their high expectations.

Here we come to the core of many Africans’ moral imaginations, namely, the civic virtue they attribute to the labour that allows ancestors to eat and the still-unborn to flourish. This needs a brief digression into economic history. In the past Africans had only simple toolkits. Animal power was not possible in many
regions because of the tsetse-fly: only in highland Ethiopia did one find the ox-drawn plough. Iron-ore was scarce, and tools expensive: the Kaguru farmer had to recycle his hoes into spears, he couldn’t afford both. Few Africans had any material, let alone financial, capital, on which to draw. White ants, termites, saw to it that mud-and-wattle, thatched, buildings would not survive even a lifetime, let alone from the time of Thomas Nevile. What well-being depended upon, above all, was muscle-power. Wealth, accordingly, lay in people, not in things. Industrious people were a portfolio of investment, to reinforce one’s own labour and continue its civilising efforts after one had gone.

To explore what this means in moral terms I turn north from Tanzania to the Kikuyu of Kenya. Like the Kaguru, Kikuyu asked themselves what it was that enabled them to persevere in labour, despite the fickleness of climate, despite the depredations of pigs and other wild animals, despite hunger and disease. Their answer was willpower, a resolute optimism in face of all life’s troubles. Our own urban sociologists argue that this will to achieve has to be nourished by something they call ‘social capital’, an exemplary network of neighbours and kin who encourage ambition and strengthen its foundation, which is perseverance. What Trinity men and women will have enjoyed in order to achieve their ambition of entering this College. I shall return in my conclusion to ask how commemoration might encourage them still further in their perseverance while here.

In Africa that social capital was, and still is, seen as the fruit of the moral investments made by successive generations, commemorated and embodied over time in lineages or clans, or in what used to be called tribes.

For that optimism of the will, without which one would not continue to sweat in one’s fields, should not be exercised for the sake of personal survival alone – indeed such solitary self-interest is generally condemned as sorcery, likely to harm others who need one’s help or encouragement. No, in African agricultural societies, self-mastery enabled one to meet one’s obligations to others, to the clannish community of the dead, the living, and the unborn, an inter-generational chain of reciprocal duty. Such civic willpower is the gift of the ancestors – and is a debt repayable only by the toil that venerates past benefactors, as generation reproduces generation.

But if Kikuyu lived in a morally censorious world it was no prelapsarian Garden of Eden, any more than ours. Not all ancestors were worth remembering.
Praiseworthy authority flowed not from mere seniority but from achievement. And not all had achieved, not all had shouldered the responsibility of leaving to their heirs a legacy of wealth and wisdom. In the Kikuyu case they will not have shared fully in the backbreaking task of clearing the pristine forests of their homeland, a barbarous, uncultivated, zone of evil – to make way for the ordered civilisation of the well-tilled field. Many ancestors did indeed perish unremembered as though they had never been. Idle and feckless, bad examples, they were best forgotten. Nor were their bodies buried in peace – not, that is, until Kikuyu had to obey colonial sanitary regulations and bury all their dead. When near death the poor had previously been led out into the bush, attended until they died, and then left to be consumed by hyenas, the handymen and cleaning ladies of the African bush. Christian missionaries in Kikuyuland complained of being kept awake at night, as hyenas noisily cracked the bones of those whose names would not live for evermore. Only wealthy men and women were buried, since their sons could afford the professional attention and medicines that would rid them of the pollution of death which they incurred when burying their parents.

Nonetheless, Kikuyu did not believe that to honour their more worthy ancestors was an infallible means to earn their grateful blessing. Life was too insecure for so simple a belief. Ancestors could be capricious, their malevolence unprovoked. Some might even go so far as to throttle a descendant if they felt slighted, and that was a fate one could never predict. So wealthy men could not rest on their laurels; their good fortune might not be a reward for their own virtue; it could be due to a virtuous ancestor; and that ancestor’s wrath might reduce them to poverty at any time. On the other hand, the poor should not despair; their poverty might not be their fault but the fault of an earlier generation. And who could know the will of God or the wiles of the ancestors? If a poor man lived righteously and worked with grit and determination he might well receive the blessing he deserved. For Kikuyu the fickleness of fortune was no excuse for quitting.

What, then, might there be in Kikuyu or Kaguru moral thought that is useful for us to think with? We do not, after all, normally fear the wrath of our dead benefactors, being keener to show our appreciation of those still living, among them you who are here tonight.

Our excuse for any neglect of our forebears might be that Trinity is not a tribe. We are not directly descended from those who have gone before. Well, some of us are, as I discovered some years ago when I refused to admit one rather blustery young man. When he got to hear of it the Master, Rab Butler, rang me in some distress. Did I not know that the candidate had five Trinity men before him on his father’s side, and six on his mother’s? Rab did not seem to fear that they might return as wild pigs. But if Trinity has not been an entirely impersonal corporation, nor are African ethnic groups the perfect tribes of our imagination, with father-to-son descent from some founding ancestor. They too, like Trinity, recruit members from elsewhere, not least from among the deserving poor, and, as in the best colleges, treat them as quasi-kin; Africans would recognise Isaac Newton’s sizarship here as a familiar client relationship. African ethnic groups also marry out among ethnic strangers – whereas intra-Trinity marriage, what anthropologists call endogamy, seems to be a growing tribal trend. One of the commonest Kikuyu proverbs, since death from famine was once so common, is ‘the diligent child will not lack an adoptive parent.’ Do we not say the same of our applicants, and before any prompting from the Office of Fair Access?

So I don’t think we can say that we need not fear our dead benefactors simply because we are not what we imagine a tribe to be and our benefactors are not, therefore, our capricious ancestors. So, again, what might we learn? Perhaps three lessons, one negative, two positive.

The negative lesson, and one that Trinity has already learned, is to qualify the Kikuyu doctrine of the responsibility of riches. The only moral certainty for Kikuyu was that wealthier households, like Trinity, had more ancestors to honour, and therefore carried more responsibility for future generations. So far, so admirable. But, their logic continued, the interests of the wealthy must therefore prevail over the interests of smaller owners. One of their proverbs asks, ‘How can a man with one goat talk to a man with a hundred?’ He couldn’t since, as another proverb puts it, ‘A poor man’s tongue is always thin.’ But big bad Trinity is a thing of the past. Trinity’s bursars pay heed to the bursars of Lucy Cavendish and Hughes Hall no matter how thin their tongues; our living benefactors agree that Trinity cannot prosper alone – adopting, did they but know it, the African view that the enjoyment of solitary prosperity would amount to practising sorcery against the well-being of others. Our riches make us, in part, responsible for the whole of collegiate Cambridge.
I find a wholly admirable example to ponder in a practice of the Maasai, neighbours to Kikuyu and linked to them by trade, marriage, and a shared theology. Both peoples contrast the altruism of youth with the selfishness of age in a sad little proverb, ‘Birds which land together fly up separately’, which is to say: ‘Young people get together with their age-mates for mutual support, but grow up to shoulder their adult responsibilities alone.’ Maasai warrior age-sets celebrate outstanding altruism among their contemporaries with the honorific title enkaminini or ‘benefactor’. The age-set’s young women confer the title, and everyone in the group donates the beads with which to make a prize necklace. Trinity now encourages generous responsibility for successor generations among our own age-sets, our past matriculation-year groups. How, I wonder, might one earn the title enkaminini in one’s year group and what might be our equivalent of beaded garlands?

And finally: Ought we not to be more fearful of our past benefactors, our ancestors? Those who cleared forests of ignorance, ‘fertilizing the field for a new sowing’ as our own Wittgenstein put it,3 or who provided the toolkit, labs and libraries, that helped others to sow fresh seed. Might not each Trinity generation tell the next of the virtues of those who have gone before, ‘that great cloud of witnesses’ as St Paul put it? One of the last of the many services Tony Weir rendered to this College was to compile a booklet of brief biographies – 111 of them, from Allhusen to Zdanowich – of those who have left monies in trust to Trinity for the purpose of rewarding or assisting our junior members. How many of us have read it? Do we in fact know enough about the debt we owe to past members? And if we do not, how can we then repay that debt by commemorating them in the manner they best deserve – namely, by perseverance in carrying on their hard labour, continuing to till the fields of future knowledge, pouring a libation occasionally in Hall or the College bar?

There is, of course, a limit to a comparison of moral imaginations. Should a future College Council decide to demolish Bishop’s Hostel, for instance, in favour of a gym or auditorium, it is unlikely that our donor, Bishop John Hacket, would rise again in order to throttle the Junior Bursar. He would have no need. The planners and English Heritage would have competed in strangulation before him. But should not each inhabitant of the Hostel know more of what they owe John Hacket and thank him occasionally, being careful not to pester him?

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might not that question be put more generally? So that he and all those many others might – as Sir Lees Knowles said to the then Vice-Master in 1912 – ‘have as a memorial the kind thoughts and gratitude of those who had been helped by an unknown friend.’

No African ancestor could ask, or indeed demand, more.

John Lloyd (1970) later proposed the health of the College at the Commemoration Feast

My Lord(s), ladies, and gentlemen. My name is John Lloyd and I am a television comedy producer, currently of the BBC2 show, QI.

Our youngest and newest researcher at QI is called Anne, and she has a friend who is a vet at the People’s Dispensary for Sick Animals in Belfast. She was telling me that, because the PDSA is a free service, their most frequent customers – and the ones who cause the most trouble – fall into two categories: little old ladies who worry too much about their beloved cats, and rough types who own pit bull terriers and the like, who don’t see why they should pay for anything. The other day Anne’s friend got a call from a member of the public saying that they were concerned that their Rottweiler puppy wasn’t growing properly. With a heavy heart the vet said: ‘OK bring it in and we’ll have a look.’ After a brief examination he said: ‘I don’t know how to break this to you, but your Rottweiler puppy is, in fact, a guinea pig...’

Many years ago, my friend Greg, who had the next set of rooms to me in New Court in our first year at Trinity, got married. He was by then a successful merchant banker and I went to his rather smart wedding in Holland. There I was introduced to one of his many impossibly sexy and elegant lady guests, who, I seem to remember, was a member of the Hambro banking dynasty – or maybe she was a Guinness, she certainly had a big head on her.

‘John Lloyd?’ She said. ‘But weren’t you an absolute nobody at Cambridge?’ It’s

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true. I was an absolute nobody. I was a lawyer – and a very, very bad one at that – taught, with increasing frustration by the wonderful, kind, acerbically funny Tony Weir, who sadly died last year. When I got the worst 3rd in the history of the Cambridge Law Faculty, he wrote me a letter of congratulations saying how astonishing it was that anyone who had done so little work had managed to get a degree at all. I was as surprised as he was.

Nonetheless, Trinity made me and, for me – as for many other people – it will always be the greatest educational institution in the world. It was founded by King Henry VIII in 1546, the same year that he founded our sister college, Christ Church, Oxford. It was the year Michelangelo was made Chief Architect of St Peter’s; the year that Thomas Digges, the Englishman who invented the telescope in 1576, was born, and that Martin Luther died.

The list of world-class Trinity alumni is spectacular: Newton, Nehru, Russell, Babbage, Bacon, Dryden, Byron, Niels Bohr, James Clerk Maxwell, Srinivasa Ramanujan, Tennyson, Ernest Rutherford, Lord Rayleigh… as well as Lord Rees and the brilliant physicist Brian Josephson, who are both fortunately still with us. With 13 Prime Ministers, 37 Nobel Prizes – one shy of all those won by the whole of the rest of Cambridge University – and 5 Fields medals. Trinity also owns the O2 Arena, eleven branches of Tesco, and invented Crème Brulée.

You knew that. But one delightful irony someone pointed out to me only the other day: two of our distinguished Trinity laureates were J J Thomson, who was awarded the Nobel Physics Prize for discovering that the electron was a particle, and his son George Paget Thomson, who won for discovering that it was a wave.

Rab Butler, who was Master when I was up, used to boast that Trinity had won more Nobel Prizes than the whole of France and Germany combined. He was quite wrong of course. France has won 63 and Germany 102, but then he was a Pembroke man. Bit sloppy, you know.

And I discovered earlier today that there is no sign of Trinity slowing up. Last year, an astounding 37% of Trinity undergraduates were awarded a First. This is the highest proportion any college has achieved since the Tompkins Table that ranks these things was established in 1981.

I did not, as I have mentioned, get a First, or anything like it, but reading Law – as little of it that I did read – taught me a lot. Tony Weir taught me never to
guess, but always to do the research first. I’ve never been shredded to pieces in a meeting since. He also taught me that only the exact word will do, an entirely indispensable skill in comedy. I know how to read a contract – which has saved me a bob or two over the years – and, despite producing Not the Nine O’Clock News and Spitting Image, I’ve never been sued for libel.

More than that, Trinity stoked my sense of curiosity. Until I started QI in the late ‘90s, I had never had so much and such riveting conversation and it gave me the unquenchable sense that, really, absolutely anything is possible.

Given that I’ve worked with some of the most famous people in the world – Rowan Atkinson, Hugh Laurie, Richard Curtis, Stephen Fry, Ben Elton, Pink Floyd and Monty Python, in my own circle I’m still an absolute nobody. But if I hadn’t come here I’d be even more of a nobody than I am. Mind you, like anything else, being a nobody is relative. Due to an obscure anomaly that I can explain privately to you afterwards, I’ve actually won more BAFTA awards than anyone in the world except Dame Judi Dench.

But I say this to you now, as sincerely as I can, that none of that matters. As Henry Mitchell, the great American gardener and author of The Essential Earthman said: ‘All anybody needs to know about prizes, is that Mozart never won one.’ It doesn’t matter a hang what other people think, it’s important to do what’s right. I commend to you my favourite word in the English language: AUTOTELIC. It means ‘worth doing for its own sake’.

So do your work, by all means – but much more importantly: FIND your work. That’s what happened to me at Trinity. As a result of Tony’s relentless teasing, it was here I found that I was never going to be a lawyer, but what I really was good at was writing jokes. When I wasn’t being the butt of his, that is.

That was one of the two great things the College did for me: it allowed me to find out what I was uniquely fitted for. As Thomas Carlyle said: ‘Blessed be he who has found his work, let him ask no other blessedness.’

But there is one other blessedness, actually, which is just as important as finding your work, and that is finding your friends. I only had three friends at school: one of them I’ve never seen since and one of them, sadly, is dead. Trinity is where I made my lifelong friends, several of them in the first 24 hours I was here. To this day, a couple of dozen of us have a Trinity Christmas lunch every year in London and I cannot imagine life without them.
It’s too early to say whether you young whipper-snappers are going to become Rottweilers or guinea pigs or, like me, turn out to be an absolute nobody, so, do your work, find your work, but always make time for your friends.

As the founder and producer of QI, I’ve spent the last ten years trying to find the answers to difficult questions and, after all that research, I’ve decided there are really only two that matter: ‘Why are we here?’ And ‘What should we do about it while we are?’ I don’t have the answers yet, but I do have partial answers:

The first is from perhaps the greatest philosopher of the 20th century. Like you and me he was a Trinity man, but unlike you and me he was both an Austrian and a propeller designer, Ludwig Wittgenstein, who said: ‘I don’t know why we are here, but I’m pretty sure it’s not in order to enjoy ourselves.’

And the other is from one of my favourite poets, WH Auden, a Christ Church man, who was fond of saying: ‘We are here on Earth to help others. What the others are here for, I’ve no idea.’

Please join me in proposing the health of the College.
The Olympic torch, 6.30am, Sunday 13th July 2012
ALUMNI RELATIONS & DEVELOPMENT

ALUMNI RELATIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS
ANNUAL GATHERINGS
ALUMNI ACHIEVEMENTS
BENEFACTIONS
The Alumni Relations and Development Office
by Douglas Kennedy (1974)

The Alumni Relations and Development Office has had another active year in 2011–12. In October we welcomed Ms Robin Sharp as our Campaign Director and as a Fellow; she is charged with securing philanthropic investment in the College’s future activities. As the University steps up its programme to increase support from alumni, we will be playing our part to further engage our members with these efforts. Under Robin’s leadership we will refine and expand our Alumni Relations activity as well as grow our Annual Fund and raise money for key College priorities.

Prior to arriving at Trinity, Robin gained international fundraising expertise at Oxford, the University of Aberdeen and as a consultant, having most recently worked with the Kennedy Memorial Trust and IIASA (the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis) in Austria. She brings experience and understanding of both the private and public sector.

At the end of the year we said farewell to Tony Bannard-Smith who left the post of Head of the Office. At the time of going to press we are in the process of seeking his successor who we hope will be in place within a few months.

We were very pleased to hold our first Trinity events in the Far East when in December more than 40 members attended a reception in Singapore and an even greater number gathered a few days later at the Royal Hong Kong Yacht Club; we are most grateful to Sir David Li, a great friend of Cambridge and Trinity
and father of Brian Li (1992), for enabling us to use this wonderful venue. We are also grateful to John Slosar (1978) and Daniel Plaine (1965) for hosting private dinners in April for the retiring Master in Hong Kong and Washington DC respectively, enabling him to meet a number of Trinity members.

Unfortunately, bad weather was something of a theme this year as a reception for the Master in October, at the apartment of Adrian Weller (1988) in New York, coincided with a very heavy snowstorm which prevented many of those expected from attending. Torrential rain in July, leading to severe flooding in Burrell’s Field and the Fellows’ Garden, caused the last minute cancellation of the Benefactors’ Garden Party and the Family BBQ which were scheduled for the same weekend. Nothing stopped our regular programme of three Annual Gatherings during the Long Vacation, with dinners greatly enjoyed by the matriculation years 1990–91, 1980–81 and 2000–01. One member of the 1990 cohort was so keen to relive the more extreme aspects of the undergraduate experience that he found himself the subject of a Porters’ Report when a riotous, impromptu and unauthorized party in his room had to be closed down at 3.30am – back to the good old days! I am pleased to say that more decorum was displayed by the many members of the Great Court Circle and their partners who attended the annual lunch in the Old Kitchens in May for those who have remembered the College in their Will.

The College is extremely grateful to all those members who continue to respond most generously to our fund-raising appeals. Our second telephone appeal in support of the Annual Fund was held in the Spring, when 14 current students were in touch with 800 members, of whom more than 55% donated to the College, pledging almost £300k over four years. As all higher-education institutions grapple with the rapidly changing climate of student funding, the Annual Fund will assist Trinity to ensure that the best of the undergraduate experience is maintained for present and future generations.

Finally, in the following pages you may read the reports of our various Trinity Associations which run active programmes with many events which are open to all. One highlight this year was the evening in March, organized by the Trinity in the Arts and Media Association, when more than 70 had a guided tour by Antony Gormley (1968) of his studio, reminding all present what a continuing privilege it is to be a member of this College.
Alumni Associations

Trinity in the Arts and Media Association
by Sir Andrew Burns (1962), Chairman

Our membership from across the artistic, media and creative worlds continues to grow as we welcome more Trinity members of all ages from a wonderfully diverse range of professional and creative disciplines. With some 300 members and another 250 registered as interested in the Association, we have a lot of support both for our own reunions and our mentoring work with the younger generation.

The highlight of our year was a hugely enjoyable and well-attended evening with Antony Gormley (1968), one of the UK’s outstanding sculptors. He gave a most interesting and stimulating tour of his vast studio near King’s Cross in London, describing the course of his artistic career since leaving Trinity, the sources of his inspiration and some of the techniques and secrets of his craft. It was a timely visit since he was in the process of mounting three shows in different countries on different continents within the space of a very few days. Given the size and ambition of his works of art, the logistics involved in moving his sculptures from continent to continent are almost as remarkable as the works themselves.

Our next plan is to explore the way the creative process works in music performance by arranging in Cambridge a joint TAMA event with the Trinity Choir to discuss with Stephen Layton and his choristers their choices of music and working methods.

Looking further ahead we are planning an Insights event on Ethics in Journalism this winter, a topical subject following the Leveson Inquiry. This will be followed next spring by another Panel Discussion at Trinity on the Challenges and Opportunities of New Media, with a focus once again on how to build a career in the media world.
The Trinity College Choir Association
by Nicholas Yates (1991), Chairman

We have had an active and fulfilling year, the highlights being a very moving Duruflé Requiem in Chapel on Remembrance Sunday 2011, a highly successful Alumni Carol Service (with a TCCA choir) at the church of St Andrew, Holborn in London on 12 December 2011 and the choirs which we provided for a few Annual Gatherings. We also helped Paul Wingfield (Tutor for Admissions) and Stephen Layton (Director of Music) in hosting an outreach day for various directors of music from a number of schools around the country in College on 21 January 2012.

But perhaps the most memorable and important occasion of the year for the Association was the Evensong which marked the 30th anniversary of the admission of women into the Choir, which was held as part of the Annual Gathering (1980–1981) on 7th July 2012. The TCCA choir comprised a very good number of the men and women from that year (1982–1983). Tim Lole (1980) and Stephen Johns (1982) played the organ and conducted, all in the presence of Dr Richard Marlow. A copy of the Order of Service (setting out all who participated along with a lot of other information and pictures) can be found on the TCCA’s website which is about to be relocated to ‘Trinity Members Online’ (i.e. the Alumni website).
Before women were admitted into the Choir the Choir photos looked rather different, or should I say their surroundings did:

The year before the admission of women (into the Choir)

Our committee continues to have a healthy number of people wishing to join it and this year’s ‘freshers’ include Susanna Spicer (1982), from that first year in which women were admitted into the Choir, and Duncan Parry as our new Treasurer. You will notice that Duncan does not have a matriculation date after his name; that is because he was a volunteer at the time (in 1993) and not a member of College. However, the TCCA includes within its membership all those who sang in the Choir, regardless of whether they were at Trinity at the time or not.

Lastly, and very sadly, Graham Jackson (1985), former Organ Scholar (from 1985–1988), died on 23rd July 2012. Graham’s funeral was held in Chapel on 30th July.

For Susanna Spicer’s account see The Fountain 15 (Autumn 2012).
Trinity in the City Association
by Richard Brooman (1974)

Over the last year or so, TCA has given a lot of thought to its role and purpose. While the Group remains centred on London, it is open to anyone who works anywhere in the UK in an occupation which might loosely be called ‘City.’ Hence, all financial services, many of the professions, much commercial management, property development and governance fall easily into the working definition. We therefore seek to grow our membership significantly. Membership is currently free to any alumnus or alumna who expresses an interest. The principal objects of TCA are:

• to hold social and networking activities;
• to develop a mentoring programme to support Trinity students and alumni;
• to raise money to further the teaching or study of any subject germane to the carrying on of a financial services business; and
• to support Trinity in such ways as are appropriate.

In November 2011, we held a drinks reception at JP Morgan. Our former Senior Bursar, Sir John Bradfield, gave us some wonderful 'Investment Glimpses into Trinity.' His was a star turn indeed. In May 2012, we held a very successful dinner at Merchant Taylors’ Hall. Alderman Sir Paul Judge (1968) spoke to 170 of us on ‘Governance and the City.’ We are currently planning a reception in October 2012 at the Royal Society, jointly with the Trinity lawyers and medics. Our new Master Sir Greg Winter will address the topic of the business of science. We are also working with the lawyers on a joint gathering dealing with the shortcomings of governance and company law.

We want to hear from any of you who work in financial services, whether in London or not. Please contact Dr Emma Beddoes at the college alumni office ecb35@cam.ac.uk or me rbrooman@btinternet.com to express your interest.
Trinity Engineering Association
by Peter Davidson (1973) Chairman

The Association is the youngest of the Trinity Alumni Associations, having concluded its first year with two very successful meetings, both at Trinity. The first meeting (11th October 2011) attracted around 60 students, engineering Fellows and alumni. The second meeting (26th April 2012) had around 75 attendees. We have had very positive feedback from both meetings from undergraduates, Fellows and alumni. Around 150 alumni have registered with the Association.

We are now bringing together alumni, students and Fellows on a regular basis and the Association is open to any Trinity member who has read engineering or currently works or has worked in engineering. As part of its activities, TEA is establishing a Mentorship program (with around 25 alumni signed up as mentors) to foster closer ties between alumni and students and bring the benefits of experience in real world engineering to the next generation of Trinity engineers. While informal, the programme will, we hope, become a key part of the broader education of engineering students at Cambridge. An additional objective is to encourage a greater interaction both between Trinity alumni themselves and with current College engineers. A Far Eastern network has been set up with Mr Mark Tse (based on Hong Kong) to link Trinity engineering alumni. The TEA is organised by a committee of 11 people made up of alumni, students and Fellows. The Alumni Relations & Development Office provides operational support, and all Trinity Engineering Fellows are involved.

At the first meeting, Hugh Hunt entertained all attendees with a lively account of a geoengineering project to provide an insurance policy to mitigate climate change. Students and alumni mentors paired up, followed by dinner in Hall with drinks afterwards in the OCR.

In the second meeting, as well as providing a chance for mentor – mentee interactions we wanted to offer any alumni interested a chance to see research being carried out by graduates and postgraduates. To that end the second meeting started in the afternoon at the Engineering Labs with 15 excellent posters, including 2 from undergraduates, covering topics which ranged from innovative fire detectors to chocolate, non-linear instabilities and radioactive
plumes. The presenters had been given the somewhat cryptic guidance that “The goal of the poster session is to generate some entertaining discussions between students, Fellows, and alumni, and with luck give you something you can use elsewhere.’

They certainly rose to the challenge and the judging triumvirate had a tough task deciding on the most successful presentations. A gap between showers allowed a welcome breath of fresh air for a stroll to the Old Kitchens where mentors and mentees had a chance to meet, some for the first time, and old friends caught up with each other. A packed Formal Hall followed before drinks in the OCR, and a delightful choral interlude.

Our most recent meeting will have been held 10th October 2012 when Professor Daniel Wolpert will have spoken on engineering approaches in understanding how the human brain controls movement. We expect a larger attendance, both because of interest from the alumni, and the intention to invite first year engineering students for the first time. This is to establish the Engineering Mentorship Programme early in the undergraduate course. The second meeting is scheduled for 25th April 2013, when alumni as well as students will be invited to present posters.
The Launch Conference of the Trinity Faiths Association by Michael Banner (2006)

The Rt Revd & Rt Hon. Richard Chartres (1965), Bishop of London, gave the keynote address at the launch conference of the Trinity Faiths Association. Drawing on examples of his own work as a community and religious leader in one of the world’s most diverse cities, the Bishop spoke passionately about the importance of interfaith dialogue. A lively discussion followed, which spilled over into a marvellous lunch enjoyed by delegates in the Old Kitchen. In the afternoon delegates enjoyed a panel discussion with Dr Daniel Weiss from the Faculty of Theology in Cambridge and Will Morris (1981), Global Tax Policy Director with GE and a non-stipendiary clergyman at St Martin in the Fields, as well as a talk, entitled ‘Can the West live with Islam?’ from Dr Tim Winter, Shaykh Zayed Lecturer in Islamic Studies at the University of Cambridge.

Trinity Field Club Association by Edward Gardiner (2003)

The TFCA goes from strength to strength each year and 2011–12 saw the highest number of fixtures yet. The alumni football match took place in the autumn and was a high-scoring thriller. Chris Gotch (2006) scored twice and missed a penalty, while Rob Ogilvie (2001) sneaked in two goals in the final 10 minutes to clinch a draw for the alumni, captained by Pete Edwards (1999). The final score was 6 all. Mixed hockey returned in April following a two year break. Trinity, captained by Pete Rowley (2009) and Jess Milligan (2008), got off to a strong start with a considerable lead at half time. Following a first half warm-up, the alumni came back fighting in the second half with goals from Aditya Sahu (2007), Peter Gwynn (2007) and Geoff Ho (2001) among others. A nail biting end saw the alumni edged out 6 – 7. The rugby fixture also returned in April for the first time in a generation. The alumni were organised by Jack Lewars (2008) and the final score was 21 – 47 to Trinity, with standout performances from a rampaging Ben Osborne (2005) and a downright dirty Matt Libling (2006). Although cricket was
planned for July, it suffered from the summer weather and had to be cancelled due to rain. It appears that Trinity dominated in 2011–12 but the Alumni will be back fighting next year. Trinity has a strong sporting heritage and it would be great to see the creation of more Alumni teams, particularly netball, badminton and tennis. New members are always welcome and if you would like to play or captain a new team, please contact me at eagardiner@gmail.com

The First and Third Trinity Association by Dan Darley (1994)

The Biennial dinner in 2010 saw close to 150 guests, with this enthusiasm translating into a rare Head of the River Race IVs entry, although the hastily arranged crew struggled with limited practice to finish 271st on the day in a time of 21:05.

Following this a number of crews were entered for the Fairbairns Cup but very cold weather saw ice on the river leading to the inevitable postponement of racing. At the revised date we were only able to field a women’s IV which finished 6th in a time of 13:13.

In July 2011 the Association staged its first Henley event in many years, superbly organised by the Alumni Relations Office. With the generous help of some of our members we had a small tent just outside the Stewards’ Enclosure where Pimms and canapés were served over lunch. This inaugural event was well attended, bringing together many generations.

After the summer break attention turned to the Fairbairns again and, pleasingly, this year the weather was mild so racing went ahead as planned. Black Prince entered 3 men’s VIIIs, 1 women’s VIII, a men’s IV and 2 women’s IVs with a strong performance across the crews. The standout effort came from the ladies; they finished behind 3 University crews and just 3 colleges in the VIIIs, and won the invitational IVs event.

In July this year we again held an event on the Saturday of Henley week with great attendance. This looks like becoming an annual fixture so we hope to see more of you there in 2013.
Most recently, the Biennial dinner was held in September, with another great turnout of well over a hundred members and guests joining for some afternoon rowing on a gloriously sunny day, drinks in the Cloisters and a fine dinner in Hall. We are already looking forward to the next event in 2014; the date will be circulated closer to the time.

You can keep up to date with Association races and events at www.firstandthird.assoc.org or contact us at assoc@firstandthird.org

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**Trinity Law Association By HH Judge Peter Rook QC (1967) Old Bailey**

The Association continues to thrive with a growing membership of over 400. Membership is not confined to those who read law. It is free and is open to all those who have genuine legal connections, such as those who have at any stage in their careers practised in the law, including those who have sat as magistrates.

In October 2011 the TLA hosted a highly successful reception at the Old Bailey. We were given a short lecture on its history by the Secondary in Court no 1 where defendants such as Crippen, Lord Haw Haw and Dr Bodkin Adams were tried. This was followed by a tour and refreshments in the Judges’ dining room. Many members were disappointed to have missed this reception. We intend to return to the Old Bailey for a further event in the next few years.

DLA Piper showed us great generosity by holding a reception for the TLA at their premises in the City on 19th April this year, hosted by Lord Clement-Jones (1968). We were treated to an excellent talk by Peter Freeman CBE QC (1967) providing insight into the Competition Commission without the audience needing specialist knowledge.

We continue to organise events for members. These are designed to stimulate and entertain. A further major part of our role is to provide guidance for students. This includes mentoring advice. Because of the extensive and diverse qualities of our membership we are usually able to find a member well equipped to give appropriate guidance. I would like to remind members that, if possible,
we will provide mentoring to any member at any stage of their careers. During the past year some 14 Trinity graduates and undergraduates were appointed mentors. We are indebted to Arturo John (1998) in the way he has set up and managed this successful scheme. I am delighted that Rachel Avery (1998) has agreed to take over from Arturo from September this year.

Our autumn drinks reception was held on the 15th November 2012 at the offices of Cleary Gottlieb Steen & Hamilton LLP in the City and was attended by both TLA members and students. The reception was preceded by a panel discussion, chaired by Peter Freeman, designed to assist students in their career choices. The panel members, all with different legal backgrounds, talked with students about their specialist areas.

We will be holding a dinner at Trinity on Saturday 9th March 2013. We are delighted that Lord Carnwath CVO (1963), who has recently been appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court, has agreed to be our guest speaker. This promises to be a thoroughly good evening, which, of course, can be combined with the delights of a weekend in Cambridge. We hope that as many members as possible will attend. Spouses are welcome.

I hope members have been enjoying the TLA newsletter, edited by Amy Ludlow (2005) and Mark Jephcott (1992). It comes out twice a year (May and October). Many members will have had interesting experiences in the law that would make good copy. We are deeply conscious of the diversity of our membership. Please contact Amy at acl46@cam.ac.uk with any ideas for contributions.

**Trinity Medics Association**

*by Edward Baker (1973)*

This has been a notable year for the Trinity Medics Association (TMA) the highlight of which was a dinner held in the College Hall in April 2012. This has long been our ambition, but when the association was created the College kitchens were in the middle of a major refurbishment and we had to hold our inaugural dinner elsewhere. The first dinner the TMA has held at the College was a great success, well attended with Trinity medics ranging from those who matriculated in the 1950s to current undergraduates from 2011 and
virtually every year in between. Sir Mark Pepys (1962) spoke to the assembled company and provided an entertaining and enthralling account of both his time at Trinity and his career since. Sir Mark’s speech and the evening as a whole were greatly enjoyed by all and the TMA plans to have similar events in future years, although we are intending to hold a less formal event in 2013.

Earlier on the same afternoon the Master welcomed members of TMA to the College and introduced Simon Baron-Cohen (e1995), professor of Developmental Psychopathology and Fellow of Trinity, who gave a lecture on the concept of empathy and its importance in human behaviour and the consequence and implications of a lack of empathy. This led to a lively debate amongst the members of TMA and students in attendance. Our thanks go to both Sir Mark and Professor Baron-Cohen for their support of TMA events and their contribution to a highly successful dinner.

One of the strengths of the TMA has been its close association with the current students in the Trinity College Medical Society, who have been strong supporters of the work of our committee and the events we have held. The TMA has so far been run by its inaugural committee and I am very grateful for the support the committee has provided over the first few years of our existence. Our constitution dictates that the committee should be renewed from within our membership and we plan early next year to seek nominations for a new committee. We will circulate details to our members together with details of further events early in 2013.

Dining Rights

Members of the College are reminded that, if they hold the Cambridge degree of Bachelor of Arts, they are qualified to proceed to the degree of Master of Arts six years after the end of their first term of residence, provided that two years have elapsed since they took the B.A. degree. If you wish to proceed to the MA, please get in touch with the Praelector’s Assistant (e-mail: degrees@trin.cam.ac.uk; telephone 01223–338478), giving at least four weeks’ notice and saying whether you wish to take the degree in person or in absence. The Praelector’s Assistant will send full particulars.

Members of the College who are Masters of Arts are welcome to dine at the High Table four times a year, and to take wine in the Combination Room after dinner;
there is no charge either for dinner or for wine. (Please note that there are likely to
be some occasions on which MAs cannot be accommodated in this way – e.g. special
dinners or other College entertainments.) We regret that, for reasons of space, MAs
exercising this privilege may not bring guests, except that once a year an MA may
apply for permission to bring (and pay for) a guest. These MA privileges also apply
to all members of the College who hold a Cambridge doctorate, whether or not they
are MAs.

If you wish to dine, please give notice to the Catering Office, either in writing
(The Catering Manager, Trinity College) or by e-mail (catering@trin.cam.ac.uk)
or by telephone (01223–350128, between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday to Friday).
Please also let us know if there is/are any Fellow(s) whom you would particularly
like to meet when you come to dine (although we cannot guarantee that they
will be able to dine on the night that you come). Dinner is at 8 p.m. during Full
Term and at 7.30 p.m. in vacation; wine is available in the Fellows’ Parlour half-
an-hour beforehand.

Annual Gatherings

Annual Gatherings were held in 2012 on 7 July (1980–1981), 18 July (1990–
1991), and on 14 September (2000–2001). The speakers were Paul Arkwright
(7 July), Tom Mitcheson (18 July), and Douglas Paine (14 September).

Future Gatherings are planned as follows. As announced five years ago, we have
reluctantly agreed that we must ask members to pay for bed and breakfast if
they stay overnight in College when attending a Gathering; for the Gatherings
to be held in 2013 the charge will be £42.00.

<table>
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<th>Saturday 6 July</th>
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Alumni Achievements 2011–2012

The date given as the date of matriculation is the date of first entering the College, either as an undergraduate or advanced student.

1992  A O Adeyeye, Professor of Electrical and Computer Engineering, National University of Singapore.


1977  S A Allott, Cabinet Office, Crown Representative for small and medium enterprises.

1945  G T L Ashe, MBE for services to Heritage.

1965  J A J Barbara, Honorary Membership of the British Blood Transfusion Society for lifetime contribution to achievements in the field of transfusion microbiology.

1990  P M Barrett, Bicentenary Medal, the Linnean Society of London (2011); Vice-President, The Palaeontographic Society (2011); Research Councils UK Individual Merit Promotion (2012); Head of Division (Fossil Vertebrates, Anthropology and Micropalaeontology).

1979  P M Bowness, Professor of Experimental Rheumatology at the University of Oxford.

1962  O J Braddick, FBA.


1974  R J Brooman, Chairman of the Trinity in the City Association.

1992  M Brüggen, Professor of Astrophysics, University of Hamburg.

1975  C E Burch, Vicar of Bovingdon and Diocesan Vocations Officer, Diocese of St Albans from September 2011.

1957  S F Bush, Institution of Chemical Engineers Hanson medal for 2011.


1983  **S L Carr**, Head of Chambers at 4 New Square.


1931  **F E H Cumming-Bruce**, centenarian.


1971  **J K G Dart**, Honorary Professor at UCL, April 2011.


1962  **C C Davis**, Minta Martin Professor of Engineering, University of Maryland.

1975  **P C Deighton**, successful Olympics and Paralympics as CEO of LOCOG.

1973  **M F Doherty**, E.V. Murphree Award in Industrial & Engineering Chemistry from the American Chemical Society.

1975  **C I Dytor**, Knight of the Holy Sepulchre (KHS).


1990  **B M G Elkington**, QC.

1989  **A S Finlayson**, Chair of Political and Social Theory at The University of East Anglia.


1966  **R C Gow**, Founder of Canongate Partners.


1994  **R H Hadfield**, Professor of Photonics, University of Glasgow (from Jan 2013).

1956  **C S Hall**, OBE for services to Equine Welfare.

1968  **R D Holder**, Bye Fellow, St Edmund’s College, Cambridge.

1994  **A J Kabir**, Professor of the Humanities at the School of English, University of Leeds; British Academy/Leverhulme Senior Research Fellow.

1986  **C B Khare**, FRS.

1968  **N D King**, Honorary Fellow of the Guild of Church Musicians.


1968  **M A Lane**, Chairman of British Water for a two year term.


1973  **E E Lemcio**, *Navigating Revelation: Charts for the Voyage, A Pedagogical Aid*.


1982  **J D A MacGinnis**, discovered evidence for a previously unknown language in the ancient Near East from names listed in an Assyrian inscription from the 8th century BC.


1988  **S A Masters**, QC.
1993 **D R Miller**, set up Orb Energy, a solar sales and service company based in India; Zayed Future Energy Prize, Abu Dhabi, for promoting solar energy in developing countries.

1964 **C D Moyes**, Royal Australasian College of Physicians medal, November 2011, for ‘Outstanding service in a rural or remote area’.

1991 **T E Myint-U**, *Where China Meets India*.


1961 **D M G Newbery**, CBE for services to Economics.

2001 **S H Parack**, named one of the National Geographic’s 2012 class of Emerging Explorers.


1962 **M B Pepys**, Knight Batchelor for services to biomedicine; Emeritus Professor of Medicine at UCL; first Director of the newly constituted Wolfson Drug Discovery Unit in the UCL Centre for Amyloidosis and Acute Phase Proteins.


1961 **D W Posnett**, OBE for services to museums.

1981 **A J Post**, QC.

1965 **A A Preiskel**, non executive director, Homes and Communities Agency.

1959 **J D A Pryce**, Professor of Mathematics, Cardiff University.

1956 **J M Rist**, Kurt Prinzl Professor of Philosophy, Catholic University of America, Washington DC.


1994 **S S Saxena**, ‘Ozbekiston Respublikasi Mustaqligiga 20 yil’ (20 years of Independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan) Memorable Insignia ‘for active and fruitful activity to develop bilateral and multilateral trade, economic, investment, cultural, scientific, and educational cooperation with Uzbekistan’.
1972  S J Schaffer, FBA.


1977  G J Sinfield, Judge of the Upper Tribunal (Tax and Chancery).

1998  M J A Squire, Lecturer in Classical Greek Art, King’s College London (Sep 2011).

1982  T W Tan, inducted into the inaugural Internet Hall of Fame (Class of 2012) during the 20th anniversary celebrations of the Internet Society in Geneva on 24th April 2012.

1987  I M Tomlinson, member, Board of Stevenage Bioscience Catalyst (SBC), the UK’s first open innovation bioscience campus.

1983  A Venkatesh, Headteacher of Littleover Community School.

1987  C M Vogtherr, Director of the Wallace Collection in London.

1987  A N M Wales, QC.

1989  R B Waller, QC.

1969  J F R Walters, Professor of Gastroenterology, Imperial College London.


1977  A D Welbourn, honorary visiting Professor in Health Systems Management, Cass Business School.

1992  R B West-Pavlov, Professor of English, University of Pretoria.

2001  M R Wilkinson, Professor of International Education & Deputy Vice-Chancellor at Southampton Solent University.

1987  **D F H Wolfe**, QC.

2000  **K E F Wratten**, Masters Degree (distinction) from King’s College, London in Christianity and the Arts.


2000  **C Yau**, Lecturer in Statistics, Imperial College London.
**Benefactions**

**Bequests received from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012**

A further £20,000 has been received from the **H R Creswick Charitable Trust** for the Library.

**Antony Peter Murray Lockwood** (1951) bequeathed £1,000 for general purposes.

**Peter David Kyrsta** (1975) bequeathed £9,000 for general purposes.

**Denis Saunders** (1952) bequeathed £2,500 for general purposes.

**Donations to Trinity**

During the same period the following members of the College made donations to the College. NOTE (d) against a name indicates that the donor has deceased; (e) indicates year of election rather than matriculation.

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**M I A Bulmer.** *Gender, race and religion: intersections and challenges;* edited by Martin Bulmer and John Solomos.

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P W Reid. *Ashton & Reid on clubs and associations.* 2nd edition; by David Ashton and Paul W Reid.
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B Samuels. *Dear Susan: letters to a niece;* Ben Hartley; edited with an introduction by Bernard Samuels.

P Sarris. *Empires of faith: the fall of Rome to the rise of Islam, 500–700.*


COLLEGE ACTIVITIES
FIRST & THIRD TRINITY BOAT CLUB
FIELD CLUB
STUDENTS’ UNION AND SOCIETIES
COLLEGE CHOIR
Women’s first boat
Back: Peter Ford, Danielle Broadfoot, Sara Lackner, Richard Fletcher, Charlotte Squires-Parkin, Nina Kamcev, Gonzalo Garcia
Front: Daisy Gomersall, Olivia Skilbeck, Julia Attwood, Laura Fox, Yining Nie

Men’s first boat
Back: Lianne Stanford, Timothy Hele, Matthew Griffiths, Sam Bell, Ali Abbasi
Front: Jack Mills, Jacob Fries, Penelope Jenkins, Yimin Ge, Jackson Salovaara
First and Third Trinity Boat Club
by Julia Attwood (2007)

The Boat Club began the academic year with a youthful and enthusiastic squad, keen to show everyone on the river that we were ready to fight our way back to where we belong. This infectious energy sustained us through the year, and brought both sides of the club many successes.

Michaelmas saw the return of Lianne Stanford as the men's head coach, providing invaluable help advice to captain Jacob Fries throughout the rowing year. One of our most dedicated alumni, Neil Talbott, also returned to coach novices and seniors alike for two weeks. The fruits of his efforts were seen long into the year, as many of his novices progressed to seats in the first boats.

The senior men trained consistently in VIIIs, to prepare for the Fairbairns. The second men enjoyed some racing success, finishing the second fastest 2nd VIII behind an extraordinarily fast Caius II. The first men were placed a respectable 10th in the college rankings. In contrast, the senior women alternated between VIIIs and IVs, hoping to defend our Fairbairns IVs title. This helped to strengthen the squad as a whole as we sought to incorporate rowers with different levels of experience. The first ladies’ VIII finished 7th in the college VIIIs and IVs, with the VIIIs race culminating in an epic battle with Christ's, turning the long head race into a side-by-side skirmish.

First and Third had an exceptional turnout from our alumni rowing club, Black Prince, fielding four men's VIIIs, one women's VIII and both a men's and a women's IV in the Fairbairns. Seeing familiar faces back at the boathouse is always a pleasure, and the joint dinner held after racing helped to foster links across the club’s generations. Novice crews performed well on both sides, with
the first novice men showing great racing prowess by being placed 4th. Such strong performances led to much optimism as we headed into Lent term.

Both sides of the squad travelled to Chester in January for our yearly training camp. We benefited from the coaching talents of Peter Ford, Gonzalo Garcia, Lianne Stanford and alumni Jonathan Davies and Neil Talbott. Our host club, Grosvenor, gave us an excellent base for intensive training in preparation for crew selection and the Lent Bumps. The picturesque city also offered a chance to relax and build that club spirit so difficult to achieve amid the distractions of Cambridge.

The Lent term saw both sides of the club improve by leaps and bounds. The men did well early on, giving confidence for the Bumps. Peter Ford became women’s head coach, ably aided by Richard Fletcher. However, the ice that played havoc with last year’s Fairbairns returned to test us again. Unrowable conditions meant water time was replaced with gruelling erg and circuits sessions. Nonetheless, morale remained high, with members enjoying the snow with a childlike abandon quite unlike training. Lack of experience on the water made everyone’s speeds anyone’s guess, so we rowed up to our stations on the first day of the Bumps full of apprehension.

Most of the Cambridge rowing scene expected a very fast Lady Margaret crew to bump our first men easily on the first day. Instead, the two crews did battle all the way down the reach, with First and Third only succumbing to the bump under the railway bridge. There followed two days of hard-fought row-overs in front of Queens’. Both crews reached the limits of their ability and endurance. However, on the final day, adverse weather conditions and three hard races took their toll, with Queens’ bumping us at the railings, seeing us finish 5th on the river. The result did not do justice to the dedication of the crew, nor did it reflect the enormous determination and pure guts demonstrated by this Lents’ M1.

The first day also brought disappointment for the first ladies, hoping for a bump, as we rowed over two thirds of a length off Emmanuel, with no pressure from behind. Next day Emma again escaped, rowing away from overlap to bump Pembroke before we could finish the job. The third day brought our long awaited bump, on Pembroke, just after Ditton, giving us 3rd place. For the first time in 30 years the women were higher than the men in the Lents. We held this position by rowing over on the final day. All five top crews lay collapsed on the W1 division’s finishing line, testimony to the strength and stubbornness of the week’s racing. Our first ladies are now tantalizingly close to the headship, a prize we soon hope to reclaim.
At the end of every Easter term, the Mays present a heady cocktail of exhaustion from academic demands, joy at the end of exams and determination to win the final prize of the rowing calendar. This year was no different. The first men saw the fruit of a year’s hard training on the first day, when we bumped St. Catharine’s just before the railings. However, day two’s calm row-over was followed by a sprint in front of a blading Jesus crew. We were caught just after Ditton but returned on day four with a renewed resolve to deny Lady Margaret another bump on First and Third. With the relentless spirit that the rowing community has come to expect from our first men, we pushed LMBC to the edge, holding off a bump until 200 yards from the finish. Surely not the note we wished to end this Mays campaign on, again finishing 5th on the river, but the boys should be as proud of their performance as the club is of their drive and perseverance.

In contrast, the first ladies enjoyed our most successful Mays campaign of recent years. Gonzalo Garcia joined Peter Ford and Richard Fletcher in coaching the women’s side, and implemented an ambitious training plan which, thanks to talent and enthusiasm, paid dividends. The first day saw W1 rowing over behind Trinity Hall, having put them under pressure early in the race before falling away. However, the next day, spurred on by the club’s successes, we raced with a determination and ferocity that saw us bumping Trinity Hall in the Gut, amid some controversy. The air was thick with tension at the stomp on day three as our first ladies met a spooning Lady Margaret crew. In one of the shortest First and Third bumps of the season, we caught them around 3rd station on First Post Reach. The final day brought gale force winds, and a disinclination to race down the Long Reach led to a speedy bump on Queens’ in the Gut, in front of crowds of First and Third supporters, finishing 9th in the first division.

Men’s 1: Stroke to bow: Jacob Fries, Yimin Ge, Sam Bell, Ali Abbasi, Matthew Griffiths, Jack Mills, Jackson Salovaara, Timothy Hele. Cox: Penelope Jenkins.
Our spirits were buoyed this term by the return of many talented oarsmen and their accomplished cox, to form a Gents’ boat to row as M3. The rest of the club eagerly followed their progress and they did not disappoint, winning their blades, retaking the M3 headship and culminating with an overbump on the final day. In addition to their own training, most of the crew invested much time in coaching, for which we are very grateful. After a difficult 2010–2011, the club has risen again to celebrate success and rebuild with a squad full of fresh determination and ambition. We are fortunate to have recruited many new talents who I hope to see carry the club on to even greater heights. I cannot sufficiently express my gratitude to those who encouraged me to pick up an oar so long ago. It has been a privilege to serve the club this year as captain. I wish Peter Ford and his committee the very best for the coming year.

Ra Ra First and Third!

Field Club

Athletics

By Paul Hodgson (2010)

Trinity Athletics had a rather quiet year, with little inter-college competition. In Michaelmas, a clash with a cross-country League match meant a rather depleted team could only manage a disappointing 14th place in Cuppers. We had more success in the University season, with Amin Ahmadnia returned to great form, running the 100m and 200m for the University Blues’ team at the 138th Varsity match, taking silver in 100m as well as helping to win a vital victory in the men’s 4x100m relay. Henry Husband trained himself into the form of his life, running the 200m and 4x100m relay for the University Second team at the Varsity match, and Paul Hodgson managed to squeeze a 3000m steeplechase for the men’s Seconds in a busy summer race season. Special mention, however, must go to Michael Collins. He took silver in the 110m hurdles and gold in the shot putt for the University Seconds at the Varsity match, being ineligible for the Blues’ team, having helped them win far too often already. It was a fitting end to his ten years at Cambridge, with his hugely impressive University Athletics career. We wish Mike all the best as he (finally) leaves Trinity.

Badminton

By Jenny Roberts (2008)

Trinity Badminton Club had an excellent year with the revival of the women’s teams and a fantastic victory for the mixed team in Cuppers. Most of the men’s teams have kept their League positions despite severe losses to the team last year. For the first time this year, both the men’s (I and II) teams and the ladies’ team benefited from professional coaching that has much improved the standard of play. We thank College for financing this and hope it will continue to be thought valuable in the future.

Our men’s first team had a strong year, twice narrowly missing promotion. Our training schedule has been significantly augmented as a result, now with professional coaching and gym training. The payoff is beginning to show, with improved stamina and technique leading to close matches that have ended in our
favour. Captain William Phillips looks forward to the chance of promotion in the coming season.

The men’s second team kept only a couple of players from last year, so several former third-teamers were promoted. In Michaelmas, although we won only three out of six matches, we were twice a single point away from winning matches we then lost. So it could be said that we were incredibly close to getting promoted from the third division! In the Lent term, we again won three out of six matches. Although four ended either 5–4 or 4–5, none were quite as close as the previous nail-bitters. In addition, we gave St. Catz’s first team a major scare in Cuppers, before going on to lose by a whisker. The captain thanks Yu Heng Lau, Oliver Tatton-Brown, George Danker and Michael McManus, all of whom were regular players.

The third team started off with a nearly all-new team, with few players from last year. This proved to be a challenge in Michaelmas as we tried to bring new players up to speed. We lost five matches and won one. Despite some very close games, we were relegated to division 5 for Lent. However, we picked ourselves up again and fought to a beautiful victory by winning all but one game, lost 4–5 to Christ’s! So we are back in the 4th division. Captain Julian Ma wishes incoming captain, Matthew Dunstan, all the best in bringing the team even further up the League tables.

The fourth team, captained by Yuhan Gao, were neither promoted nor relegated in either term, staying in the 6th division. This was, by far, the biggest squad with 14 players at one point, most of whom played in some matches. The fourth team were also probably the most social, with pizza nights, pub nights, meals out, formals, and of course the Annual Dinner.

The men’s fifth team had a generational change, with a group of first-years replacing those who graduated last year. In Michaelmas, the team scored a great victory when a pair playing the last three games in a row – due to a player arriving late – managed to turn a losing 2–4 score into a 5–4 win. Unfortunately, this did not stop us from being relegated from the 8th and lowest division into a newly created 9th division for Lent, where we later won two of five matches. The team will, we hope, rise to a higher division as the newcomers improve over time.

In Michaelmas, both ladies’ teams played both terms in the top division, playing well despite an initial shortage of players. Unfortunately our ladies’ second team were relegated at the end of Lent but, with the growing interest in the club, should return to the top division next year. Both teams performed well in Cuppers, with
the ladies’ first team losing narrowly to Newnham in the qualifying round for the quarter-final.

Mixed badminton took off in Lent, with the start of Cuppers. There was tremendous enthusiasm at all levels of the club, with four teams of varying standards being fielded. Whilst most failed to make it past the first round, the first team played exceptionally well, eventually going on to win Cuppers in a very smooth victory over Jesus. One of the best matches we played was against Caius, to qualify for the quarter-finals. Our star pair were Matthew Phillips and Mary Wang; they managed to beat a Caius pair containing a Chinese international player!

Field Club colours this year are awarded to Inja Radman, Olivia Roberts, Yifeng Song, William Phillips, Matthew Zhao and Felix Dräxler. Best wishes to the next year’s badminton club president Oliver Tatton-Brown.

Women’s Basketball

By Jade Peace (2009)

2011–12 was another exciting year of Trinity basketball. Several keen Freshers joined the club and the team saw the welcome return of students who had taken a year abroad. We fought hard in the League and although we didn’t perform as well as we would have liked, our hard and continued effort gave us two wins in Cuppers. Sadly this was my last year both at Trinity and on our basketball team. So: thanks to the girls and boys who made Monday nights such fun; well done everyone who played with us, even if briefly; and all the best to Trinity basketball in the future. Peace out.

From left to right; Sonum Sumaria, Liv Lyster, Jade Peace, Sofia Christensen, Emma Colliver, Audrey Kueh
Men’s Basketball

By Alec Gibson (2009)

An intriguing combination of a League entry mix-up and a diminishing squad saw Trinity join forces with Girton this year, in what proved to be one of the most interesting seasons that captain Alec Gibson has played at Trinity. Despite the addition of a couple of strong players to Girton, things were initially shaky as the teams struggled to play as one. It didn't take long for everyone to start playing together, however, and this quick adaptation saw us finish Michaelmas comfortably in the top half of the second division, hoping to grab for promotion in Lent.

This indeed started off as strongly as Michaelmas, with a couple of secure wins against Caius and Jesus. Then things seemed to unravel. Despite valiant efforts from Darren Xu and Kelvin Wong, both awarded colours for outstanding commitment and skill, a wholesale defeat by Darwin saw a loss of morale that was made the more bitter by losing against Homerton in the last minute. Lent saw a mid-division finish that kept us no more than clear of relegation, rather a let-down after Michaelmas.

With a mediocre season finished, all hopes were pinned on a successful Cuppers – until we saw our first-round draw. This was to be against Darwin, who had so recently crushed us by a convincing 12 points. Were we disheartened? No! We saw a chance to prove both to ourselves and to them that we were a force to be reckoned with. The game was scrappier than usual, perhaps because of this renewed tenacity. We got off to a roaring start, running away with a lead powered by uncanny shooting. However, a fickle second half saw Darwin snatch the lead back and the game went to the wire, ending in another narrow loss. But we were not defeated. It was a respectable loss; we had made Darwin play their hardest; we had shown we had grown together as a team, gaining strength in very little time. If we continue to grow like this, any opponent will have to do more than play their hardest to beat us next year.
Cricket

By James McNamara (2009)

*Whan that Aprille with his shoures soote*
*The droghte of March hath perced to the roote...*

. . . Well, when that happens, it’s not good for cricket. So it proved this year, when the Easter Term began with the wettest April since the invention of the game in its modern form. Pre-season training started in an unexpected flurry of snow, and rain dominated proceedings for most of the season. But enough of the weather. . .

The season eventually began with a 20/20 Cuppers match against Caius, a side full of university representatives who put on 162, Trinity replying with 115. Karrar Abidi was our best bowler and Jamie Rutt’s 48 not out from 33 balls was nearly half our total. The next match, against Girton B, was one-sided in our favour and the 128-run victory was the biggest in the first round of Cuppers. John Wallis (72) and Karrar Abidi (50) scored half centuries at a comfortable rate of nine per over. Henry Anderson-Elliot made an impressive debut with early wickets and a notch more pace than we’re used to seeing in college cricket. Tom Antony’s stinging catch at Point was the best of the season. In the quarter-final, Trinity faced incumbent champions Jesus. Chris Williams played a typically gritty innings of 24 not out, which helped us to a total of 91, but Jesus moved to the semi-final with a nine-wicket win.

The BAs vs Undergraduates fixture resulted in undergraduate victory this year. Henry Anderson-Elliot, opening the undergrad batting, made what might be called a ‘correction’ to the run rate, bringing it from 152 in 20 overs to 100 in 16 overs before retiring. On that foundation, Jack Barlow and Doug Buisson could bat with poise, Doug’s cover drives reminding us of the kind of cricket we’d missed, playing little but 20/20 this year.

In a shortened Cricket Week, a match against Granta produced little play of note other than a typically rapid 40 from Andrew Haines of Clare, a welcome teammate in Trinity’s friendly fixtures, and Indranil Banik’s figures of 4–0–0–28, which slowed the Granta run rate. Trinity’s performance against Racing Club, however, was solid, despite the lack of long-match practice. James McNamara scored 45 in a third wicket partnership of about 80 with Karrar Abidi, who anchored the innings with great care on a difficult wicket, rarely revealing his stylish stroke-play. Pulkit Shamshery’s first innings of the year was a fluent
44, and Chris Williams helped take Trinity past 200, each run noted by Banik at the scoreboard. The Racing Club, perhaps remembering last year’s defeat at Old Field, belied their name: their first hour with the bat produced only 24 runs – and, for Trinity, only one wicket. From then on it was a race against the clock. Trinity lifted the over rate, with Chris Williams, as so often, the main wicket-taker, giving the ball good flight and clean bowling batsmen who had proved difficult to shift. Jamie Rutt returned for a second spell of quick, attacking bowling. The run rate, however, fell away after Racing Club brought in an unannounced substitute batsman who knocked some boundaries but was dismissed by Shamshery. At the close of play, Trinity was two wickets away from a victory which, in a season of better fortune, might well have been claimed.

There is good news to report, however, from the combined Graduate team of the two Trinities, captained by Pradipta Biswas, which has enjoyed a sudden blossoming. At the time of writing we tallied three victories in three matches, including two tournament games. Cameron Petrie opened the bowling and took wickets – even swinging the ball around the batsmen’s legs – before suffering a thumb injury. Alastair Fraser provided batting firepower and attacking fast-medium bowling, while Mark Retter joined the side as a consistent all-rounder. Against Caius, James McNamara’s 40-odd runs, supported by some lower-order cameos, topped Caius’s total with one ball to spare. After three wins in a row, we looked to carry success into the next rounds of the graduate tournament.

Field Club colours go to Karrar Abidi and Henry Anderson-Elliot. Two stalwarts, John Wallis and Chris Williams leave Trinity this year. Old Field will miss John’s fearless attack as opening bat and Chris’s wicket-taking off-spin, but we hope to see them back for the occasional fixture in future. Karrar Abidi will take on the captaincy in 2013, and I wish him better luck than we had this season.
High Table Cricket:
Trinity High Table vs Jesus High Table at Jesus 9th July 2012

From Our Cricketing Correspondent

Games against Jesus are traditionally close, but not this year, as Trinity strolled to a comfortable victory by one run. The groundsman had done wonders to produce a pitch at all in the monsoon season, but inevitably it was slow and so, in combination with a soggy outfield, made fast scoring difficult. Surridge brought his usual assured elegance to the top of the order, and in partnership with Petrie’s more explosive methods took Trinity to 95 for 2 after 28 overs. But then Trinity’s batsmen put on a bravura display of ingenious and entertaining ways of getting themselves out. Petrie sportingly assisted in the demolition of his own wicket, Nielsen chose to give their best fielder a bit of easy catching practice, Collini (having played with great circumspection for one ball) showed how to use the top edge to propel the ball to an enormous height but absolutely no distance, and Tipper contrived to get stumped without going down the wicket, while top-scoring Surridge (43 – that’s his score not his age) was adjudged to have his outstretched front pad broadly in the same parish as his leg stump [ish – Ed]. Fayers and Barker J played for a draw, but were then reminded that Jesus hadn’t batted yet. Eventually, Trinity having struggled to a meagre 131 off 42 overs, their captain was relieved of the embarrassment of making a futile declaration when the innings died of natural causes.

Jesus started confidently, and were soon 46 without loss. Two wickets in an over from Summers improved the position, the second courtesy of a nonchalant one-handed blinder by ‘Slipper Tipper’. But despite some sustained and desperately unlucky pace bowling by Barker R, Jesus moved easily to 77 for 2 off only 18 overs, and were in sight of a comfortable victory. Something needed to be done. In an inspired stroke of captaincy (as he explained later in the pub, several times), Collini made a double bowling change. Clearly, what was needed was the freshness and vigour of youth, so he brought on the Spin Twins, Surridge and Tipper, whose combined ages are slightly greater than the entire Trinity score (true: do the sums). In setting his field, the wily Surridge had taken the precaution of hiding Summers in the hedge at wide long-on. When the threatening Jesus opener duly lofted a drive in that direction, Summers emerged at speed from the hedge and took a perfectly judged running catch. And if Surridge tossed them up invitingly, Tipper defied the laws of physics; at least one Jesus batsman seemed to have
dozed off while the ball was in flight. This barrage of sheer slowness was backed up by some inexplicably committed and athletic fielding. Barker R held a fine diving catch, Barker J covered himself in glory (and mud) cutting off boundaries, while Fayers repeatedly put his body on the line behind the stumps. The team ethic was never better displayed than when the ball was clipped down between Tipper at slip and Surridge at point: while they stood stock still, apparently recalculating their joint age, Goodson hared over from deep long leg to cut off the ball just behind square on the off-side.

By now the smell of fear from the Jesus pavilion was palpable – or perhaps it was dodgy plumbing. Wickets tumbled; Barker J tumbled. The Trinity captain gave an address to his troops that could stand comparison with Henry V at Agincourt or Wellington at Waterloo [ish – Ed] But even so, Jesus’s last pair, playing with deeply irritating good sense, were inching towards the target. A single refrain ran through every mind: “There’s a breathless hush in the Close to-night/ Ten to make and the match to win/ A bumping pitch and a blinding light [ish – Ed]/ An hour to play, and the last man in.’ Jesus moved on to 130; the game moved into the penultimate over. Surridge twirled; their batsman fretted. At last he hit one, hard and straight. But cometh the hour, cometh the heat-seeking missile that Goodson fired back at the stumps. Their batsman dived; Surridge broke the wicket; the appeal was loud; the umpire retired to consider his verdict, and then, with admirable fair-mindedness (and concern for his own safety), raised his finger.

Or, in Churchill’s immortal phrase: ‘Never in the history of human cricket have such mutts dismissed so many when defending so few’.

Editor’s note: some members of the Trinity XI are honorary rather than full members of our High Table.

Cross-Country

By Paul Hodgson (2010)

Runners after the Fen Ditton Dash, Trinity Men’s first victory of the season. From left to right: Josh Williams, Joe Barker, Brad Dixon, Courtney Gill, Paul Hodgson, Will Bowers and James Munro.
Men

Having been narrowly beaten in last year’s League by Jesus, Trinity men returned stronger than ever in October, hoping to end Jesus’s run of six consecutive victories. We had a disappointing start in the first race, the Fresher’s Fun Run, a fast 5.2km road circuit at the beginning of Michaelmas. Despite a fantastic season opener from our Will Bowers in 14th place, Jesus had three men in by the 12th and their last in 29th place, just behind Trinity fresher, Josh Williams, who turned out to be quite an asset for the rest of the season. Not only did we lose to Jesus, we were also narrowly outrun by St. John’s. Undeterred, we returned in full force for the Fen Ditton Dash. Paul Hodgson made an early bid for a podium finish in lap one but paid for it in lap two, slipping to 6th place; Will Bowers suffered from his birthday celebrations the previous night but battled on to finish 8th. Brad Dixon and Josh Williams began to show serious form, following Will in 9th and 10th place respectively. With these excellent runs, and with James Munro and Joe Barker also finishing to score additional points, Trinity were clear winners.

Michaelmas closed with Cuppers, which is also the selection race for the University teams. Again Trinity were out in force, to try to take the crown off defending champions, Jesus. With some under-par performances, Trinity fell bitterly short, 111 to 100. Congratulations to Will Bowers who made the University IIrds team and Paul Hodgson and Ed Lee-Six who made the IIIrds.

Trinity men returned in the New Year even more determined to avenge Jesus, with whom we were tied at the top of the League. Despite more good runs at Coldham’s Common, we lost by a single point to another strong Jesus team. With just two short relay races to go, we trailed Jesus by one point in the League, requiring them to win both the remaining races to win overall. At a fast Coe Fen Relays, a brilliant run from Josh Williams saw Trinity men cruise past Jesus to equalize with them before the final race: the Selwyn Relays, a fast road relay with legs of around 4km.

In what could not have been a more exciting close to the League, Trinity rose to the occasion, buoyed by our new arrival, Ant Walsh. He set the lead from the gun, taking almost a minute out of Jesus’s Rowan Brackston. Ed Lee-Six put in an astonishing split, given that he was in the last stages of his training for the London Marathon, and Will Bowers and Paul Hodgson finished the race three minutes clear. So we took the League from Jesus College by a single point, at last ending their six-year winning run. It was the first time in over 20 years that Trinity had won the men’s Chris Brasher College League, despite coming
bitterly close in recent years. Trinity also dominated the individual standings, with consistent performances from Paul Hodgson and Will Bowers putting them 4th and 5th respectively. I would like to thank all the squad for making what is undoubtedly the highlight of my College running career.

Women
Trinity women had a less successful League season, since Charlotte Roach graduated last year\(^1\) and Naomi Taschimowitz has had rather bigger things to focus on. Naomi is one of Cambridge’s most talented athletes and has had an incredible season, becoming quite a regular in the GB cross-country team, with TV commentators tripping up over her surname. Her season’s big race was at the European Cross-Country Championships, where she took Silver in the under-23 race, outsprinting Commonwealth 1500m bronze medallist Steph Twell. We wish Naomi all the best in her running career as she leaves Trinity.

In the League, fresher Courtney Gill showed great improvement throughout the season, while Joan Lasenby proved that age is no barrier – *I can say things like that now she is no longer my Director of Studies* – by showing many younger runners how it’s done. Trinity will return in Michaelmas 2012 to try to take both College League trophies home and, finally, end Jesus’s winning streak in Cuppers.

Women’s Football
*By Shelby Switzer (2009)*

In only its second year of life, Trinity College Women’s Association Football Club was undefeated in the League. We came top of our division and were promoted to Division 3. We also made it to the semi-finals of Cuppers, being narrowly beaten by King’s who were top of Division 1 at the time. For every match we fielded at least a full 11, often with more subs than we could use – a big

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\(^1\) See Charlotte’s account of her ride from Beijing in *The Fountain* 15 (Autumn 2012)
improvement over last year. In mid-June, we rounded off the season with an equally successful tour to Portugal. Unfortunately, many of our veteran players have now graduated, but because of our growth this year, we will still have enough players for a full team on returning in Michaelmas. Under the new captaincy of Marjan Fayaz, we plan to continue our outstanding teamwork and performance, while also recruiting new blood.

Men’s Football
by Matthew Cole (2009)

Trinity College Football Club entered the League season as Division 1 champions, expectations were high, and a good group of Freshers should have ensured another successful season. The arrival of four defenders, Brieuc Lehmann, Jamie Ladbrooke, Sam Minshall and Chris Boyce, together with winger Chris Scott, meant that there was good competition for places in the starting XI. Unfortunately, a combination of many injuries and university players being banned from playing for their college meant that expectations were dashed. We managed to win one game, draw two and lose six, causing relegation to division 2 and a battle for promotion next season.

We still hoped for success in the Cup, with university players able to take part. A 5–1 smashing of Tit Hall, followed by a thrilling win against Emma, meant that we met Fitzwilliam in the quarter-finals. Some dubious refereeing and an own goal caused us to be knocked out, a disappointing end to an unfortunate season. Although we failed to remain in division 1, I cannot sufficiently emphasise how much effort the team put in to every game, right to the very end, even when a win was clearly out of reach.

We did in fact win a small piece of silverware at the College Varsity sports day. Both our rugby and football teams played against Christ Church, our sister college at Oxford, and TCFC won our fixture 4–1. It was a great day out and we hope it will become a permanent fixture in the calendar. We celebrated the end of the season with the annual football tour – this year in Poland during the European Championships. We were lucky enough to watch two quarter-finals and played in a ‘friendly’ against a local school.

A dislocated shoulder meant that I was the season’s manager rather than captain and had to watch the boys from the touchline. I thank my vice-captain Alex Lunn who took over the on-field captaincy. And a special mention to those
who won’t be returning next year: Danny Gammall has been an excellent role model for new players and scored over 50 goals for Trinity in his six years. He is a natural goal scorer and, since being captain in his third year, has helped all subsequent captains when needed. Chris Peacock has been in the university team since he first came up but was always keen to play for Trinity – even if the university captain said he mustn’t. As social secretary this year, he did a superb job in organising the annual tour, the supply of football kit, and various social events. Sam Minshall, new this year, has been a key player in defence. His performances on and off the field will be sorely missed.

TCFC and members of the Trinity Rugby XV at Christ Church.

Back: Lloyd Kershaw, Nick Marshall (XV), Theo Collier (XV), Ewan Duffin (XV), Ollie Twinam (XV), Mathew Smith, Vlad Paraoan, Dany Gammall, Lars Boyde, Mitch Bibby, Armin Schoch.

Front: Brieuc Lehmann, Chris Boyce, Jamie Ladbrooke, James Rogers, Sam Channon (XV (c)), Matthew Cole (c), Martin Lesourd, Mihajlo Cecik, Sam Minshall, Chris Peacock, Alex Lunn, James Tennison (XV), Henry Ashcroft (XV).

Men’s Hockey

*by Pete Rowley (2009)*

The previous season’s regrettable double relegation having left Trinity in the 3rd division, coupled with a strong intake of new players, made us optimistic at the start of the League year. Hope was deferred by a narrow opening 2–1 defeat at the hands of St Catharine’s II, even though the seven dedicated Trinity men held on with admirable determination in the second half. Victories against Caius and Trinity Hall, either side of a 9–0 thrashing of Pembroke in the Men’s Cuppers, put the season back on track. In the first mixed match of the year, Trinity had
the edge against a competent Downing side, winning 3–2 to progress to the next round. In the League, draws against Corpus and Homerton secured a slightly disappointing third place finish, leaving us to chase promotion once more in Lent term. Michaelmas was rounded off with two second-round Cup ties. The disappointment of defeat by the eventual winners St. Catharine’s in the men’s competition was soon forgotten after a close-fought 2–1 victory over Churchill allowed us to advance to the quarter-finals of the Mixed Cup.

Lent started with a rematch of the first Michaelmas game. This time we dominated play all over the field and emerged as 10–0 victors over St. Catharine’s II, so staking our claim for promotion. Scoring a further ten goals in two more League wins over Caius and newly promoted Jesus II, our confidence was high when going into the Mixed Cuppers quarter final against traditional rivals St John’s. We found ourselves 2–0 down at half-time but rallied to pull a goal back early in the second half and then equalized two minutes from full-time. Going into extra time, concentration perhaps lapsed, and St John’s scored from a heartbreaking counterattack with the last touch of the game, so ending Trinity’s thrilling Cup run. In the League, a 2–0 victory over Corpus secured promotion to division 2, before a win against Pembroke ensured us an impressive 100% record in the Lent League.

One of the highlights of the year, both on and off the pitch, was the Old Boys fixture against Trinity Hockey Club alumni, played on this occasion as a mixed match. Trinity took a commanding 5–0 lead into half-time, before the alumni found their form and levelled the game in the second half. We students eventually emerged 7–6 winners in an enthralling encounter enjoyed by all.

This year’s successes are owed to the entire squad but, as always, some deserve individual acclaim. Goalkeeper Rudy Mehrotra was nearly always willing to accept the Captain’s bribes and don the delightfully fragrant kit, producing superb strings of saves, keeping us in the game on several occasions. Fresher Douglas Buisson was a rock at the centre of defence, picking up loose balls and making many a shot-stopping tackle. He was ably assisted by Brandon D’Souza on the left and, on the right, Chris Leung who was the season’s most improved player. Captain Pete Rowley’s marauding runs and incisive passes from the centre of midfield provided us with attacking impetus. On the flanks, Sven Sylvester, Dan Finch-Race and Henry Ashcroft all showed admirable fitness, skill and flair in their first season, providing seven goals and many more assists between them. Will Hann led the attack, relieving pressure on our defence and
beating skipper Rowley by one goal to be the season’s top scorer with nine goals. Long-time servant of the club, Chris Williams had another successful season, culminating in his first-ever hat trick in his final Trinity year. Thanks also to our two University Blues players Will Harrison and Will Cairns who made vital contributions in Cuppers.

Finally, but perhaps most importantly, the club owes thanks to the several members of the women’s club, notably Kate Wiles and Captain Jess Milligan, who not only ensured that we could always field a team, but played with much skill and enthusiasm, never being outclassed by the men. The club ought to be extremely proud of this season’s triumphs, and we wish next year’s squad every success in division 2.

**Mixed Netball**

*by Alec Gibson (2009)*

When Alec Gibson accepted the captaincy of the mixed side of what is traditionally a ladies’ sport, he never thought his biggest challenge would be to persuade girls to play. Last year had seen us relegated to the third – and bottom – division of the League. The trend sadly continued as we suffered an increasing number of losses – some of them by large margins, others tantalisingly close, and a few which would have certainly been wins, had we been able to field a full team.

Despite these early losses, as the League progressed so our numbers grew. With less of a focus on chalking up wins, and more on our lively spirits, great sense of humour and excess of panache, each game was more fun than the last, and eventually we found that the more fun we had, the more we seemed to win. In the end we finished up in the top half of the Lent League – a great place for a team that simply loves to play, and eat chocolate.

In a season suffering the strange fate of a constant female deficit, we had to resort to drafting girls in from out of College. Special thanks indeed go to Emily Marchant and Sarah Mercer of Newnham, who proved to be just as dedicated and valuable to the Trinity mixed side as any of our own. Colours are awarded to Josh Mills and Pras Nanayakkara, both of whom set the bar for commitment and passion. With fun being the team’s main aim, I’d say that Trinity was one of the strongest sides out there, always achieving exactly what we intended.
Rugby

by Sam Channon (2009)

After last year’s difficult season, which saw us relegated, Trinity enjoyed our first experience of Division Two for several years. After a slow start we ended up relatively successful in a varied and competitive League. We started our first game with a full team but no substitutes, and by half-time our complement was reduced to thirteen. Nonetheless, we took the game to the wire, losing by one point only, missing a chance to win with the last kick of the game. The problem of too small a squad dogged us all season.

We lost our next two games. Special praise must go to fresher Theo Collier, who stepped forward to play his first season at prop, a position for which we have recently lacked players. He had a particularly hard job against Homerton who overpowered us in the scrum to win 34–3. This resilience allowed us to turn the season round, soon winning our first game in nearly two years of Trinity rugby. This gave our young team the self-belief to play some great rugger. We congratulate two of our stars, Nick Marshal and James Scott, for making the Under 21’s starting team against Oxford. Although this left us without them for several games, we kept on winning, maturing and developing, with some impressive performances. I was particularly pleased with our rematch against Homerton, a much closer affair that we lost by three tries to four.

Amongst the year’s highlights was thrashing Magdalene. They were, admittedly, the weakest League team, but we kept our first clean sheet in my time at Trinity and were extremely convincing throughout. We had less success in Cuppers, getting pooled into the Shield after losing our first game, and then progressing to the Shield semi-final. Here we suffered a run of injuries, ending with just twelve men standing and some in hospital. With pride I can say that we never gave up, and even scored a try when three men down.

In the Easter Term we joined up with the football team for a fantastic trip to Oxford to play Christ Church. They are a division I side, and were clearly more experienced and well drilled. But once again Trinity showed grit and determination to repair a heavy first-half deficit and ending up with just a one-try margin, thanks to outstanding performances from our new Vice-Captain Henry Ashcroft and our guest player and previous Captain Jack Lewars.
Overall, we have developed into a very capable outfit, and despite the squad’s small size, promise to be a force in Division Two next season, after finishing fourth this year. We say goodbye to some, but will welcome back other great talent from their years abroad. The Freshers were particularly strong this year, with Wilf Bagnall being voted Player’s Player and Theo Collier awarded Captain’s Player. There were improvements across the board, but the team voted Peter Leach the most improved player in his first great rugby season after converting from rowing. It is with high hopes for next year that I hand over captaincy to our consistently impressive and hard-working back row, Jack Harris.

Swimming and water polo

by Brad Dixon (2009)

Swimming

The only event in the college swimming year is Cuppers, in which the quality is surprisingly high. Blues swimmers are allowed to swim only in the relays, but University seconds can swim individual races, so some very quick times were posted, particularly for the men. Trinity was very successful in the qualifying rounds, with every entrant making the cut for the final, many making the ‘A’ final. Like many other colleges, we could not field a full women’s team and so could not enter the relays, but the three girls all made their individual finals.

Trinity upped our game in the finals, producing either a ‘B’ final winner or an ‘A’ final swimmer in every event. Even without a relay team, the women managed 4th place overall, with Catz taking the top spot. The men’s competition was more closely fought and our team faced some extremely fast times. As usual, the highest standard was seen in the 100m Individual Medley and 100m Free, yet Fresher Stephen Lane pulled two great swims out the bag and fought to the line to take two 4ths. Water-polo player Will Grant swam a huge Personal Best to nip 3rd, the highest finish for a Trinity individual swim. In the relays, with Blues swimmers allowed to compete, the competition became hotter as we sought to maintain a very close 3rd position. We were helped by Blues swimmers Ho-on To and Brad Dixon, and broke the Trinity records for both the Medley and the Free 4 x 50m relay in 2.04.08 (3rd) and 1.51.34 (5th), respectively. The Trinity men finished 3rd and brought the overall college place to 3rd as well, beating a very strong John’s team. Many of our swimmers/players are carrying on next year, so good luck Trinity!
Water polo

Once again, our water polo team has established itself as a Cup team. After a rearrangement of the League last year, we were shunted into the second division, where most games should have been a walkover. However, to turn up with 4 or 5 players in a 7-a-side game is always rather bold. So we struggled hugely in the League, winning only 4 points of a potential 15. Despite this, we showed what we could do when we achieved good turnouts, highlighted by our 9–1 drubbing of the division whooping boys, Caius.

Going into Cuppers, a few choice emails ensured that numbers were relatively good as we entered a tough group with Catz, Tit Hall and Clare. Playing one man down, we beat Tit Hall 4–2 and, with a full team the next day, beat last year’s winner, Catz, 3–2. In the final match, needing a draw to qualify from the group stages, we found ourselves 3–0 down with 90 seconds before the whistle. A truly exceptional minute’s play saw us hit overdrive and storm through the Clare defence, scoring 3 goals in succession, thanks largely to our instrumental Blues player, Alex Davies. A solid defence held the game to a 3–3 draw and booked our place in the semi-final.

This followed in the next week, when we unfortunately lost our talisman Davies and, without him, had to play an incredibly strong Queens’, with no fewer than five Blues. Fresher Will Grant stepped up to the mark and produced some great play, giving a desperate Trinity a few chances but we were outmatched and lost 4–0. Queens’ went on to win the tournament easily, and had Trinity been in the other side of the draw we would have surely made the final. Trinity’s talent could see us destroy a weak division next year, but only if we can manage to turn up to games with a full team.

Table Tennis

By Wing Chan (2010)

Following an excellent return to form last year, the Trinity team, with University Men’s Captain and Full Blue Wing Chan, Half-blue Bernd Linke and aspiring players Jacob Trefethen and György Bencskó, remained unbeaten throughout the League. We proved too strong for the others, defeating Churchill, Girton, Caius, Hughes Hall and Darwin to retain the title. Excellent performances were put in by all; especially commendable are the many victories won by Jacob and György, by no means regular Table Tennis players. The strongest test came against Hughes Hall,
who fielded a strong team that included Half-Blue Takehiro Kojima and Varsity Second Team Akira Murakami, both from Japan. It was a 3 against 3 contest, with all possible pairings played out; the score remained tied until the final game, when Wing defeated Takehiro to clinch the title for Trinity, 5–4.

It is worth noting that for the first time ever, according to University club records, Table Tennis players have this season been awarded an extraordinary Full Blue, given to Trinity’s captain Wing Chan as well as to Magdalene’s Nicholas Leung.

**Tennis**

*by Yutian Wu (2011)*

Trinity’s tennis team has experienced a difficult year of transition. Although we had lost key members to graduation, by taking part in various tournament and friendly matches we nonetheless managed to gain valuable experience for future years.

The men’s team, ranked as top seed in Cuppers, was given a bye for the first round; unfortunately our Blues player Sven was injured prior to our second round match against Sidney Sussex, and we lost 4:5. On the women’s side, we suffered from time clashes for our three key players, so we lacked the numbers to enter either the women’s Cuppers or the League. However, with the arrival of new players like Hattie Pierce and the return of Nikky Fleurke, we will again be able to field a strong team next year.

In the winter, we had some indoor training at the Hills Road Tennis Centre, funded by the College. After I was appointed captain in April, we had an informal Cuppers match with Jesus II in the losers’ draw. Later, we had the pleasure of hosting friendly matches against alumni and lawyers from London, as is our tradition. These matches revealed our lack of consistency, especially in serving, something on which we must focus in future. Moreover, from this
year, Core Cambridge will offer our team free gym sessions to strengthen our backs and stamina.

I would like to say thank you to the Field Club for support, to Oliver Shakir-Khalil and Urs Rauwald who gave much advice; also many thanks to Andrew Jeskins, György Bencskó, Indranil Banik, Jakob Bader, Madjdy Al-Qaramany, Piing Chen and Tony Song for their enthusiasm. While we are once again losing established players to graduation, I am sure we will make up for that by recruiting new members. Our current members will also make every effort to improve their skills, and I look forward to an eventful and successful season next year.

**Ultimate Frisbee**

*by Jacob Hilton (2009)*

This has been another successful year for Trinity College Ultimate Frisbee. We have attracted many newcomers to the sport and remained highly competitive in the intercollegiate League.

The year’s high point came at the end of Michaelmas. We went into our final match against St. John’s needing a win to take the League title. Fighting our way back from 5–2 down, we reached sudden death at 6–6, and went on to take the final point. We then rounded off the term by achieving 2nd place in Winter Cuppers, just losing to Jesus in the final. In Lent we braved wintry conditions and took 5th place in the League after a narrow defeat by Corpus in the quarter finals. The pressures of exams took their toll in Easter and we dropped to tenth place. Nonetheless we returned to Summer Cuppers with a vengeance and put in another excellent performance to take third place.

This is the society’s 10th year, so we are celebrating with an anniversary disc design.

**TCUF Summer Cuppers Team**


Front: Jacob Hilton, Nathan Brown, Natalie Lewis, Richard Fenn.
The Students’ Union and College Societies

Trinity College Students’ Union

By Karim Ahmed, President (2011)

The new TCSU committee returned for the Lent Term with an agenda borrowed from an old saying by that Trinity man Isaac Newton. While there were no giants with big shoulders at our committee meetings, we nonetheless aimed to build on the work of our predecessors and gained height by standing on chairs to put up the decorations for our events. Despite our vertical disappointment, we remain determined to preserve the perfected and repair the below-par as we enter the later stages of our tenure.

Easter Term’s Trinity Olympics, a stress-busting tournament put on by our Welfare Officers Becky Hann and Will Phillips, was the nearest the TCSU came to gigantic involvement in College life. Sumo wrestling was the highlight of the afternoon’s action, which offered an eclectic mixture, including five-a-side soccer, croquet and rounders – an array of sporting prowess to rival London 2012. The fun ranged beyond the welfare team’s excellent work, thanks to Freddie Carter, our Ents Officer and fun-provider extraordinaire. He masterminded many enjoyable occasions, continuing the popular trend of holding joint ents, pairing Trinity with Clare for an evening before putting in a flawless shift to host TCSU’s annual Garden Party. Overseas Welfare Officer Alisa Matjuka and Vice-President Emma Colliver are planning a reinvigorated Freshers’ Week for new arrivals from the UK and beyond.

Will Phillips (left) and Tom Clewlow (right) show that giants may not have shoulders after all.
Emma and I have represented Trinity’s student opinion both in the College and within CUSU. Matthew Willetts, Secretary, and Tom Clewlow, Treasurer, have been our stalwarts, putting in the backroom hours needed to keep our paperwork in order while also helping to steer the committee’s thinking. Much of this thought was prompted by our changing environment. Access Officer Stephen Lane and his Access Committee have been active in encouraging applications to Trinity, despite the University fee increase; they have led tours of the College and produced a series of videos. The latter will appear on the TCSU’s ever-developing website, which our Computing and Publicity Officer Ben Stewart maintains while also keeping our students informed of goings-on in Cambridge. Junior Steward Courtney Gill aims to raise the standard of food to match that of Trinity’s new kitchens while Hugh Bennett, Environmental Officer, keeps an eye on our compliance with the University’s recent agreement to join the Student Switch Off Campaign.

We look forward to welcoming the Freshers in October. In addition to providing a central hub for Trinity’s current undergraduates and their societies, we hope to add to the Trinity experience for generations to come: rumour has it that a new pool table emblazoned with the College crest may be on its way!

**Trinity College BA Society**

*By Amanda Talhat, President (2006)*

The Society has had an eventful year. As well as regular events like the weekly BA dinners, fortnightly brunches and movie nights, we have had some memorable social, cultural and welfare occasions. We started off with the BA garden party, enjoyed by both students and fellows. The Gypsy Swing band gave us great performances of Django Reinhardt classics; the amazing selection of food and drink, as well as great weather, all helped. We then welcomed both returning members and Freshers at Michaelmas and helped newcomers and Trinity’s home-grown graduates to get to know each other. We put on old favourites like formal swaps with other colleges, after-dinner parties in the bar, whisky and wine tasting, and a joint *ceilidh* with Magdalene. We also organised some cultural excursions. Our first was to Norfolk’s Hunstanton beach during the long vacation; then we were off to see *The Wizard of Oz* in London. The theme park, Thorpe Park, was popular with all needing their adrenaline rush; Stonehenge and Bath were more sedate.
BA dinner – Taken by Nathalie Saurat

BA Committee – Top row left: Sven Sylvester (Ents), Gonzalo Garcia (First year), Nuno Blanc (Sports), Janina Voigt (First year), Yu Heng Lau (Catering), Shahar Avin (Computing); Bottom row left: Steffen Loesch (Secretary), Amanda Talhat (President), Lord Rees (Master), Prof. Worster (Senior Tutor), Charles Drummond (Treasurer), Nathalie Saurat (Liaison). Taken by Douglas Brumley

Trinity vs St.John’s Sports Tournament – Trinity BAs with the winning trophy!

BA Masquerade Party – Taken by Nathalie Saurat
We introduced a welfare theme for the Easter term, to help all about to submit their First Year Reports or take exams – with free massages, free tea and cakes, and brunch on the Backs. With the Olympics in mind and to foster relations with our neighbours we held a Trinity vs. St. John’s tournament on the John’s Backs, with five different sports and a barbeque. Trinity triumphed in football, volleyball, tug-of-war, and the Wellington boot-throw, and so won overall. The trophy now resides in the trophy cabinet in the College Bar.

A big change this year was the reform of on-line ticketing for the weekly BA dinners. Trinity hosts may now invite only one guest each, so making room for more BAs to dine. The College has also allowed the weekly dining numbers to rise from 190 to 216, to cater for our growing graduate community. Recent upgrades to the ticketing system include an alternative log-in process to allow postdoctoral researchers affiliated to Trinity but without a University ‘Raven’ log-in ID to buy tickets for the weekly dinners. Plans are afoot to introduce a guest night, to which BAs may bring in more than one guest.

Finally, we conducted an opinion survey at the end of the Lent term, inviting BAs to comment on previous events and so tell the committee what sort of programme they really wanted. In an overwhelmingly high response most were happy with how things are, with constructive feedback on what could be improved. This was all very helpful, especially since the last survey was held all of five years ago. Such a successful year would have been impossible without support from the College, as well as hard work and dedication from all committee members. It has been a pleasure to work with them. We wish the new committee all the best in keeping the torch burning.

**Trinity College Engineering Society**

*By Will Phillips (2010)*

The TCES has had a successful year, with a full programme to ensure Freshers were settled in, alongside a talk and other events. With the recent formation of the Engineering Association for Trinity’s engineering alumni, our current students can also gain invaluable advice from those in industry, thanks to a mentorship scheme. One of the year’s highlights was a talk by Dr Mike Short, current president of the Institution of Engineering and Technology, on the future of mobile communication and the ‘internet of things’. We hope to expand the number of talks we offer to our members next year.
Trinity College Historical Society

By Aaron Watts (2010)

The Society took a decidedly ‘extra-European’ turn this year. Drawing on research methods old and new, Professor John Lonsdale (1958) and Dr Emma Hunter (Caius) explored the legacies of British imperialism in Africa today. They reasserted African agency and considered ideas of citizenship and belonging. A panel discussion later in the year focused on the Ottoman Empire. Professors Ben Fortna (SOAS), David Abulafia (Caius), and Dr Kate Fleet (Newnham) debated a broad range of social, political, and economic concerns. Undergraduate and graduate students intervened vigorously on both occasions, underlining Trinity’s strength in the study of world history. There were, nonetheless, events that privileged the grubbier history of these islands. Stephen Thompson (Christ’s) gave a no-holds-barred account of census manipulation by British political parties in the early 19th century. Striking a contemporary note, there was a timely reminder that the oft-stated ‘war on quangos’ endangers functions essential to transparent government in the democratic age.

Our interests extend beyond scholarly debate. Poker evenings – Texas Hold’em with a £5 buy-in, winner takes all – offered a competitive palliative to end-of-term blues. At the annual dinner, Rumen Cholakov delivered an amusing narrative linking the trials and tribulations of this year’s finalists to Great Events of past. It would be unkind to specify further. The Society is grateful for the stewardship of Christopher Bond (Michaelmas) and Rumen Cholakov (Lent) and, as ever, for Dr Richard Serjeantson’s attentive oversight and genial hospitality. Supplies of port never ran dry.

Trinity College Law Society

By John Kwan (2009)

The TCLS caters for both law students and others intending a career in law. Our activities are tailored for both groups. As before, members attended dinners with representatives from various law firms, to learn more, in informal settings, about a career as a solicitor. We organised a talk on how regime change across the Middle East has affected the validity of dealings with the region’s governments and our alumni Trinity Law Association invited us to drinks at the Old Bailey, preceded by a talk by Peter Freeman, former Chairman of the Competition Commission. But the year’s highlights were the Lent moots. An external moot
– held with our Oxford sister Christ Church and kindly judged by our honorary patron Lord Walker – pitted two of our best mooters against theirs. At issue was the duty of care by medical practitioners, with its large issues of human rights and confidentiality. The final of the internal moot – judged by Simon Atkinson, a recent graduate and now tenant in a leading barristers’ chambers – was on the topical question of the incorporation of standard conditions in Internet sales. A garden party in the glorious setting of the Fellows’ Garden celebrated the end of exams in a very successful academic year.

**Trinity College Music Society**

*By Mary Price (2010)*

TCMS is renowned as one of Cambridge’s busiest music societies. With over fifty concerts across the three terms in a variety of venues, including Trinity Chapel, Great Hall and Michaelhouse Café, this year was no exception. As well as seeing extensive and diverse term cards and a large uptake in membership, the Trinity Singers became Cambridge’s largest non-audition choral society, overtaking the CU Music Society Chorus, after a successful ‘come and sing’ recital in Michaelmas.

TCMS ran some excellent concert series, ranging from *lieder* and chamber music to some purely orchestral concerts. Most notably, the *Nachtmusik* series returned in the Easter term to provide relaxing music in a comfortable setting, to alleviate Tripos stress; it offered a varied concert repertoire and was even more popular than last year among both students and Fellows, surely not because of the hot chocolate provided afterwards! The society also collaborated with
some of Cambridge’s leading student orchestras, including the CU Symphony Orchestra and the CU String Ensemble, while continuing to support our own recently-renamed Trinity Chamber Orchestra.

TCMS is proud to support innovative performances and new compositions by Cambridge students. Early in the year we funded a production of J S Bach’s Coffee Cantata BWV 211 in Michaelhouse Café. Some of the six performances filled the Café – a resounding success. We also sponsored the premières of two new compositions: Misha Mullov-Abbado’s Clarinet Concerto, in Trinity Chapel in May; and third-year Trinity student and choral scholar Barnaby Martin’s A Vision in a Dream, written especially for the annual Wren Library concert. We also expanded our repertoire by running six popular ‘Jazz in the Bar’ concerts.

Amidst such originality, TCMS and the wider college community continue to hold the annual events at the centre of Trinity’s musical life. The committee is grateful to the outgoing Master, to Professor Humphrey, and to Paul Johnson for allowing us to hold the Freshers’ concert, Leavers’ concert and the annual Garden Party in the Masters’ Garden. Two concerts stand out. The Wren Library concert,

Former TCMS President Laurence Williams and others enjoy the Pimm’s on offer at the annual garden party.

The Trinity Singers perform at the annual garden party, under the direction of Helen Charlston.
conducted by Laurence Williams and Jeremy Cole, included Mozart’s *Exultate Jubilate*, sung by Choral Scholar Hannah Partridge. The May Week concert was conducted by Stephen Craigen with a fantastic programme, centred on a beautiful rendition of Bruch’s Violin Concerto from Trinity PhD student Ian Goh.

To sum up, TCMS continues from strength to strength. The President thanks Stephen Layton, director of music and our senior treasurer, Paul Nicholson, Anthony Woodman, Helen Charlston, Archie Bott and the rest of the committee for the hard work and dedication that allows the society to flourish. Amid Cambridge’s vast array of high quality music-making, TCMS continues to offer something unique both to the life of the College and of the University at large.

**Trinity Oriental Society**

*By Yuhan Gao (2010)*

TOS is a newcomer, founded in Michaelmas 2011. We aim to promote and celebrate East Asian culture within the College and University. Our inaugural year has been highly successful, with several events each term, including cooking nights, talks and film nights. Our two biggest events were a well-attended dumpling night for the Chinese New Year, and a highly enjoyable cultural trip to London in which we visited Chinatown and the Houses of Parliament. We hope this new society will continue to be an active part of College life for years to come.

[L to R] Laurence Gribble, Wei Zhang, Kenan Wang, Yuhan Gao, Charles Shen, Tianqi Wang, Jafar Miles, Wesley Mok.
Trinity College Philosophy Society

By Jacob Trefethen (2011)

TPS has flourished in its first year. As one of the few college Philosophy societies in Cambridge, we have attracted both philosophically-inclined Trinity students and the philosophy community in the University as a whole, growing from three to 46 members. In both Michaelmas and Lent we ran bi-weekly events and talks, each attended by up to 35 people. These TPSEs – Trinity Philosophy Society Events or ‘tipsies’ – are already famed for their overabundance of cheese, wine – and philosophical insight. We have hosted talks by Trinity philosophy students from all levels of study, one undergraduate, one M.Phil student and one graduate – Jacob Trefethen, Kyle Mitchell and Dan Brigham – as well as one from a graduate student at King’s College London – Yang Guo, a wholesome ex-Trinitarian.

On top of these we have listened to some excellent academic philosophers. Our Lent events were particularly exciting, including a talk in the Winstanley Lecture Theatre by Professor Huw Price on ‘Time’s Arrow and Eddington’s Challenge’, an intimate gathering of twenty people in the Junior Parlour with Emeritus Professor Simon Blackburn on ‘David Hume and I’, and an evening of wine-tasting with the Head of Faculty Professor Tim Crane, who is famous for – among other things – his writings on the philosophy of wine.
In the Easter term we ran Tripos revision sessions on the Trinity Backs and in the Junior Combination Room. These were popular with first year philosophers especially: we ran three sessions weekly until the start of exams, on topics covering the Part 1A Philosophy syllabus. Each was attended by up to ten members, and a real community spirit developed before the inevitable onslaught.

Topping off the year in style, 50 students and faculty members spent a glorious summer’s evening together at what will become our Annual TPS Garden Party, in the idyllic Fellows’ Garden. Next year we are looking to maintain our rapid expansion and invite some top-notch speakers from outside Cambridge – without losing our cosy, informal style. Clear your diaries!

The Trinity Picture Lending Scheme

By Viola Crellin (2010)

This year the scheme made acquisitions our priority. We wanted to find works of art by Trinity students, made for Trinity students’ delight. So we put on an Affordable Art Fair in the ‘Black Cube’ – aka the Wolfson Party Room – to raise funds to buy works for the enjoyment of Trinity generations to come. This was a great success; the fifteen students who submitted works felt that their flair was appreciated in a college with a philistine reputation for mathematical and scientific mindedness. With the money made from commissions we bought several works: the panoramic view of Trinity from St John’s Tower by Karolis Stašinskas – a particular favourite – and two of George Shapter’s designs for this year’s May Ball poster. We also acquired many high-quality photographs and a gorgeous etched print. We hope next year to finish framing and re-framing...
all the works in the collection while cataloguing them so that students can in future know more about the pictures they borrow. Cosmo Godfrey will be our next President, helped by Vice-President Viola Crellin.

**RAG: Trinity’s Raising and Giving Society**

*By Ciaran McAuley (2009)*

Trinity has been outstanding this year in raising funds for the University-wide RAG society, Cambridge RAG, which supports international and local charities. Our total of £19,764.03 built on the work of previous years and kept us top of the inter-college leader board, a position we have held for six years. Our organised events contributed much to this total and encouraged support throughout the College. The Fellows’ Formal raised £1,070, when generous Fellows acted as kitchen staff and served a three-course meal to Trinity students and, for the first time, to students from other colleges. We also held a film night; and the annual RAG Auction raised £1,584.

Work with the wider student body has also been vital, with many Trinity students taking part in such major University RAG events as Blind Date and Jailbreak. By contrast, much cash was raised by ‘raiding’, with individuals taking to the Cambridge or London streets with buckets. We have two expert ‘raiders’: Susie Yates, who next year takes up Cambridge RAG’s sabbatical post of President, raised £4,271.64; and Olivia Jones, who raised around £1,200.

Many others have been crucial to our efforts, and volunteers have multiplied, with an intake of keen Freshers. One vital to our success is Manny Kemp. When not working on his PhD, he helps to recruit and guide new volunteers, ensuring that we live up to our past. Our influence is seen in the fact that five of our members sit on the central RAG society’s committee. Two of our number have been recognised by external bodies: the World Harmony Run Foundation has given Manny a Torchbearer Award, while Volunteering UK gave Susie a Student Volunteering Gold Award.

Others throughout Trinity deserve thanks for helping us to our repeated success this year. Neither the RAG Auction nor the Fellows Formal could have happened without the support of the Catering Department, the Fellowship, the Wine Committee, the Junior Bursar, the Porters, and our outgoing and incoming Masters, Lord Martin Rees and Sir Gregory Winter. On behalf of all of us in Trinity RAG, I thank them, together with innumerable others I have not the space to name.
Trinity College Science Society

By Mary Fortune (2008)

This was the most active year yet for the TCSS. We continued last year’s emphasis on expanding the society beyond our Tripos catchment area, and provided a diverse programme, both academic and social, to facilitate exchanges of ideas and foster a community of scientists and scientifically interested students at Trinity. Thanks to several outreach events, our membership has grown significantly, and we more than once reached maximum audience capacity in the Winstanley Lecture Theatre.

In both Michaelmas and Lent terms, we organised an impressive line-up of speakers from all areas of science and beyond, often having several events a week. We heard from Professor Dianne Newman on geobiology, Dr Michael de Podesta on temperature, Professor William McGrew on chimpanzee behaviour, Professor Michael Green on string theory, Dr Jan Löwe on the bacterial cytoskeleton, Professor Bob Nichol on dark energy, Dr Philipp Holliger on RNA self-replication, Dr Jonathan Nitschke on molecular systems, Professor Elliot Meyerowitz (2011) on plant growth, Dr Martin Hanczyc on oil droplets, Professor Sir John Pendry on metamaterials, Sir Greg Winter (1970) on therapeutic antibodies, Professor Shankar Balasubramanian (1994) on genome sequencing, Professor David Nutt on UK drug policy, Professor Simon Baron-Cohen (1995) on empathy, Dr Anders Sandberg on existential risk, Professor Sir Michael Atiyah (1949) on how to do research, Dr Jason Chin (2007) on reprogramming the genetic code and Professor David Tong (2009) on the Higgs Boson. In addition, we hosted film nights throughout the year, and celebrated May Week in style with our annual Garden Party.

As has become our tradition, at the end of Lent Term we hosted the Trinity Science Symposium and Dinner, our flagship event attended by over 100 people. The annual Symposium is a day of multidisciplinary scientific exchange, culminating in a fantastic dinner in the Old Kitchen. Fellow’s talks were presented by Prof Michael Neuberger (1971) and Dr Jeremy Butterfield (2006). Talks were also presented by current Trinity (mostly PhD) students Toryn Dalton (2010), Georg Meisl (2007), Gonzalo Garcia (2007), Alexey Morgunov (2009), Maciej Hermanowicz (2005), Kenny Wong (2007), Karthik Kashinath (2009), Steffen Loesch (2009) and Stan Wang (2011).
The Society’s success would not have been possible without the support of our Senior Treasurer, Dr Alan Weeds (1975) and the hard work of the committee: President Alexey Morgunov; Junior Treasurer Jonathan Lee; Secretary James Scott-Brown; Events Officer Filip Szczypinski; Publicity Officer Ashley Manton; Graduate Representative Ferenc Huszár; incoming secretary Mary Fortune; Ted Pynegar and Martin Výska, helped by enthusiastic members of the Society. With the new committee greatly expanded, and several former committee members staying on, we hope to continue providing a varied programme next year, so keeping TCSS one of the largest and most active academic societies in Cambridge.

College Choir by Stephen Layton (c 2006), Director of Music

In 2012, the Trinity College Choir won a Gramophone Award for its recording of the music of Herbert Howells. Trinity’s Choir is the first Cambridge college choir to win this top music industry award, which has been given annually for the last 40 years.

Earlier in the year, another Trinity Choir recording, Beyond all mortal dreams, had won a nomination for a Grammy Award in the US. Both these CDs were variously Choral Disc of the Month in Gramophone and BBC Music Magazine, and CD of the Week on Classic FM.

Concerts included a return to the St John’s Smith Square Christmas Festival, performing Bach’s Christmas Oratorio with the Orchestra of the Age of Enlightenment and a concert of Britten’s St Nicolas with the City of London Sinfonia. Both of these performances were broadcast live on BBC Radio 3, with the Christmas Oratorio performed from memory. The Britten was subsequently recorded for release on Hyperion in October 2012.

The Choir toured the USA and Canada in July, spending a week in Georgia and Tennessee before heading to Ontario. The Choir was invited to perform as part of the National Convention of the American Guild of Organists, this year held in Nashville, and received a standing ovation from 2000 organists and choir directors.
Full details of the Choir’s CD releases, forthcoming concerts, webcasts of Chapel services and YouTube videos can be found at www.trinitycollegechoir.com
Why the Family Barbecue was cancelled Sunday 15th July 2012
FEATURES

HOW TO TEACH BRITISH HISTORY

A TALE OF THREE BOSONS

DICKENS AND SCIENCE

REPAIRING GREAT GATES
British history and how to teach it today
by Joya Chatterji (1985)

The controversy
Is history a relevant subject for children at school? If it is, how should it be taught in Britain’s secondary schools? How much of the curriculum should be devoted to British history? And what precisely does ‘British history’ mean today? These issues – which have been debated for much of the past century, certainly since Rab Butler’s Education Act of 1944 – have once again come to the fore, as a new government pushes its novel agendas on education.

These are big questions, and they lie in an area where I have no particular expertise. However, I agreed to write a few words on the subject after I was drawn, quite by accident, into a heated public debate with David Starkey, an historian of the Tudor monarchy, at a conference organised by History Today. I was there as an historian of the non-European world. But, as it happens, I have also had some experience of the challenge of how to bring new histories of migration to British schoolchildren between the ages of eleven and fourteen (www.banglastories.org). So Starkey’s aggressive insistence that history teachers should ‘focus on our own culture’ prompted me to ask him what he meant by ‘our own culture’. His response – that Britain was an ‘unmitigately white’ ‘mono-culture’ – was so dangerously wrong-headed that I felt compelled to challenge it. So this is by way of a brief riposte.
The context
But first, it is important to bear in mind the constraints within which any history curriculum must work. Since British secondary education moved towards comprehensivisation – a process begun by Labour under Harold Wilson in 1964 but ironically completed by Margaret Thatcher as Education Secretary in Heath’s government – most children learn in classes that are diverse, where students of very different abilities, aptitudes, and upbringing are taught alongside each other. Despite the efforts by the middle classes to engross catchment areas, the classrooms of secondary schools are ever more mixed, whether in terms of the economic background, gender identity, ethnic origin or social aspirations of the children in them. Palpably, there is no political will across the party divide to bring back grammar schools and secondary moderns. So policy must be directed towards state-maintained comprehensive schools with their increasingly varied student bodies. Even if more schools opt for academy status, they will not change the basic fact of diversity in the classroom since, by law, academies cannot be more selective in their admission policy than the secondary schools they replace.

This is only one of the factors in play. Another is that, for the past two decades – since Kenneth Clarke’s policy changes of 1991 – history is a compulsory subject only until the age of fourteen. Thereafter it has to compete with other subjects, particularly geography, in the students’ choices at GCSE level, and many children stop learning history altogether at fourteen. This makes it more crucial than ever to engage children aged between eleven and fourteen – at ‘Key Stage 3’ – in the study of history, since many new subjects vie with history for their attention. It follows that academic historians must work with schoolteachers to find ways of making the subject more attractive to students while also showing parents, and all those who advise young people, why history is important.

Historical method and citizenship
Indeed, a strong case can be made that history has never been more relevant for schoolchildren. The particular skills and methods which historians deploy are key tools for young people living in a world of increasing complexity: they provide pathways through a maze of information which bombards, bemuses and threatens to overwhelm them. The ‘patch’ method of teaching history – looking at short periods in great depth, analysing sources and historiographical debates – has been a big step forward. Not only does it give students a sense of what professional historians actually do, it also allows them to see that the
subject is not a static body of ‘approved knowledge’ to be learned by rote, but
that, instead, it constantly moves forward through research and debate, in ways
that can capture the interest of the few who might go on to become tomorrow’s
historians. But the real importance of this method is that it gives all students
the wherewithal to make critical sense of evidence and to weigh and evaluate
opinions which pose as facts. Taught well, ‘patch’ courses encourage students
to work with all kinds of sources – whether ancient artefacts or contemporary
‘blogs’ – equipping them with precisely the critical, questioning, skills they
will need to navigate their way round a world of 24-hour rolling news, Twitter,
Google, Wikipedia and Wikileaks, in order to make up their own minds about
what is going on around them and about how they should react. These are also
skills that will enable them to grow up to be thoughtful and vigilant citizens,
capable of understanding the policy debates that affect them, and of grasping
the possibility of holding to account power in all its forms.

This holds true for any chosen ‘patch’, regardless of its specific content, whether
the Chartist movement in Victorian Britain, or India’s partition a century
later. But that is no argument for avoiding courses that appeal to a particular
mix of students in Britain’s diverse classrooms. As long as there is variety
in the content and some element of choice for students, as well as latitude
for teachers to choose courses appropriate to their classrooms, we can be
agnostic and relaxed about content – with the proviso, of course, that any course
offered should be embedded in a strong and vibrant historiography, the diversity
of which is made freely available. Methods of delivery also affect the appeal
of history at school, and new technologies have much to offer. As Cannadine’s
account of history-teaching in Britain underlines, the real shifts have
come when teachers adopt new technologies, whether the humble photocopier,
video-recorder or projector.1 As we discovered with our Bangla Stories website
about Bengali migrants, it is quite a challenge to write compelling web-
pages which will not be read consecutively but be dipped into, but which
must nevertheless deliver ‘proper history’ in lively and interactive ways. If
history is to capture and hold the interest of the ‘i-pod’ generation, more of
us must embrace and work with these new ways of communicating with
our audiences.

1 David Cannadine, Jenny Keating and Nicola Sheldon, The Right Kind of History. Teaching the Past
If ‘patch’ courses were dropped altogether from the curriculum, as some ‘traditionalists’ propose – in the cause of teaching students to appreciate how historical processes change over long periods of time, an equally vital historical perspective to which I will return below – much would be lost: the chance of training young people to be alert to the contexts in which information is generated, to question the motives and reliability of ‘authoritative opinions’, to reflect upon bias, and to learn how to ‘read against the grain’, in other words, to think like historians. These are – to use the jargon – transferable skills which, once learnt, equip students to apply them whenever and wherever they have to weigh information and test it for accuracy, bias, and significance. Historians will only persuade the wider public of the utility of their discipline if the case is made in these terms, rather than selling history as a body of ‘approved knowledge’ that students ought to acquire. For one thing, history is simply too vast to be reduced to an agreed list of key facts; for another, the whole point of history is its presentation of debate and disagreement about what the facts are, and what is significant about them. In any case, most students will have forgotten the ‘facts’ by the time they leave school. The questioning attitude is more likely to remain.

**British history and world history**

The rather more controversial question about content remains to be addressed – the ‘right’ balance between different types of history that the curriculum, ideally, should seek to deliver. Despite apparently stark differences between ‘progressives’ and ‘traditionalists’, there is a heartening consensus that children in British schools should learn both some ‘British history’ and some ‘world history’. Since the adoption of the National Curriculum twenty years ago, the balance has been about fifty-fifty, children learning about as much of one as of the other. Few sensible historians would object to that balance; indeed it is somewhat better than the choice students are offered in many university history departments.

The disagreement I had with Starkey was about how to define ‘British history’, and by extension, ‘world history’. Fundamentally, this is a debate about the borders between subjects. Should these be seen as rigid and impermeable, or should teachers encourage pupils to think about, and question, the interconnections and comparisons across them? If ‘world history’ is everything that is not ‘British history’ narrowly construed, then was there ever a time when Britain was an ‘island unto itself’, unconnected to, and unaffected by, the wider world? In ancient times, do ‘the Romans’ or ‘the Vikings’ belong to British history or to world history? The
most popular world history module, we are told, is ‘the Egyptians’, a civilisation that long predates any notion of Britain, but whose material culture has found its way into this country’s museums. This material accessibility makes Egyptian history relatively easy, and fun, to teach and to learn. (Scary movies about ‘The Mummy’ and documentaries about Tutenkhamun, too, have probably helped to generate demand). Even so, the boundaries are porous and unclear, and a thinking child might well wonder how these objects ended up in the British Museum in the first place. Once this question has been posed, teachers worth their salt will find themselves drawn into ‘world history’ and to Britain’s integral role in shaping it. Furthermore, if children aged fourteen are left with the notion that the history of the ‘non-British’ world only happened in the remote past, this would be a serious distortion that no self-respecting historian, whether of Britain or the world, would countenance.

Coming to more modern times, therefore, can ‘British history’ be taught without reference to ‘world history’? Surely not. This would be true of the history of pretty well every continent since 1500, when different parts of the world began to be drawn more closely together by commerce, conquest, and migration. But it is particularly difficult to make the separate history argument in Britain’s case, since its ‘island story’ comes to a full stop in early modern times, after which that narrative ceases to make any kind of sense – if it ever did. This is the central difficulty with Starkey’s position. No sooner did England establish a degree of religious independence from Catholic Europe, and a more ‘national’ history began, than English, Irish and Scottish adventurers and entrepreneurs turned up in the Americas and the Indies. Once the East India Company had been set up in 1600, soon to be followed by its counterpart, the West India Company, any idea that British history is intelligible without reference to the world with which it interacted is a nonsense.

So too is any fantasy about an ‘unmitigatedly white’ ‘mono-culture’. Admittedly, there were few black people in Britain before the 1700s, but substantial immigrant communities – Jewish, Huguenot and later Irish Catholic – had long ago challenged any concept of a homogeneous ‘mono-culture’; and the Welsh, the Scots, and the Irish have long had an ‘English problem’. Local society in Britain, too, was never uniform: local communities with strong particularistic traditions were always riven by deep fractures along lines of social class. To the extent, moreover, that a common culture emerged in the secularising age of markets and capitalism – to which these different communities contributed
greatly, in their various ways – this was a culture of consumption and commerce, which developed as Europe expanded into new worlds led by a trading, and later an industrial, Britain. It was predicated upon importing commodities from all over the world, whether the fabled spices of the Indies, tea from China and, later, India, sugar from the Caribbean and silver from the Americas, to be followed by tobacco and cotton. The East India Company filled Europe’s markets with silks and cottons, and soon the geometry of the Atlantic triangle – guns and liquor traded for slaves from West Africa, who in their turn, sustained the plantation economies that transformed the New World – helped to build the fortunes of Britain as the first, and leading, industrial nation of modern times. In the nineteenth century, Britain’s global dominance was achieved through informal empires of free trade as much as through conquest and formal dominion over territories painted red on world maps. Imperial Britain tied many people in many countries into intimate relationships of dependence and collaboration, so much so that there are now historians of ‘the British world’. But Britain cannot be studied without recognising that the world made Britain quite as much, perhaps more, than Britain changed the world into which it continued to expand. So can one teach the evolving history of ‘British culture’ with no reference to world trade, empire and migration, the stuff of world history? If one did, it would surely be an impoverishing, confusing and, worse, misleading, experience for young people at the receiving end.
**Which Britain? Whose history?**

So finally, let us come to what probably lay behind Starkey’s outburst – unease about the growing presence in Britain of people of colour after the fall of the British empire – about Asians, Afro-Caribbeans, and Africans ‘over here’, and their ‘unreasonable’ demands for what he calls a ‘multicultural’ history curriculum. His argument seems to be that these groups are pushing their minority, London-centric, view of the world on to the ‘unmitigatedly white’ majority who still inhabit England’s green and pleasant land and share a common ‘mono-culture’. This is an argument for ‘assimilation’ based on ideas discredited a long time ago. Scholars of migration reject the old view of assimilation as a one-sided process, by which ‘alien’ communities are incorporated into an apparently homogeneous host culture, gradually, but inexorably, shedding their foreign ways and adopting the cultural values and mores of their hosts. As Brubaker has argued, this perspective was, from first to last, ‘analytically and normatively Anglo-conformist. It posited, endorsed and expected assimilation towards an unproblematically conceived white . . . “core culture”’.²

This view of culture does not fit the facts; it transmutes a constantly changing and negotiated set of practices and meanings into a fixed and frozen caricature. But it also writes out of the script the many different voices and experiences of the white majority, let alone the many minorities which helped to shape it. Even the mythical ‘mono-culture’ of white, middle-class, ‘AB’ middle-England, has been profoundly affected by its interaction with the outside world; and, of course, ‘middle England’ is not, and never was, Britain. To try to teach its history as ‘British history’, particularly as some triumphant chronicle of kings, queens and their goings-on, would be alienating and confusing to many white British-born children in Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and even northern England, not just to recent migrants, whether white, black, yellow or brown.

‘British history’ can only make sense, and justify its shrinking space in an increasingly varied and competitive curriculum, if it helps children understand how Britain came to be the way it was in the past, and is today. That requires teaching longer chronological periods, which is all to the good, since everyone agrees that children should leave school with a sense of how changes come about over large spans of time. It means teaching elements of socio-economic

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and cultural history, and not just the battles won by brave kings and admirals in the annals of ‘our island race’. Exactly which periods are chosen should be left to teachers, depending on the play of the ‘market’ and the resources available. A robust element of agnosticism and pragmatism about whether courses should be organised chronologically or thematically would be all to the good: there is much to be said for both approaches in the study of history.

Finally, it must be said that another agenda seems to underlie Starkey’s hysteria. It is the familiar, but nonetheless depressing, misconception that history’s underlying purpose is to produce the next generation of unquestioning patriots by inculcating in the young pride in ‘their national past’. In today’s democracies, there is no reason why history, any more than any other subject, should be burdened with that ‘drum and trumpet’ nationalist triumphalism condemned by Britons when they see similar teachings in newer nation-states. Any nation-state is an institution with a complex and deeply fractured history; that history and this nation can only be understood if we encourage the young to open the eyes of blind patriotism. These will be ‘isles of wonder’ only when, in the words of Boyd Tonkin (1974), ‘a Mo Farah or an Ellie Simmonds, a Jessica Ennis or a Sarah Storey, no longer has to knock on closed doors in the hope of finding a marginal role within a pre-existing narrative of community.’ The teaching of British history ought surely to open the doors of children’s perception.

A Tale of Three Bosons and What May Lie Beyond
by Gary Gibbons (e2002)

‘Whatever happened to the Goldstone Boson?’ asked one of our Fellows. He was digesting the news that on 4th July this year, just thirteen days after Peter Higgs had been awarded an honorary Cambridge degree, two experimental groups, called CMS and ATLAS, working with the LHC (Large Hadron Collider) at CERN near Geneva, had announced the discovery of his eponymous particle: the Higgs boson. I replied that ‘it was the one people wanted to get rid of and it has been eaten by the vector boson, and the Higgs

3 In The Independent, Tuesday 11 September 2012.
boson is what was left, undigested, behind.’ Unsurprisingly this Jabberwockian response required some further clarification and so that is what follows.

**Bosons and Fermions**

First things first: what are bosons – pronounced ‘bozons’ and not, as BBC correspondents have been wont, ‘bosuns’? According to Quantum Mechanics, de Broglie’s *Wave Particle Duality* dictates that particles, vibrations, and waves are merely different manifestations of the same underlying phenomenon, so physicists have got into the habit of naming them ‘ons’, with a suitable prefix. Thus a photon may behave both like Isaac Newton’s (1661) light corpuscles and James Clerk Maxwell’s (1850) electromagnetic waves. The photon’s interactions with electrically charged particles like the electron, discovered by J.J. Thomson (1876), and the proton, discovered by Ernest Rutherford (1895), are responsible for the phenomenon of electricity and magnetism and therefore, to quote a Johnian and Lucasian Professor, Paul Dirac, ‘most of physics and all of chemistry’. Electrons and photons are governed by a unified theory constructed by Dirac and others: *Quantum Electrodynamics*, often called ‘QED’ to rub in the point.

All ‘ons’ are either *bosons*, named after Satyendra Nath Bose or *fermions*, named after Enrico Fermi. The ‘s’ in Bose is soft, which may explain the BBC’s misguided pedantry. Photons are examples of bosons, electrons and protons of fermions. Roughly speaking fermions are the stuff of which matter is made up, and bosons the ‘glue’ that binds matter together. For example protons and neutrons, another fermion, are made up of three *quarks* – also fermions – confined by a type of boson called a *gluon* which obeys the laws of *Quantum Chromodynamics* (QCD), formerly known as the Strong Nuclear Force. Readers who object that ‘quark’ does not end in ‘on’ have Murray Gell-Mann to blame. He took the name from an appropriately Jabberwockian phrase in James Joyce’s *Ulysses*: ‘Three quarks for Muster Mark’.

Paul Dirac captured the essence of the difference between the two types of ons. Bosons are sociable creatures, they like to be in the same state (e.g. location) and often crowd together to form a *condensate*. Fermions on the other hand are anti-social: one at most can be in the same state. That is why matter is incompressible while photons can be squeezed into intense beams, as in a laser. According to Einstein’s relativity theory, both fermions and bosons may be either *massive* – that is, they can be at rest, but cannot travel faster than light – or *massless*, never at rest, and having always to travel at precisely the speed of light. According to
the most famous formula in physics: \( E=mc^2 \), massive particles have a minimum energy given by their rest mass, while massless particles may have an arbitrarily small energy. One further point to remember about bosons and fermions is that they carry spin, or angular momentum, in multiples of a basic unit. For bosons the multiple must be even, for fermions, odd. The rules of quantum mechanics then imply that any number of bosons behave like a single collective boson, while an even number of fermions behave like a single collective boson and an odd number of fermions behave like a single collective fermion. The analogy with the laws of elementary arithmetic is obvious and this will enter our story later on. Actually, what is usually called spin is half the multiple. Thus a vector boson like the photon or the gluon has spin one while the electron has spin one-half.

**Bosons and The Four Forces**

What about the three bosons of my title?

In former times, we were taught that there are four fundamental forces. Force smacks of 17th and 18th century ideas of actio in distans. Nowadays we prefer to speak of interactions and their associated bosons and fermions. The four known fundamental interactions are Electromagnetic, Strong Nuclear, Weak Nuclear and Gravitational. The weak interaction is responsible for radioactive decays such as that of the neutron to a proton, accompanied by the emission of an electron and an anti-neutrino, another fermion which, like the neutron, is electrically neutral but whose mass is very very small – hence the use of the diminutive ‘ino’ to replace ‘on’. The Goldstone, named after Trinity’s Honorary Fellow Jeffrey Goldstone (1951), the Higgs, named after Peter Higgs, and the vector are my three bosons.

Physicists struggled for many years to understand both the weak and the strong interactions. Because the quantum mechanical consequences of rotational symmetry had proved so useful for understanding atomic spectra, it occurred to Werner Heisenberg, one of the founders of Quantum Mechanics, to regard particles – for example the proton and the neutron – which might appear superficially different to be, in fact, related by a symmetry operation analogous to a rotation, but acting in some abstract ‘internal’ space. After all, an electron with its spin pointing upwards and an electron with its spin pointing downwards behave differently in a magnetic field but are nevertheless the same electron.
Goldstone’s stumbling block, and Higgs’s way round it

To explain why the particles we see are not completely symmetrical the idea of *Spontaneous Symmetry Breaking* was invoked, and this is where the work of Jeffrey Goldstone, Peter Higgs, and many others comes in. The usual laws of physics do not pick out any particular direction but, nevertheless, almost all physical systems, such as molecules, are not spherically symmetric, particularly in their lowest energy *ground state*. It could therefore be that the ground state of the theory of weak interactions is a condensate of spinless bosons which ‘breaks the symmetry’, i.e. it is not symmetrical. By way of an analogy that comes close to Higgs’s mathematics, consider any empty wine bottle containing a small glass marble running around the bottom. The circular rim is where the potential energy of the marble is least, and so it would naturally come to rest there. The wine bottle, and hence the circle of equivalent lowest energy states, is unchanged by rotations about a vertical axis, but such rotations move the marble from one resting place to another. The act of resting breaks the symmetry.

This beautiful idea soon ran into a stumbling block known as *Goldstone’s Theorem*. It costs almost no energy to move from one resting place to another. This means that the spinless boson making up the condensate admits a mode of vibration of arbitrarily small energy, which would correspond physically to a massless spinless boson, known as a Goldstone Boson, constrained to travel at the speed of light. Since no such particle has ever been seen, this would seem to rule out entirely the idea of spontaneous symmetry-breaking in this context. Though not relevant for the weak interactions, a triplet of particles called pions, bound states of a quark and an anti-quark, may be regarded in rough approximation as the Goldstone boson of Heisenberg’s original ‘isospin symmetry’.

Now, as any mathematician will tell you, a theorem is only as good as the assumptions that go into it, and this ‘No-Go Theorem’ is no different. Many people, including Peter Higgs, managed to get round it by postulating the existence of yet more bosons, but this time they were three vector bosons analogous to the photon and sharing many of the properties of the electromagnetic field. At first glance this looks like an additional disaster because, arguing by analogy with the photon, all three vector bosons would have to be massless as well, and these have certainly not been seen. The way out is again spontaneous symmetry-breaking, and what has come to be called the *Higgs Mechanism*. In a beautiful, extremely lucid, paper, rather than treating the full theory of weak interactions, Higgs studied a simplified model that has
much in common with the theory of superconductivity and superfluidity – a link made by condensed-matter physicist Phil Anderson, erstwhile colleague of Brian Josephson (1957) to whose eponymous effect it is closely related.

The simplified model adopted by Higgs has just one vector boson and two spinless bosons whose vibrations behave like the two coordinates of the marble in the wine bottle. Now the marble has two modes of oscillation, one around the circle, and one up and down the sides. Higgs showed that the former mode of vibration will mix with the vector boson, producing the mixture that turns out to be a massive vector boson, i.e. it travels with a speed less than light, while the latter is a massive spinless boson. Others pointed out that the vector boson could, in the jargon of the subject, ‘acquire a mass’ in this way by ‘eating the Goldstone boson’, but Higgs’s additional achievement was to point out that one ‘uneaten boson’ will survive undigested and will be massive. This is the Higgs boson.

To apply these ideas to the weak interaction one needs only to turn to the Weinberg-Salam model which provides a unified account of the electromagnetic and weak interactions and, together with Quantum Chromodynamics, comprises the Standard Model of Particle Physics. To describe the weak interactions one introduces four spinless bosons and three massless vector bosons and lets the Higgs mechanism work its magic. Three spinless bosons are eaten and what is left are one massless vector boson, the photon, three additional massive vector bosons, first created at CERN in 1983, and one massive spinless boson, that of Higgs, created at the LHC this year.

**Beyond the Standard Model**

In physics ‘All past is Prologue’ and finding the last particle in the Standard Model, while an enormous achievement, is only the beginning for the LHC. For example, Trinity’s own Val Gibson (1994) is a part of the LHCb collaboration which, among other things, is studying whether the Standard Model can explain why the world is made of matter rather than anti-matter. Other groups are looking for candidates for the mysterious dark matter that far exceeds the amount of the ordinary, visible, Standard Model matter in the Universe.

This and other experiments hint strongly that there is physics beyond the Standard Model, and the LHC may well find evidence for it. Most exciting for many is the prospect of finding evidence for *supersymmetry*, and this brings me to what could be the LHC’s greatest prize of all. As I have described them, bosons and fermions are as unlike as chalk and cheese. However, physicists have
Features

constructed theories that are completely symmetrical in their description of fermions and bosons. Indeed these ‘SUSY’ theories admit symmetry operations taking fermions into bosons and vice versa. The analogy is with the even and odd numbers that are taken into one other by the addition or subtraction of unity. The currently most successful attempts to combine Einstein’s General Relativity with Quantum Mechanics make essential use of SUSY. The gravitational interaction of Newton has its own massless boson, the *graviton*, which carries two units of spin. Supersymmetry dictates that the graviton has a massless fermionic partner, the *gravitino*, with one and a half units of spin. This gives a theory called *Supergravity*, and the graviton and gravitino may be regarded as some of the vibrations of the current Lucasian Professor Michael Green’s *Super String Theory*. Both are under intense investigation by the College’s several theoretical physicists in the Department of Applied Mathematics and Theoretical Physics (DAMTP). The discovery of evidence for supersymmetry at the LHC would clearly give these studies a tremendous boost and possibly lead to the Final Theory: a complete account of all four fundamental interactions.

In other words, we are all hoping that ‘we ain’t seen nothing yet’.

Dickens and Science
by Julian Hunt (1960)

The common view

Like others, when I first read Charles Dickens’s novels, *David Copperfield*, *The Pickwick Papers*, *Great Expectations*, and *Hard Times*, I was bowled over by their great characters and their adventures in their vividly described Victorian milieux of school and business, law and and crime, on the beach at Yarmouth or in London’s foggy streets. Everyone has their own reactions and maybe learns different lessons; I laughed a lot, to the annoyance of my wife, as I took many weeks slowly reading of *Dombey & Sons* amid the changing scenes of North London and the arrival of the railways. My cautious approach to finance has probably benefited from Mr Micawber’s advice that if one’s income only just exceeds expenditure that leads to happiness, but if otherwise then misery. But I
did not think I was reading novels written by someone with a deep appreciation of science and its wider intellectual and cultural connections.

Like most readers I generally thought of Dickens as being highly critical of the social and environmental consequences of the scientific and industrial revolutions of the nineteenth century. This was the moral aspect of his novels that the literary critic F R Leavis so much admired. His descriptions of the polluted atmosphere and rivers – the Great Stink – and their effects on people’s health are even known to politicians, as the leader of the Green Party in the House of Commons, Caroline Lucas, recently reminded readers of *The Guardian*.

**A reassessment**

My view of Dickens’s interest in science changed completely when I read his last novel *Our Mutual Friend*, published in 1865, which revealed his considerable knowledge of the great developments in science and how these had become part of ordinary people’s understanding of the world around them, although this point has been missed by most critics of Dickens’s writing as well as by his biographers. Dickens had written about science over many years in the magazines that he edited, *Household Words* and *All the Year Round*. These covered current affairs from politics to railways, and even science policy. Dickens’s general view of science, which most journalists and politicians share today, was that there would be greater progress even at a technical level, if science were explained better to the public and indeed to other scientists. His more profound and ambitious objective, in which he preceded Henri Poincaré’s *Science & Method* by fifty years, was that science should inform the public so effectively that it would enable those who became interested in science to explore for themselves the wider implications of scientific ideas. This, he argued, would lead to a deeper appreciation and, to use the modern idiom, a greater public involvement in scientific issues.

Dickens put these ideas into practice through his literature, by surreptitiously popularising science as he wove the latest observations and even theories into the plots of his very human and apparently ‘unscientific’ novels. In at least one case, like other writers before and after him, by generalising certain ideas then current, he even proposed an important scientific concept before it had been considered in the scientific literature!
Satire and praise
At the same time Dickens poked fun at scientists and their supporters – but no more than he did in all his books with respect to every professional and business character. In *Hard Times*, written in 1851, he ridiculed the standard school-masterly view of science as being a matter of ‘stick to facts Sir – rout out everything else’. He mocked the amateur scientists who met at the Pickwick Club, driven ostensibly by pure curiosity, in order to consider ‘speculations on the source of the Hampstead Ponds with some observations on the theory of tittle bats’. This was a gentle satire on the British Association for the Advancement of Science, which was set up in 1836 to popularise science and its applications. In *Our Mutual Friend* the gloomy wine waiter who, at a dinner party, pours out a dodgy Chablis – apparently a common problem then – is compared to an Analytical Chemist, saying under his breath ‘you wouldn’t drink this if you knew what it is made of.’ In Dickens’s view any scientist in the City was also suspect, forming dubious companies like Collapse, Vortex, Docket & Company. He obviously had high-tech fluid dynamicists in mind.

But when it came to individual scientists Dickens wrote admiringly about them in his essays, particularly those whose work he used in his novels. John Dalton of Manchester, famous for his discoveries in chemistry, also wrote on meteorology. Dickens reviewed the latter in one of his essays, and meteorology then appeared again in *Oliver Twist* – in the wintry scenes of snow blown about in extraordinary patterns by the wind. Dickens also learned of the fearsome ocean waves experienced by the transatlantic travellers in *Martin Chuzzlewit* from the pioneer American Navy oceanographer and meteorologist, Lieutenant Maury:

> countless miles of angry space roll the long heaving billows. . . . a boiling heap of rushing water. . . . mad return of wave on wave, . . . ending in a spouting-up of foam that whitens the black night; incessant change of place, and form, and hue; . . . louder howls the wind, and . . . the wild cry goes forth upon the storm ‘A ship!’

Artist and naturalist
The science in Dickens’s novels usually connects nature with people and animals. In the opening page of *Bleak House* (1852) one reads a naturalist’s notebook transformed into art:

> Fog everywhere. Fog up the river, where it flows among green aits and meadows; fog down the river, where it rolls defiled among the tiers of
shipping, and the waterside pollutions of a great (and dirty) city. . . Fog creeping into the cabooses of collier-brigs; . . . Fog in the eyes and throats of ancient Greenwich pensioners, wheezing by the firesides of their wards; fog in the stem and bowl of the afternoon pipe of the wrathful skipper, down in his close cabin; fog cruelly pinching the toes and fingers of his shivering little 'prentice boy on deck. Chance people on the bridges peeping over the parapets into a nether sky of fog, . . . as if they were up in a balloon, and hanging in the misty clouds.

One is reminded of Oscar Wilde writing in 1889: only artists enabled people to 'see fogs, not because there are fogs, but because poets and painters have taught them the mysterious loveliness of such effects. There may have been fogs for centuries in London. But . . . they did not exist till Art had invented them.'

**Of Darwin and Kelvin**

But no Oscar Wilde could have conjured up the extraordinary geological perspective that Dickens used, in the same passage in *Bleak House*, to deepen the mysterious gloom of the London scene:

> As much mud in the street as if the waters had but newly retired from the face of earth, and it would not be wonderful to meet a Megalosaurus, forty feet long or so waddling like an elephantine lizard up Holborn Hill. Smoke lowering down from chimney-pots, making a soft black drizzle, with flakes of soot in it as big as full-grown snow-flakes – gone into mourning, one might imagine, for death of the sun.

Dickens’s last novel *Our Mutual Friend* (1865), was written after Darwin’s *Origin of Species* had been published in 1859. The great developments in classical physics and mathematics across Europe were also publicly debated, with scientists like Lord Kelvin and Sir George Stokes taking a prominent public role. The most dramatic scenes in this novel take place in the East End of London along the Thames, where an old man is being rowed by his young daughter in a small boat among the barges and sailing ships. She is horrified as he collects floating bodies for the sake of the few coins in their pockets. The description of the watery environment, on which their livelihoods depend, is focussed on the ripples, waves and eddies produced by boats and tidal currents. A then current apocalyptic explanation is given for the darkening, polluted, atmosphere – namely, the fading strength of the Sun.
while the Sun itself, when it was for a few moments dimly indicated through circling eddies of fog, showed as if it had gone out and were collapsing flat and cold.

Several literary studies (eg Patrick Brantlinger in *A Companion to the Victorian Novel*, Blackwells, 2005) have suggested that this passage refers to the recent scientific studies by Lord Kelvin in 1862, following the earlier eighteenth-century analysis by Laplace in Paris, which concluded that the sun’s power would gradually run down. This was an understandable error, for it was not until the mid-twentieth century that it was understood that nuclear fusion would keep the sun going for several billion years more.

**Conversational science**

Some novelists use conversations as a very effective way of introducing scientific ideas into their novels. In *Our Mutual Friend*, again, the Gaffer’s children Lizzie and Charlie sit in their riverside house looking at the burning coal in the grate, waiting for their father to come home.

‘Then as I sit a-looking at the fire, I seem to see in the burning coal – like where that glow is now – it comes like pictures to me Charlie.’

‘That’s gas, that is,’ said the boy, ‘coming out of a bit of a forest that’s been under the mud that was under the water in the days of Noah’s Ark. Look here! When I take the poker – so – and give it a dig . . .’

After being asked to think, earlier, about the mysterious future of the Sun, here the reader is taken on an imaginary journey back through time to some prehistoric era – of which many of Dickens’s readers would have heard in the recent public debates about Evolution and the age of the Earth. The drama later moves to the water’s edge, where the waiting becomes ominous. The father’s boat fails to return. As elsewhere in this novel, the protagonists are carefully observing their surroundings:

At this time of their watch, the water close to them would be often agitated by some impulsion given it from a distance. Often they believed this beat and plash to be the boat they lay in wait for, running in ashore; and again and again they would have started up, but for the immobility with which the informer, well used to the river, kept quiet in his place.

This is a significant statement in which one could say that art is leading science. A new concept is introduced: that an eddy or a vortex has an impulse,
produced by a force, in this case by the movement of a boat. In fluid dynamics and mathematics this is a subtle and complex idea – still being studied today in different situations – because, although a vortex produces motions over a wide area in different directions, there is overall a net forward motion and force. Dickens cannot have got this idea from those scientific papers on the subject that are best known to us. Gustav Kirchhoff, in Germany, wrote the first paper on the concept four years after the novel was published in 1869, so Dickens could not have read Kirchhoff; nor was Kirchhoff influenced by Dickens. Kirchhoff’s idea was later elaborated and publicised by Lord Kelvin, to become known as ‘the Kelvin impulse’.

One can think of examples where art foretells advances in science and technology, such as the planets of Mars suggested by Swift in Gulliver’s Travels or Jules Verne’s travels by rocket in space and under water, by submarine. But I don’t think Dickens actually foretold this advance in fluid dynamics. If not, then where the Dickens did he get such a technical idea? Probably, in my view, from John Scott Russell, a railway and ship engineer who worked as the railways editor for Dickens in the Fleet Street office of his newspaper, Daily News. Russell was the man who first identified how waves had a force associated with them. He explored this idea in his famous experiment – reported to the British Association in 1845 – when he galloped at about 15mph along the towpath of a canal near Edinburgh, to measure the solitary wave or little mountain of water that moves under its own dynamics for a few miles along the canal when a barge suddenly starts to move. He then applied this observation to the design of steel ships – he was involved, with Brunel, in the construction of the Great Eastern – by attempting to minimise the force on the hull that is generated by the waves as the ship moves through the water. It seems quite likely that Dickens would have heard of all this from Russell and made the imaginative leap, but of this I have no proof. I cannot find any correspondence between Dickens and Russell on this topic – but nor does G. Emmerson, in his biography of Russell (1977), make any reference to conversations the two may have had in their newspaper office.

Returning again to the expectant party on the river, as they counted the hours, they made a further interesting observation.

The wind carried away the striking of the great multitude of city church clocks, for those lay to leeward of them; but there were bells to windward that told them of its being One – Two – Three.”
The fact that sound is apparently only carried downwind had been established experimentally in the 1850’s; this is (still) surprising because the speed of sound, measured by Isaac Newton among many others, is much faster than wind speed near the ground. But in the 1850’s John Tyndall and Sir George Stokes had explained how, because wind speed increases with height above the ground, the wind bends sound waves upwards from downwind sources of noise, so that they cannot be heard on the ground in the upwind direction. Dickens’s text perhaps implies that this is another new discovery, and in yet another new field of science, in this case acoustics.

Science and society
Dickens expressed his general ideas about how new fields of science emerge in his essay on ‘History of a young ology’ – in All the Year Round vol 6 (1861), p187 – his own term for the new sciences of geology, archaeology, meteorology, oceanography etc. He noted that in the early years of an ‘ology’ there may be a ‘vast multitude of results’ that might not be ‘very accurate or very interesting’. He also recognised that individuals are important, especially at this stage, as in his attribution of progress in the new science of meteorology to Dr Dalton of Manchester. The leaders of science today might agree with this observation, even if they still cannot agree on how best to encourage new ologies. They would probably also agree with Dickens’s – and later Poincaré’s – views about the value both of explaining science to the wider public and of making connections between the different branches of science.

Dickens’s thoughtful writing about science and its contributions to his novels are consistent with his affirmation in the last decade of his life about the broadly beneficial effects of science and technology on the nation and on people’s lives. Peter Ackroyd’s biography explains that, despite Dickens’s reservations about the nationalistic tenor of the Great Exhibition of 1851, ‘at the very end of his life he was praising the major discoveries and inventions of his period’ that romantic idealists like Ruskin and Morris disparaged. I would agree with Ackroyd’s conclusion that ‘In that sense Dickens was very much a modern man, very much a man of his period, and highly sceptical about “the good old days”’. Scientists can certainly learn something, even today, from Dickens’s ideas and how to convey them in brilliant writing.

Julian Hunt (1960), Lord Hunt of Chesterton and one of ‘Tony’s cronies’ (See The Fountain 8, Spring 2009), is currently researching into the effects of climate change
Engineering Repair of the Gates of Great Gate by Chris Morley (1968)

The problem

In 2008 the College Buildings Committee became acutely aware of problems with the magnificent timber doors to the Great Gate. In particular, the North leaf, which is opened more often, had over the centuries become much distorted, so that the moving edge had dropped markedly (about 50 mm) relative to the hinged edge. To prevent the moving edge from scraping across the flagstones, this leaf had several times been lifted bodily by inserting shim washers at its hinges – but this remedy had reached its limit, as the curved top of the woodwork was beginning to foul the curved stonework above the hinges. The South leaf was similarly but not so severely distorted (see Figure 1, which shows the inside, structural, face of the gate), but the North leaf was again scraping on the ground, and becoming very difficult to open. A secondary problem was that the North leaf had bowed significantly out of plane, especially near the top, into a shape incompatible with the alignment of the pins at its three supporting hinges, where several failures had occurred.

What was to be done? In the early stages there were various suggestions. Perhaps the moving edges of the gates could be supported on wheels running on curved metal tracks set into the flagstones below, to prevent further distortion of the woodwork – but this would require carefully-constructed tracks, disfiguring the entrance hall. Perhaps, after the droop had been somewhat reduced by tightening temporary diagonal tie rods across each face (balanced to prevent bowing out of plane), a permanent flat steel frame with prominent diagonals could be bolted to the inside face to prevent further distortion – but this would completely alter the view shown in Fig.1. Perhaps diagonal bracing acting in compression could be provided by carefully fitting wooden diagonal members...
into some of the rectangular spaces between the main vertical and horizontal members – in principle this need not cause bowing out of plane, but would be an intricate job and add to the 600 kg weight of the gates, the main source of the problem.

After these and other suggestions had been considered and dismissed, the College in 2010 appointed Hugh Harrison, an enthusiast for ancient timber and a consultant and contractor on its conservation, to survey the gates, investigate their problems, and suggest possible remediation. Mr Harrison had come to the attention of Mr Will Duckworth, our Clerk of Works (himself a qualified carpenter), through his successful repair of a similar gate at Peterborough Cathedral. His Report of November 2010 runs to 40 sides, including 11 detailed scaled drawings (of which Figures 1 and 2 are examples) plus numerous photographs of the gates, their details and their various defects.

**Background details**

Each gate leaf is approximately 4.8 m high by 1.9 m wide and consists of the main structure on the inside as shown in Fig.1, about 120 mm thick. The structure shown consists of wide surrounding members, at the hinges, across the arch, and down the edge where the gates meet, plus the two deep central and bottom rails, all mortised together. In addition there are four vertical and thirteen horizontal members, about 120 and 100 mm wide respectively, notched to half thickness where they cross and pinned to the surround and rails. The verticals are 30 mm thicker that the horizontals, and are rebated on both edges to accommodate the 30 mm thick boards which completely fill the Eastern face of the main structure. Thus, if all the joints were tightly made, and all the members intact, it is hard to see how the gates could have distorted out of shape as they did.

On the Eastern face of the gates, carved wooden vertical ‘muntins’ and horizontal rails about 70 mm thick are nailed through to the main structure from the outside, this framework holding the magnificent carved linenfold panels in slots. It might be thought that these rails and panels would add even more stiffness against distortion of the gates – but, as we shall see below, it is not good practice to allow significant force to come on to such delicate decorative woodwork.

Nearly all the timber is the original 1530’s oak, but various repairs have been carried out since then. Much of both the bottom rails has been replaced (shown in blue on Fig.1) and wood has been completely lost in some places (marked in red).
Figure 1 North leaf from inside
Causes of the distortion
The obvious first step to finding a remedy was to establish the reason(s) why the gates have suffered this in-plane distortion – with nominally-horizontal members tilting markedly, and the nominally-rectangular spaces between the members shearing or 'lozenging' into parallelograms. The Harrison Report identifies two main factors. First, the timber has shrunk over the years due to loss of moisture, mainly across its width (perpendicular to the grain), up to 6 mm for the main surround timbers, 3 mm for the other members. This allowed slack and rotation in the joints (which were perhaps not fully tight in the first place) and, in the absence of any significant diagonal bracing, permitted the lozenging to occur under the gates' own weight. There are now very obvious tapering gaps between the timbers at the joints on the inside of the gates – over the years many had been filled with oak wedges (a purely cosmetic repair, shown green on Fig.1) and several apparently with mortar.

A contributory factor was poor original choice of timber for some main structural components, which appear to have been cut from across the centre of a log, leaving weak pith down their middle which has developed major cracks (see Fig.1). In the central rail of the North leaf the cracking has been so severe as to split the wood into two effectively separate halves (which as first year Engineering Tripos students will know, reduces the bending stiffness by a factor of 4). The similar split near the top of the member on the hinge side seems to have permitted the curved arch rail to rotate about its bottom end, eliminating what little diagonal bracing effect it might otherwise have had. Also, the decorative framework was fixed to the main structure with only one nail at each crossing of structural members – two nails or pins would have combated rotation at these crossings, and hence reduced distortion.

Proposed remedy
The objective was not to eliminate the distortion so as to produce a gate looking brand new – that would be impracticable in view of the extensive oak wedging and filling already inserted – but rather to prevent any further distortion (perhaps reducing it a little by taking up some slack) so that the re-hung gates would still look venerable but function satisfactorily for many further years. All this was to be accomplished with minimum intervention and loss of original material.
Figure 2 Proposed remedy - pivoting below, and strengthening each gate leaf.
The remedy proposed by Hugh Harrison, Figure 2, starts by tackling the secondary problem, of bowing of the gates out of plane. Here the proposal is no longer to take the weight of each leaf on its current three hinges, vertical pins fixed to the side stonework of the arch at different heights above ground level. Instead the whole 6 kN weight of the gate would be taken on a new phosphor-bronze ball-and-socket joint, of modern design needing minimal lubrication, set just below ground level in a special waterproof box with adjusting bolts so that the position of the (lower) socket can be adjusted in three dimensions. By this means the feet of the gates can be carefully positioned, and any future movement such as settlement of the foundation can be compensated for. The existing bottom and middle hinges, no longer needed, are to remain visible but be disconnected. The top hinge is re-designed so as to take only the horizontal force, of about 2 kN, needed to counteract the moment of the gate’s weight about the ball-and-socket joint (which takes an opposite lateral force). Special provision is made at the top hinge to permit controlled lateral movement, so that the gates can be adjusted in every direction at both top and bottom. Problems at the hinges due to any further bowing of the gate out of plane should thus be eliminated.

Further lozenging distortion of the gates would be combated partly by taking any opportunity to tighten joints between members, but mainly by carefully inserting an L-shaped sheet of stainless steel, with welded flanges, on the central plane of the main structure just above the new pivot, as shown in Fig.2, with replacement oak on either side. This would be mainly in the region where more recent timber had been inserted – shown blue in Fig. 1 – so that little of the original oak would be lost. The stiffness of the bracket, which would scarcely be seen in the finished gate, would prevent further lozenging, and rigid-body rotation of this L-shaped bracket within the gate would be prevented by fixing it firmly to the main vertical hinge member.

Other minor strengthening of the main structure with internal stainless-steel plate was also proposed, in particular to the main vertical member on the south edge of the North leaf, which had fractured in half. Also some fractures would be repaired with concealed stainless-steel bolts across them.

The decorative linenfold panels
In his Report Hugh Harrison was clear that as much work was needed to repair the panelling on the outer (East) face of the gates as to prevent further droop. The carved horizontal and vertical tracery rails (three and four respectively on
each gate) were much decayed, and the linenfold panels between them, carved to appear like hanging curtains, were somewhat decayed, vulnerable to rain damage, and in many cases split. The carved panels are very delicate, some only 5 mm thick at the inside of a fold, and should ideally be held as loosely as possible, in the slots between the tracery rails and the main structure, to allow any movement due to changes of temperature or moisture content to occur freely without restraint. However, numerous steel nails had been driven through all the panels into the main structure behind, presumably in the past 150 years. Continuing distortion of the main structure since then had thus imposed significant force on the panels, causing many to split, and expansion of the nails due to corrosion had added to that effect – the remedy being to remove all these nails, repair the panels, and fit them back properly (and loosely) with the nail-holes filled with wooden pegs.

Thus far there has been little need for the structural or mechanical calculations that are so prominent in the Engineering Tripos. Hugh Harrison’s report is mainly about practicalities, deploying good sense and experience of traditional technology. However, some more modern technology, namely a portable X-ray device, was deployed, on his recommendation, before the main work was commissioned. At the intersections of the main structural members behind, the vertical decorative tracery rails had been nailed through to the main structure, when the gates were first built. These nails, which had square slightly-tapering shanks, had been driven right through and then hammered over on the inside face (see Fig.1) to form a sort of rivet (vulnerable to loosening as the timber shrinks). On first inspection there was some suspicion that some of these nails had fractured, perhaps due to corrosion. Since the nails play a vital part in attaching the decorative woodwork to the main structure, it was thought important to assess their condition thoroughly – hence the X-ray survey, shot at an angle through the timber near selected nails. In the event most of the nails were found to be in good condition, but it was nevertheless decided to re-form their inner part into a bolt with nut, so that they can be tightened in future if necessary.

The works
Once the Harrison Report had been accepted by the Buildings Committee, and the associated estimates for the cost of the restoration works had been accepted by the College Council – and Listed Building consent had been obtained via
the City Council and English Heritage, the Great Gate being a highly significant structure for the general public, not just members of Trinity – work could proceed. To enable work on the gates the contractor, a team from Devon organised by Hugh Harrison, had to design a special cradle and trolley which could be attached to one leaf of the gate, and allow that leaf to be rotated into the horizontal position for transport to Exeter. The North leaf was removed on 13 July 2011 and re-installed after refurbishment on 8 May 2012 in a delicate operation taking 8 hours. The South leaf was removed on 10 May and reinstalled on 11 September 2012. Meanwhile, substantial repair work was carried out in-situ to the screen and door to the North of the main gates. Finally the entire timber construction was waxed and treated with a water-based stain, and later on the ironwork will be repainted matt black – the intention being that the gates all continue to look their age but nevertheless function.

While each leaf was away being worked upon, a temporary modern gate was provided in its stead, on which was stuck a full-scale photograph of the original. It is not known how many of our visitors and tourists were taken in by this.

Both halves of the main gate were successfully flung open to welcome the new Master, Sir Gregory Winter, at his installation on 2nd October 2012 – and hopefully they will give unproblematic service for many decades ahead.
FELLOWS, STAFF & STUDENTS

THE MASTER AND FELLOWS
APPOINTMENTS AND DISTINCTIONS
IN MEMORIAM
TWO NINetiETH BIRTHDAYS
COLLEGE NOTES
The Fellowship

The Master and Fellows
October 2012

Master

Fellows
Elected

1986 C David John McKitterick, FBA, Vice Master; Honorary Professor of Historical Bibliography, Librarian.
1947 E Sir John Richard Grenfell Bradfield, CBE, Zoology, formerly Senior Bursar, Senior Fellow.
1957 E Amartya Kumar Sen, CH, FBA, Economics.
2012 E Lord Rees of Ludlow, OM, FRS, Emeritus Professor of Cosmology and Astrophysics.
1949 E John William Scott Cassels, FRS, Emeritus Sadleirian Professor of Pure Mathematics.
1953 E Sir Elihu Lauterpacht, CBE, QC, Emeritus Honorary Professor of International Law.
1957 E Richard Holroyd Glauert, Chemistry, formerly Junior Bursar.
1957 E John Frank Davidson, FRS, FREng., Emeritus Shell Professor of Chemical Engineering.
1958 E Andrew David McLachlan, FRS, Physics.
1960 E Ian Michael Glynn, FRS, Emeritus Professor of Physiology.
1961 E Anil Seal, History.
1963 E Roger David Dawe, Classics.
1964 E Neil Kenneth Hamer, Chemistry.
1964 E Martin Duncan Cowley, Engineering.
1964 E Alan Baker, FRS, Emeritus Professor of Pure Mathematics.
1966 E Ronald Leslie Ferrari, Engineering.
1967 E Brian Redman Mitchell, Economics.
1968 E Christopher Thomas Morley, Engineering, Secretary of the Council.
1969 E Brian David Josephson, FRS, Emeritus Professor of Physics.
1970 E Béla Bollobás, FRS, Emeritus Honorary Professor of Pure Mathematics.
1971 E Robert Neild, Emeritus Professor of Economics.
1971 E Walter Garrison Runciman, Lord Runciman, CBE, FBA, Sociology.
1971 E Hugh Osborn, Emeritus Professor of Quantum Field Theory.
1971 D Edward John Hinch, FRS, Professor of Fluid Mechanics, College Senior Lecturer in Mathematics.
1972  E  **Sir Michael John Berridge**, FRS, Emeritus Honorary Professor of Cell Signalling.
1973  E  **Horace Basil Barlow**, FRS, Physiology.
1973  E  **Philip James Allott**, FBA, Emeritus Professor of International Public Law.
1974  E  **Andrew John Boyd Hilton**, FBA, Emeritus Professor of Modern British History.
1974  D  **Andrew Charles Crawford**, FRS, Professor of Neurophysiology.
1974  D  **Michael Richard Edward Proctor**, FRS, Professor of Astrophysical Fluid Dynamics, College Senior Lecturer in Mathematics.
1975  D  **Adrian Douglas Bruce Poole**, Professor of English Literature, College Senior Lecturer in English.
1976  D  **Simon Douglas Keynes**, FBA, Elrington and Bosworth Professor of Anglo-Saxon, College Senior Lecturer in Anglo-Saxon.
1976  D  **John Martin Rallison**, Professor of Fluid Mechanics, Pro-Vice-Chancellor for Education.
1977  D  **Stephen Richard Elliott**, Professor of Chemical Physics, College Senior Lecturer in Physics.
1978  E  **Alan Hardwick Windle**, FRS, Emeritus Professor of Materials Science.
1978  B  **John Alexander Marenbon**, FBA, Honorary Professor of Medieval Philosphy.
1979  E  **Mohammad Hashem Pesaran**, FBA, Emeritus Professor of Economics.
1979  E  **Ian Ranald McDonald**, Chemistry.
1980  E  **Henry Keith Moffatt**, FRS, Emeritus Professor of Mathematical Physics.

1980  C  **Arthur Charles Norman**, College Senior Lecturer in Computer Science, Tutor.


1981  D  **Pelham Mark Hedley Wilson**, Professor of Algebraic Geometry, College Senior Lecturer in Mathematics.

1982  D  **John Nicholas Postgate**, FBA, Professor of Assyriology.

1982  E  **Sir Michael Pepper**, FRS, Emeritus Professor of Physics.

1983  D  **Nicholas Geoffrey Kingsbury**, Professor of Signal Processing, College Senior Lecturer in Engineering.

1983  C  **Nicholas Charles Denyer**, University Senior Lecturer in Classics, College Lecturer in Philosophy, Praelector (Father of the College).

1983  C  **Neil Hopkinson**, College Lecturer in Classics.

1984  D  **Christopher Robin Lowe**, Professor of Biotechnology.

1984  E  **Eric Walter Handley**, CBE, FBA, Emeritus Regius Professor of Greek.

1985  E  **Michael Samuel Neuberger**, FRS, Honorary Professor of Molecular Immunology, Member of the Medical Research Council’s scientific staff.

1985  C  **Mark Gianni Chinca**, University Senior Lecturer and College Lecturer in German.

1986  E  **Anne Barton**, FBA, Emeritus Professor of English.

1986  D  **Malcolm John Perry**, Professor of Theoretical Physics, College Senior Lecturer in Mathematics.

1986  C  **Stephen Ellwood Satchell**, Reader in Financial Econometrics, College Lecturer in Economics.

1987  E  Peter Nigel Tripp Unwin, FRS, Molecular Biology.
1989  E  Roger Cole Paulin, Emeritus Schröder Professor of German.
1989  E  Piero Migliorato, Emeritus Professor of Physical Electronics.
1990  C  Hugh Edmund Murray Hunt, University Senior Lecturer and College Lecturer in Engineering, Tutor.
1990  C  Paul Wingfield, College Lecturer in Music, Tutor for Admissions.
1990  D  Nicholas Ian Shepherd-Barron, FRS, Professor of Algebraic Geometry.
1991  E  David Ephraim Khmelnitskii, Emeritus Honorary Professor of Theoretical Physics.
1992  E  Jeremy Richard Frederick Fairbrother, formerly Senior Bursar.
1992  C  Mark Robert Morris, University and College Lecturer in Japanese Studies.
1993  D  Steven Victor Ley, CBE, FRS, BP Professor of Chemistry.
1993  E  Kevin John Gray, FBA, Emeritus Professor of Law, Dean of College.
1993  D  Michael Grae Worster, Professor of Fluid Dynamics, College Senior Lecturer in Mathematics, Senior Tutor.
1993  D  Roger John Keynes, Professor of Neuroscience, College Senior Lecturer in Physiology.
1994  D  Shankar Balasubramanian, FRS, Herchel Smith Professor of Medicinal Chemistry.
1994  C  Jean Khalfa, College Lecturer in French, Tutor for Advanced Students.
1994  D  Valerie Gibson, Professor of High Energy Physics, College Senior Lecturer in Physics.
1995  E  Sir James Alexander Mirrlees, FBA, Emeritus Professor of Political Economy.
1995  D  Sir William Timothy Gowers, FRS, Rouse Ball Professor of Mathematics.

1995  D  Simon Baron-Cohen, FBA, Professor of Developmental Psychopathology.

1996  D  Catherine Sarah Barnard, Professor of European Union and Employment Law, College Senior Lecturer in Law.

1996  C  Richard William Serjeantson, College Lecturer in History, Tutor.

1997  D  Colin Hughes, Professor of Microbiology, College Senior Lecturer in Medical Sciences.

1997  D  John Ronald Lister, Professor of Fluid Mechanics, College Senior Lecturer in Mathematics.

1997  C  Sachiko Kusukawa, College Lecturer in History and Philosophy of Science, Tutor.

1997  C  Mary Teresa Josephine Webber, University Senior Lecturer in History, College Lecturer in Palaeography.

1998  C  John Rupert James Gatti, College Lecturer in Economics, Tutor.

1998  C  Emma Kathrine Widdis, Reader in Slavonic Studies, College Lecturer in Russian.

1998  C  Susan Framji Daruvala, University Senior Lecturer and College Lecturer in Chinese Studies, Tutor.

1998  C  Erica Monica Simona Segre, College Lecturer in Spanish.

1998  C  Hamish Wallace Low, Reader and College Lecturer in Economics.

1999  D  Lynn Faith Gladden, CBE, FRS, FREng., Shell Professor of Chemical Engineering, Pro-Vice-Chancellor for Research.

1999  C  Joanna Katherine Miles, University Senior Lecturer and College Lecturer in Law.

2000  C  Peter Vincent Sarris, University Senior Lecturer and College Lecturer in History, Steward.

2000  D  Ali Alavi, Professor of Theoretical Chemistry, College Senior Lecturer in Chemistry, Tutor for Advanced Students.
2000  D  Imre Bennett Leader, Professor of Pure Mathematics, College Senior Lecturer in Mathematics.

2000  C  Marian Barbara Holness, Reader in Petrogenesis, College Lecturer in Earth Sciences.

2000  C  Alyce Abigail Heloise Mahon, University Senior Lecturer and College Lecturer in History of Art.

2001  E  Simon Walter Blackburn, FBA, Emeritus Professor of Philosophy.

2001  C  Joan Lasenby, University Senior Lecturer and College Lecturer in Engineering.

2001  E  Douglas Thomas Fearon, FRS, Emeritus Wellcome Professor of Medicine.

2001  D  Richard Lawrence Hunter, Regius Professor of Greek.

2001  C  Anne Cecilia Toner, College Lecturer in English.

2001  D  Gabriel Pedro Paternain, Professor of Mathematics, College Senior Lecturer in Mathematics.

2002  D  Gary William Gibbons, FRS, Professor of Theoretical Physics.

2002  C  Thomas Anthony Fisher, University and College Lecturer in Mathematics.

2002  C  Rebecca Clare Fitzgerald, Member of the Medical Research Council’s scientific staff, College Lecturer in Medical Sciences, Adviser to Women Students.

2002  C  Sean Barry Holden, University Senior Lecturer and College Lecturer in Computer Science.

2003  C  Louise Ann Merrett, University Senior Lecturer and College Lecturer in Law.

2004  C  Glen Rangwala, University Lecturer in Politics, College Lecturer in Social and Political Sciences.

2005  D  Judith Louise Driscoll, Professor of Materials Science, College Senior Lecturer in Materials Science.

2005  C  Sarah Amalia Teichmann, Member of the Medical Research Council’s scientific staff, College Lecturer in Biological Science.
2005  D  Daniel Mark Wolpert, FRS, Professor of Engineering.
2005  C  Michael Rummine Tehranchi, University and College Lecturer in Mathematics.
2006  C  Revd Michael Charles Banner, Dean of Chapel.
2006  D  Ben Joseph Green, FRS, Herchel Smith Professor of Pure Mathematics, College Senior Lecturer in Mathematics.
2006  C  Rory Buchanan Landman, Senior Bursar.
2006  B  Jeremy Nicholas Butterfield, FBA, Philosophy.
2006  B  Philip Russell Hardie, FBA, Honorary Professor of Latin Literature.
2006  C  Matthew Pudan Juniper, Reader and College Lecturer in Engineering.
2006  C  Roderick Allen Pullen, Junior Bursar.
2006  B  Angela Leighton, FBA, Honorary Professor of Poetry.
2006  D  Nicholas Jeremy Thomas, FBA, Professor of Historical Anthropology.
2007  C  Joya Chatterji, Reader in Modern South Asian History, College Lecturer in History.
2007  C  Friedrich Malte Grosche, Reader and College Lecturer in Physics.
2007  C  Frederick John Livesey, University Senior Lecturer in Biochemistry, College Lecturer in Biomedical Science.
2007  C  Harvey Stephen Reall, Reader and College Lecturer in Mathematics.
2007  C  Zoran Hadzibabic, Reader and College Lecturer in Physics.
2007  C  David Robert Spring, Reader and College Lecturer in Chemistry.
2007  D  Jason William Chin, Professor of Chemistry, Member of the Medical Research Council’s scientific staff, College Senior Lecturer in Biochemistry.
2007  D  Anthony Kevin Cheetham, FRS, Goldsmith’s Professor of Materials Science.

2008  B   **David Anthony Washbrook**, History.

2008  B   **Dr Venkatraman Ramakrishnan**, FRS, Molecular Biology, Member of the Medical Research Council's scientific staff.

2008  C   **Stuart Kenneth Haigh**, University and College Lecturer in Engineering.

2008  B   **David Anthony Washbrook**, History.

2008  B   **Dr Venkatraman Ramakrishnan**, FRS, Molecular Biology, Member of the Medical Research Council's scientific staff.

2008  C   **Stuart Kenneth Haigh**, University and College Lecturer in Engineering.

2009  D   **Sir David Charles Baulcombe**, FRS, Regius Professor of Botany.

2009  D   **David Tong**, Professor of Theoretical Physics, College Senior Lecturer in Mathematics.

2009  C   **Filipa Gonçalves Sá**, College Lecturer in Economics.


2009  A   **Felicity Mariko Green**, Intellectual History.

2009  A   **Andrew Francis Croxall**, Physics.

2009  A   **Lyndsay Mei-Ling Coo**, Classics.

2009  A   **Tudor Dan Dimofte**, Physics.

2009  A   **Urs Rauwald**, Chemistry.

2009  A   **Gail Christiana Trimble**, Classics.

2010  D   **Alexandra Marie Walsham**, FBA, Professor of Modern History.

2010  C   **Joseph Moshenska**, College Lecturer in English.

2010  A   **George Henry Booth**, Theoretical Chemistry.

2010  A   **Timothy Matthew Gibbs**, History.

2010  A   **Fiona Rozanne McConnell**, Historical Geography.


2010  A   **Dmitri Levitin**, Intellectual History.

2010  A   **Kristina Szilágyi**, Islamic Studies.

2010  A   **Peter Anton Kreuzaler**, Pathology.
Fellows, Students

2010  A  Wojciech Samotij, Mathematics.

2011  C  John Frederick Rudge, University and College Lecturer in Mathematics.

2011  F  Elliott Martin Meyerowitz, For. Mem. RS, Professor of Plant Sciences.

2011  D  Paul Martin Brakefield, FRS, Professor of Biological Sciences. College Senior Lecturer in Biological Sciences.

2011  D  Huw Price, FBA, Bertrand Russell Professor of Philosophy.

2011  B  Heonik Kwon, Social Anthropology.

2011  D  Sarah Elizabeth Worthington, QC, FBA, Downing Professor of the Laws of England, College Senior Lecturer in Law.

2011  C  Matthew Dyson, College Lecturer in Law.

2011  B  Dominic Christophe Bogdan Lieven, History.

2011  C  Cameron Andrew Petrie, University and College Lecturer in Archaeology.

2011  D  Michael Köhl, Professor of Physics, College Senior Lecturer in Physics.

2011  C  Robin Elisabeth Sharp, Assistant Bursar.

2011  D  Oliver Bruce Linton, FBA, Professor of Political Economy.

2012  A  George Patrick Corbett, Italian Literature.

2012  A  James Thomas Hodgkinson, Biochemistry.

2012  D  Patrick Henry Maxwell, Regius Professor of Physic.

2012  C  Adam Meyer Boies, University and College Lecturer in Engineering.


2012  A  Péter Pál Varjú, Mathematics.

2012  A  Duy Phuoc Nguyen, Molecular Biology.

2012  A  Nir Mordechai Navon, Experimental Physics.

2012  A  Alexis David Litvine, Economic History.

2012  A  Nicholas John Sivewright Hardy, English.
Titles under which Fellowships are held:

A  **Junior Research Fellows** are elected in an open competition held annually. Their Fellowships are normally tenable for four years.

B  **Senior Research Fellows** are established scholars capable of ‘contributions of high value’ to their subject. Tenable for five years, a Senior Research Fellowship may be extended for further periods of five years, as long as the holder is actively engaged in research.

C  Appointment to a **Qualifying College Office** confers eligibility to hold a Fellowship under Title C. College officers include College Lecturers, Dean of Chapel, the Bursars, and Librarian.

D  Eligibility for these **Professorial Fellowships** is restricted to those who hold a University Professorship or a University office of similar standing (e.g. Registrary, University Librarian). Some Professors, previously Fellows under Title C, choose to retain their College Lectureships on being promoted to Professor, and remain members of the College teaching staff as College Senior Lecturers, as is indicated in the list above.

E  These are **retired Fellows** who, to qualify, must first have served as a Fellow under Title B, C, or D for a specified number of years. Anyone who qualifies for a Fellowship under Title E is entitled to hold it for life.

F  These are **Visiting Fellowships** awarded only to those who are not normally resident in Cambridge; are primarily concerned with the furtherance of education, learning, or research; and are here for a period of not more than two years.

**Honorary Fellows**


1981  **Sir Peter Swinnerton Dyer**, Bt, KBE, FRS.

1983  **Sir Aaron Klug**, OM, FRS.

1988  **HRH The Prince of Wales**, KG, KT, OM, GCB, PC, FRS.

1989  **Freeman John Dyson**, FRS.

1989  **Lord Mackay of Clashfern**, PC, QC.
1991  **Sir John Elliott**, FBA.
1999  **Lord Broers of Cambridge**, FRS, FREng.
1999  **Dame Ann Marilyn Strathern**, DBE, FBA.
2000  **Jeffrey Goldstone**, FRS.
2000  **Ian MacDougall Hacking**, FBA.
2003  **Antony Mark David Gormley**, OBE.
2005  **Jared Mason Diamond**.
2005  **Stephen Myron Schwebel**.
2006  **Lord Walker of Gestingthorpe**, PC.
2006  **Sir Richard Cornelius MacCormac**, CBE, PPRIBA, RA.
2007  **Sir Peter Julius Lachmann**, FRS.
2009  **Peter Goddard**, CBE, FRS.
2009  **Judge Hisashi Owada**.
2010  **Sir Partha Dasgupta**, FBA, FRS.
2011  **Noel Robert Malcolm**, FBA.
2011  **Sir Andrew Wiles**, FRS.

**Regius Professors on the Foundation**

1991  **David Frank Ford**, Regius Professor of Divinity, Fellow of Selwyn College.

2012  **Geoffrey Khan**, Regius Professor of Hebrew, Fellow of Wolfson College.

**College Appointments**


1986  **David John McKitterick**, appointed Vice-Master from 4 February 2012.
Elections to Fellowships 2011–12

Elected to a Professorial Fellowship under Title D with effect from 25 November 2011:

**Oliver Bruce Linton**, FBA, Professor of Political Economy.

Elected to a Professorial Fellowship under Title D with effect from 1 October 2012:

**Patrick Henry Maxwell**, Regius Professor of Physic.

Elected to a Fellowship under Title C with effect from 1 October 2012:

**Adam Meyer Boies**, on appointment as College and University Lecturer in Engineering.

Elected to Fellowships under Title A at the annual election with effect from 1 October 2012:

**Florence Brisset-Foucault** (Paris University) for research in African Studies.

2002 **George Patrick Corbett** (Trinity College) for research in Italian Literature.

**Nicholas John Sivewright Hardy** (University of Oxford) for research in English.

**James Thomas Hodgkinson** (Darwin College, Cambridge) for research in Biochemistry.

2008 **Alexis David Litvine** (Trinity College) for research in Economic History.

**Nir Navon** (Ecole Normale Superieure) for research in Experimental Physics.

2008 **Duy Phuoc Nguyen** (Trinity College) for research in Molecular Biology.

**Peter Pal Varju** (Princeton University) for research in Mathematics.

**Chaplains**

2009 **Revd Christopher Barry Stoltz**.

2011 **Revd Paul Anthony Dominiak**.
College Offices

Dr A Stillman appointed Lector in English for a five-year term, jointly with Clare College, with effect from 1 October 2012.

Ms A-C Husson has been appointed Lectrice in French for the academic year 2012–13.

Visiting Fellow Commoners

The following have been elected to Visiting Fellow Commonerships for the periods shown:

**Professor K Bajer**, Professor of Physics, University of Warsaw, Long Vacation and Michaelmas Term 2012.

**Professor T Bonyhady**, Director, Australian Centre for Environmental law and the Centre for Climate Law and Policy and Professor in the College of Law, Australian National University, Lent and Easter Terms 2013.

**Professor A Cattaneo**, Professor of Neurobiology, Scuola Normale Superiore, Pisa, Long Vacation and Michaelmas Term 2013.

**Professor D M Marolf**, Professor of Physics, University of California at Santa Barbara, Long Vacation and Michaelmas Term 2013.

**Professor D W Oxtoby**, Director and Professor of Chemistry, Pomona College, Michaelmas Term 2012.

**Professor D G Pelli**, Professor of Psychology and Neural Science, New York University, Michaelmas Term 2012.

**Professor J-L P Quantin**, Professor of History of Scholarship, École pratique des Hautes Études, Easter Term and Long Vacation 2013.

**Professor T Silhavy**, Warner-Lambert Parke-Davis Professor of Molecular Biology, Princeton University, Michaelmas Term 2012.

Cambridge University Appointments and Distinctions

**Professor of Chemistry**: J W Chin.

**Reader in Physics**: Z Hadzibabic.

**Reader in Engineering**: M P Juniper.
Other Academic Appointments

2000  **A F Ritter**, University Lecturer in Geometry at the University of Oxford; the Roger Penrose Fellow and Tutor in Mathematics, Wadham College.

2008  **J Stoppa**, University Lecturer in Mathematics, University of Pavia.

Academic Honours

1994  **S Balasubramanian**, FRS., Member European Molecular Biology Organisation; Senior Investigator Award, Wellcome Trust.

1995  **S Baron-Cohen**, Honorary DSc, University of Roehampton; Honorary DSc, University of Abertay, Dundee.

2009  **D C Baulcombe**, Balzan Prize for his fundamental contribution to the understanding of epigenetics;¹ Honorary DSc, University of Birmingham.

2011  **P M Brakefield**, Foreign Member, Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences.

2006  **J N Butterfield**, President of the Mind Association 2012–13; Nagel Lecturer, Columbia University, in memory of Ernest Nagel, philosopher of science.

1978  **M G Chinca**, £950,000, 5 year, Arts and Humanities Research Council grant to produce a new critical edition of the twelfth-century *Kaiserchronik*, held jointly with Dr C Young, Pembroke College.


1982  **W T Gowers**, Banach Medal, Polish Mathematical Society; knighted for services to mathematics.

2006  **P R Hardie**, Vergilius prize, for Virgilian studies, Accademia Nazionale Virgiliana (Mantua); Member, Academia Europaea

1965  **E J Hinch**, Member, Academia Europaea; Foreign Associate, (US) National Academy of Engineering.

1997  **C Hughes**, Fellow, Learned Society of Wales, *Cymdeithas Ddysgedig Cymru*.

¹ See *Fountain* 12, Spring 2011.


1983 **N G Kingsbury**, Doctor *Honoris Causa* from the Czech Technical University.

2011 **M Köhl**, Thomson Medal and prize, Institute of Physics; Wolfson Research Merit Award, Royal Society; Alexander von Humboldt Professorship.

2006 **S D Layton**, Gramophone Award: Choral Disc of the Year; ECHO Klassik Award, German music industry association: World Premiere Recording of the Year.


1982 **M Pepper**, Honorary Fellow, Institute of Physics; Member Academia Europaea.

2011 **H Price**, FBA.

2008 **V Ramakrishnan**, knighted for services to molecular biology; Senior Investigator Award, Wellcome Trust.

1993 **G Rangwala**, Pilkinson Prize.

1960 **M J Rees**, Isaac Newton Medal, Institute of Physics; Honorary FBA; Honorary Fellow, Academy of Medical Sciences; Honorary D Litt, University of London; Honorary DSc, University of Sydney; Honorary D Rerum Nat, ETH Zurich.

1953 **A K Sen**, The National Humanities Medal (USA); Ordre national *de la Légion d’honneur*; Doctor of Humane Letters, Brandeis University; Doctor of Humane Letters, Johns Hopkins University; Doctor *Honoris Causa*, Jamia Millia; Doctor of Humane Letters, University of New Hampshire.
2007 **D R Spring**, Felix Serratosa Award, Catalan Society of Chemistry and the Real Sociedad Española de Química; the Korean Chemical Biology Award, Korean Chemical Society; two five-year grants from the European Research Council (Euros1.5m) and the Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council (£2m, Established Career Fellowship) to work on new approaches to cancer therapeutics.


2005 **S A Teichman**, Member, European Molecular Biology Organisation; Crick Lecture, Royal Society.

1990 **A M Walsham**, Wolfson History Prize; Leo Gershoy Award, the American Historical Association.

1963 **A H Windle**, ScD.

1970 **G P Winter**, Prince of Asturias Award, for decisive contributions to making antibodies of major therapeutic value.

2005 **D M Wolpert**, FRS.
In Memoriam

Patrick Collinson,
10 August 1929 – 28 September 2011;

We published an obituary for Professor Collinson from the Daily Telegraph in last year’s issue. A memorial service was held in the College Chapel on 10th March 2012, at which two tributes were given, the first by Professor Alexandra Walsham (1990), Professor of Modern History, the second by Professor Eamon Duffy, Professor of the History of Christianity and Fellow of Magdalene College.

Alexandra Walsham

One of my fondest memories of Pat dates from a visit I made to see him in Devon on a warm summery day last May. We sat together and talked of many things – of history, of Cambridge, of happy times in the past and of sad times in the future, including his wishes for this memorial service today. He was by then deeply tired and gravely ill, but what I most remember is him reciting from memory, at length and in Middle English, the prologue to Chaucer’s Canterbury Tales, followed in quick succession by several examples of Hilaire Belloc’s frivolous verse for children. This light-hearted performance was entirely typical of the infectious sense of humour and voracious appetite for life that made Pat such a wonderful person to know. It encapsulated his defiant refusal to be bowed down by misfortune and to be held back by the obstacles that providence had placed in his path – the large strawberry birthmark that covered the left side of his face, the terrible train accident in which he lost a foot, and the bladder cancer diagnosed two years before he died.

Pat was not a man whose scholarship grew out of a retreat from the wider world into the ivory tower of academia; rather it sprang from his energetic and restless engagement with it. He approached history in the same spirit of adventure and with the same insatiable curiosity as he did everything else. His work bore the imprint of his personality: his unfailing warmth and generosity; his compassion, humanity, and integrity; his impatient pursuit of the next frontier and his endless pleasure in the exquisite detail of individual lives. More than once he described himself as a butterfly collector, an inveterate gatherer
of intriguing specimens of fact, and the comparison was, of course, apt. For History was not his first love, but his second choice of career and subject. In his youth he yearned to study natural science and to become a marine biologist, and although circumstances led him in a very different direction, he never forgot his real vocation. I think he was more surprised and scandalised by his students’ ignorance of natural history than of human history, and he did his best to fill in the lamentable gaps in our zoological knowledge. He described to us the species of animal and bird he had seen on trips to Australia and New Zealand, Africa and California; arranged outings to watch puffins and gannets nesting on the east Yorkshire cliffs; interrupted conversations about Elizabethan and Jacobean England to draw our attention to flocks of migrating swifts; and sent us postcards from his idyllic holidays in Connemara telling of curlews swirling overhead, dormice eating by the doorstep, crystal blue seas, and successful mackerel-catching expeditions. His intrepid nature found expression in his love of mountaineering and he shared this with us too, taking us on strenuous long walks in the Peak District and on Dartmoor, and sometimes complaining about our unsuitable shoes.

Pat brought the same enthusiasm and inquisitiveness to his study of the past, and in particular to Puritanism, the topic from which he vowed to move on after the completion of his doctorate, but to which he kept returning, in his own words, like an ‘unsuccessful escapologist’. He wrote movingly about the delicate casuistry that characterised the outlook and behaviour of the godly people who were his lifelong quarry. His many writings and books displayed a profound understanding of the competing imperatives that compelled them to remain within the imperfectly reformed Church of England and the dilemmas that sometimes pulled them to the edge of social and ecclesiastical separatism. Marked by subtlety and mischievous wit, his work has a depth and complexity that means that it yields up fresh insights each time one re-reads it. It is like a kaleidoscope which turns to create an infinite range of patterns and images.

And one of the great privileges and joys of being his research student was witnessing his marvellously creative and fertile mind at work. Although some of us arrived tongue-tied and overwhelmed, we soon learnt that supervisions with Pat were never formal meetings between a grand professor and his pupils. They were occasions of collaboration, friendship, laughter and love, encounters when the fountain of his learning overflowed, from which one would come away with dozens of avenues to explore and a score of texts, manuscripts and references
to follow up. They were also full of delightful digressions from the main point at issue. Those of us fortunate to number among what we called the ‘Collinsonian elect’ remember his immense modesty and recurrent tendency to underrate his own achievements, while taking enormous pride in ours. Nothing humbled us more than his decision to dedicate his collection of *Elizabethan Essays* to all his postgraduates, past and present, ‘in admiration and with affection’. He claimed that we inspired him, but, of course, it was really the other way around. He believed in us even when we did not believe in ourselves and his reserves of kindness and patience were apparently boundless. His door was always open and he was never too busy to write a cheering note, offer a word of encouragement, and dispel one’s worries with a smile.

In preparing these comments, I have read again the never-ending stream of comforting letters that arrived in my pigeonhole in Trinity while I was working on my PhD in the early 1990s. The mere sight of the unmistakeable font of his manual typewriter and his distinctive spiky handwriting on the envelope was reassuring in those dark days of uncertainty and despair to which every research student at some point in the process descends. Other lasting memories of Pat include the characteristic sound of his rapid two-finger typing, punctuated by insistent pings, as one mounted the stairs to B2 Bishops’ Hostel, and his vigorous rendition of ‘Fortune my Foe’ on the clavichord he kept in his study on the day I finally submitted my thesis. Pat’s lack of self-importance and his relative innocence of college and university politics were among his most endearing features. He relished interesting news and colourful gossip and was often indiscreet in relating it to us, but he always had to rely on others to supply it.

The bulging box of letters that has been by my side while I have been writing this address also reminds me of Pat’s uncomfortable relationship with modern technology. The telephone was not his instrument of communication of choice and he could sound gruff at the end of the line; and, though he made some attempts late in his life, he never really embraced the mixture of blessing and curse that is email and the internet. His preferred medium was writing. He did eventually migrate to a word processor, though he found the initial stages of this transition very frustrating. He wrote to me of his struggle to restrain the automatic spell-check function, saying ‘I find that the machine, failing to recognise Collinson, suggests collision, which makes sense’. I can still hear his voice as I read his prose and he comes alive on every page of his correspondence with me over twenty-one years. Reading it again renews my sense of just how
much we have lost, but also of what a full, rich and rewarding life he lived. And at the very centre of that life were Liz and his children and grandchildren. His conversations and letters were teeming with the exploits of Helen, Andrew, Sarah and Steve and their spouses, and of the next generation of Collinsonians. To know Pat was to know his family too.

And this brings me to a final observation. I know I speak for all his research students, as well as his close friends, in saying that one of the most remarkable things about Pat was the extent to which we were made to feel like honorary members of the Collinson clan. He welcomed us into his home regularly, and we especially remember the legendary parties held at the end of every term in Hinton Avenue. Invitations to these festive gatherings of early modernists and others declared that no deserving bottle would be turned away from the door; and Liz had always been busy in the kitchen cooking large quantities of curry, lasagne, and gooseberry fool to feed the five thousand. She tolerated all the shop talk indulgently and conversed earnestly with us about history and politics. And it was clear that over the breakfast and dinner table she frequently offered Pat wise and sensible advice on how to handle our various trials and tribulations. So Pat was inseparable from Liz and she was very much part of the supervisory team. And here I want to echo the tribute to her that prefaced the festschrift his Cambridge students presented to him in 1998: in the turbulence we experienced as we worked toward our degrees Liz was often our ‘anchor to windward’, and she has remained so in the intervening years. Both of them have a very special place in our hearts.

We all miss Pat enormously and feel as if our world has shrunk since his passing. But we celebrate his many talents and gifts and the learning and love of which he gave so freely. It is a pity that there is no equivalent in the English language of the German word *doktorvater*. For there is no term more fitting to describe Patrick Collinson.

**Eamon Duffy**

Pat Collinson might have been born to write about Puritanism. His ancestry was a potent genetic mix of Scottish nonconformity and Essex Quakerism, and his parents spent years as missionaries in Muslim North Africa. Pat was reared, in his own words, ‘in an evangelical hothouse where the second coming was expected daily’. The infant Collinson was that ‘strange little boy’ who explained to his mother in the bath that the trouble with the wicked stepmothers in the fairy stories was that they didn’t love the Lord Jesus. So with hindsight there
seems a kind of inevitability about the fact that he was to devote a lifetime to writing about the godly men and women of Tudor and Stuart England, and that he was able to do so with an intimacy and insight drawn from deep wells of empathy and shared conviction.

Yet in fact Pat’s engagement with Elizabethan religion was none of his own choosing: he’d read nothing at all about Puritanism till he began work on it for his doctorate, and he was directed to the subject by the diktat of his supervisor, Sir John Neale, ‘Jimmy’, largely it seems because back in the 1920s another student of Neale’s had died before completing a dissertation on Puritanism, leaving boxes of notes from the archives: Neale thought it would be a pity if they went to waste. They didn't, though Pat quickly left other people’s research notes far behind. All his life he was an archival bloodhound, with an unerring nose for untapped sources and an insatiable energy in tracking them down. In the early 1950s he burrowed his way deep into the documentary records of Elizabethan England, laying the groundwork for a lifetime of increasingly sophisticated reflection on its religion. The baggy monster of a dissertation which earned him his doctorate in 1957, half a million words in 1200 pages, became an instant and eagerly-read legend, and provoked the University of London, too late, into imposing a word-limit. By the time it appeared in book form, in 1967, even A L Rowse could see that The Elizabethan Puritan Movement marked an epoch in our understanding of Tudor England.

Before Pat wrote, Puritans were perceived essentially as proto-revolutionaries, the awkward squad if not the lunatic fringe of English protestantism, a dissident force destabilising a far more moderate reformation project. Patrick persuaded us that the Godly represented not the fringe but the cutting edge of the English reformation, not a different breed but the hotter sort of protestant, and a movement deeply embedded in the social and political fabric of early modern England. His densely documented exploration of Puritanism spearheaded the recovery of a sense of the protestantism of reformation England, and its relation to the wider reformed world, a sense which had been programatically minimised by a century or more of ideologically-driven Anglo-Catholic historiography.

The overarching theme of all his work, was, in his own words, ‘typical of the kind of left-of-centre Guardian-reading man which I have always been…. a long discourse on the theme of the moderate centre failing to hold under pressure from two extremes.’ But for him the Godly were the moderate centre, and Archbishop Grindal, not Archbishop Parker or Richard Hooker, the tragic hero
of Elizabethan Anglicanism. He extended this account into the seventeenth century, in the second and perhaps the greatest of his four masterpieces, the Ford lectures published as *The Religion of Protestants*, which argued that the moderate protestant consensus achieved under James I and VI represented a religious equilibrium doomed to disastrous destabilization, not from the Puritan left but the Laudian right. His third master-work, the 1986 Anstey lectures on the *Birthpangs of Protestant England*, was a vivid exploration of the labour, precariousness and comparative lateness of the processes by which England became a protestant nation. It was typical of Patrick’s historical tact, but maybe also of his sense of mischief, that he dedicated this root and branch deconstruction of the life work of A G Dickens to Dickens himself, as the one who had ‘shown the way’. The dedication didn’t altogether delight the dedicatee.

Pat was an historian of profound learning and subtle intelligence, but he was far less interested in ideas than in reconstituting the lives of real people and their relationships from the documentary record. It was Geoffrey Elton, of all people, who lamented the absence of theology from *The Elizabethan Puritan Movement*. Pat distrusted historians and histories driven predominantly by theory, and some of the very few bitter passages in his autobiography were reserved for post-modernist anti-historians who, he believed, trivialised the writing of history by reducing it to an exercise in fiction. He was happy to call himself an ‘archival positivist’, a ‘hunter-gatherer’, even a ‘butterfly collector’, relying on the accumulated weight of the evidence to impose a shape upon the past. He remembered half ruefully, half proudly, a disastrous job interview in Liverpool, where he was asked what his historical method was. He had, he told them no ‘method’; only an *omnium gatherum* of materials culled from more or less everywhere. Pat didn’t get the job. But he stuck to his guns. In the preface to *The Elizabethan Puritan Movement* he declared that ‘I have tried to remember that Elizabethans rarely used words ending in *ism*, and hardly at all to describe principles in the abstract’. He was speaking there out of his own fundamental convictions, for he deeply distrusted all ‘isms’, the theories and agendas, which, in his own word, ‘infested’ modern historical discourse – Marxism, Feudalism, Capitalism, Colonialism, Orientalism, and, not least, Puritanism. Asked what was the future of the study of Puritanism he replied ‘I devoutly hope it has no future.’

Instead, he aspired to write ‘history with a human face’, he prided himself of being ‘a kind of resurrection man’: his best ideas were always the result of teasing out the networks which bound the people of the past, people vividly
evoked often in their own words – what one percipient reviewer called ‘the sober and ramifying details of men’s lives and actions’. Sober, but never dull: Pat was that unusual thing among academic historians, a stylist, who wrote with grace and wit, in his later writings allowing himself more and more to indulge the sense of humour that made his late night company such a delight. He was indomitably at work to the very end, and not just on religious themes: as Regius Professor here he launched an enormously fruitful historical debate with his characterisation of the Elizabethan polity as a ‘monarchical republic’. His superb ODNB biography of Queen Elizabeth, later published as a free-standing book, distilled a lifetime of research and reflection into the fourth of his masterpieces, in which, for all its brevity, he superseded his mentor, Sir John Neale, as an interpreter of the enigmas of the Virgin Queen.

Pat was a religious man, but he worried about history shaped by religious belief: he and I had a forthright correspondence a few years ago about whether or not he could be called a protestant historian in the sense that he thought I was a catholic historian. He was provoked by a reviewer who praised Jack Scarisbrick’s Ford Lectures for their old-fashioned passionate commitment, into a sharp declaration:

Sir John Seeley wrote in the 19th century: ‘No heart is pure which is not passionate.’ But as for me, I shall try to write new-fashioned, dispassionate, impure history.

In reality, however, his best writings were far more ardently engaged than that insistence on dry dispassion might suggest. In a more self-knowing moment he acknowledged:

Lord Acton wrote that our studies should have the chastity of mathematics.
But that can never be, and I, for one, should not desire it.

Pat wrote out of what he knew, not merely with the head but with his heart: the most memorable lecture I ever heard him give was an account of sixteenth century biblical interpretation, which he based on a battered Elizabethan copy of the Geneva Bible which, it emerged, he himself used every day in his own devotions.

Seamus Heaney has written somewhere that

_We are earthworms of the earth, and all that has gone through us is what will be our trace._

That’s not a bad epitaph on the work of a great historian, who was also a dear and lovely man.
Tony Weir, 2 April 1936 – 13 December 2011; Fellow of Trinity 1962 – 2011

Professor Hector MacQueen has kindly permitted us to reproduce this his tribute published in the Scots Law News of 15 December 2011.

Scots Law News has learned with sadness of the death on 13 December 2011 of the distinguished legal academic Tony Weir of Trinity College, Cambridge. Tony was a Scot, born in 1936 and brought up and schooled in Edinburgh. He made a major contribution to English law, especially the law of tort, and to comparative law.

Tony Weir had been a Fellow of Trinity since 1962. At the time of his death he was an Emeritus Reader in Law. He was probably best-known to law students through his Casebook on Tort, first published in 1967 and subsequently in nine further editions, the last appearing in 2004. This was rather more than a collection of extracts from leading decisions and became famous for its mordantly witty comments on the situations with which the law had to deal and on the ways in which the judges saw fit to carry out their task and justify their decisions. As one of your correspondent’s colleagues remarked in recent days, Tony Weir showed that the study of tort law could be fun; but he had serious points to make as well. One of the epics which your correspondent will long remember is an Edinburgh debate in the David Hume Institute about the ‘compensation culture’, where, under the urbane chairmanship of Lord Mackay of Clashfern, Tony went head-to-head with Frank Maguire of Thompsons. Wit and scepticism on one side collided in verbal violence with passion and belief on the other, and the chair only just about kept the peace; yet dinner afterwards was a marvellous occasion where each combatant accepted the other’s virtues while maintaining his own position, despite provocations from mischievous others present. The death of the two protagonists within months of each other is irony indeed.

Tony was the acknowledged master of the case note in academic journals, above all, the Cambridge Law Journal: terse offerings of sharp legal insight along with the ever-present dry humour which in combination none could rival.¹

¹ All Mr Weir’s CLJ case notes and the introduction to his Casebook on Tort, are to be found in Tony Weir on the Case, edited by Catherine Barnard (1996), freely available from the Alumni Relations & Development Office.
accounts coming out of Cambridge in recent days, he was a wonderful teacher and a devoted supervisor of his students, for whom his pastoral care was also profound. The one occasion on which your correspondent heard a Weir lecture was both deeply instructive and extremely entertaining. It inaugurated a series on environmental law in Edinburgh and was an assessment of the then recent House of Lords decision, *Cambridge Water Co Ltd v Eastern Counties Leather plc* [1994] 2 AC 264. The lecturer’s assault on the idea that liability for water pollution should be strict left an audience of largely green persuasion first unbelieving at what they were hearing, then deeply shocked, and finally, and rather guiltily, highly amused even if still un-persuaded. But at least a brilliant performance had made them think again about their assumptions. Sadly the lecture was never published, so far as your correspondent is aware; but something of its flavour can be picked up from two case notes in the *Cambridge Law Journal* at the time of the *Cambridge Water case* [see (1993) vol 52, 17; (1994) vol 53, 216].

In the world of academic legal research, however, Tony Weir’s international and considerable fame was as a comparative lawyer. There were perhaps not quite so many articles as case notes, but a number of the former remain well-known decades after their first publication, as for example the classic four-parter in the *Tulane Law Review*, ‘Delict and Torts: A Study in Parallel’, co-authored with Pierre Catala and published between 1962 and 1965. Sir Basil Markesinis, no mean comparatist himself, describes this mighty paper as ‘one of the most stimulating pieces on foreign law and comparative methodology ever to be written.’ Perhaps, however, Tony’s greatest contribution to comparative law, at least so far as the Anglophone world is concerned, is his translation of Zweigert and Kötz’s *Einführung in die Rechtsvergleichung* (*Introduction to Comparative Law*), which has had a remarkable impact from the time of its first appearance in 1977. Zweigert and Kötz themselves paid Tony this handsome compliment: ‘Indeed, one American professor of law who is fluent as a native in both German and English went so far as to say that the translation was better than the original, rare though that is, and acceptable, he was kind enough to add, though the original in this case was.’ In a possibly unconsciously Scottish reference, another comparative law great, John Fleming, described Weir’s work on Zweigert and Kötz as making him the Boswell of the German comparatists. Your correspondent uses the book to this day, even if the use cannot always be readily footnoted. And Zweigert and Kötz is not the only such essential translation: the conversion of Franz Wieacker’s legal history classic, *Privatrechtsgeschichte der Neuzeit*, into *A History of Private Law in Europe* (OUP, 1995) is another boon...
to those whose lack of German would otherwise disable them altogether from true trans-national scholarship in European legal history. There were other such unselfish contributions, from the French as well as the German language; it is difficult to think of anyone else who did more to link different linguistic scholarly traditions in Europe.

Yet Tony Weir remained a Euro-sceptic who rejected any idea that the rise of the European Union entailed the development of a European private law. Perhaps the most interesting instance of this from an Edinburgh perspective was ‘Divergent Legal Systems in a Single Member State’ [1998] Zeitschrift für Europäisches Privatrecht 564–585, an Anglo-Scottish comparison the purpose of which was set out in an early passage: ‘At a time when there are proposals to unify the private law of the different multilingual components of the European Union ... it may be useful to consider how very different, after nearly three centuries of political unification in an unquestionably single market, the laws of Scotland and England continue to be.’ Not all Scots would have accepted this as a lesson, at least for Scotland; but no-one could have denied the learning and insight with which it was delivered. A prophecy was fulfilled: ‘The tercentenary of the Treaty of Union falls on May 1, 2007, though I don’t expect it to be noticed in England or celebrated North of the Border.’ And there is perhaps a personal note as well: ‘I speak as a Scot long resident in England, treading a narrow path between the pride of the convert and the guilt of the traitor.’ This reader suspects that in his approach to law Tony Weir, like Lord Mansfield, was anything but a traitor to the Scottish tradition. It is significant how much of his scholarly output from the beginning appeared in the pages of one or other of the Tulane law journals, engine-houses of the mixed legal tradition; and latterly he made more than one contribution to the Edinburgh Law Review.

One winter’s evening on Edinburgh’s Castle Esplanade, your correspondent pointed out to Tony across the Grassmarket valley the floodlit Renaissance palace in which he (your correspondent) had had the good fortune to receive his schooling, and wondered (innocently, of course) why Mr Weir’s first alma mater was invisible in the darkness over Merchiston to the south-west. Had we looked to the north and Comely Bank that evening, of course, we might have picked out the other Edinburgh school where Tony was Head Boy, leader of the orchestra and jazz band, and, so we are informed, non-playing captain of the Fourth or Fifth XV. From the same family source, we learn that ‘with the exception of Tulane and Trinity, the only other institution which captured his
interest as a young man was the Cameronians.’ He so much enjoyed National Service with them, here and in Germany, serving as a subaltern, that his mother had to disabuse him quite firmly of a plan he had to stay in the Army. Aside from what with retrospect seems improbable success as a distance runner, the Army also gave him his only opportunity ever to practise the law. Defending a misbehaved Jock was not quite the sort of controversy with which he would be associated in later life but I believe he secured an acquittal.

Tony Weir’s most beautiful article, in your correspondent’s opinion, is ‘Friendships in the Law’ published in the 1992 volume of Vernon Palmer’s Tulane European and Civil Law Forum. In it Tony discusses five friendships, or ‘relationships to which – to use a lawyer’s expression – lawyers were parties’. They include some of the great names of the law – Domat, Holmes, Savigny – but most gained their fame outside, or beyond, their profession – Montaigne, La Boétie, Boswell, Jakob Grimm – while some of the other lawyers mentioned had friends – Pascal, Dr Johnson, Harold Laski – whose links with law came through their friendships and intellectual interests rather than from professional or academic commitment. Yet all the relationships he considered ‘were good and rich’. Your correspondent had only intermittent contact with Tony Weir, and that over a relatively short period of some fifteen to twenty years, but ‘good and rich’ was how it seemed throughout. The tragic suddenness of Tony’s death underlines the personal sorrow that he, along with many others, now feels so intensely.

Mr Bruce Dunlevie, creator of Trinity’s Dunlevie Fund which helps students do something life-enhancing which they could not otherwise afford, such as taking music or dancing lessons, going to the theatre, indulging in sports or taking short educational trips abroad, spoke at the Rice Exchange Dinner, in February 2012, a dinner paid for by his Fund.

Thank you Master, and thanks also to the Fellows of the College for their ongoing support of the Rice Exchange Dinner, and for allowing me to be here this evening. And good evening ladies and gentlemen.

Let me begin by assuring you that I am aware that the main event this evening is advertised as a dinner, not as a speech, and thus I will endeavour to keep my remarks concise. But I would like to say a few words about this dinner, which has now occurred annually for decade, and its origins, its intent, and especially its main honoree, and this will require a bit of retrospection.
I first came to Cambridge – or perhaps more accurately to Trinity, since all of us here this evening know that the University occupies a role subordinate to that of this College, rather than vice-versa – in September of 1977. I arrived in England from Houston, Texas, where at Rice University I had already completed two years of my undergraduate course of study. After landing at Gatwick, I took two buses, a taxi, a train and then another taxi, and eventually arrived at Great Gate, from which a porter showed to my rooms in New Court. There I found a letter from the person who had been assigned to be my tutor, inviting me to his rooms so that he could sort out what to do with me, since the Rice Exchange Programme had been dormant for almost ten years. It seems that my predecessor from Rice had attempted to organize the Trinity kitchens staff into a work stoppage in the mid-1960s, for which he was promptly sent packing, and at which point the College decided that the Rice Exchange Programme needed to take its own holiday for a while. In any event, when I arrived in 1977 there was no recent frame of reference for integrating a provincial and callow 19 year-old Texan into the Cambridge educational milieu, an anomalous task which my tutor had to confront.

And so I tramped up A staircase in Nevile’s Court, where I met the protagonist of this short story, one John Antony Weir, called Tony. As many of you are aware, Tony passed away in mid-December of last year, but in 1977 he was the College’s Senior Tutor, and, happily for me, Tony took it upon himself to devise what I should do whilst at Trinity.

Although I am unable and unqualified to enumerate here all of Tony’s distinguished accomplishments, we are here tonight almost entirely as a result of Tony’s force of personality and his enormous generosity of spirit, a trait unusual in one so diversely talented as he. So I would like to say some things about Tony.

First, Tony loved and was dedicated to this College to a degree that I think is rare, but enviable. Trinity was Tony’s home for more than half a century, and he saw it as a place with a tradition and an ambience of which one ought to be genuinely proud. He often said that one shouldn’t take for granted the fine things which life presents, and he never failed to walk across Great Court (on the grass, of course) or look out of his kitchen window at the spires of King’s Chapel without appreciating their numinous splendour. Tony’s subjects when he was an undergraduate at Trinity were both classics and law, but he was also a towering autodidact in literature, painting and music, and he wrung enjoyment from each of these art forms with an assiduousness I have encountered nowhere else.
Not that he wasn’t an astute and capable critic, because most certainly he was, but his first instinct was to look for the truth and beauty in his surroundings rather than to identify and harp upon the imperfections.

Tony also possessed a prodigious intellect, as his students and colleagues can attest, the sudden wit of a comedian, and a ferocity about living His Life, His Way. He was, as his obituary in The Times recently noted, a ‘formidable conversationalist’, but he generally preferred to enlarge a discussion rather than merely win the argument. His intellect never betrayed smugness, nor was he didactic about his views, which made him a marvellous and supple interlocutor on so many subjects. He was supremely talented in many different fields, but profoundly humble about his capabilities in all of them.

After several years of my badgering Tony to tell the truth about his legendary prowess as a classics scholar at Cambridge – which some of Tony’s contemporaries had characterized to me as a life of ‘not attending lectures, playing cards, and having the odd drink’ – Tony finally relented, acceding that he was indeed a rather clever pupil, but in doing so he deflected all credit. He told me ‘My teachers at school (he was a scholar at Fettes College in Edinburgh) were so excellent that they rendered me incapable of making a grammatical error in either Latin or Greek by the time I came up to Trinity.’ I’m quite certain that my school had no such teachers.

The two main qualities which I think most characterised Tony were his humility and his deep-rooted Scots stoicism. The latter was called into use when the Vice-Chancellor of the University rang Tony many years ago to inform him that he had been appointed Professor of Law at the University. ‘What do you mean I’ve been appointed?’ queried Tony. ‘No one has even asked me if I was interested in the position.’ And indeed, in his infinite modesty and overriding sense of decorum, Tony refused the Professorship.

Frank Kermode, writing in the London Review of Books about the letters of A.E. Housman, another rather distinguished Trinity classicist, wrote of Housman that he declined all academic and national honours, because to accept them would be to admit comparability with other classical scholars who had received them. Instead he admired the example of the 17th century Greek scholar Thomas Gataker who refused a Cambridge doctorate because, like Cato the censor, he would rather have people ask why he had no statue than why he had one.
Such humility, combined in his case with an aspect of impertinence, infused all of Tony’s attitudes, leaving him perhaps less decorated than he might otherwise have been but in the end more true to his beliefs.

The final attribute of Tony’s about which I would like to remark is the basic humanity he consistently exhibited. Looking back on my year at Trinity, I can’t imagine the nuisance I must have been to him – I did not fit into any scheme, he had to arrange all my supervisions for me, I had no means with which to travel during the holidays and so Tony had to regularly make special arrangements for me to remain in College out of term, and he often felt compelled invite me for drinks or a meal, I think because he worried about me. And despite the temptation to simply be irritated by the inconvenient interloper into his life which I must have been, Tony took the obligations of in loco parentis with the greatest seriousness, and it was the many kindnesses he showed me during my time at Trinity which became the basis for a lifelong friendship, and which eventually led to this annual dinner being conceived in his honour. And after returning to the US and graduating from Rice, my wife and I and our four children, for the last 15 years, have gone on summer holidays with Tony, who became a central figure in the lives of our extended family and countless friends.

So it is with great sadness that my wife Elizabeth and I are here this evening without the spiritual benefactor of this dinner. But it’s with enormous pride and deep satisfaction that I stand at this lectern and salute a great friend, the epitome of fraternity between teachers and pupils, whose example was the inspiration for this dinner, and who is now a much missed son of this College.

Tony made it known that, upon his passing, there were to be no memorial recognitions or ceremonies for him. And, although his wishes have not been terribly well honoured these past several
days, it is in the spirit of his wishes that I read the final sentence of the Preface to the tenth, and last, edition of Tony’s magisterial *Casebook on Tort*, published in 2004. This came after England’s accession to the European Community, a move Tony saw as the slippery first step toward the surrender of national sovereignty, something he deplored. He wrote, and I think his sentiment prefigures his proscription of any maudlin memory of his life, ‘There will be no more editions of this Casebook; predictable developments might prove too painful to relate.’

I think this captures well Tony’s humour, his intellect, his stoicism, and his ever-present sense of a pathos tinged with courage. We have lost a great friend, and the College a fine Fellow, but above all Tony would want us to reflect on his loss for only a moment, and then enjoy our wine and a fine dinner.

**Tony Jolowicz,**  
11 April 1926 – 17 January 2012  
Fellow 1952 – 2012

**A Personal Memoir by Gareth Jones (1961)**

Tony came up to Trinity in 1948. He was a seasoned undergraduate, having served four years with the Royal Army Service Corps in Egypt after leaving Oundle School. During his army years he came to know the inside of every motor vehicle, a subject of spirited conversation with his (future) Trinity colleague, Professor Walter Ullmann, the noted medievalist. His father, who taught Roman law at University College London and later as Regius Professor of Civil (Roman) Law in Oxford, undoubtedly influenced Tony to read law. He had a sparkling academic career but also found time to row seriously. On the advice of his director of studies, Professor C. J. (Jack) Hamson (1924), he decided to work on a dissertation and compete in the Research (Title A) Fellowship competition. This was a brave decision as the precedents were gloomy; in relatively recent years only one lawyer, John Brunyate in 1930, had been successful. However Tony was. This presented him with a dilemma for he was not certain that he wanted to leave legal practice, which he found exciting. Hamson, who was, and was to remain, influential in Tony’s academic life, persuaded him to leave the Bar, offering the carrot of the possibility of a teaching fellowship in Trinity and a University appointment. Both materialised. Although Tony continued to value his connection with Gray’s Inn (he became a Bencher in 1978) once he had
decided to accept a teaching fellowship he committed himself to academic life. In 1976 he became Professor of Comparative Law.

I first met Tony in 1961 when I became with his close friend (Professor Sir) Eli Lauterpacht (1945) a member of Trinity’s law staff, to be joined a year later by Tony Weir. We were a harmonious and, I like to think, a most effective quartet. Tony Jolowicz set his younger colleagues an example of Puritanical conscientiousness: essays should be read before supervision and returned at the supervision, accompanied with detailed comments and criticisms. This was a time-consuming exercise which meant that during Term Tony’s research was set aside. His first major publication was a new edition of a classic text, *Winfield on Torts* which was *formally* a new edition, for he rewrote the text and gave it new life. Tony’s scholarship was, however, never insular. How other legal systems approached and solved similar problems intrigued him and was the subject of many stimulating papers. In particular, this led to an analysis of traditional legal divisions and the role of civil litigation in the legal system. This brought him many friends in the Universities of other countries; for instance, in France, where he had a much loved second home, he taught in the University of Paris; and in Mexico at the National Autonomous University which awarded him the *Hector Fix-Zamudio International Prize on Legal Research*, one of many legal honours. To have received the French Légion d’honneur was a particular pleasure.

Tony was devoted to Trinity and the Cambridge Law Faculty. He served on the College Council and became an exemplary Dean of College, fair and not over strict. Chairmanship of the Faculty Board brought him into contact with other UK Law Faculties. He was never an aloof Oxbridge scholar who disdained, as some did, the ‘trade union’, *The Society of Public Teachers of Law*. For many years he was, as was his father, editor of the *Society’s Journal* and was to become its President.

My wife, Vivienne, and I were fortunate in becoming very good friends of Tony and Poppy (Stanley) whom Tony had married in 1957. Poppy too was a first class lawyer and was to become a formidable bursar of Girton. Their warmly hospitable home in Barrington welcomed students and friends in Cambridge and abroad. He was devoted to Poppy, his children and grandchildren, and they to him. On occasions the exuberance of the young would try his temper, but his children and our children well knew that his bark was a kindly one!

Tony had one outstanding trait: he was a man of total integrity. I shall remember him as a loyal, generous friend. He died on 17 January 2012 after a long illness.
Sir Andrew Huxley, OM, FRS,
22 November 1912 – 30 May 2012;
Fellow of Trinity 1941 – 2012

Ian Glynn, then Vice-Master, welcomed Sir Andrew, the new Master, at the Fellowship Admission Dinner on 12th October 1984, with the following words:

Master,

When God created the world, he arranged that the Council of Trinity College would meet on Fridays and that the Council of the Royal Society would meet on Thursdays. That is why we are able to welcome you as Master of Henry VIII’s college while you are still President of the club founded by Henry’s great-great-great-great-nephew.

And we are very glad indeed to welcome back to Trinity someone who was sufficiently attached to the College to be Secretary of the Council during what must have been one of the busiest periods in a busy scientific career, and who has been sufficiently attached to Cambridge to continue to live in Grantchester for nearly a quarter of a century while working in London.

But there are, of course, other reasons for welcoming you. To be, at the same time, a member of the Order of Merit, a Nobel Laureate and the President of the Royal Society may not be unprecedented for Masters of Trinity; but neither is it so common that we are unimpressed.

This is not the place for a discourse on your work, nor am I competent to give one; but since not everyone here is a physiologist, and particularly so that the Scholars here tonight may know what manner of man it is that the Queen has set over us, let me simply say this. The Nobel Prize was given for work, with Alan Hodgkin, that succeeded in elucidating the nature of the nervous impulse. The later honours were given partly in recognition of that work and partly in recognition of work – some of it sophisticated, some of it of astonishing simplicity, but all of it of great power and elegance – that has told us a great deal about the nature of the contractile machinery in muscle and about the way in which that machinery is set in motion by the nerves.

Now I fear that what I have just said may confirm in their views those irritating people who say that the difference between Oxford and Cambridge is that in Cambridge Fellows are interested only in what a man has done, whereas in
Oxford they ask ‘What is he like?’ That is never an easy question to answer and it is not made any easier when the question has to be answered in public, and the subject of the question is sitting only a few feet away. But I think, Master, that I can answer it without causing you either surprise or dismay, by saying that you are like Thomas Henry Huxley without the side-whiskers. I could say more, but I couldn’t say better.

It is your privilege, Master, to welcome, and to introduce to the College, the new Fellows – and in particular the six new Prize Fellows – with whom you share the honours tonight. Some here may wonder why the honours should be shared at all; I know that several Fellows regret that we are not to have two grand dinners. Let me tell you, then, that the Council made its decision not in any spirit of misguided economy, but bearing in mind that we have just had an Annual Gathering and we are just about to have a Matriculation Dinner. In the last chapter of Mansfield Park, old Dr Grant brings on ‘apoplexy and death by three great institutionary dinners in one week’. Jane Austen found, in those dinners, a convenient way of providing a vacant living for her hero. We, fortunately, can provide livings for all tonight’s heroes without resorting to such drastic measures.

Though I shall say nothing about our new Fellows, I do wish to welcome our guests. Lady Huxley, sitting on my right, is of course well known to many of us individually, though she is probably not aware how well known she is to the College. But if she goes to the Library, and consults the Archivist, she will be shown an envelope that contains, among other things, a detailed description of her wedding-dress. It also contains a charming wedding photograph taken from – of all unlikely papers – the Tatler.

[The Vice-Master also welcomed Sir John Butterfield, Vice-Chancellor; Professor Bill Wade, Master of Caius and former Fellow; and Richard Adrian, Master of Pembroke].

Lastly, I am very glad to welcome those Huxley friends and relations who are here tonight. I shall not name them individually, but everyone who has been brought up on that Trinity masterpiece, Winnie the Pooh, will know that the phrase ‘friends-and-relations’ is an appropriate way of referring to a large hospitable family whose members one has not quite sorted out. I should like to welcome to the College, too, those members of the Huxley family, not here tonight, whose home will be in the Lodge. In Trinity, we are apt to take for granted our continuing links with the past – that Tressilian Nicholas, for
example, met Lawrence of Arabia in the First World War. But to have Sir Andrew Huxley’s mother – the daughter-in-law of Charles Darwin's friend and colleague – living in the Great Court in 1984 is remarkable even for Trinity.

In the small drawing room of the Lodge there is a charming eighteenth-century portrait which may or may not represent Joanna Bentley, daughter of the great Bentley. Whether it does or doesn’t, there is no doubt that she existed and that she inspired one young Fellow of Trinity to write the couplet:

\begin{quote}
My time, O ye Muses, was happily spent,
When Phoebe went with me wherever I went.
\end{quote}

Master, I hope that, as Master, you will not model yourself on Bentley; but we do look forward to seeing your many daughters in the Lodge.

Ladies and Gentlemen: I give you the toast: ‘The Master and Lady Huxley.’

Sir Andrew’s funeral service was held in the College Chapel on 13th June 2012. Tributes were paid by his daughter Henrietta Catherine and his son Stewart Huxley.

**Henrietta Catherine**

Hello, I’m Henrietta Catherine, one of Andrew’s five fabulous daughters. It has been a privilege to have had a father who had such strong confidence in his own mind; and also with the courage to speak that mind even in the face of opposition and criticism. I admire and respect these qualities that he had, and appreciate what part of them that I have learnt from him. So maybe it is no surprise that he and I disagreed about a few things.

Like nuclear disarmament – I was an activist at the women’s peace camp at Greenham Common. Along with his refusal to let me and my sister use the family car to go there he gave me his reasoned and passionate argument for nuclear defence. He did not change my mind, I still went; but I was touched by his words and his passion.

Our longest running disagreement was about the roles of men and women in our culture – our own nature versus nurture debate. My decision to end my career as a mechanical engineer and to become a mental health worker was, for him, an example of me fulfilling my inherent female qualities. I was indignant. I met up with him over a couple of years to give him my own full account of what it had been like and just how tough it had been sometimes, growing up female in our male dominated culture. He was often surprised, sometimes shocked but also touched by my words and my passion.
And so I appreciate the part of these qualities that I have learnt from him – and I celebrate him and pay tribute to him here: to his eagerness and determination to stretch his own sparkling human mind as far as he possibly could; and to his courage to speak that mind no matter what.

**Stewart Huxley**

My father’s scientific achievements and contributions in public life are well documented and I am not going to recall them today. Instead I would like to recall his family life; firstly his boyhood and education, and then his family that I was a part of.

Andrew used to talk fondly of his boyhood and recounted many stories. Happily he wrote these down a few years ago, and I have drawn much of what I will say from this.

Andrew was born the second son of Leonard and Rosalind Huxley and he spent a happy boyhood in Hampstead. The family were well-to-do, with a strong scientific and literary background. Leonard had written the *Life and Letters* of his father Thomas Henry Huxley and also a biography of Joseph Hooker, the botanist and close friend of Charles Darwin and his father. Andrew’s half-brothers, Julian and Aldous, were already married and were more uncles than brothers. They were frequent visitors and Andrew recalled Julian as full of stories, often laced with impropriety. Although one might imagine a rather staid household, Andrew also recalled spending quite a bit of time wrestling on the floor in a friendly way with his brother David.

Despite the wrestling, Andrew and David did many things together, from playing with their model railway sets to hill walking during family holidays to the West coast of Scotland. From an early age Andrew showed an interest in mechanical things. He also collected butterflies and moths and on several holidays, grasses and ferns, but he said he was less interested in them as living things than as items in a collection. Andrew’s mother Rosalind was a practical person and very good with her hands and she would have encouraged him to make things and understand how they work. When I was around 11 years old she took me to a number of workshops and factories around Peterborough including the London Brick Company.

Andrew was soon making modifications and improvements to the train sets, and when he was about 15 he and David were given a metal turning lathe. Andrew not only taught himself to use it, but made a series of significant
improvements to it as well. Later Andrew made much of the equipment for his research on it, and it is still set up in the garage at Grantchester. When I was about twelve the lathe was set up at home and he taught me how to use it. It had its original treadle drive so that I couldn’t do serious damage to myself or to it. When I was reasonably proficient he helped me machine a 6cc petrol engine from a set of castings – and it ran very successfully. His patient instruction and encouragement set me on the path to engineering.

Andrew’s education started at University College School in Hampstead before he was sent to Westminster School at the age of 12. Here for the first two years Andrew studied classics but then changed to science, as it was clear that this was where his real interest lay. The headmaster protested, saying that he was ‘forsaking virtue for pleasure’. He studied science for three years before going up to university.

There was a strong family connection with Oxford University, but Cambridge was chosen as it had a better reputation for science, and because his mother (his father had by then died) felt that he would do better away from his brother who was already at Christ Church but not taking his studies suitably seriously. Trinity was chosen as there was a family connection and close friendship with the Trevelyan family, and George Trevelyan was then Professor of Modern History and a Fellow of the College.

Andrew came up in 1935 to read Natural Sciences, expecting to specialise in physics with a view to becoming an engineer. Within the Natural Sciences course he had to choose a third science besides physics and chemistry. He was advised to choose physiology by Ben Delisle Burns, a friend from Hampstead who was then in his third year at Kings, on the grounds that even in his first year he would be learning things that were still controversial, unlike physics and chemistry which were cut and dried. He quickly became interested in physiology through supervisions from William Rushton and Jack Roughton and from meeting other members of College with similar interests, including David Hill and Alan Hodgkin. During his second year Andrew decided to make his career in physiology and was advised by E. D. (later Lord) Adrian to become medically qualified as this was a requirement for most physiology posts. To do this Andrew spent his third year reading Anatomy before doing Part 2 Physiology in his fourth year 1938–39. It was during this year that he was invited by Alan Hodgkin to join him at the Marine Biological Labs in Plymouth to work on the squid giant nerve fibre. Andrew went to Plymouth in early August and by the
end of the month they had put an electrode down inside the fibre and found
that when the fibre was stimulated the internal potential did not merely rise
towards the potential of the external solution, as was generally believed at that
time, but went substantially positive, the ‘overshoot’. They could not continue
this work due to the outbreak of war but in 1946 they returned to it and the
rest, as they say, is history.

During the first year of the war Andrew continued with his clinical studies.
Also during this time, Andrew took part in rationing experiments under the
nutritionists R. A. McCance and Elsie Widdowson. Their ration was half the
wartime allowance for meat, milk, butter and sugar but unlimited amounts of
bread and potatoes. Around New Year 1940 a group of them went to the Lake
District to test their fitness. Andrew often recounted how he and McCance set
out one morning at 6 am in the dark and walked 37 miles and 7000 ft up and
down in just 12 hours. There was snow on the ground and not a cloud in the sky
and Andrew described it as the best walk he ever had. The only disadvantage was
that they had to chew bread much of the time.

Andrew’s studies finished when teaching in London was suspended due to the
bombing. Andrew never completed his medical training and never did a PhD as
he was awarded a Junior Research Fellowship at Trinity on the basis of a few
pages about the nerve work rather than the usual doctoral thesis.

Andrew was then moved to Operational Research at Anti-Aircraft Command.
This involved visiting gunnery sites around London and improving the
performance of the ‘predictors’ that linked the imprecise radar information to
the guns. Later he was moved to the Gunnery Division of the Naval Staff and
did similar work on naval ordnance. The experience he gained in statistics, the
numerical solution of equations, and the theory of servo mechanisms was of
great benefit in his experimental work.

After the war and his return to research in Trinity, Andrew found other things
on his mind. It was at a New Year’s party that he first met his future wife
Richenda, who was then a second-year undergraduate at Newnham. He got to
know her better and even taught her in practical classes in physiology. They
became engaged during the summer of 1946, but did not marry until 1947 after
Richenda had graduated.

Soon after they married, Richenda said she wanted to have six children. Andrew
did not take her seriously, but it did come about. There were three, then a seven
year gap, followed by three more. I am number 2 and the only boy. Life was busy at the Grantchester home with Andrew often working late into the night to get the peace and quiet he needed for dissecting out single muscle fibres.

Later as life became more settled Richenda organised great Sunday lunch parties for undergraduates with whom they had some connection. Many friends have recalled them as very special and happy occasions. While Richenda organised family life on a day-to-day basis, Andrew was always there for weekends and holidays, and there are many happy memories.

There were the English summer weekends with a walk in a local wood and a picnic, or maybe a church crawl, always informed by his encyclopaedic knowledge and keen observation of the surroundings. The Scottish holidays were always special, at Mactalla near Oban and many other spots on the West coast. Andrew would lead the family on hill walks, boating expeditions and beach scrambling. I remember a wonderful ascent of Ben More Assynt in Sutherland with him and probably Janet and Camilla; there was snow on the ground and a deep blue sky above – perhaps it reminded him of his long walk in the Lake District.

There were also family projects at home with Andrew, such as the canoe-building in the attic – and the excitement of getting it safely out of the window and down to the ground. Andrew was also a good pianist and there were frequent Sunday night sing-alongs with my sisters which continued with his grandchildren.

One of the benefits of an academic career is the international contacts that are made. In the summer of 1966, Andrew had a post at the Woods Hole Research Station in Massachusetts and the whole family went out for the summer holiday. Clare, the youngest, was only four. After two weeks at Woods Hole we flew to San Francisco where Andrew hired a station-wagon big enough to take all eight of us and our luggage. First stop was Yosemite Park with a wonderful walk with all the family from the rim down to the valley floor, and then, in the gathering dusk, Andrew and I climbed back up to the rim to retrieve the car. Then it was on to Bryce Canyon, Zion Park and the Grand Canyon. There Andrew and I did a full day’s walk, going half way down, along for a several miles, and then up and out. The car journey finished in Phoenix and from there we flew down to Mexico City to stay with Hugo Gonzales, who had been one of Andrew’s research students. It was an epic family adventure and completed with very little fuss and no raised voices.

Discussions with Andrew on matters of fact were always easy and interesting as he had such a breadth of knowledge. At the same time he was a keen listener
and could make anyone from young children to nervous students feel at ease by taking a genuine interest in what they were saying. He was completely non-judgemental of people and accepted them as they were. I don’t ever remember hearing him make a derogatory remark about anyone.

On religious matters Andrew regarded himself as an agnostic, as did his father and grandfather, who had coined the term. He was in no way against religion and while Master of this college he regularly attended services in this chapel, and indeed seemed quite at home in the ceremonies.

Andrew will be remembered for much more than his great intellect and scientific achievements. It was his personal integrity and complete honesty and truthfulness that were his strength. He would always listen to an argument and respond to it on the basis of the points made and the facts of the matter. He was conscientious in all his work, making sure he had all the facts to hand, and once mustered would make a compelling case.

For the last few years Andrew became steadily less mobile but his mind remained sharp and he continued to enjoy meeting old friends. We took him on a last trip to the west coast of Scotland in 2010 and revisited many of his favourite spots: Ben Chruachan, Glen Etive and the white sands of Morar. Thanks to my elder sister Janet, who was his companion after Richenda died nine years ago, he was able to remain at his Grantchester home. Last month he was taken into hospital suffering from pneumonia and died, peacefully, a few days later.

Thomas Anthony John Duke,
14 March 1964 – 25 June 2012;
Fellow of Trinity 1998 – 2007

Peter Littlewood (1973) and Michael Pepper (1982) offer this tribute:

Tom Duke was one of the outstanding biological physicists of his generation, and one of the founders of the modern discipline. Following Kings College School, Wimbledon, he came up to Cambridge in 1982 to read Natural Sciences at Emmanuel. His subsequent Ph.D research in the Cavendish Laboratory was on polymer physics in the group headed by Professor Sir Sam Edwards. After a short period of post-doctoral work in the group he
spent 5 years away from Cambridge at the Ecole Supérieure de Physique in Paris followed by Princeton University where he became a Lecturer in Physics. The collaborations which he established led him to consider how physics could best be applied to problems of biology and resulted in him becoming a member of both the Physics and Molecular Biology Departments. This proved to be a very successful transition, as with colleagues in Biological Physics he co-invented an extremely ingenious method of using an array of tiny pillars to separate biological molecules according to their size.

He returned to Cambridge in 1995 as a Royal Society University Research Fellow, becoming successively Lecturer, 2002, and Reader, 2004, in the Cavendish. He became a Fellow of Trinity in 1998 and a Tutor in 2004, known for his soft-spoken but sensitive guidance. In his teaching, he introduced biological physics into the curriculum via applications of statistical physics and non-linear dynamics, paralleling his own research directions, as a rigorous quantitative subject. During this time his research prospered considerably and, always an enthusiastic collaborator, Tom, with colleagues from Paris and Denmark, showed how the sensitivity of cells could be enhanced if they hovered on the edge of a dynamical instability. In 2007 he moved to University College London as a Professor of Physics and Deputy Director for Life Sciences in the newly established London Centre for Nanotechnology. He was a very successful lecturer and provided distinguished leadership to inter-disciplinary research in biomedicine. His personal research was at a high level, he won the Franklin Medal and Prize of the Institute of Physics in 2010, the citation stating ‘For the application of physical principles to the development of elegant molecular sorting devices, for providing new insights into the organising principles of cells and for his primary contributions to a new generation of theories of how the inner ear works.’ In particular a major achievement was a model of hair cells in the inner ear that suggested how their motion might enable animals to hear – a model that has been confirmed in lower vertebrates and may also apply to mammals. As recently as April this year he and his UCL colleagues published an important breakthrough in Nature, modelling the competition between different processes in the formation of stable cell layers (epithelia); this showed how cells might self-regulate their growth to produce well-ordered packing.

Tom was widely admired for his penetrating and creative intellect coupled with a deep knowledge of physics and mathematics. He had an outstanding reputation for his ability to get to the heart of the complex physics underlying a biological
process and propose, with a solution, a simple model to explain it. A colleague wrote of him that ‘his style was very much to use simple general theoretical principles to cut through sometimes excessive biological information to the core of the problem.’ He was well known for his generous assistance to his junior colleagues in helping them get their research off the ground and by decisive suggestions at critical moments in their research.

Although he had many academic commitments he found time for varied interests outside science, he was an enthusiastic photographer, devoted to music and was an outstanding chef, much appreciated by those who had received his generous hospitality. Despite being a theoretician in his work he could turn his hand to more practical matters in the home such as plumbing and electrical repairs.

His sudden death came as a very great shock to many friends and colleagues world-wide. He leaves a partner, stepdaughter, father, stepmother and three brothers.

Eric Arthur James was born in Dagenham in 1925 into a lower middle-class household. He attended school locally, leaving at the age of 14 to work at a riverside wharf by the Thames in the shadow of Southwark Cathedral, where he came under the influence of the Provost there, Cuthbert Bardsley, and Eric Abbott, who was later to play an influential role not only in preparing him for ordination but also his understanding of priesthood.

Eric James, 14 April 1925 – 1 May 2012; Chaplain 1955 – 1959

It has not been our custom to publish obituaries of College Chaplains since they are not Fellows; but an exception must surely be made for Eric James. This Tribute appeared in The Independent of 17 May 2012.

Eric James was one of the most influential Church of England clergy of his generation. Possessing a strong understanding of the inter-connectedness which lies at the heart of Anglican spirituality combined with a prodigious gift for friendship and a phenomenal memory, James made an outstanding contribution to the life of the church in the world.
He went to study at King’s College, London and was ordained in 1951 to a Title at St Stephen’s Rochester Row under the flamboyant George Reindorp. There, in that socially mixed parish, James began to hone his gifts as a communicator, with sermons well larded with literary allusions, especially from Shakespeare, and as a pastor of rare deep care. In 1955 he became chaplain of Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was loved and respected by fellows and students, his reverent informality and interesting sermons helping to establish lasting friendships.

Cambridge then was a centre of tremendous creativity for the Church of England with Mervyn Stockwood at Great St Mary’s, Hugh Montefiore at Gonville and Caius, John Robinson at Clare. The post-war theological ferment of thinkers included Harry Williams, Dean of Trinity, who was among those who contributed to Soundings (1962), a collection of essays reflective of the rich melting pot of ideas that Cambridge theology represented at that time.

In 1957 he published The Double Cure, which was concerned with the value of sacramental confession. For many, confession was thought of as a largely Roman Catholic practice, but James took a more enlightened view and made the point that everybody needs to feel the liberating power of forgiveness.

In 1959 he went to the Diocese of Southwark, where he remained until 1973. An urban man, while vicar of St George’s, Camberwell and warden of the Trinity College mission, James began to discover the prophetic and radical aspect of his ministry. This was further developed during his time in Southwark, as director of parish and people, and as director of Christian Action from 1973–83. As preacher to Gray’s Inn from 1978–97 and in his Thought for the Day broadcasts on Radio 4, he sought to make the church think about her responsibilities in the world, and to persuade the wider world to take the church seriously.

Although it was Canon Anthony Harvey of Westminster Abbey who quite literally dreamed up the title Faith in the City it was James who encouraged his great friend Robert Runcie to establish the Commission on Urban Priority Areas. One of the most important church documents of the past 25 years or more, it continues to challenge not only the government of our day concerning the living conditions of many in our inner cities and outer council estates but also the church and her involvement in and commitment to these areas of great deprivation.

For James, the Church of England was a large room but he did not always feel comfortable in it. Being sent off as a young curate by Reindorp to have elocution lessons to rid him of his cockney accent did nothing to help him accept himself
as he was and feel accepted by others. He always felt let down and perplexed by the row about church education in Southwark which led to him being rescued by Runcie and installed in St Albans, where he was allowed to flourish. Church life in the Southwark Diocese at the time was a firmament of starlets and perhaps James was one prima donna too many.

Like Stockwood, James wanted to be a voice for the poor and disadvantaged but enjoyed the company of the élite and their cultural pursuits. He made good use of his membership of the Reform Club. Always a bit of an outsider, paradoxically it was at Gray’s Inn that James was enabled to be fully himself and break down all kinds of barriers.

He loved a gossip. Runcie, who was honest and unillusioned about Eric, said that if you wanted the diocese to know anything tomorrow, tell the clergy; if you wanted the clergy to know anything today, tell Eric. A great raconteur, he loved to tell the story of the disabled lady who, when the Lady Chatterley’s Lover trial was at its height, welcomed Bishop John Robinson as he walked down the aisle at the church at Camberwell with the immortal words: ‘Well! If it ain’t Lady Chatterley’s Lover!’

It was because Eric was so human that he was so attractive to all kinds of people. Not containable by any ecclesiastical office, he needed to be free. He loved people and his books of sermons and addresses will survive the test of time. In 1993 George Carey awarded him a Lambeth Doctorate of Divinity. From 1995, he was a Queen’s Chaplain. He spent his final years in the Charterhouse in London. Although cared for and visited by many friends, his time there gave him the opportunity to acknowledge the inner loneliness which he had known throughout his life.
Two Ninetieth Birthdays

Professor Horace Barlow responded to the College’s toast to his health on 29th January 2012.

Master, Fellows, and their guests, I have been here at Trinity, on and off, for 72 years. Thank you for putting up with me so long.

I originally planned to come up in 1939 to read the hard, physical sciences, version of the Natural Sciences Tripos, but I switched to medical sciences for two sound but not very courageous reasons.

The first reason was that, with the onset of War, the government recognised that there was going to be a shortage of doctors, so they exempted from call-up almost anyone who could switch to Medicine. This made switching from physics to medicine almost a patriotic duty for me, but there was also a special reason I favoured it.

I was coming up from Winchester where, through some accident of illness among staff and students in the school, I had, for a brief period, been taught mathematics in the same class as Freeman Dyson (1941) and James Lighthill (1941) even though those two were both at least a year further advanced in maths than I, and well over a year younger.

The concept of a whole, uniformly brilliant, flock of mature Dyson-Lighthills for me to compete with at Cambridge was obviously completely implausible, but frankly it occupied my mind and terrified me. Even though my maths had been good enough to help gain me a place at Winchester, I felt that a slightly lower standard of competition might suit me better.

So I came up in January 1940, having switched both date and subject only a few weeks earlier. Compare that with the severity with which admission candidates are handled these days! The switch had two major affects on my career. First, though curtailed, the wartime medical course allowed time for William Rushton’s (1938) lectures on the Physiology of the eye, and he inspired my own lifelong interest in vision.

It was the start of a long period of fruitful discoveries that radically changed the field of human sensory perception in many laboratories world-wide. Although
William and I disagreed a lot, and seldom published anything together, he was always open to alternative explanations and eager to discuss possible new ideas. He was rarely satisfied with the text-book story, always seeking ways to follow reason to the truth, not tradition. When in doubt, he said, go back to the last fact or question where both the fact claimed and the traditional reasoning applied is unequivocally valid, then look around to see if there might not be alternative conclusions.

A second advantage to me from my switch to Medicine was that the Rockefeller Foundation instituted a number of scholarships for British medical students to study at US Medical schools, feeling that their education might be suffering from wartime interference. I was fortunate enough to be awarded one of these at Harvard Medical School, but through time-table problems, I lost almost a year before I could join the Harvard course.

But here fortune favoured me again, and I spent a fascinating year helping to find why divers doing harbour and beach-clearance work failed to come up as often as they went down. It turned out that the troubles resulted most often from failure to remove Carbon Dioxide fast enough in the modified submarine escape equipment that was used by the special divers. Straightforward mechanical modifications did much to avert the problems before the end of the war.

I used to think I had played an important part in deterring Francis Crick from diverting his efforts to neuroscience too early, and that this was perhaps my own most important contribution to molecular-biology. There were not really any others, but I’ll tell the story. It happened very soon after Francis had come to Cambridge, at a time when he had already advanced remarkably far on his own course of self-tutoring; he had already decided to switch to biology, but was not satisfied with his initial choice of topic for his PhD, and was contemplating neuroscience.

His amazing self-tutoring method, which I think he followed all his life, was as follows. He would pick up an interesting piece of gossip and would track it down to its published experimental source, or to any person who might be able to tell him more about the experiments, and he continued the chase from there.

I’m not sure who told Francis that I had been recording from retinal ganglion cells in frogs, and that I thought that such cells might be sufficiently selective in their ranges of response to sensory stimuli to account for frogs’ stimulus-triggered feeding behaviour. In effect, I thought each ganglion cell told its brain,
at the appropriate moment, ‘Your lunch is at X, Y in the visual field: stick your
tongue out quick.’

This was the gossip that led Francis to invite me to meet for coffee in Rose
Crescent. We met, and I finished my part of the ganglion cell story in, I would
guess, 15 or 20 minutes. I asked Francis what he thought, and he liked the idea
that a particular anatomical type of ganglion cell triggered off a particular type
of behavioural response, just complaining a little that my story did not go nearly
far enough. My recollection is that I said, perhaps in a slightly irritated tone of
voice, ‘Well, go on then’, and then a truly amazing thing happened:

Francis simply went on. He calmly added well-reasoned guesses about the actual
linking molecules, what they were, how they were transmitted and changed,
and how, with an X-ray beam or two, they could display important structural
differences in their molecules that had important behavioural consequences.
This was the new ‘life story for molecular biology’, and was almost completely
new to me, though he told it as if everyone else already knew it.

The story was not presented as dogmatic truth, and had many ‘maybe’s’,
‘possibly’s’ and ‘perhaps’s’ in it, but it did have continuity as a story. It went
from a set of molecules whose structure had been changed by a physical
stimulus to other sets of other molecules in similar or changed states, and these
changes were not, or were not entirely, random. It seemed completely plausible
to accept them, at least provisionally, as representational behavioural states and
molecular instructions that might be stored, modified, and result in apparently
purposeful evolution.

Francis himself later told me that he was astonished by the rapidity with
which confirmatory evidence turned up, and also by the diversity of aspects
in which this happened, so I don’t actually think it is likely that my own ideas
about ganglion cells can have evoked much more in Francis than the reaction:
‘Hmph: looks good.’ But every good story has to start looking good at some
point in time, so is it possible that he had not realised himself how well it all
hung together until he collected it up in Rose Crescent? If so, I cannot tell you
how amazing it felt to have the best informed ears in the universe, even though
that state did not last for long.

Let’s go back to Trinity, where I remember, in my first year here as a Title A
Fellow, talking to C D Broad (1906) on the steps of the Great Gate. He had
invited me to join a discussion group about computing in the brain, and I
asked him if he himself thought brains could compute. He said ‘Yes, but I think philosophers have magic fingers that can add pleasure to their wisdom, in the way a gardener’s green fingers beautify his garden.’

But do these magic fingers of molecular biology really matter? A thousand times YES, I hold, because molecular biology has, for the first time, made a unified scientific viewpoint possible and the general appreciation of scholastic and scientific work could be vastly increased if we all use our scholastic green fingers to reduce unnecessary causes of disagreement.

Since we’ve just got a new Master, let’s hope he likes gardening. And of course he will then include some pruning too. Thank you.

J W S (Ian) Cassels responded to the College’s toast to his health on 8th September 2012.

I got my first degree in Edinburgh in 1943. The Head of Pure Mathematics was Sir Edmund Whittaker (1892), a former Trinity Fellow, who advised me to apply to Trinity for postgraduate work.

He must have written me a powerful recommendation, as the College awarded me a Research Studentship. When I came up in 1946 I was accepted by the University as a candidate for the PhD. It was only subsequently that I learned how quite exceptionally fortunate I had been. At that time, and for several years later, it was the policy of the Mathematics Faculty not to accept as research students graduates of ‘provincial universities’ as they called other British universities. Instead it required them first to take the Tripos under an accelerated course. How I escaped this requirement is a bit of a mystery.

It was quite a different world. Gowns had to be worn in lectures, in the University Library and to see one’s tutor. Junior members of the University, anyone below the status of MA, had to wear a gown in the streets after dark. The proctors would patrol the streets. They were accompanied by men, popularly known as ‘bulldogs’, who would challenge anyone suspected of being a student without a gown, ‘academically naked’ as it was called. The penalty for being caught was thirteen shillings and four pence. One was expected to be back in one’s college
or lodgings by 10 p.m. The penalty for returning between 10 and 11 p.m. was one old penny and between 11 and 12 p.m. two pence, so entirely nominal. But to come in after midnight was serious and led to an interview with one’s Tutor next morning. To avoid these students would climb clandestinely into College.

Rooms in College were allotted by seniority and so, being near the bottom of the pile, I did not get one but was given lodgings in Malcolm Street. In later years, having more seniority, I could probably have moved into College, but I was comfortable in Malcolm Street and did not do so. In fact I have never lived in College. Lodging houses had to be licensed by the University and were subject to similar rules to the Colleges. The Landlord had to lock the door at 10 p.m. and report anyone who came in later. The Proctors would make spot checks to see that the front door was in fact locked.

I had few dealings with the College in my research student years. So far as I can remember, there were none of the activities by which the College nowadays keeps in touch. All I can remember is that the Chaplain, a superannuated colonial bishop, sent an emissary demanding a subsidy for some Christian purpose. My research supervisor was a Fellow of St. John’s who had seven or eight students and this was the kernel of my society.

After an unsuccessful attempt in my second year I tried again for a Prize Fellowship at the end of my third year. As was the case until very recently, the results would not be known until October. I had to think of the following year, particularly as I was now married. I successfully applied for a lectureship at Manchester. When I learned that I had been elected, my Head of Department, Max Newman, offered to give my first lecture and so I could come over to Cambridge for the formal admission in Chapel and the subsequent dinner.

I was happy in Manchester and would not have returned to Cambridge just for the Fellowship. By good luck a Cambridge Lectureship became vacant with the election of Besicovitch (1930) to the Rouse Ball Chair and I was appointed to succeed him. So I returned to Cambridge in the summer of 1950 and have been based here ever since.

The College was very different from the one we know now. For one thing, and it would remain so for many years, it was entirely male. Women were excluded even as guests. The serving staff in Hall was entirely male. There were about 80 Fellows, not much more than the 60 established by Elizabeth I. It was de rigueur to address another Fellow by his surname without any honorifics. I
can remember my trepidation on first addressing the legendary Professor J.E. Littlewood (1903) as ‘Littlewood’ tout court.

Shortly after I returned, Trevelyan (1893), the then Master, invited my wife and myself to lunch in the Lodge. Afterwards he walked me around the garden in conversation. In my innocence I did not realise I was being vetted. Shortly afterwards I got an invitation to join the College teaching staff, which I accepted. I did not know what I was letting myself in for as we did not have college supervision in Edinburgh and I had not been asked to do it in Cambridge as a research student. There were already a couple of mathematical staff Fellows, Dean (1915) and Kemmer (1946), so I felt sure they would give me help and advice. But they shortly left for Chairs elsewhere.

For one hectic year I was the only mathematical staff Fellow in Trinity, but that is the beginning of another story...
College Notes

Undergraduate Admissions 2012

With thanks to Paul Wingfield (1990), Tutor for Admissions.

Nationally, the percentage of A grades at A-level dropped for the first time in 21 years – from 27% to 26.6%. The percentage of A-stars awarded also dropped from 8.2% to 7.9%, with men and women once again performing almost identically at the A-star level.

Trinity’s new intake in October 2012 was 198 students. These are divided 57%–43% in favour of the Sciences (it was a 55%–44% split last year). The gender ratio is 65% men and 35% women (last year: 69%–31%).

By school type and geography, the origin of our first years is as follows (2011 figures in brackets):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>(2011 Percentage)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Home Independent</td>
<td>31.2%</td>
<td>(37.3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home Maintained</td>
<td>34.4%</td>
<td>(29.4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home Other</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
<td>(0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU</td>
<td>16.4%</td>
<td>(15.9%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overseas</td>
<td>16.4%</td>
<td>(17.4%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The proportion of Home undergraduates from the Maintained sector has risen from 44% to 52% despite the raising of fees to £9,000 per annum.

The average number of A-stars achieved by our new students is 3.1 (2011: 3.2). The University average is about 2.4, so our new intake is likely to be as strong academically as last year’s new cohort, which came top of the First-year Baxter Table. The average number of A-stars for Sciences students, 3.6, was higher than that for Arts students (2.5). The corresponding figures last year were 3.7 (Sciences) and 2.6 (Arts).

Seventeen European Union countries have sent us successful candidates, from Sweden and Latvia in the north to Romania and Portugal in the south. Cyprus has supplied the largest number, with 5; Italy and Germany come next with 4 and 3 respectively. In addition, the new cohort has students from eleven Overseas countries outside the EU, with China and Serbia sending six each. Most of our EU and Overseas first years are reading the Engineering, Mathematical, and Natural Sciences Triposes.

Resident Numbers of undergraduates 667; graduate students 377.
Graduate Studentships

**Internal Graduate Studentships** (IGS) were awarded in October 2012 to the following members of the College:

Matric

2009  **E A Bailey**, for the MPhil in International Relations.
2009  **N J Barrett**, for the MPhil in Classics.
2011  **A H Chen**, for research in History of Art.
2009  **O Crawford**, for the MPhil in Political Thought & Intellectual History.
2011  **C M J Devlieger**, for research in Social Anthropology.
2011  **A Glebov**, for research in Computer Science.
2008  **M Hou**, for the MPhil in Economics Research.
2008  **A E Hurst**, for the MPhil in Modern South Asian Studies.
2010  **R Jha**, for research in Mathematics.
2008  **P J Krupa**, for the MPhil in Finance & Economics.
2009  **S M Lackner**, for research in Anglo-Saxon, Norse & Celtic.
2008  **J D Lee**, for research in Mathematics.
2009  **C Reveley-Calder**, for the MPhil in English Studies.
2009  **A V Stewart**, for the MPhil in International Relations.
2006  **M Tannenbaum**, for research in History.
2008  **I A Tranca**, for the MPhil in European Literature.
2008  **N K Trinh**, for research in Engineering
External Research Studentships (ERS), in some cases Honorary, were awarded to the following graduate students matriculating in 2012, in order to pursue research at Trinity in the fields indicated:

Nicholas S Blunt (UK), Imperial College London, PhD in Chemistry.

Brennan Decker (USA), Medical College of Wisconsin, (Honorary), PhD in Public Health and Primary Care.

Stephen Dolan (Ireland), Trinity College Dublin, PhD in Computer Science.

Ben A H Fried (Canada), McGill University, (Honorary), MPhil in English Studies.

Julien Gagnon (Canada), University of Oxford, (Honorary), PhD in Economics.

James H Kane (Australia), University of Sydney, PhD in History.

Sun Jin Lee (Republic of Korea), Harvard University, PhD in Obstetrics and Gynaecology.

Julianne Pigott (Ireland), University College Dublin, (Honorary), PhD in Anglo Saxon, Norse and Celtic.

Michael J Plygawko (UK), University of Durham, MPhil in English Studies.

Partha Partim Shil (India), Jawaharlal Nehru University, PhD in History.

A Graduate Studentship was awarded to:

Sam J Kennerley (UK), University of St Andrews, MPhil in Early Modern History.

Other External Studentships have been awarded as follows:

Jeff A A Barda (France), Ecole Normale Supérieure Lyon, Knox Studentship for the PhD in French.

Marine A A Bellego (France), Ecole Normale Supérieure, Knox Studentship for the MPhil in History, Philosophy and Sociology of Science, Technology and Medicine.

Alexandra M Bocse (Romania), University of Cambridge, Eastern European Research Bursary for the PhD in Politics and International Studies.

Guillemette A Crouzet (France), Knox Studentship, visiting student in the Faculty of History.
James M Gundry (UK), University of Oxford, Studentship in Mathematics for the MASt in Applied Mathematics.

Thomas Humeau (France), Ecole Polytechnique, Knox Studentship for the MASt in Mathematical Statistics.

Patrick T McKearney (UK), University of Cambridge, Research Studentship in Theology for the PhD in Divinity.

Alexa Pohl (USA), Miami University, Krishnan-Ang Studentship for the PhD in Psychiatry.

James D G Poskett (UK), University of Cambridge, Tarner Studentship for the PhD in History and Philosophy of Science.

Ieuan D Seymour (UK), Imperial College London, Geoffrey Moorhouse Gibson Studentship in Chemistry for the PhD in Chemistry.

István Tomon (Hungary), Eötvös Loránd Tudományegyetem, Studentship in Mathematics for the MASt in Pure Mathematics.

Giang Tran (Vietnam), Bard College, Studentship in Mathematics for the MASt in Pure Mathematics.

Fan Wei (China), Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Studentship in Mathematics for the MASt in Pure Mathematics.

Benjamin R T Weisz (UK), University of Cambridge, Wittgenstein Studentship in Philosophy for the MPhil in Philosophy.

The Chapel 2011–12

By Michael Banner (2006), Dean of Chapel

Trinity Chapel has more than ample seating for most events through the year, so the occasions on which we have a capacity crowd, as it might be termed in the world of sport, tend to stand at the forefront of a recollection of the year, even if these occasions differ somewhat in their emotional register.

The Advent service of carols and readings is a firm fixture in the list of full-capacity occasions and the
The overriding feeling seems to be a combination of celebratory relief at the ending of term, joined to a nostalgic anticipation of the beginnings of the Christmas season. It is always a joy to have the Chapel full to bursting, but there is also regret that not everyone who would like to be present can be accommodated. We hope in future years, and starting in 2012, to ‘broadcast’ the service (if that is the proper term) over the internet, with both pictures and sound – and thus to enable members of the College near and far to join us virtually if not actually in person.

The funeral of Sir Andrew Huxley on the 13 June also saw the Chapel full, with the prevailing sentiments being of different kind. I was put in mind and quoted at the opening of the service words from a sermon preached by St Augustine around 400 a.d. Augustine noted, in a figure commonly used by classical writers, that human communities are like olive trees which are always losing leaves and yet are never bare. In a College of all places, the renewal of our community year by year is something of which we are very much aware, and we properly celebrate this renewal at the beginning of each academic year when new Fellows, graduates and undergraduates are added to our number. But just as properly we pause to mark and mourn the falling of the leaves, and especially so when the loss is of one, such as Sir Andrew Huxley, who was so long associated with this place and who added to its good name by his own service to and distinction in his scientific field.

Another sell-out was a regular Sunday evensong when a former Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Carey, preached – indeed a good number of people stood in the ante-chapel throughout the service, since we had failed to anticipate his popularity and provide extra seating. His views on a number of issues are somewhat controversial of course, so ‘popularity’ may not be exactly the right word. However that may be, there was an opportunity for those who stayed after the service to congratulate or correct Lord Carey as they saw fit.

Full Chapels are welcome sights to the clergy, but we also know that our work is done just as importantly on quiet and more routine occasions, in and outside the Chapel. I am delighted that we have in post two very outstanding chaplains who are committed to being available pastorally to all members of our community, students, Fellows, staff and wider family members. I hope that those who come to our big occasions, such the Advent Carols, will be impressed by the excellence of the music and the service; but I also hope that that excellence is something which the Chapel will offer in its daily care for all who live and work here.
From The Senior Bursar
Rory Landman (2006)

The Bursary is now merged with the College Office to form the College Bursary, headed by the College Accountant, Neil Chedd.

The Senior Bursar’s office still looks after the College’s investments and its Trust Funds. The team remains busy administering the College’s investments, collecting the College’s rents and disbursing Trust Funds.

During the year we said farewell to Roderick Stone who retired and welcomed Andrew Manning in his place. The team comprises Vanessa Stagg and Dawn Stonebridge in general administration, Andrew Manning on disbursements, and Phil Collins and Emma Waddelow in Estates and Securities. We regularly welcome back former members of the team, in particular Chris Emery (former Chief Clerk), Ron English (former Clerk of the Estates) and David Hkio (former Securities Clerk).

Ron continues to help with the task of registering all the College’s property interests at the Land Registry, ahead of the 2013 deadline.

From the Junior Bursar
Rod Pullen (2006)

The Senior Bursar has covered in his notes any issues concerning the Bursary, and the Head of Personnel broader staff issues. These notes therefore focus principally on matters concerning the College Buildings – the perpetual concern of successive Junior Bursars.

Perhaps the most unwelcome event of the last year was the Chancellor’s decision in his 2012 Budget to remove the provision of zero-rating for VAT, subject to certain conditions, on ‘approved alterations’ to Listed Buildings. This will significantly increase
costs in the College’s 30-year rolling programme of major renovations and refurbishments. The first project to be affected by this is the proposed renovation of New Court where the complexity of the challenges has meant that planning has proceeded more slowly than was hoped, and a physical start in 2012 has proved unattainable.

At the time of writing the detailed application for Listed Building Consent is with the City Council, and hopefully will have been approved by the time these notes are read. If so, a physical start will be possible in the Long Vacation 2013. Meanwhile, during the Long Vacation 2012, the surface of New Court was transformed by trenching works on a scale to rival the Western Front in the Great War, as new services were laid from Bishop’s Hostel to Nevile’s Court to permit the continued functioning of the rest of the College as and when the works in New Court begin.

The other major visible work during the Long Vacation was to the Fountain. Work could not begin until after the Olympic Torch had been run round Great Court in July. Once scaffolding had been erected and it was possible to examine the higher levels, it was apparent that structural works were necessary, going well beyond the cosmetic stonework repairs that had been envisaged. With the Installation of the Master on 2nd October looming, completing the work and removing the scaffolding was, to borrow from the Duke of Wellington, ‘the nearest run thing you ever saw in your life’ but was achieved with a couple of days to spare.

Happily, the sun shone on the Installation, in sharp contrast to the heavy rain during the run of the Olympic Torch round Great Court and through the College, to depart downriver by punt propelled by Naomi Taschimowitz, a Trinity student (now alumna) who is an Olympic Prospect for 2016 albeit at athletics, not punting. The bad weather did not, however, dampen the enthusiasm of the Fellows, families, alumni, students, staff and public who turned out at 6am on a Sunday to witness the event.

The High profile of the Torch Relay also provided an opportunity to correct, on national TV as well as through local media, the historical inaccuracy of the film ‘Chariots of Fire’ in portraying Abrahams as achieving the Great Court Run. There is no evidence that he ever attempted it, whereas the Wren Library has an eye-witness account, naming also other witnesses, of the success of Lord Burghley, who went on to win gold in the 1928 Olympic Games for the 400m
hurdles. It has been suggested that he ‘hurdled’ the corners, thereby achieving the sharp change of direction without too much loss of momentum, although this may be apocryphal. Sadly the influence of the silver screen is strong and, at least to judge from a subsequent article in the Cambridge Evening News, public belief in the veracity of the film remains undiminished.

In closing, I shall say nothing about the restored and re-installed doors to Great Gate, which are the subject of other articles, one in this autumn’s issue of The Fountain, the other between these covers, beyond noting that they are literally ‘better than new’, and should not require further work for another 500 years.

Staff Changes 2011–2012

By Georgina Salmon, Head of Human Resources

Changes at senior staff level
Mr Tony Bannard-Smith, Head of the Office of Alumni Relations and Development, left on 30 September 2012.

Changes for long-serving staff
Nigel Day, Senior Tutor’s Clerk, left after 14 years’ service.

Retirements
A number of long-serving members of staff have retired this year: Mr Roy Toseland, Porter (16 years’ service); Mr Bob Edwards, Gate and Post Porter (almost 12 years’ service); Mr Peter Byford, Electrical Handyman (15 years’ service); Mrs Cheryl Barden, Works Department Secretary (almost 18 years’ service); Mr Nick Short, Under Gardener II (almost 34 years’ service); Mr Dave Hoyland, Senior Gardener (25 years’ service); Mr Peter Rockett (almost 24 years’ service) and Mr Roderick Stone, Accounts Clerk in the Bursary (11 years’ service). Mrs Ruth Easthope, Master’s Secretary, retired after almost 14 years’ service, the last two years as part-time.

Five members of the Housekeeping staff retired: Mrs Maggie Payne after just under 10 years’ service; Mrs Maggie Collett after 20 years’ service; Mrs Carol Beale after 15 years’ service; Mrs Ann Asby after 13 years’ service; and Mrs Joan Harben
after almost 10 years’ service; and Mrs Barbara Ashton, Cleaner in the Master’s Lodge retired after 14 years’ service.

Mrs Wendy Waters, Administrative Assistant, retired from the Catering Department after a total of 53 years’ service, the last 10 years working part-time. Mr Dave Davies, Combination Room Assistant, also retired from that Department after 14 years’ service.

Deaths
It is with regret that the College learned of the deaths of a number of pensioners during the year: Mrs Mabel George, Mrs Elizabeth Kent and Mrs Edna Head: all former bedmakers; Mr Colin Major, Portable Appliance Tester; Mrs Peggy Dorow, Bursary; and Mrs Margaret Gibson.

Public Lectures
The Birkbeck Lectures (Ecclesiastical History) for 2011 were delivered in the Michaelmas Term by Prof. Guy Stroumsa, who spoke in the Winstanley Lecture Theatre on the subject of ‘Scriptures, Paideia, and the Religious Revolution of Late Antiquity’. Until 2009 the Professor Martin Buber Professor of Comparative Religion at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Prof. Stroumsa currently holds a new chair for the Study of the Abrahamic Religions at the University of Oxford, where he is a Fellow of Lady Margaret Hall. His ambitious and learned lectures were attended by a faithful and engaged audience.

The Clark Lectures (English Literature) for 2012 were delivered in the Lent Term by Prof. Quentin Skinner, FBA, who spoke in the Mill Lane Lecture Rooms on the subject of ‘Shakespeare and Rhetorical Invention’. Prof. Skinner was until his retirement from that post the Regius Professor of History at Cambridge; he is currently the Barbour Beaumont Professor of the Humanities at Queen Mary, University of London. His accomplished and eloquent lectures were attended by an audience that was both large and broad.
THE REGISTER
IN MEMORIAM
ADDRESSES WANTED
In Memoriam

1922  Mr H Davis
1924  Mr R A Macleod
1926  Mr R Winthrop
1929  Mr R C Barneby, 12 May 2000
       Dr J Haynes CBE, 2011
1931  Mr C A De Cosson, 9 June 2011
1932  Colonel A P D T Daniell OBE MC, 17 November 2011*
1933  Mr J F Crosfield, 25 March 2012
1934  Mr R A Dehn, 1 March 2007
       Mr S Gerard, 24 February 2005
       Mr Mancha Madison Clews, 16 December 2006
       Mr P P Newmark, 9 July 2011*
1935  Dr G A Barclay, 31 January 2012
       Sir Lance Errington KCB, 18 October 2011*
       Dr R W Hey, 18 November 2011
       Mr P A Ramirez de Arellano, 12 December 2010
       Mr D R Spaidal
       Sir Anthony Stamer Bt, 30 April 2012
       Mr F C Strachan, 23 August 2012
1936  Mr W J Corlett, 2011
       Mr C N Craig, 1 February 2012*
       Mr M W Grazebrook MC, 20 November 2011*
       Mr D MacEwen, 6 July 2011
       Sir Francis Pemberton CBE DL, 2 November 2011*
1937  Mr R W Booth, 26 February 2003
       Mr R E F Green
       The Earl Kitchener of Khartoum TD DL, 16 December 2011*
       Mr M E Whitelock, 26 December 2011
1938  Mr S F Bolt, 2012*
       Major J W B Cole DL, 1 December 2011*
       Mr A H Waynick
1939  Mr R D Chancellor, 17 October 2010
       Mr D M Clemmow, 17 November 2011
       Mr P H Dixon OBE, 2011
Dr J Watson, 28 May 2012
Dr A P Wingate, 1 April 2011

1940
Mr A V Holden, 1 August 2011
Mr E D Le Cren, 1 September 2011
Mr G M Morrison, 9 December 2009
Mr S Uralli, 11 November 1997
Professor F J Ursell FRS, 12 May 2012*

1941
Mr P J Broomfield
Mr H G W Cooke, 1 October 2011
Mr W T S Digby-Seymour, 15 January 2012
Dr R D Eastham, 5 September 2011
The Revd J S Henderson
The Revd Dr J C Pollock, 6 January 2012

1942
Mr J M Black, 19 October 2011
Mr R A Edwards, 26 February 2012
Dr H G L Lloyd-Thomas, 19 October 2011
Mr R E McNamara, 1 January 2012
Mr Donald Emerson Varley, 15 January 2012
Mr E T Wilmot OBE, 4 August 2012

1943
Mr P G C Barber, 4 January 2012
Mr D Goodison, 7 December 2011
Mr J H W Hannant, 1 December 2010
Professor J F Healy
Mr B C Heywood, 17 July 2012

1944
Mr A Bird
Mr P I Brameld
Mr N G L Guppy, 25 September 2012
Mr S E Williamson, 7 July 2012

1945
Dr H Chu, 27 October 2011
Dr F E Malherbe
The Earl of Moray, 23 September 2011
Mr P F Morgan MBE, 29 September 2012
Mr J B Reay

1946
Mr M Brandon, 1 May 2012
The Hon. Barnaby Howard, 18 December 2011
Professor R A Howie, 10 March 2012
Mr D A B Mahony, 13 October 2011
The Revd P P K Robin, 30 September 2011

1947
Mr B D Carver, 1994
Sir David Hirst, 31 December 2011*
Mr G N L G Horton-Fawkes
Mr F Nuttall

1948
Mr R A Barret, 28 June 2012
Mr L D de Rothschild, 19 April 2012*
Professor C A Hurst, 19 October 2011†
Mr R D Murley, 24 March 2012
Mr J L O’Donnell, 16 April 2012
Mr S Pleydell-Bouverie, 3 September 2012
Mr J M Wallace, 6 October 1993
Mr J H A Willis, 7 May 2012

1949
Mr M G E N Buxton, 15 April 2012
Mr E L Choong, 10 September 2011
Mr W B England, 20 February 2012
Dr J G Hall, 24 February 2012
Mr C D M Hamilton, 30 September 1968
The Revd R L Hancock CF, 18 September 2012*
Mr G A Hepworth, 17 February 2012
Mr T A Hussell, 2012
Mr S D M Robertson, 4 July 2012*
Mr G V F Robinson, 2012

1950
Mr C P Chambers, 15 November 2011
Mr M Dayal
Mr M De La F Ford, 22 October 2011
Mr S G Pilkington, 19 March 2012

1951
Mr D M Adam, 5 May 2012
The Very Revd Patrick Blair, 28 September 2011
Mr R T A Bolitho, 11 May 2012
Mr D R Breeze, 19 August 2011
Mr S H J A Knott, 23 November 2011
Mr A M MacNaghten, 13 October 2011
Mr B S Mather, 31 May 2012
Mr M F Oddie, 18 October 2012
Professor N M Watson, 23 October 2011

1952
Mr C S Gladstone, 4 January 2012
Mr W F Gossling, 16 April 2012
Dr W A Hagins, 6 June 2012
Mr H W Jones, 1 December 2011
Mr L E Osman, 8 August 2011
Prof W C Parkinson, 18 March 2012

1953
Mr D A Falcon-Steward
Professor P Garegnani
Mr S W B Landale, 13 February 2012
The Revd H J Theodosius, 9 September 2012

1954
Mr K Ahmed
Sir John Hervey-Bathurst Bt, 5 December 2011*
Dr A R MacGregor, 15 August 2012
Mr A N Stewart, 30 December 2011

1955
Mr J P Cornford, 26 September 2011*
The Hon. Thomas Donaldson, 5 November 2011
Mr F A Harrison
Mr T E Savage, 22 October 2011
Mr I R Taylor, 19 April 2012

1956
Mr H C Bang
Dr M J Harte, 24 July 2012
Mr T C B Timmins, 14 October 2011

1957
Mr P A Drake
Mr W K Mitchell, 2 March 2012†
Mr T M Rendall
Mr R W Watkins

1958 Mr C K C Metz, 28 October 2011
Mr A H A Pampanini, 5 July 2012†
1959 Mr B W Howitt, 3 December 2011*
Mr A Naylor-Smith, 4 January 2012
Mr R J Wood, 13 April 2012
1960 Mr D R Cressy, 21 July 1987
Mr R D S Langlands
Mr P S Willcocks, 4 July 2012
1962 Mr C N Hamilton, 30 December 1968
Dr J Logan, 3 June 2012
1965 Dr I D James, 4 August 2012
1966 Mr D A Stevens, 13 January 2012
1971 Mr C J Bloch, 6 January 2011
Dr E J McGrath
1972 Mr C J Croft
1973 Mr J E O’Leary, 14 August 2012*
Mr M B M Worsdale
1974 Mr P Birch, 4 July 2012*
Mr A M Brough, 8 January 2012
1976 Mr M H Crawford
Mr S C Hoban, 14 March 2012
1985 Mr S R Collins, 4 March 2012
Mr G P Jackson, 23 July 2012*
2004 Mr H L S Harris, 3 November 2011
1959 Professor D J West’s name was wrongly included in last year’s list, on the strength of a report of his death, which happily proved to be mistaken. The Editor sincerely apologises for this mistake.

Obituaries on the College Website

We have posted a number of obituary notices for members of the College, taken from the national press and elsewhere, on the College website www.trin.cam.ac.uk/About Trinity/Alumni Obituaries. These are denoted by an asterisk in the above list. Members of the College are also warmly invited to contribute appreciations or other reminiscences of recently deceased Trinity men and women for publication on Trinity Members Online. These will be especially welcome in the case of anyone who has not been the subject of an obituary notice in the national press. In the above list these are denoted by a cross. Contributions, of not more than about 500 words, may be submitted either by e-mail to alumni@trin.cam.ac.uk or by post to The Editor, Annual Record, Trinity College, Cambridge CB2 1TQ.
Addresses Wanted

I am grateful to all who have made it possible to remove several names during the past year and would welcome any help in shortening the list further. Please write either by letter to The Editor, Annual Record, Trinity College, Cambridge, CB2 1TQ or by e-mail to alumni@trin.cam.uk. Thank you, John Lonsdale (editor).

1950
Maruchehr Agah
George Christopher Barclay-Russell
Colin Campbell Boone
Jean-Pierre Henri Cordier
Patrick Anthony Cullum
Colin Green
John Anthony Guymer
Jeffrey John Key
Arthur Roger McKenzie
John McKinnell
Roop Chand Sahni
Charles Henry Taylor
Peter Douglas Townsend
Roger Waplingt
John MacDonald Wilkie

1951
Martin Geoffrey Brazil
Alan Crossley Butler
Donald Hugh Fraser
Edwin Leonard Paul Hammond
John Mundell Hyndman
Hugh Innocent
David Keith Kerr
John Tompo Mpaayei
William Evan Rennie
Julian Rivers-Kirby
Hugo Wallace

1952
Alfred Henry Robert Abbott
Robin Irving Barraclough
Martin Clutton-Brock
Ernest Edward Cox
John Robert Blyth Currie
Michael Joseph Gahan
Germano Giuseppe Frasca Gazzoni
John Crossley Griffith
Alan William Harkness
Stefan Kruger
Leslie Gwyn Lawrence
Bartolome Jordana Oliver
Shyan Chandra Prasad
Jacob Joshua Ross
Peter Leonard John Ryall
Alan Frederick Stanway
Frederick Hubert Campbell Stewart
John Hartley Webster
David Michael Hessom Williams

1953
Jolyon Roger Booth
John Michael Bremner
John Joseph Stanley Davidson
Latimer Walter Stephen Giggins
Gordon Mackenzie Greig
Tudor Wyatt Johnston
Marek John Laubitz
John Sherwood Mather
David Simeon Nahum Morrison
Hisahiko Okazaki
John David Pitt
Dennis Michael Reader
John Skoulas
Robert George Walker

1954
John Baker
George Gavin Betts
Ian Paul Dyson
Geraint Nantglyn Davies Evans
Derek Alan Foster
Peter Arthur Nedham Foster
Robert Joseph Gandur
Peter John George
Scott Munnoch Gibson
Michael Walter Hattrell
David Brian Jones
Trevor William Marshall
Dennis Homer Clare McFarlane
Thomas Arthur Middleton
Andrezej Tadeusz Milewski
Philip Stuart Phillips
Robert James Platt
Frederick Michael Purchase
Robin Quentin Ramm
Raymond James Rivett Simpson
John Barkley Sproul
Kandiah Tharmalingam
George Criton Tornaritis
Paul Richard Jarvis Vickers
William Lloyd Warner
Gustavus Edward Obafemi Williams
John Rawcliffe Wilson

1955
Talib Tawfik Al-Nakib
Martin Seymour Ashley
Michael Patrick Denis Barrett
John Graham Bennett
Diarmid Alexander Campbell
Alexander Douglas Carmichael
Michael Anthony Doughty
Herman Anthony Bernard Eckstein
Robert John Elliott
Brian Winston Godley
Richard Michael Holmes
John Francis Keogh
Hassan Kuwatly
Edwy Kyle
Neil Kirk MacLennan
Joseph Erasmus Odartei Sunkwa-Mills

1956
Marshall Olatunde Akinrele
Michael Branthwayt Beevor
Ellison Stanley Burton
John Hutton Coates
Nicholas Michael Norman Cohen
Anthony John Dymock
Ronald Walter Garson
Nahum Joel
Peter Marten Leney
Alagesvaran Chelvanayakam Manoharan
Charles Shadwell Mayo
Michael Neville McMorris
Raymond Paul Mercier
Raymond Ajit Pillai
Antonio Jose Sanchez-Pedreno-Martinez
Michael John Selwyn
Michael Alexander Shields
Andrew Bonawentura Smiela
Anthony Roy Summers
Jeremy Joyner White
James Stephen Walker Whitley
Walter Murray Wonham
Donald Adam Young

1957
Muthar Tewfik Al-Nakib
Dugald Euan Baird
Gabriel Peter Rudolph Carpanini
James Grant Carson
Michael John Carus-Wilson
Peter R. Caswell
Geoffrey Clarke
David Ernest Howe
Sydney Arthur Josephs
Anantanarayana Madhavan
Michael Robert Millbourn
John Lionel Anthony Pretlove
Charles James Lyle Rathbone
David Victor Roditi
Richard Francis Southall
Charles Bliss Stephens
Solly Tucker
Denis Michael Walley
Guy Richard Walmsley
James Frederick Truman Ogle Wiltshire

1958
Norman James Barter
David Mark Calderbank
Muhammed Shamsul Hague Chishty
Henry Neil Cotton
Christopher George Downman
Peter John Flemons
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Names</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1959 | John Selwyn Fry  
Nicholas Robert Garnham  
Robert Hardman  
Jeremy Hayward  
Anthony Jeffery  
Carllye Ethelbert Moore  
Nigel Pendleton Parkinson  
David Long Price  
Michael George Price  
John Francis Rhodes  
Zahid Said  
Colin Michael Sargent  
Andrew Jamieson Strathern  
Harry Noel Odarquaye Sunkwa-Mills  
Roger Martin White  
Colin Fraser Scott Wilson  
Paul Conrad Wright |
| 1960 | Paul Martin Lavie Butler  
Paul Jerome De Winter  
Moises Derechin  
David Anthony English  
John Derek Michael Freeberne  
Brian Ronald Gaines  
Allan Buchanan Gardner  
Peter David Goodstein  
Robin Goodyear  
Frederick Mogaji Henry  
Amon Horne  
Timothy Frederick Kemball Johnston  
William George Josebury  
Philip Morris Kestelman  
Michael May  
Hugo Anthony Meynell  
Jonathan Derek Morley  
William Richard O'Beirne  
Charles Francis Outred  
Antony John Priddy  
John Barnet Radner  
David Howard Smith  
Martin David Stern  
Michael John de Clare Studdert  
Roger Foulk Thompson  
Robert James Wakeley  
Edmund William Wigram  
Henry Douglas Michael Wilkin  
Ian Alistair David Wilson  
Kenneth Graham Woollard |
| 1961 | Peter Anthony  
Joseph Anant Aribarg  
John Philip Bates  
Anthony Christopher Baxter  
Bruce Alan Beharrell  
Edward John Blomfeld |
| 1960 | Paul Martin Lavie Butler  
Paul Jerome De Winter  
Moises Derechin  
David Anthony English  
John Derek Michael Freeberne  
Brian Ronald Gaines  
Allan Buchanan Gardner  
Peter David Goodstein  
Robin Goodyear  
Frederick Mogaji Henry  
Amon Horne  
Timothy Frederick Kemball Johnston  
William George Josebury  
Philip Morris Kestelman  
Michael May  
Hugo Anthony Meynell  
Jonathan Derek Morley  
William Richard O'Beirne  
Charles Francis Outred  
Antony John Priddy  
John Barnet Radner  
David Howard Smith  
Martin David Stern  
Michael John de Clare Studdert  
Roger Foulk Thompson  
Robert James Wakeley  
Edmund William Wigram  
Henry Douglas Michael Wilkin  
Ian Alistair David Wilson  
Kenneth Graham Woollard |
| 1961 | Peter Anthony  
Joseph Anant Aribarg  
John Philip Bates  
Anthony Christopher Baxter  
Bruce Alan Beharrell  
Edward John Blomfeld  
Paul Martin Lavie Butler  
Paul Jerome De Winter  
Moises Derechin  
David Anthony English  
John Derek Michael Freeberne  
Brian Ronald Gaines  
Allan Buchanan Gardner  
Peter David Goodstein  
Robin Goodyear  
Frederick Mogaji Henry  
Amon Horne  
Timothy Frederick Kemball Johnston  
William George Josebury  
Philip Morris Kestelman  
Michael May  
Hugo Anthony Meynell  
Jonathan Derek Morley  
William Richard O'Beirne  
Charles Francis Outred  
Antony John Priddy  
John Barnet Radner  
David Howard Smith  
Martin David Stern  
Michael John de Clare Studdert  
Roger Foulk Thompson  
Robert James Wakeley  
Edmund William Wigram  
Henry Douglas Michael Wilkin  
Ian Alistair David Wilson  
Kenneth Graham Woollard |
Brian James Gooseman
Thomas Griffith
Bevan James Hewett
Dennis James Hodges
Peter Jackson
David Southam James
Joseph Alfonse Bertrand Lacombe
Irvine David Marcus
Eliahu Margaliot
David Allister Moores
Brian John Nicholson
Jonathan Daniel Pearse
Niels Stuart Polden
Christopher Roger Purton
Christopher Guy Richards
Barry Lester Roberts
Luigi Rossi
David Andrew Russell
Owen Glyn David Saunders
Julian Portway Scott
Michael Arthur Ronald Smart
Brian Charles John Smith
Henry Raymond Smith
Stuart Swain
Leonard Todd
Robert Farquhar Wing

1962
Hugh Thomas Ashby
Herve Aslan
Anthony Richard Astill
Roger Arthur Bacon
John Edward Baker
Anthony Wyndham Bamber
Robert Bebbington
Jonathan Erik Shaw Boulting
Henry William Warwick
Clive St George Bowers-Broadbent
Anthony Charles Bowker
John Digby Bristow
Sebastiano Brusco
Anthony Constantine Dendrinos
Peter John Didcott
James Elmer Feir
Ian Garrett
Christopher Ceri Alers Hankey

Richard Leslie Harcourt
Christopher John Harris
John Hibbert
Colin Robert Horstmann
Robin David Brett Johnson
Kim Bang Liang
Charles Michael Morgan
John Richard Piggott
George Hubert Rutter
Michael Henry Seymour
Chatu Mongol Sonakul
Katsunari Suzuki
George Alexander Tarrant
Howard Frank Taylor
Charles Gomer Thomas
Roger Vincent
Robin William Whitby
Thomas Henry Wright

1963
Cyrus Gilbert Abbe
Norman Robert Arnell
John David Lincoln Ball
Giuseppe Bertini
Romesh Chopra
Donald Hugh Clark
Ian Martin Clifton-Everest
Alan Brian McConnell Duff
Paul David Edminson
John Lawrence Walker Ellis
David Don Ezra
Saad Faisal
Mark Nigel Thomas Vaughan Fisher
Stephen Charles Gaunt
Angus William Murray Gavin
Andrew John Grant
Nicholas Simon Hall-Taylor
Zafar Iqbal
Alan Michael Jackson
Gerard Heath Lander
Andrew Trevor Lincoln
Philip Murray Jourdan McNair
Laurence Middleweek
William Henry Frederick Mills
John Mills Noble
Paul Francis O’Donnell

ADDRESSES WANTED
Donald MacKintosh Philp
Homer Edward Price
Peter David Rodgers
Leslie John Rowe
Alistair David Stewart
David Toganivalu
Richard John Waterlow
Christopher Colin Wilkins

1964
Paul Claes Akerhielm
Masood Mushtag Ali
Andrew Vincent Carden Armstrong
Russell Bruce Clifford Beeson
David Ronald Bird
Oon Siew Cheah
Anish Chopra
Robert Graham Cooks
Nicholas Alexander Cumpsty
John Richard Davies
Robert Charles Forster
Bernard Gainer
Peter Mark Hobart
Francis Peter Blair Holroyd
Martin Stephen Housden
Mark Clifford Howell
Barry Hunt
Michael Arthur Hutt
Peter Johnson
Douglas Sydney Koszerek
Peter Kennedy Machamer
Thomas Christopher McCarthy
Steven Christopher Perryman
David John Sparks
Graham Edward Stapleton
Ian Christopher Stirk
Rodney Geoffrey Williamson

1965
Mohamed Ariffin Bin Aton
David Charles Bolton
Stephen John Brandon
Peter Richard Carr
Afamdi Belvenu Chidolue
Meng Kng Chng
Robert Anthony Cook

Thomas Crawford
Richard Vaughan Davies
David John Scott Dickson
Peter Nigel Watts Farmer
Peter John Fellner
David Gubbins
Christopher Julian Impey
Julian Richard Irwin
Andrew Kenneth Astbury Jackson
Charles Daniel Lane
Christopher Miles Wilkinson Latham
Colin Frank Leake
Edmund Murray Marsden
Lal Narinesingh
Michele Perrella
David Christopher Pynn
Howard Robert David Richter
Philip James Roberts
Nicholas Thurling Eugene Ryman
Brian Arthur Sewell
Michael Hilton Smith
Stuart Neil Smith
Alan Michael Tartarkoff
Alexis Teissier
Christopher Edward Thompson
Patrick Jocelyn Tickell
Eric Herbert Towner
Michael Guy Wellman
Christopher James Wilde
Ederyn Williams
Robert John Williams
Robert John Wolverson

1966
Nigel Frederick Barley
Peter Victor Collins
Adrian Edward Doff
Peter Benjamin Ellis
William Brian Finnigan
Ian Michael Forster
Michael Barry Gurstein
Ian Hamlett
Ralph Patrick Hancock
Inman Rhys Harvey
Alan David Hayling
James William Edward Henderson
John Alexander Hewitt
Michael Haggerston Mark Hudson
Abdulkadir Muhammad Sambo Imam
Jorgen Skafte Jensen
Bryant Thomas Steers Johnson
Trevor Glyn Jones
Kamal Nayan Kabra
Francisco Kerdel-Vegas
Simon John Lowy
Lawrence Lynch McReynolds
Ajay Kumar Mitra
Michael Joseph Murphy
Gunnulf Myrbo
Arthur Ralph McKinnon Nowell
David Rockefeller Jr
Roger Davidson Routledge
Sulaiman Salim
Punnavanno Sathienpong
Trevor Stanley Schultz
William Henry Selwyn
James Christopher Sinclair
Peter Smedley
Nigel Graham Francis Stafford-Clark
Alan Rees Thomas
William Maurice Corney Townley
Arthur Paul Watkins
David John Wilkinson
Roderick Tom Worley

1967
Adrian Alton Abel
David John Boadle
Mark Leonard Caldwell
Anthony Ivo Harvey Clark
Alexander James Cowie
Anthony John William Eades
John David Gecaga
Alan John Grant
James Greenfield
David Hamish Hamilton
Norman Lawrence Hamilton
Daniel Stewart Harris
Richard Hastings-James
Timothy George Hodgkinson
Alexander David Kalisch
Brian Maddock

1968
Tristram Paul Besterman
John Christopher Blundell
Patrick John Northcroft Brown
Sergio Carvazho De Andrade
Anthony Sumner Dixon
Alan Edwards
Martin Paul Ellis
Michael Sheridan Gregory
Paul Nicholas Gulliver
Norman Harvey Humphrys
John Stanley Keniry
Mohammed Noorul Quader Khan
Anthony Robin Leighton
Stephen Arthur Manico
Guido Montani
Robert Michael Neumann
John James Bayntun Parker
Paul Malachy Quinn-Judge
Marc Shell
Joel Michael Shupac
Stephen Hayward Sinclair
Roderick Charles Smallwood
ID Taverners
Amitava Tripathi
Michael Frazer Watts Farmer
Malcolm John Williamson
Laurence Lothian Wilson

Addresses WANTED
1969
Frank Samson Archibald
Michael Mihran Avedesian
Christopher John Birchall
Richard John Bradshaw
Neil Cullen
Owen William Davies
Geoffrey Peter Finch Field
Clive Michael Gordon
Michael John Hunter
Andrew Charles Ingram
David Louis Isherwood
Takeshi Kagami
Robert Esra Kaim
Nicholas Peter Kavanagh
Philip Herbert Kenny
Robert Ian Lamb
Julian Le Vay
Angus Gordon Nicoll
Hugh Ryder Phillips
Justin Humphrey Brunton Phillips
Desmond St Anthony Gordon Radlein
John Richmond
Nicholas Angus John Sheppard
Dalip Jaicaran Sastri Sirinathsinghji
Paul Boulton Smith
John David Starling
Reuben Rowley Swann
Anthony John Walton
Andrews Waters
James Renner Watts
Paul Willerton
Joseph Charles Willing
Derrick William Michel Worsdale
Peter John Dutton
Richard Howell Edwards
John Michael Gornall
Simon Michael Jack
Marcus Lorne Jewett
Stephen Nigel Jones
Timothy William Lamerton
Robin Love
Richard Jonathan Mond
Peter Murdock
Christopher Raymond Onions
Andrew Gerard Oppenheimer
John Francis O’Reilly
John Nicholas Adams Reckert
Howard Anthony Adams Reid
Peter John Rowley
Faisal Saied
C.A. Seymour
Oliver Hugh Stanley
Subramanian Sundaresan
David Llewelyn Williams

1970
Christopher Ian Bale
Peter Robert Bastick
Gordon Irvine Bennett
David Anthony Bond
John William Clarke
Andrew Gerhard Crawford
Geoffrey Davis
John Leslie Davis
Terence Anthony Dillon
Frank Domurad

1971
Vincent Melville Anthony Adams
Christopher Richard Barclay
David George Barker
William David Beastall
George Michael Bichard
Roger Thomas Bogg
Ralf Christopher Buckley
Kenneth George Butcher
David Keith Cadwallader
Stephen John Charlton
John Andrew Curry
Richard Windsor Daniel
John Charles Dilworth
Vidyasagar Dwivedi
Sherif Mahfouz Makram Ebeid
David Richard Ennals
Martin Charles Fieldhouse
David Fitzpatrick
David Patrick Brian Fitzpatrick
Alexander Edward John Fraser
Paul Geoffrey Freestone
Neil Duncan Hargreaves
Thomas David Helsby
Charles Vaughan Hyde
Philip George Jackson
Paul Jefferson
Graham Murray Jones
Robert Graham Knight
Andrew Lee
Alexander Philip Charles Leon
Eduardo Enrique Mayobre
James Arthur Niblett
Jeremy Robert O’Grady
Ioan Pircea
David Plowman
Philip Angus Potterton
Peter William Hamlet Redman
William David Riceman
Daniel Philip Rose
Nicholas Blake Rowley
Peter Alexander Geza Scott
Paul William Senvior
John Stephen Snowdon
Mario Ugo Tonveronachi
Michael Gerald Bier
Laurence Mark Boatfield
Martin Joseph Booth
Andrew Chard
Po Sheun Chung
Christopher Coker
Ian Croxford
Jonathan Michael Edwards
Martin Andrew Green
Nicholas George Hall
Mark Philip Hartman
Christopher Victor Haywood
Stephen Malory Hobbs
Christopher Hopper
Thomas Morton Jaffray
Peter Miles Lawrence

Neil Philip Marchant
Iain Michael Morison
Peter Robin Mowbray
Robert Arthur Nind
Ashwani Saith
Nicholas Dorian Boerkamp Saul
Arie Schechter
Robert Bowman Scott
Ivo Slavnic
Geoffrey George Stimson
Paul Alwyne Toseland
Stephen Charles Tourek
Christopher David Townsend
Graeme Derrol Walker
Timothy Gibbard Webb Ware
Vivian John Charles Willson
Iain Charles Winter

1972
John Martin Ackerman
John Ernest Adams
Michael Gerald Bier
Laurence Mark Boatfield
Martin Joseph Booth
Andrew Chard
Po Sheun Chung
Christopher Coker
Ian Croxford
Jonathan Michael Edwards
Martin Andrew Green
Nicholas George Hall
Mark Philip Hartman
Christopher Victor Haywood
Stephen Malory Hobbs
Christopher Hopper
Thomas Morton Jaffray
Peter Miles Lawrence

1973
Roland Kenneth Ball
Stephen Richard Bayliss
Simon Robert Austin Blake
Abel Ramon Alvarez Caballero
Geoffrey Harris Caplan
Paul Anthony Carthew Collard
James Kinder Davenport
Robert Spencer Davis
Jeremy Nicholas Marsden Drake
James Gerard Dunne
David Martin Green
David Anthony Roger Harrison
Mushirul Hasan
Aqueel Hassan
Raymond Albert Hoong Fai Hui
Robert Alexander Laing
Simon James Henry Long
Paul Matthew McKeigue
Anthony Robert Moore
Kehinde Basola Olukolu
Leslie Peter Pitcher
Richard Fletcher Reading
Anthony Lewis Smith
Steven David Smith
Nigel Charles Tansley Thomas
Adrian Anthony Micheal Thomas
1974
Charles Patrick Edward Barran
Richard John Blackmore
Luis Manuel Campos
James Ralph Caplin
Mark Knightley Chetwood
William Anthony Clement
Edward George Creasy
Julian Czura
Julian Witold Doberski
John Douglas Ferris
Agustin Font Blazquez
Angus Keith Fraser
Colin Taylor Gibson
Lionel St.Clair Goddard
James Graham
Patrick Houyoux
JK Lai
Donald Joseph Lange
Rene Frederick Jonathan Lloyd
Hywel Wyn Lotwick
Thomas Gray Maxwell
Shahkar Mossaheb
Roger Charles Newman
Christopher John Nutt
Trevor George Pinker
Paul Harper Robinson
Richard Trevor Rowell
Mark Thompson
David Gordon Wickham

1975
Maximilian Bell
Michael Bennett
John Andrew Bowers
Andrew Peter Carverhill
Adrian Merlin Daniels
Mark Shaun Eaves
Leslie Thomas Gregory
Manas Kumar Haldar
Russ Hopkins
Richard David Hartnoll Hopkinson
William Kingsley Jenkins
Mark Stefan Mitchell
Ian Malcolm Musson
Robert William O’Brien

1976
Sean O’Neill
Simon Michael-John Pelling
Alexander Stephen Rae
Hugh Frederick Richardson
Timothy Lang Root
Andrew Peter Sene
Keith Tanner
Julian James Thompson
Wagner Ernesto Ulloa-Ferrer
Jens Burkhard Vetter
Stefano Vona
Colin Walsh
Rupert Bernard Edmund Windeler

Ahmed Abdalla Ahmed
Walid Yasin Al Tikriti
George Douglas Arney
Elizabeth Jane Bruce
John Graham Byron
Dorgival Caetano
Thomas James Woodchurch Clarke
John Douglas Colvin
Simon Peter Davis-Poynter
Colin Edwards
Michael Ambrose Evans-Pritchard
Andrew John Facey
Peter George Gow
Simon James Hamilton
Keith Miles Harris
David Simon Karlin
Amir Khosravi
Stephen Charles Lovatt
Marshall Graham Marcus
Alan Robert Meekison
Paul John Moseley
Peter Murray
George Ellis Myerson
Michael John Eric Palmer
Larissa Queen
Philip Rostron
Stephen Joseph Sadler
Carl Robert Emden Schwartz
Anand Shivaram
Michael John Smith
Norman Frank Stevens
Paul David Tarby
Brian Victor Thompson
David Peter Tighe
James Donald Wakefield
Charles Alexander Whyte
Simon David Wood
Peter John Woodburn

1977
Bernard Arambepola
Adam Ashford
Mark Steven Bassett
Tilak Tissa Chandratileke
Paul Steven Gay Clarke
Christopher Cooper
John Dowell Davies
Clive Peter Dean
Stephen Dennison
Brinder-Paal Jai Singh Deo
Christopher Peters Garten
Philip John Stuart Gladstone
Richard Kennedy Guellef
Michael John Hodgson
Anthea Mary Hunter (Furneaux)
Ismet Kamal
Simon John Bradley Knott
Kenneth Konrad
Ginette Marie Gabrielle Simonne Lessard
Alexandra Mary Livingstone
Dominic Perkins
Conrad Mark Preen
David John Rigby
Navtej Singh Riyait
Jaime Bosch Ros
Alexander James Edward Ryba
Colin Finlay Barratt Sanderson
Stephen Robert Sayers
Llewelin Seymour Siddons
Susan Jane Tanner
Mark Steven Todhunter
Mark Hudson Wheatley

1978
Rene-Christophe Aquarone
Lionel Charles Barnett
Peter Brown

James Daniel
Lavinia Frances Ford (Wilson)
Roger Jeffrey Hanson
Jeanette Hau (Morley)
Willson Hau
Caroline Margaret Hitch
Stephen Peter Hoadley
Robert Michael Ilott
Martine Sophia Ingenhousz
Justin Drury Kenrick
Richard Douglas Knight
Robin St. John Knowles
Manmohan Singh Kumar
Kam Leung Lee
Claire Halpern Lobel
Ian Charles Lovell
Thomas Robin Mackie
Peter James McBreen
Trevor Kenneth Monk
Richard James Neville
Robert Angus Paul
Sophie Mary Suzanne Pevtschin
Alan Douglas Rodgers
Christopher James Salt
Paul Gareth Giuseppe Smith
Julian David Spooner
Peter Picton Taylor
James Robert Telfer
Peter John Walker

1979
William Edward Adams
David Thomas Barfoot
Alexander Christopher Watson Bullock
Solomon Ben-Tov Cohen
Philip John Emmott
Victoria Francis
Andrew John Ernest Gough
Rudolph Willem Holzhauer
Roger Benedict Hyams
Mark David Johnson
Simon Philip Grice Jones
Fiona Jane Key
Cornelius Jan Kros
Peggy Elizabeth Laidler
Elizabeth Anne Leff
Gerald Paul McAlinn
Janis Mara Michael
Carol Elizabeth Moffat
Octavius John Morris
George Jiri Musil
John Lindsay Needham
Fiona Joy Nicholson
Mary Ninkovic
Jonathan Obermeister
Richard David John Oglethorpe
Juliet Clare Elaine Peston
Alan David Pickering
Stephen Charles Pole
Caroline Emma Jane Richards
Lawrence Stephen Rodkin
Andrew Shackleton
Khashayar Shatti
James Sheringham McAndrew Shepherd
Marie-Claire Uhart
Joanna Winterbottom

1980
Sonja Antoinette Abbott
Geoffrey Karl Aldis
Michael John Barclay
John Christian Murray Baveystock
Adam George Beck
David Ewan Brown
Deborah Jayne Chesworth
Antonius Wilhelmus Maria Dekker
Philip William Freedman
John Andrew Gunter
Philip James Hurley
Glenda Anne Jacobs
George Karamananzis
John Martin Laubscher
David Shane Mofflin
Nicholas Murray
John Gustav Polenski
Lynn Roberta Rendell
Nigel Gordon John Richards
Julian Leonard Ryall
Simon Collis Ryan
Andrew Shelley
Christopher John Williams
Edward James Corritt Williams
Gareth Haydn Williams
Wai Kwong Yeung

1981
Fereidoun Abbassian
Nicholas Ekow Austin
Steven Peter Beller
Julian David Borrill
Michael Kim Brooks
Andrew George Christy
Richard William Davies
Ewan Murray Edington
Peter John Elliott
Helen Frances Elizabeth Fineron (Barry)
Richard Francis Greaves
Kathryn Fiona Henderson
Jeremy Clifford Henty
Richard Paul Hooper
Trevor John Hughes Parry
Joachim Kaemper
Alison Amanda Layland (Howett)
Nigel James Leask
Anthony John Lowe
Juan Carlos Moreno Brid
Robin Murray
Monica Olvera De La Cruz (Olvera)
Allen James Powley
Toby Poynder
Donald Michael Ewan Redding
John Peter Ruffhead
Askandar Romano Samad
Kevin John Sene
Giles Anthony Smith
Graham John Thomas
David Cecil Staples Turchi
Henry Vaughan
John Eric Jarvis Vickers
Philip James Whitaker

1982
Jonathan Paul Bindman
Daryl Scott Burns
Robert George Carlisle
Young Young Chan
Robert Paul Wallace Collins
Neil Martin Crowther
Roger Dearnaley
Harriet Anne Dickson
David Michael Dowell
David Nicholas Edwards
William James Gerrard
Lloyd Douglas Graham
Robert Bryan Hales
Timothy Andrew Heap
Christian Hemsing
Brian Douglas Mckae Jones
Sarah Jane Kerr-Dineen (Lyne)
Peter Paul Anatol Lieven
Xiao Liu
Harvey Alexander Mace
Angus Hamish Mackie
Charles Lloyd Meredith
Pearson Nherere
Giles Frederick Ockenden
Jane Margaret Powell
James Gary Propp
Penelope Rashbass
Hartmut Richter
Carlos Javier Ricoy
Jonathan Henry Scott
Eric Lepage Taillefer
Konstantinos Valakas
Hugh Francis Walters
Andrew Neil Watson
Michelle Claire Webb
Andreas Weigend
Edward Welbourne
Ming Xie

1983
Oliver Bakewell
Guy David Barry
Rory Bryan Duncan Chisholm
Marie-Anne Cody
Charles Richard Graham Cohen
Giles Nicholas James Constable
Adrian Russell Cooper
Anna Elizabeth Cross
Nicholas Jean Davis-Poynter
Michael William James Drewett
John Michael Mark Francis

Robert Murray Gillett
Jonathan Derek Hill
Paul Coves Hitchman
Roger John Wallace Inman
Nigel Robert Jacobs
Stephen Meredydd Jenkins
Sara Keane
Amir Houshang Khoshtam Moghadam
Yogesh Kumar
Alan James Laughlin
David Wayne Mead
Lawrence Merrett
David Keith Miell
David John Moore
Matthew Dominic Munro
Veronica Noemi Ortenberg
Normand Paquin
Pavlos Iaconou Pavlides
Danielle Susan Peat
Mary Emma Smith
Mark Richard Alexander Stern
John Owen Hardwick Stone
Thiam Guan Tan
Benedict Rowland Francis Thomas
Roderick Mark Waters
Nicholas Thomas Clinton Wells
Roderick David Williams
Jessica Wood Yakeley

1984
Matthew Geoffrey Baring
Danlami Basharu
Alexander William James Bell
Felix Nathaniel William Bellaby
Rudiger Benterbusch
David John Fell
Stuart John Hall
Jane Elizabeth Hill (Pass)
Michael Anthony Hue-Williams
Christopher Mark Johnson
Sanmugarasa Kamalarasa
Benjamin Rolf Keeping
Kyriacos Kyriacou
Tai-Yuen David Lam
Kam Man Annie Ma
Neil Harry David Macklin

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Panayotis Mavromatis
Gregory James McMullan
Jonathan Paul Murphy
Sarah Jane Reid Murray
Rassamunira Ramli
Paul Edward Roberts
Robin Stuart Saunders
David Seetapun
John Anthony Skedd
Jean Pierre Snijders
Helen Springer
Richard Huw Thomas
Paul Charles Clayton Tolman
Andronicus Voliotis
Wensong Weng
Gyorgy Zolnai
1985
Wasim Ahmad
Julian Andrew Austin
Hilary Bell
Michael John Campbell
Ndaona Chokani
Foong Mooi Chua
Nathan Greenleaf Congdon
Philip Steven James Davis
Julien De La Hunty
Fabio Salvatore Dimartino
Thomas William Drummond
Nader Farahati
Michael David Greenslade
Andrew Jeremy Hartt
Julie Ellen Katzman
Barry Siu Keung Ko
Andrew David Lawton
Eileen Judith Lloyd
Aiden Clifford Locke
Andrew James Lomas
Sara Katrina Mahoney
Mark Antonin-Alisandre Willemoes
Marignac De Cote
Margaret Hilde Monika Michalski
Ian Alastair McIver Mowat
Justin Johann Hans-Hermann Needle
Simon David Robinson
Sirpa Helena Saarinen
Elizabeth Patricia Seward
Douglas Fook Kong Shim
Alexander Thomas Smith
James Greig Sommerville
David Anthony John St George
Daniel Sin-Yew Teo
Shi Lam Yu
Guo-Qiang Zhang
1986
Russell Thomas Ally
Laura Jane Ashton
Guy Patrick Hennessy Barnard
Thomas David Bending
Colin Christopher Byrne
Arthur John Chapman
Richard James Darwin
Paul Walton Davies
Jake Alfred Buckley Gavin
Elizabeth Ann Gleed
Martin Paul Greiter
Abhijit Guha
Roger James Hamilton
Peter James William Herbert
Saul Holding
Richard Owen Inglis
Lisa Claire Jeffrey
Wickramaarachchige Weebadda Liyanage
Keerthipala
Yoshiharu Kohayakawa
Man Lok Michael Lai
Patrick Chee Tat Lim
Dingfu Liu
Nicholas Mark John Moffat
Justine Anne Mooney
Irfan Muzamil
John Robert Rollason
James Alan Skelton
Yifeng Sun
Benedick Symes
Mark Gaston Thornton
Benjamin William Walker
Rupert Arthur Wood
1987
Richard Alan Arnold
Judith Mary Baker
Adam James Barron
David Rodney Brown
Timothy John Chapman
Eugene Chung
James Andrea Costantini
Alexander Giles Davies
Paul Andrew Davis
Frank Christian Hammes
Deborah Jane Hegan
James Edward Neil Howarth
Arnold Conway Hunt
Feng Jiang
David James Jonas
James Conrad Patrick Kelleher
D.J. Kelly
Hoi Yan Helen Lam
Richard Anthony Lamb
Panos Lambrianides
Andrew Peter Mackenzie
Simon Mark Manning
Paul Robin Manson
Peter Malcolm Montague-Fuller
Carole Yvette Nadin
Matthew Dominic Parnell
Meetwa Arnold Shilimi
Richard Warren Singerman
Chul-Woong Sohn
Simon David Terrington
Simon James Thomlinson
William Roy Webster
Francis Paul Welsh
Mark Andrew Windle

Robert Alan Richard Dimbleby
David Anthony Eustis
Dominik Matthias Freye
Michael Brian Gallagher
Robert Kurt William Haselwimmer
Terry Che-Wai Hung
Gurpreet Singh Khehra
Pavel Kroupa
Ismene Lada-Richards (Lada)
Phillipe Lambilliotte
Siu Yin Liu
Mark Page Loughridge
Cara Marks
Alison Dawn McRae
Phillip Thomas Mills
Jonathan Paul Moore
Michael John Ovey
Jonathan Miles Pritchard
Randeep Ramesh
Jeremy Lewis Rashbass
Ajay Skaria
Fotini Soliotis
Fiona Sophie Esther Stevens
Dominic John Wise
Xiao Feng Yang
Jiang-huai Zhou

1988
Mark Allan
Thomas Justinian Andrews
Joshua Damien Berke
Atul Bhaskar
James Morley Caspar
Vernon Robert John Clarke
Matthew Couch
Shiraz Das Vira
Roopinder Jit Dhillon

Robert Alan Richard Dimbleby
David Anthony Eustis
Dominik Matthias Freye
Michael Brian Gallagher
Robert Kurt William Haselwimmer
Terry Che-Wai Hung
Gurpreet Singh Khehra
Pavel Kroupa
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Cara Marks
Alison Dawn McRae
Phillip Thomas Mills
Jonathan Paul Moore
Michael John Ovey
Jonathan Miles Pritchard
Randeep Ramesh
Jeremy Lewis Rashbass
Ajay Skaria
Fotini Soliotis
Fiona Sophie Esther Stevens
Dominic John Wise
Xiao Feng Yang
Jiang-huai Zhou

1989
Richard Anthony Beaman
Camilla Louisa Bubna-Kastelitz
Evans David Chabala
Raymond John Clare
Simon Lucas Cranshaw
Frederic White-Brown Deleyiannis
James Louise Flattt
Sheila Ann Gomez
Costas Ioannou Hadjiyiannis
Rachel Emma Hanlon
Konrad Herrmann
Victoria Jane Hobbs
Michael James Indelicato
George Hodges Langworthy
Isabelle Georgette Nicole Le Berre
Robert James MacKenzie
Thomas Dominic Meadows
Nadir Abdel Latif Mohammed

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Anne Margaret Molesworth
M Monsell
David St Clair Moore
Gareth Alexander Noon
Srimurugan Ponnambalam
Malcolm Craig Pullan
Cristina Rada
Nicholas Robert Ralph
Alan Martin Stacey
Andre Victor Aghayans Tabrizifar
Virginia Man Leung Tam
Eda Su Ling Tan
Charis Amanda Woodley (Delap)

1990
James Butler
Wei Chen
Chun Tung Chou
Charles Henry Claise
Richard Edward Collins
Anuradha Das Mathur (Das)
Monique Amon Marguerite Egli
Claire Marie Farrimond
Steffen Frischat
Peter Edward Grieder
Jonathan Patrick Groves
Barnaby John Harkins
Nina Harris
Paul Anthony Hughes
Nicholas Herbert Iredale
David Roger Jones
CS Klein
Edward Kwaku Kutsoati
Kam Tong Lo
David Arthur Lomas
JJ McAleese
Kiran Mirchandani
Brian Edward Rafferty
Mark Gordon Riches
Prashant Suryakant Savle
Passwell Shapi
Chrisitan James Shepherd
Edgar Alexander Stephen Smith
Dov Joseph Stekel
Chikako Esther Watanabe
Christopher Hunter Wright

1991
Alfred Bertrand Bertrand
Michael Robert Button
Owen Kyle Cameron
Nicolas Marc Clayton
J S Driver
Gregory Vincent Flynn
Indranil Ghosh
Philip J. Goddard
Emma Elizabeth Hardinge
Sophie Elizabeth Haywood
Matthew Stephen Horritt
Sajjad Mohammad Jasimuddin
Justine Alice Jordan
Noel Rabul Karmarkar
Yoshinori Kodama
Robyn Renata Lim
Dongquan Liu
Yoew Chor Lu
Llewelyn William Gornwy Morgan
Carl Jason Morton-Firth
Junya Nishiwaki
Siang Peng Oh
Simone Parr
Juliet Rosalind Amy Phillipson
Anil Raghavan Pillai
Gideon Ezra Pogrund
James Edward Powney
Tom Redhill
Nigel Thomas Savage
Kristin Louise Scott
Howard Ho-Wan Shek
Sanjeev Kumar Shukla
Kevin David Skinner
Emmanuel Ioannes Skouras
Andrea Mae Swinton
Masami Torii
Stephen Mark Turner
Kees Jan van Garderen
James Christopher Woods
Joyce Ka Yee Yim

1992
Prabhat Agarwal
Christopher Allen Baldwin
Simon Eric Miani Barber
Scott Joseph Bucking
Grant Hilliard Castle
Christopher Ian Craig
Christopher Thomas Decker
Edward McNeil Farmer
Paul Andre Garner
Edel Margaret Gormally
William Richard Gould
Simon Martin Green
Sanjeev Kumar Gupta
Nicholas Hallam
Simon James Harrison
Jonathan Anthony Llewellyn Head
Philip David Hills
Timothy William Horton
Jade Hung Jou Huang
Thomas Miles Hyde
Larissa Alice Ingoldby
Conrad Michael James
Beata Ewa Kardynal
Christine Kenneally
Daniel David Kirk
Nicholas Charles Koemtzopoulos
Antonia Madeleine Legg
Paul Michael Lincoln
Frederic Charles Henri Manin
Jayanta Manoharmayum
Claudia Maria Miller
Heather Kate Montgomery
Niall Peter Murphy
Katherine Kit Shuen Ng
Andy Michael Noel
Joanne Norman
Kosuke Odagiri
Alison Pearce
John Dimitri Perivolaris
Carl Christian Holger Petersen
Michael Joseph Quinn
Emmanuel Marie Germain Rigaux
James Alexander Rink
Ethan Sean Rundell
Miles Sabin
Matthew Douglas James Sharp
Andrew Peter Smith
Paula May Smith
David Szuts
Giles Peter Jeremy Thomas
Leslie Pam Turano
Sonya Clare Unsworth (Foley)
John Robert Van Peborgh Gooch
Virginia Elizabeth Wright
Sergei Alexandrovich Zakin
Georg Florian Zellmer

1993
Daniel Charles Alexander
Ramy Badawi
Lucy Katherine Batcup
Gordon Belot
Samuel Martin Causer
Andy Hong Nin Chai
Melody Nikki Craff (Ma)
Radhika Dudhat
Jacob Heller Eisenstat
Fiona Mary Hardy
David Anthony Hinton
Benjamin Hippen
Shaw-Shiun George Hong
Alistair Samuel Duffield Jones
Saber Mehboob Khan
Robert Andrew Kinninmont
Arek Jeffrey Kizilbash
Elizabeth Rosalia La Rocco
Jonathan William Lisle
Rachel Jane Martin
Thomas Daniel Maxwell
Anne Mesny
Hardeep Singh Mudhar
Helen Margaret Murray
Susan Clare Owen
Georgina Rachel Pierce
Hazel Nadyezhda Polka (Pearson)
Adam Matthew Potter
Anatol Jude Luke Foyer-Sleeman
Adam Douglas Evelyn Reed
Andras Reiniger
Annelise Riles
Selina Tania Ross (Brister)
Miles Walter Eldon Smith
Rowena Joy Smith
Lara Stoimenof
John Sullivan
John Mark Tabraham
Paul Derek Treherne
Robert Gerard Veal
James Waters
Ke Zhang
Sergei Ivanocich Zharkov

1994
Ikechukwu Achebe
Sabine Bahn
Samantha Jayne Bamford
Inna Grigorievna Bashina
Theo Norman Bertram
David Anthony Blundell
Adam James Bromley
Estelle Suzanne Cantillon
Derek Shane Christensen
Holly Louise Eckhardt
Holger Eick
William Scott Furey
John Canfield Hammill
Tamas Hausel
Mark Mowbray Hayward
Nathalie Sylvie Laurence Henry
Richard Paul Hudson
James Seymour Huntley
Adam Nicholas Janisch
Boris Kolonitskij
Kirsten Fay McGlennon (Liddell)
Julian Sean Murphet
Shane Anthony Murphy
Paul Edward Nosal
Anthony James Painter
Christos Panagopoulos
David Jonathan Andrew Primost
Francesca Tania Quaradeghini
Lucinda Frances Reynolds
Anupam Saikia
Isatu Isha Sesay
Hoe Soon Tan
Chuan-Tze Teo
Rahul Vinci
Wolfgang Christian Weber
Lorna Williamson
See Chin Woon

1995
Emily Charlotte Baxter
Anne-Francoise Jeanne Marie Bechard-Leaute
Jennifer Anne Bloom (Luterman)
Keith Bradley
Richard Donald Cameron
Soren Rahn Christensen
Maxim Peter Dolgikh
Alexander Francis Dougherty
Naomi Ruth Farr
Wai Nam William Fong
Wee Liang Gan
Gordon Geoghegan
Teniel Mark Gordon
Matthieu Archibald Gounelle
Jacob Paul Harders
Richard Michael Wyn Harran
Carrie Brienne Hurelbrink
Teemu Jyri Tapani Kalvas
Attila Andras Kondacs
AFR Lus
Jennifer Michelle Newton
Isabelle Jacqueline Sirtaine
Heather Louise Knowles Smith
Joshua Matthew Tyree
Jeff Philip Vernon
Richard Barclay Scott Walker
Marc Trevor Warburton
Wu-Khin Wee
Daniel Wilde

1996
Johannes Martin Adolff
Paul Best
Nathalie Fabienne Lise Bourdeau
Heera Chung
Marilisa Gail Elrod (Gibellato)
Matthew John Folwell
Anita Rita Klijber
Andrea Lesley Knox
Vidyassagar Koduri
Poonam Madan
Hing Yin Eric Pak
Adam Andrzej Polka
Judith Roze
Paul Scully
George Gordon Shuffelton
Michael Alan Tweedie
Ian Peter van Tonder
Daniel Karl Walter
Dirk Andreas Wiegandt
Daniel Charles Wilson

1997
Vivek Agarwal
Eng Khim Chua
Ramzy Daou
Rachel Joan Davies (Smith)
Nicole Rachel Den Elzen
Philippe Golle
Dominic Ian Gregory
Karl Hanks
Andrey Ivanovich Ivanchenko
Bastian Kubis
Andrew Kuper
Lefkos George Kyriacou
Kwee Tee Lim
Richard John Neill
Silje Henriette Amalia Normand
Natasha Peter
Pooja Pradhan
Ying Qian
Shalini Raj-Lawrence
David Rimmer
Jennifer Croasdale Ross
Natalia Evgenievna Rulyova
Manu Sanjay Sivanandam
Julie St-Pierre
Benjamin Joseph Peter Thompson
Craig Richard Thorrold
Gillian Ka Kai Wang
Colin James Watson
Tingsong Ye

Richard Thomas Bradley
Connie Siu-Man Chan
Chern Chew
Brian Robert Graskow
Adelaide Izat
Thomas Mark King
Asako Koizumi
Ka Wai Lam
Thomas William Lansdale
Charles Eliot Boon-Huat Lewis
Irmtraud Margret Meyer
Aleksandar Mijatovic
Nuha Mohamed
Cecile Alexa Mouly
Domagoj Racic
Jonathan Paul Roiser
Nikhil Sharma
Karen-Ann Spencer
Mio Takada
Sinisa Urban
Peter Wagner
Justin Michael White
Antony Ross Wildon
Fiona Ruth Williams
Angus Wilson
Laura Jane Wisewell
Raymond Charles Woodring

1998
Matthew Stuart Ashton
Angela Bachini
Steven John Barclay
Robert William Beattie
Virginie Marie Louise Blanchard

ADDRESSES WANTED

1999
Tilewa Rebecca Baderin
Kevin Terence Carson
Romain Garcier
Justyna Paulina Gudzowska
Stelios Karagiorgis
Lukasz Kowalik
Maurizio Lisciandra
Kirs Orvokki Lorentz
Tamas Janos Madarasz
Daniel Paul Mikulskis
William James Muldrew
Quentin Poirier
Sarah LaBree Russell
Anna Judith Schramm
Douglas John Shaw
Christopher Douglas Shortall
Anna Alexandra Smielewska (Sobolev)
Ann Paule Benedicte Vaessen
Patricia Jane Walmsley
Edward Charles Egerton Weeks

2000
Nicolas Batrel
William Robert Catton
Jeremy Cheng
Laura Elizabeth Corbett
Matthew Dawber
Michael John Dore
David John Gange
Gunnar Fredrik Harboe
Raihana Shams Islam
Kenneth Jow
Asif Iqbal Khan
Faaizah Khan
Oisin Aengus Padraig Mac Conamhna
Tobias Andrew Marriage
Steven McKellar
Matthew David Mott
Takako Onozuka
Katja Osswald
Gaye Ozyuncu
Alessio Sancetta
Leonie See

2001
Nicolette Campbell
Thomas Edwin Eyers
Benjamin Friedrich
Ellen Joanna Guldi
Ben Adam Haberman
Masami Ishii
Jonathan Daniel Jarrard
Brian Anthony Jujnovich
Jocelyn Grace Lortie
Anna Oates
Caroline Elizabeth Reed
Philip J. Stephens
Ying-Chien Wang
Awet Yohans

2002
Frederique Anne Lise Ait-Touati
Angela Ying-Ju Chen
Graeme Lachlan Cuthbert
Hoang-Vu Dang
Emily Fox
Oleg Glebov
Jonathan David Gross
Andrew John Robert Hall
Stuart Elliot Haring
Monica Ho
Mary Hofman
Ben Hopkins
David Barrett Lee
Yi Shin Lee
Sunil John Manohar
Takou Mattik
Fiona Elizabeth McFarlane
Rachel Pepper
Courtney Marie Peterson
Daniele Sepe
Jeffrey Smith

2003
Catherine Serena Atkins
Shruthi Bhagavan
Nathan James Bowler
Philip David Andrew Fellows
Robert Jonathan Fenster
Victoria Marianne Hare
Alice Jessica Lesley Harper
Samir Mohammed Osman Hassan Dirar
Dmytro Kirdoglou
Scott Sang-Hyun Lee
Jonathan Brian Michael Lloyd
Stephen John Lycett
Celeste Powell
Shu Sasaki
Shuo Shang
Bethe Louise Townsend
Sean Tulin
Jada Twedt
Victoria Lilian Weaver
Lucy Camilla Willsher
2004
Mark John Betson
Alexander Chudik
Christopher Hallsworth
Mike Alexandre Irasque
Omar Habib Khan
Suzy McClintock
Lucy Helen Pearce
Jiguo Qi
Adam Christopher Smyth
Richard Speight
Wee Wei Tee
Ho-Wan To
Christopher Tynan
Kaihang Wang
Holly Dawn Windle

2005
Julie Barrau
Richard Russell Fenn
Lauren Fly
Jen-Yueh Randy Hu
Matthew Thomas Lee
Savel Andrei Matache
Claire Virginia McCusker
Anneka Wendy Munsch
Wei Qian
Katherine Stirling
Yue Zhou

2006
James Yi King Chan
Patrick Edward Michael Croft
Anna Ruth Jenkins
Pim Klaassen
Kate Victoria Ludlow
Arik Paran
Isabel Frances Taylor
Christos Timagenis
Corinne Vannatta

2007
Liam Mencel
Konstantin Slivinskiy
Yunlong David Xu

2008
Frederic Clark
Bjorn Moller
Jan-Frederik Pietschmann

2009
Andrew Thomas Stopyra

ADDRESSES WANTED
Mr Windmill, Head Porter, conducts Sir Gregory Winter to Chapel for his installation as Master, 2nd October 2012
My Gift to Trinity College

Please complete and return this Gift Form to the Alumni Relations & Development Office, Trinity College, Cambridge, CB2 1TQ.

Name __________________________

Matriculation _______________________

Address __________________________

Post code __________________________

Email ______________________________

Telephone __________________________

Gift Aid Declaration

UK tax-payers only. I would like Trinity College (Registered Charity Number 1137604) to treat all qualifying gifts made ☐ today ☐ in the past 4 years ☐ in the future as Gift Aid donations. Please tick all boxes you wish to apply.

I confirm that I have paid or will pay an amount of Income Tax and/or Capital Gains Tax for each tax year (6 April to 5 April) that is at least equal to the amount of tax that all the charities or Community Amateur Sports Clubs (CASCs) that I donate to will reclaim on my gifts for that tax year. I understand that other taxes such as VAT and Council Tax do not qualify and that Trinity College will reclaim 25p of tax on every £1 that I give.

Signed ___________________________ Date ____________

Please notify Trinity College if you:

• Wish to cancel this declaration
• Change your name or home address
• No longer pay sufficient tax on your income and/or capital gains

The 1998 Data Protection Act: All data is securely held in the College’s Alumni Relations Office and will be treated confidentially and with sensitivity for the benefit of Trinity College and its members. Selected data is available to the University, and occasionally to recognised alumni societies and volunteers, College clubs, and agents contracted by the College for specific alumni-related projects. Data is used for a full range of alumni activities, including the sending of College publications, the promotion of benefits and services to members, the notification of members’ events and the raising of funds for Trinity, all of which might include an element of direct marketing. Under the terms of the 1998 Data Protection Act you have the right to object to the use of your data for any of these purposes.

I wish my gift to be allocated to:

☐ General Purposes (which includes Student Support, Graduate Studentships, College Teaching and Trinity Research)

☐ Other ___________________________

☐ Please send me more information about making a gift in my will.

☐ I do not wish my name to appear in the Annual List of Donors.

Making a single donation

☐ I enclose a cheque for £ _________________
  (cheques made payable to ‘Trinity College’)

☐ I enclose a Charities Aid Foundation voucher for £ _________________

If you would prefer to make a donation by credit card, please go to the online payment area of Trinity Members Online at https://alumni.trin.cam.ac.uk/OnlineGiving

Making a regular donation

Name and address of your bank:

__________________________________________ Post code _______

Account No ________________ Sort Code ______

Please pay ☐ monthly ☐ quarterly ☐ annually

the sum of £ __________ commencing on ____________

until further notice/until a total of __________ payments have been made to the Trinity College 800th Anniversary Appeal Account, Barclays Bank plc, 35 Sidney Street, Cambridge Sort Code 20-17-19 Account No 23871185

Signed ___________________________ Date ____________

Print name ____________________________

My Gift to Trinity College

Please complete and return this Gift Form to the Alumni Relations & Development Office, Trinity College, Cambridge, CB2 1TQ.

Name __________________________

Matriculation _______________________

Address __________________________

Post code __________________________

Email ______________________________

Telephone __________________________

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I confirm that I have paid or will pay an amount of Income Tax and/or Capital Gains Tax for each tax year (6 April to 5 April) that is at least equal to the amount of tax that all the charities or Community Amateur Sports Clubs (CASCs) that I donate to will reclaim on my gifts for that tax year. I understand that other taxes such as VAT and Council Tax do not qualify and that Trinity College will reclaim 25p of tax on every £1 that I give.

Signed ___________________________ Date ____________

Please notify Trinity College if you:

• Wish to cancel this declaration
• Change your name or home address
• No longer pay sufficient tax on your income and/or capital gains

The 1998 Data Protection Act: All data is securely held in the College’s Alumni Relations Office and will be treated confidentially and with sensitivity for the benefit of Trinity College and its members. Selected data is available to the University, and occasionally to recognised alumni societies and volunteers, College clubs, and agents contracted by the College for specific alumni-related projects. Data is used for a full range of alumni activities, including the sending of College publications, the promotion of benefits and services to members, the notification of members’ events and the raising of funds for Trinity, all of which might include an element of direct marketing. Under the terms of the 1998 Data Protection Act you have the right to object to the use of your data for any of these purposes.

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☐ Other ___________________________

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  (cheques made payable to ‘Trinity College’)

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Making a regular donation

Name and address of your bank:

__________________________________________ Post code _______

Account No ________________ Sort Code ______

Please pay ☐ monthly ☐ quarterly ☐ annually

the sum of £ __________ commencing on ____________

until further notice/until a total of __________ payments have been made to the Trinity College 800th Anniversary Appeal Account, Barclays Bank plc, 35 Sidney Street, Cambridge Sort Code 20-17-19 Account No 23871185

Signed ___________________________ Date ____________

Print name ____________________________