

TRINITY COLLEGE CAMBRIDGE




ANNUAL RECORD 2018



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Front cover: May Bumps by Martin Bond.

Overleaf: Sir Antony Gormley's Free Object by Joanna Cooney.



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Editorial

This year has been marked by greater sobriety in comparison to the several anniversaries, festivals and feasts that we celebrated last year. Nonetheless, at least one of last year's principal themes has continued to detain us. The task of advancing the role of women within the College community remains pressing. Forty years on from the first admission of women, they are still a distinct minority representing just one-third of students and one-sixth of the Fellowship. In part, this reflects Trinity's structural bias towards science and mathematics where, until recently, women were rarely to be found. However, the College has been putting much effort into changing this state of affairs – offering open days and specialist summer courses in the STEM subjects. We hope that more women applicants will be encouraged, too, by the example of the Trinitarian Jo da Silva, who proposed the College Toast at the Commemoration Feast and who is not only one of the world's leading engineers, but one with a radically 'different' agenda. The number of women STEM applicants has been slow to rise but their quality is now outstanding. Proponents of diversity will be particularly gratified that, while the Tripos in Computer Science, Physics and Chemical Engineering were headed this year by Trinity students (as they often are), the students in question were all female.

Another reason why women have been less represented at senior levels in the College is that their careers have often been held back by other commitments and they are less well represented at senior levels in the University. But this, too, is beginning to change and it is with special pleasure that we celebrate that three of our four Fellows most recently promoted to University Professorships should be female. In her speech as Guest-of-Honour at the Mid-Summer Dinner, Marian Jeanneret Hobson – Trinity's first-ever woman Fellow – made the point that one issue inhibiting female participation in (and even application to) Trinity may be that it 'appears' so dauntingly masculine with portraits of its most eminent (but entirely male) Fellows from earlier eras adorning its public rooms. She applauded

the College's latest effort to change its 'face': namely, an exhibition of photo-portraits of our female Fellows – taken by the cinematographer and late Visiting Fellow in the Creative Arts, Eugenio Polgovsky – along the north wall of the Hall. However, this can be but a beginning to the much deeper process involved in degendering 701 years of Trinity history.

The appearance of the College has also become a concern in another regard. For (potentially) a major patron of human creativity, Trinity has a miserable record in all the plastic arts save architecture. The splendid portraits dating from Tudor days, which look down from walls in the Master's Lodge and Hall, are quite misleading. Most Trinity art consists of pictures of Victorian clerics with sour faces and disapproving gazes. To bring the College into the twenty-first century, Trinitarian Sir Antony Gormley generously lent us his 'Free Object', which struck a strident pose on the Paddocks behind the Wren Library for much of last year (and is pictured on page 2). Needless to say, and as with all worthwhile modern art, it divided opinion and provoked much debate. Unfortunately (or not, as some would have it), the piece has now demonstrated its freedom by moving on to another site – making it, perhaps, the 'Gone Object'. But it has left the College pondering other and new art works with which to fill its all-too vacant spaces – with the Fellows' Garden beyond Queens Road a very possible location. However, and contrary to a certain amount of College opinion, I should add that the permanently-empty benches in the centre of New Court, around a tree that is noted for providing a commodious perch for very large pigeons, are intended not as a work of art but for public use.

Issues related to the arts are also reflected in two of this year's Featured essays. One area where Trinity's endeavours certainly cannot be faulted is the Library and Jean Khalfa describes a remarkable collection of illustrated books recently bequeathed to the College by the late Nicholas Kessler. The core of the collection consists of hand-printed and (very) limited editions in which an artist and a poet/writer were invited to interact: the most striking examples being Mallarme and Manet and Matisse and James Joyce. The collection also features an important series by the brilliant Cuban-French artist Wifredo Lam. It says something about the status of the Trinity Library that it should have been chosen as recipient of such a rare and priceless gift.

The second arts-related essay brings together several different themes, great and small. One hundred years after the guns fell silent, the College Historian Boyd Hilton reflects on Trinity's attempts at the time to honour the Great War's

dead; and also on contemporary concerns with building on the Brewhouse site, adjacent to New Court and the river, which is just about the last undeveloped site in the main part of the College. He does not tell a happy story although its conclusion was not as dire as it might have been. One proposal, fortunately scotched by the onset of the 1920 recession, was for an enormous residential Memorial Court across the Paddocks with an archway through which what is now the Avenue would have passed. Had it been implemented the Backs as we know them would not exist. Another proposal, which started with a development on the Brewhouse site and then spread to the corner of Great Court adjacent to the Hall, was for a construction whose various designs even included a 'mock' Tudor front. It was scotched by bitter dispute over aesthetics: not unknown among the Fellows today and, not least, when discussing plans for the Brewhouse site. Moreover, the contretemps generated an outcome that all Senior Bursars must deeply fear. Money had been raised for a building from Fellows and alumni, which, when it was decided that no project could be pursued without bloodshed, had to be returned to the donors. However, the Senior Bursar of the time did at least manage to hold onto the interest.

Trinity honoured its dead through the simplest and most appropriate of means: commemorating their individual names permanently in stone in Chapel. To this I might add a rider which made the newspapers a couple of years ago. One name was found to be missing: that of the black Jamaican officer and student 1912-14, David Louis Clemetson. However, research has shown that his omission had nothing to do with racism but was the result of a series of bureaucratic oversights. His unit was part of the Territorial Reserve, not the regular army, and he joined-up before graduating and hence did not appear on the University roll. In effect, his name was not included in any of the regular sources which the College would have consulted. Nonetheless, he should not have been missed and, a century later, his sacrifice has finally been recognised and his name added to the scroll.

In our other Features, Graham Chinner – whose connections with Trinity date back over sixty years – provides his own memories of the events leading to the admission of women. His essay is best read as a spry commentary alongside Boyd Hilton's history of that fateful decision in last year's *Annual Record*. We then turn to the life *scientifique* with two striking contributions. David Baulcombe who, as Professor Sir David Baulcombe, FRS, is one of the world's leading plant scientists, recounts his own engagement with botany and contribution to a subject which, more than any other, may be responsible for life continuing on this planet.

Michael Atiyah – our former Master Sir Michael Atiyah, FRS – celebrates the life of another of his Trinity contemporaries who ‘made a difference’ and whose contribution far exceeds any public accolades that he received in his lifetime. Alan Brown left Trinity for IBM in the 1950s where he ran a core research team: which means he played a key role in both the electronics and digital ‘revolutions’.

A very much living Trinitarian whose achievements and distinctions we also can now celebrate is our Master, Sir Gregory Winter. His award of the Nobel Prize for Chemistry 2018 has been announced just as we are going to press and I am sure that I speak for you all in offering him our warmest congratulations.

This year, too, we celebrated the eightieth birthdays of two of our Fellows where, as usual, we learned things about them that could never have been guessed. The idea of Roger Paulin, a world-authority on German Romanticism, starting life in penury on a small New Zealand farm is unlikely enough. However, John Lonsdale’s early life would make the stuff of classic tragedy: an evacuated ‘orphan’ whose mother died almost at his birth and whose father was a long-term prisoner-of-war. Yet both triumphed over adversity and went on to sunnier climes: in John’s case literally so since he became a world-authority on the history of Africa. The picture that we include of him sporting with ‘Elsa’, the lioness celebrated in the film *Born Free*, tells its own story.

Sadly, this year we also lost two of our most distinguished Fellows: the Fields Medallist Alan Baker and the Nobel Laureate Jim Mirrlees. Their passing diminishes the College in ways we cannot replace and we append full public obituaries. As we were going to press, we also learned of the passing of Eric Griffiths whose obituary will be published in the next edition.

In a very different sense, next year will also mark the passing of an era. Our Master, Sir Gregory Winter, has decided to step down after seven years in the post during which time the College has prospered and struck out in new directions. His stepping down, however, presents the College with a considerable challenge but also the wider world – and the alumni – with a distinct opportunity.

Sir Gregory was the first of our Masters to be elected by the Fellowship rather than appointed by the Crown following Prime Minister Gordon Brown’s decision to abandon this kind of patronage. The College is now in the process of choosing his successor: where C.P. Snow’s famous novels of caballing and backstairs intrigue bear little relation to a prosaic reality of lengthy committee meetings. This time, too, we have decided to put the job out to public advertisement

where its specification has not proved easy to define. But if any reader fancies a post which involves attempting to ‘govern’ 180 of the most singular and independently-minded people on earth; but which also offers free wining and dining, ‘attractive lodgings’, use of an historic art collection and a butler, they are very welcome to apply....

On which thought I shall leave you for another year and, in light of the time when you should be receiving this, wish you a very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

David Washbrook (2008)







COMMEMORATION

CHAPEL ADDRESS

THE HEALTH OF THE COLLEGE

THE MASTER'S RESPONSE ON BEHALF
OF THE COLLEGE

MIDSUMMER DINNER SPEECH





Commemoration



Chapel Address in Commemoration of Benefactors on 16 March 2018 Christopher Morley (1968)

Master, Fellows, members of the College.

I regard myself as an unorthodox choice to give this Address, and so thought that I should first tell you a little about myself. I am fortunate to have been associated with this great institution for several decades – this is my 50th year as a Fellow. I started in 1968 as a Lecturer in Engineering, civil and structural, and have supervised undergraduates in mechanics and structures ever since. However, I have also over the years held a great range of College offices: Steward, Tutor (for undergraduates), Senior Tutor, Assistant Bursar, Tutor for Advanced Students (graduates), Vice-Master, and now Secretary of the Council for almost 12 years.

I start this address at Commemoration with some speculation about the motives that our various benefactors may have had, and will go on to consider how this fits in with the current aims and objectives of Trinity. One presumes that benefactors’ motives must have ranged from wishing to support the College and its activities to continue as they were, perhaps when an alumnus or alumna donor was up at Trinity – right through to providing funds to support the College in new ventures that might not have been thought of in days of yore.

At the end of his fascinating book *Riches and Responsibility: the Financial History of Trinity College Cambridge*, Robert Neild, one of our Fellows writes:

“Two men made Trinity rich, Henry VIII and John Bradfield. These two men stand out. A graph of the College’s income leaps up at the Foundation and climbs again dramatically when John Bradfield was Senior Bursar.”

What then did Henry VIII have in mind when he amalgamated King's Hall and Michaelhouse, and added further endowment, to found Trinity? Earlier in the Service the Dean of Chapel read some extracts from Henry's *Foundation Charter* of 1546, which suggest that his purposes for the College were primarily to provide education of the young, and advancement of learning (languages, etc.), with a strong emphasis on religion and doctrine – but little mention of research, which perhaps had not been thought of in those days.

What of John Bradfield, four centuries later, with whom I worked for six years as Assistant Bursar? He had been an undergraduate, played sport as well as studying, started research in zoology and could have had a stellar scientific career – but gave that up, deeply loyal to Trinity, to become Junior and then Senior Bursar. He would probably have put education first among the College's purposes, though not just education towards research and academia, rather education for life beyond Trinity. He once told me that he wished the College could, on admissions, select not just for likely success in the Tripos but for potential for leadership worldwide in the professions and business – an aim that would perhaps be *ultra vires* nowadays, even if we thought ourselves competent in that area. John's judgment of success in later life would not just have been based on wealth gained – although a financial wizard for the College, John was quite frugal personally – but prominence in national life and all-round respect, as mentioned in the Lesson just read by our current Senior Bursar.

What then are the College's aims and objectives nowadays? Henry's Charter held sway for centuries – there is little directly about objectives in the new Statutes of 1926. I recall as a naïve young Fellow asking whether we had anything more modern, only to be told that it was not necessary as it would be put into a filing cabinet and paid little attention. Then along came the Charities Act of 2006, and Trinity had to register, having previously been an exempt charity. A statement of objectives was needed, and I was involved in drafting it. We wanted a statement sufficiently broad to cover everything that Trinity had done in the past and might conceivably wish to do in the future. If there was more than one aim, some indication was required of what proportion of income would be spent on each aim – but we did not want to commit to that. Eventually, picking up a phrase in the 1926 Statutes, and guided by our late and much-lamented law Fellow Tony Weir, we arrived at a single aim, namely:

“The object of Trinity College is the advancement for the public benefit of education, religion, learning and research, primarily by the maintenance and development of a College in the University and City of Cambridge.”

There is mention of ‘public benefit’ as required for an activity to be charitable, and the word ‘primarily’ so that the College can do other things too (as is provided for by the Statutes).

We now have to submit Accounts annually to the Charity Commission as well as to the University: and for the Commission there is also an Annual Report of the College’s Charity Trustees, who are the 14 members of the Council (mostly elected by the Fellows). I must have submitted six or seven Reports so far. They are always somewhat similar – partly because what the College does is much the same from year to year; and partly because in drafting it we start from the previous year’s version, amend the various figures, and add some recent news. The most recent annual Accounts, to June 2017, show gross total incoming resources of £72.4 m, including net external revenue of £29.7m on investments in property and securities (i.e. the endowment, established by Henry VIII, carefully, sometimes brilliantly, maintained by successive Senior Bursars, and augmented by successive benefactors). Donations and legacies during the year were £4.6m, for which we are most grateful.

Over the years I have come to feel that one important reason for having colleges, which newer universities do not, is to facilitate interaction between students of different subjects and students from various backgrounds – something not much mentioned in the various documents.

But how is the College doing on the four main strands of its stated charitable object, and how can benefactions assist? I do have two main concerns – the first about the word ‘advancement’, taken from Henry’s Charter. Does it mean continuing to do much the same as before, which could be pretty well, or should we be striving for further improvement? The second concern is about performance on one or two of the strands.

Taking the strands in turn – the first-mentioned purpose is education. One of the glories of Cambridge is the college-based supervision of undergraduates in small groups, which can sometimes seem uneconomical. Trinity has striven in various ways to help maintain this system in all the Colleges, for example by promoting a scheme of joint appointments between a University Department and a less-well-endowed college, to boost college teaching.

This may appear generous, but it is not purely philanthropic – for the University to remain collegiate, and require all students to be members of a college (a great advantage to us), every college must be reasonably viable. So I think that it will

always be incumbent on the richer colleges to assist those less well off, rather like a professional sports league whose clubs are rivals, but which needs financial arrangements so that the poorest can survive and keep the whole thing going.

This is essentially defending the existing system, rather than advancing – but the Senior Tutor is currently working on a scheme to join other colleges, assisting the less-well-off where necessary, in providing financial assistance to the ‘squeezed middle’ of undergraduates, whose families are not rich but do not qualify for the maximum support available through existing bursary schemes. These can be in pressing need, especially if more than one sibling is at university. Benefactors can and do assist us greatly in these areas, by making donations into such funds as Student Support – which also, along with other Funds in the College, provides bursaries and studentships for graduate students who are also enjoying the privilege of a Cambridge education as well as producing their research.

On learning and research, Trinity is also continuing much as in the past century, maintaining that great resource the Wren Library, supporting stipendiary Senior and Junior Research Fellows – nowadays up to eight per year, open to the world – and providing assistance towards the research expenses of its teaching Fellows, in addition to providing support for graduate students doing research. The College in 1989 established the Isaac Newton Trust which makes grants to researchers across the University, and the Master has recently invented a scheme to enable benefactors to make donations to promote research in a particular topic of their own choice. So here again there is much continuation, and some advance.

What of the fourth strand of the objective? Here I am in difficulty in assessing what ‘advancement’ of religion would entail. In practice the College has reached unspoken consensus on a *modus vivendi*. Of course the religion being advanced has to be that of our Founder Henry VIII – developed into a broad form of ecumenical Anglicanism in view of the very wide range of backgrounds, religious and otherwise, from which our members come. So we have this Chapel – but a large proportion of the community, myself included, attend very rarely, and that usually on special College occasions such as this or to hear our magnificent Choir. Is it reasonable to advance religion as mainly such practice, not requiring much if any actual belief?

Since Henry’s time, Trinity has become much involved in the study of science and mathematics, ever since Newton and the early days of the Royal Society with its motto ‘Nullius in verba’: which, quoting from their website, is “taken to mean ‘take nobody’s word for it’, expressing the determination of Fellows to

withstand the domination of authority and to verify all statements by appeal to facts determined by experiment”. Incidentally, I don’t regard a call for scepticism and the primacy of evidence as being the preserve of scientists – one of the best ways to advance in academia generally is to demonstrate that an illustrious predecessor was incorrect in some way.

From that viewpoint, should we for example encourage people in Chapel to stand and declare belief in the resurrection of the body and everlasting life, when belief in a possible afterlife has on occasion been so pernicious? Perhaps it is just as well that these matters are largely left undiscussed among the Fellows – most of whom have moved a long way from Henry VIII’s evident interest in doctrine.

To summarise, I have described how the College’s purposes were set and have evolved to what the object now is: and I have briefly discussed to what extent they are being achieved and how benefactions have helped and can do so further. I can only hope that our stated charitable object is sufficiently broad, and broadly interpretable, as to cover all that we do in practice.

Finally may I say that I do not regard myself as any kind of spokesman, and that this Address has not been given in the name of any being apart from myself.



**Jo da Silva OBE (1985)
proposed the health of the College
at the Commemoration Feast,
16 March 2018**

Master, Fellows, Scholars, Distinguished Guests, it is always a pleasure to return to Trinity, particularly so on an occasion such as this, and an honour to have been asked to propose the toast this evening. It’s extraordinary to think that it’s 30 years since I was here as an undergraduate studying Engineering Science. I’m also delighted to have this opportunity to introduce my partner Graham Zabel to the College – being Canadian, occasions like this only happen in Harry Potter films.

My father was at Trinity, as was the eldest of my mother’s three brothers. They never met, even though they were here at the same time, both graduating in

1939 as the Second World War started. My uncle, John Parker, was one of three hundred and eighty-four Trinity men who died in the Second World War. Thanks to the beautiful engraving by David Kindersley in the wall of the Ante-Chapel, they have become part of Trinity's history, and will always be remembered.

My father was fortunate and survived the war. I grew up on stories of his life in P3 Great Court, aware of the affection he had for his time here, and sense of community it had inspired in him. Some of his closest friends dated back to his Cambridge days, and he married a 'Newnham girl'. There were no women in Trinity in those days. Women were not allowed in College after 6pm, and he claims he nearly got sent down when a female guest passed out unconscious and unnoticed behind the sofa in his rooms. Luckily, she was discovered just in time and smuggled out.

It's astonishing that it wasn't until almost 40 years later – not until 1978, the year I started at secondary school – that Trinity opened its doors to women undergraduates, giving me the opportunity to follow in my father and uncle's footsteps. I was sadly unable to join the celebrations to mark the 40th anniversary of women admissions, but applaud the wonderful photographic portraits of female Fellows taken by Eugenio Polgovsky to mark that occasion.

My father was, of course, delighted when I said I wanted to apply to Trinity, but was very concerned about my choice of subject. Engineering was not a subject he felt suitable for a 'young lady'. It's the Admissions Tutor that I have to thank for convincing him that, at least, it was preferable to geography, being considered a more serious subject. He would be so pleased to know that I am here tonight.

I am hugely grateful to everyone at Trinity who made me feel at home here, particularly Dr Christopher Morley, my Director of Studies in my final year, who passed on his enthusiasm for structural mechanics and concrete. He, and Professor Jacques Heyman then the Head of the Engineering Department, introduced me to the elegant thin-shell concrete structures pioneered by great engineers such as Pier Luigi Nervi and Felix Candela, which fuelled my passion for design and decision to forge a career as a structural engineer.

I graduated at an exciting time when computers were just beginning to transform the workplace. Studying engineering, I'd written all my lab reports by hand and done calculations on squared paper using slide rules. But I'd also been introduced to computers. Joining Arup in 1989, I was one of a new batch of graduates who knew how to work the computers. A similar thing is happening today. It's the current generation of graduates that are at ease with digital technology, and

understand the digital world we are moving into, who will lead the way. My plea to the digital natives here tonight is: be patient with us, bring us along with you, teach us, we want to learn.

Then, it was an exciting time to be a young engineer. Computers meant we could do dynamic and non-linear analysis, opening a new realm of structural forms, including lightweight steel shell structures. My first major project was Stansted airport, which proved to be a precursor to the years I spent in Hong Kong designing the airport there – another lattice steel shell – with Sir Norman Foster as the architect. I believe opportunity comes from hard work and good fortune, and believe that what I've done has been a combination of both in equal measure. In my early career, I was lucky enough to work with architects, such as Renzo Piano, Michael Hopkins, and Richard Rogers. They were inspirational individuals, each with their own view of life and what constituted good design, constantly pushing the boundaries of what's possible.

It was not just a passion for design, but also a belief in the role engineering plays in society that led to my decision to study engineering. I believe very deeply that the environment is fundamental to our well-being. Those of us who have lived here know how much it means to wake up on a sunny morning, surrounded by beautiful buildings and feeling inspired; and to enjoy evenings like this which restore belief in civilisation. In Trinity, dignity is something that is just part of life, but for so many people in the world it is something they've never experienced. Almost one tenth of the world's population are simply struggling to meet their basic needs in terms of food, water, shelter, sanitation: living in informal settlements that are getting worse year on year.

As my career progressed, I decided that I wanted to use my knowledge and engineering skills to help people who are less fortunate than myself. As a humanitarian engineer, I've worked extensively in developing countries, also in post-disaster situations. Disasters can happen at any time to anyone, and are increasing particularly in urban areas. Ten years ago, I was delivering the 9th Brunel Lecture for the Institution of Civil Engineers around the world on this topic. My slides included a dramatic image of Bangkok in the 2010 floods, which would typically cause a sharp intake of breath. Now, no one is surprised. We've all seen photos of New York under water following Super Storm Sandy, and more recently Houston. Severe flooding seems a regular event in many towns and cities in this country. Earthquakes, and wildfires are recurrent news items. We are recognising that this is the new normal, that we will need to adapt and

transform how we live. What matters is the resilience of cities, and communities, their ability to respond, recover, learn and adapt.

I started my engineering career as a technocrat. People and society were not part of an undergraduate engineering degree here. It was about materials and mechanics, how things worked – not who they made a difference to. I went on to design buildings that I am proud of technically, but the sense of achievement and satisfaction comes from the difference they may have made to people's lives. It is the outcome of what we do that matters, not the output. The choir sang a beautiful upbeat song this evening; the outcome was a wonderful end to our dinner, joy in hearts. I encourage you all to think not about 'what' you do but the 'why' – the difference you can make in the world so that it's a more harmonious, equitable and liveable place. We have some difficult decades ahead.

When I look back on my more light-hearted student days it's, of course, a typical hotch-potch of memories; late nights working and of course partying. We started an all-female dining society called *Les Femmes Savantes*. I spent a term on crutches after tearing my Achilles tendon playing football, and discovered it's a long way from the Porters' Lodge to E1 New Court. In my final year I was President of the May Ball, and perhaps my greatest achievement was installing a hot air balloon and a massive inflatable gorilla on The Backs. Unlike the latest addition to The Backs, it didn't need planning permission.

The latest addition on The Backs is spectacular, and I sincerely hope it's allowed to remain there. A photograph of it arrived in my Instagram account thanks to Brendan Gormley – Antony Gormley's brother. I've had the pleasure – perhaps uniquely – of having worked for them both. I played a small role on the Angel of the North as Arup were engaged as engineers to ensure it stood up. The outstretched wings act as a sail, attracting wind load that must be transferred through body into the ground. Making sure it could, required both creativity and diplomacy, as the initial solution which proposed fatter ankles was soundly rejected by the artist. Apparently, all his sculptures are based on the proportion of his body – although looking at the sculpture on the Backs I hope that's not still true. I met Brendan many years later, once my career had evolved from structural to humanitarian engineering. He, too, studied at Trinity and has forged an equally impressive career, playing a key role for many years in Oxfam, then as Chief Executive, Disasters Emergency Committee. We met when he commissioned me to carry out an evaluation of the re-construction programmes carried out by UK agencies following the Indian Ocean Tsunami which resulted in the publication *Lessons from Aceh*.

Brendan and Antony for me represent much of what Trinity is about – excellence and individuality. When I came here I was astonished to find somewhere so inclusive with people from so many different backgrounds, where people were judged on merit, where striving for excellence was the norm not the exception as it was in the schools I had come from. The Gormley brothers are very different but both have achieved and contributed a great deal, as have so many who have passed through this college.

On that note – let us raise our glasses in a toast to the continued success of the College and its members, both men and women.



**Response on behalf of the College
by the Master, Sir Gregory Winter,
16 March 2018**

Jo da Silva came up to Trinity in 1985 to read Engineering. She has built her career with Arups and undertaken a range of projects from the design and construction of Hong Kong International Airport, to the building and roll-out of 60,000 shelters in

six months in Sri Lanka, following the 2004 tsunami. To quote from a recent interview “The majority of the world’s population live in cities, and they are dependent on infrastructure that is planned, designed and constructed by engineers”...and...

”For the one billion people living in informal settlements, better infrastructure is a critical pathway out of poverty. It allows them to access food, water, energy, affordable housing and jobs.” Jo was recently awarded the Institution of Structural Engineers’ 2017 Gold Medal for her outstanding contributions to structural and humanitarian engineering. Congratulations!

Many thanks for your speech and toast to the College; thanks also to our Fellow and Secretary of Council, Dr Morley for his address in Chapel and reminder of our charitable duties and the impact of our benefactors.

Two years ago we created a new category of appointment, Fellow Benefactors, to acknowledge acts of great generosity to the College. Once admitted in Chapel, the Fellow Benefactors have many of the privileges of Fellows, including attending feasts and walking on the lawns without being harassed by the Porters. Our first Fellow Benefactor, in 1996, was Graham Keniston Cooper, last year it was Bruce Dunlevie. Today we admitted two Fellow Benefactors: Eashwar Viswanathan Krishnan (1996, Natural Sciences) and his wife Tzo Tze Ang (1997, Electrical and Information Sciences). Both were students at Trinity in the late 1990s and fell in love with each other and the College. [In the case of Tzo Tze this is a family affair – both her sisters also came to Trinity]. Tzo Tze and Eashwar initially worked in investment banking, and for over ten years have been supporting a stream of overseas postgraduate students at the College, several of whom are here this evening. More recently they became members of the Campaign Board for the Collegiate Cambridge £2bn fundraising campaign and have made major gifts to the College and University, including support for the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of cancer. On behalf of the College and the University, thank you both for your generosity.

This evening we also welcome several other College guests, all members of the College, who have come to our attention through some achievement or public recognition, or through their help or donations to the College.

For the last 50 years we have supported writers, painters or composers with two year posts at Trinity, helping artists at an early stage of their career and stimulating artistic endeavour in College. In the words of one of these Visiting Fellow Commoners in the Creative Arts (Sophie Hannah 1997): “It gave me the confidence to pursue my writing and think of myself as a proper writer – rather than as a secretary who skived off work to write poems”.

Recently we explored the idea of bringing into College a distinguished writer at a later stage in their careers, a sort of “writer in residence”. Let me now introduce Mr Tom Hall (1986) and his wife Christina who have agreed to support such a post. Tom matriculated in English and is now a partner in the Consumer team of Apax Partners, one of Europe’s largest private equity firms. The name of the first incumbent will be disclosed next term. Thank you both for your generosity and I hope you will be content with our choice. [Ed: Ali Smith has now been appointed Senior Fellow Commoner in the Creative Arts].

Sue Mei Thompson (1984, Law) until recently in Hong Kong, has just taken up the position of Chief Executive of the Media Trust in London, with the aim of mobilising volunteers from the creative and media industry to help charitable organisations. She has long been a supporter of Trinity Women's Network and has also helped the College build its connections in Hong Kong. She once gave an interview in which she advised that "first impressions are like ink stains – they are quick to form and take a long time to fade." That is true enough about my immediate and warm impressions of Sue Mei, but I still struggle to think of her within the same simile as an ink stain.

Also from the Far East is Andy Lim (1976, Engineering). He is based in Singapore and founder of the private equity firm Tembusu Partners which invests in growth stage companies. The firm is helping to foster a culture of innovation and entrepreneurship in Singapore and has played a leading role in setting up a scheme that offers Singapore students a fully sponsored internship in China. Singapore has been suggested as a model for post-Brexit Britain, and we are most grateful for his help in building our connections there.

Peter Pemberton (1963, Agriculture) is here with his son Jeremy. Peter was for many years a partner at Bidwells (property consultants), a company that Trinity first used for the purchase of the Trimley Estate in 1935, the future location of Felixstowe Docks. Trinity's partnership with Bidwells has since been long and profitable for both parties, through farming and property development, particularly at Felixstowe and the Science Park. During this time, both Peter and his father Sir Francis Pemberton, both Trinity men, worked closely with our former Senior Bursar, the late Sir John Bradfield. John made a great impression on Peter – John returned Peter's first letter in a heavily annotated form, with red lines through the errors and ill-thought out ideas. Peter, and indeed Jeremy, thank you for your support of the College, and also through your periods as Trustees of Evelyn Trust, for the support of medicine in Cambridge.

I would now like to turn to Sir Peter Bottomley (1963, Economics), who is here with his wife Baroness Virginia Bottomley. Peter has been an MP since 1975, and is only a Kenneth Clarke and a Dennis Skinner away from becoming the longest serving member of the House of Commons (the Father of the House). In 2015 through Peter's good offices and those of a splendid executor (Mr Dickey Meade) the income from his cousin's estate was diverted into a student exchange scheme between Trinity College and the MacIntyre Business School of the University of Virginia. The scheme is named in honour of the cousin's

mother's family, the Lenox Conynghams. The family motto "Over Fork Over", is said to refer to the urgent energy with which the family used pitch forks to hide an 11th century Scottish Prince within a haystack. More recently the family included a Fellow of Trinity, a Sir Gerald Ponsonby Lenox-Conyngham FRS, who was so distinguished that he sublimed into the Fellowship without passing through an undergraduate phase. Thank you Peter, for thinking of our students. And thank you for keeping alive our links with our former colonies, our ancient families and our sublimed Fellows.

Daisy Goodwin (1980, History) is here with her husband Marcus Wilford. Daisy is a TV producer, author and editor of anthologies. She wrote the screenplay for *Victoria*, an acclaimed TV series, each of eight episodes about the life of Queen Victoria. Daisy says she became hooked on *Victoria* when researching Queen Victoria's diaries in the University Library for an undergraduate assignment. Opening a leather-bound tome, she had the thrill of discovering, in the Queen's own hand, a spicy morsel, at least by Victorian standards. She has since been trawling through all 62 million words written by the Queen for more Victorian thrills, doubtless to serve as the source and the sauce for further series. We wish her well in this endeavour.

Finally I would like to welcome Dr Christopher King (2007, Medicine), here with his wife Louise. Christopher is the outgoing Chair of Trinity Medics Association, and a committed volunteer since its inception in 2009. We are very grateful to him and to all the volunteers involved with our Alumni Associations. Not only do they keep alumni in touch with each other but also with the College.

Donations from our alumni amounted to £4.27M in the last academic year, for which we are most grateful – it will help us to support our students with bursaries and scholarships, to pay for research and to enrich College life. Of course donations represent only a part of our income, and for the rest we need to look to our investments and our Senior Bursar. Our plans for housing developments at Dunsfold Park are moving through the planning process swimmingly, much like a wasp swimming in honey, but our plans for building more research space on our Science Park are coming along faster. The Bradfield Centre has now been completed: here we aim to incubate and grow technology companies and the tenants are moving in.

We have also just concluded an agreement with Tsinghua University Science Park Holdings (TUS), worth over £220M, to demolish some of our older buildings on

the Science Park, and to build research laboratories, including an accelerator to grow life sciences companies. As part of this deal we will be working with TUS and its portfolio companies, and developing a student exchange scheme with Tsinghua University. The deal has generated a lot of interest in China, and I am hopeful that our Science Park may increasingly serve as a Cambridge bridgehead to China.

I would now like to offer a few congratulations.

Congratulations to our scholars! Last year Trinity men and women put in a spectacular performance in examinations; once again Trinity topped the Tompkins league table of Cambridge Colleges, with 41.5% firsts. Thank you! In the past any member of Trinity holding a scholarship would receive an invitation to this Feast – I am afraid that there are now so many scholars that we can't fit them all in, and we have had to change the rules. This is a splendid problem for the College to have but not so great for the scholars.

Congratulations to our alumnus Professor Stephen Toope (1983, Law), here this evening, installed as Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge; to Professor James McKernan (1982, Mathematics) awarded the \$3M Breakthrough Prize, for “transformational contributions to birational algebraic geometry”; to our Fellow Professor Alexandra Walsham (1990, History) awarded the CBE for services to history; to Sir Rabinder Singh (1982, Law) appointed to the Court of Appeal; and to Professor Sunil Amrith (1997, History) awarded the \$625,000 MacArthur Genius Award.

Congratulations also to Molly O'Brien, the incoming President of Trinity College Students' Union and team on their election, and thanks to the outgoing Toby Henley Smith and team for their work over the last year. Likewise thanks to the BA Committee President Mark Burrell and team who remain in position until the middle of next term.

Congratulations to our rowers; to Hugo Ramambason (2014, Chemical Engineering) on being selected as CU Boat Club president for this year's Boat Race; to Imogen Grant (2014, Medicine) on being selected for the crew of CU Women's Boat Club for this year's Boat Race, and to represent Great Britain at the Rowing World championships this summer; to Millie Perrin (2014, ASNC) who will be stroking the Woman's reserve Boat “Blondie”; and to all our hardy rowers who ventured onto the river during the Lent Bumps and into the teeth of the “Beast from East”.

Congratulations to our men's rugby team who worked their way from the bottom of Division 5 up to Division 2, and to our athletes who in their annual fixture beat Christ Church, our Oxford sister College.

Congratulations to the choir on their album of Bach's B-minor Mass named a week ago as the *Sunday Times* Album of the Week, which described the Choir as "sounding wonderfully fresh and athletic". Concerts in December in Saffron Hall and St John's Smith Square, London, were again sold-out months in advance, and thousands of people from all over the world continue to listen to the services from the Chapel via the website. And many thanks to the choir for the fine performances in Chapel and in Hall this evening.

We had several anniversaries last year – indeed it can sometimes be a problem to decide which anniversary to celebrate and how. Last year it was the 40th anniversary of the admission of the first woman Fellow to Trinity, Marian Hobson (1977); by way of celebration Trinity Women's Network treated us to a series of poetry readings and music in the Chapel featuring an entirely female cast.

Last year was also the 50th anniversary of the matriculation of HRH the Prince of Wales at the College. To celebrate and thank him for the myriad ways he has supported the University and College in the intervening decades, we invited him to a dinner in College and had the pleasure of his company on an evening in January. The guests invited were those with interests in sustainability, a cause the Prince has nurtured and brought into the mainstream.

And then again last year, we had the 700th anniversary of the establishment of the King's Scholars in the University of Cambridge by Edward II, and celebrated with events dotted throughout the year, including a splendid Feast, lectures on the early history of the College, and the erection of a 15m assembly of steel cubes in human form. The statue was specially created for the College by Sir Antony Gormley (1968, History of Art) to be located on the sacred turf of the Fellows' North Paddock, opposite the Wren Library. The statue was named by him as "Free Object" – and lent to us free, gratis and for nothing. However before "Free Object" could be installed, we first had to suffer Ordeal by Planners, the ordeal following from the Planners' own deep aesthetic insights, and the associated planning conditions that Free Object had to be moved a few metres to the South, and then removed within a year, all much to the incredulity and irritation of Sir Antony. After those negotiations, the logistical problems of erecting something the size and weight of an Easter Island statue seemed trivial.

We are most grateful to Sir Antony for his creative generosity and the time he devoted to this project. Poems, prose and photographs of “Free Object” have poured in from Fellows, Staff and Students, doubtless encouraged by the prospect of cash prizes. To some the statue is a man “gazing out, somewhat wistfully over the bridge towards the punts”, to others “a monster... standing out there, at least 12 feet tall, not moving an inch, just watching us all.” To me the giant statue seems more preoccupied with mouthing a message from Sir Antony to the Planners, the sense of which might best be captured by writing down the initials of Free Object’s name.

That is the end of my speech and dinner. I hope you enjoyed the splendid dinner at least, and that we can thank the catering and serving staff.

Please stand for the toast in memory of our Benefactors: “In Piam Memoriam Benefactorum”.



Radu Suciu

**Midsummer Dinner Speech by Trinity’s
First Female Fellow, 7 July 2018
Marian Jeanneret Hobson (1977)**

Master, Fellows of the College, Fellows’ guests: Thank you, Master and Fellows, for this invitation to speak at the Midsummer Dinner, a traditional feast which thanks to the energy of the Organising Committee has been rebranded and incorporated into the celebrations around women at Trinity in the last 40 years: 40 years of women Undergraduates, 41 years of women Fellows, 42 years of women Postgraduates. And of course, the 100 years of female accession to the dignity of voters. We have a lot to welcome, then, but before we do and in case we get too celebratory on the excellent wine, some reminders: the *Representation of the People Act*, of 1918, is illuminating in its precautions: all men, whether property owners or not; all women over 30 possessing property of a rateable value of £5 or over or whose husbands did. Note the threefold tutelage: of age, property and marriage.

What about education? In the University of London, nine women were admitted to sit the ‘general examination’ in 1868, and to the degree programme proper ten

years later. This was a world first it seems. In Cambridge, in spite of the foundation of Girton, 1869, and then Newnham, 1871, women could not actually take their degrees fully and in person until 1948.

There are some stories told about degree-granting in Cambridge and its practices, all of which, in their dottiness, seem to be trying to finesse one thing: the VISIBILITY of women. Women had been able to take the exams and be graded, with their results recorded; what they could not do was kneel before the Vice Chancellor or a deputy and make the medieval gesture of swearing fealty. When finally this was allowed – in 1948 – it was decreed that women were to wear black, to make sure to cover their arms – I am not inventing this – and generally they had not to draw attention to themselves. And a beadle was employed to draw the women's gowns back above their kneeling legs, so that they didn't catch their high heels in the gown and keel over backwards. Only, so one of my teachers told me, the University had made a major mistake: they invited the Queen – the lady we know as the Queen Mother – to take the first degree. No one had the guts to extend the dress code to her and those of you who remember her can guess what ensued: she wore the pinks and vivid blues, the feathered hat and pearl necklace that she loved. And completely wrecked, so my informant told me, the sobriety of the occasion.

It was the PUBLIC acknowledgement of women which was being managed. There is a story told about one woman who was classed in the Maths Tripos list above a Senior Wrangler – I don't think it was Philippa Fawcett; it was well known who it was, and that she had been so classed – but when the class list was read out in public, as was the practice of the time, her name was omitted because she was female. The cheering was so great that the poor bloke who had come second missed his own name and thought he had failed.

So it was the visibility of women that was the problem. And it is here that we need to raise a glass to someone who I hope will go down in Trinity tradition: to a little girl who was being shown round College with her school, on the excellent principle of “catch 'em young”. She is said to have looked carefully round Hall and inquired: “where are all the Ladies, then?” With the acuity of the very young she picked out a striking feature: there weren't any!

Well, there are now. The visibility of women has been addressed in this Hall thanks to Eugenio Polgovsky's talent, to his concern for women, and to his carefully deliberate photos of women Fellows which are up here on the North

wall of Hall, though it is unclear for how long. In thanking him and the memory he has left, we can remember how much he was liked, and how sensitive he was to visual memory, or to the lack of it. And thank the Women@40 committee for making it all possible. I, in particular, also owe thanks to the Master and Fellows for requesting and to David Cobley for executing my portrait – red nose and all, to misquote Oliver Cromwell. He has produced a likeness which was fun to get right, especially my hands, and also to get the symbolism right – Newton’s hovering as in a way he does over everything in Trinity.

Yet as one might expect, there are women in the history of this College, it is just that they haven’t been all that visible. You have to go looking. For one of those series of talks for Lent, which that year was Trinity Poets, Trinity Athletes, Trinity ... and as a kind of dare to the then Senior Bursar, John Bradfield, whom I admired, I said I would speak about Trinity Benefactors. I set out to prove that some important benefactions had derived from women. Less difficult than you might think, though unlike Lady Margaret Beaufort and her relation to John’s Oxford and Christ’s Cambridge, their gifts had been less remembered and are thus less visible. Katherine Parr has been recorded: her presence in Trinity is one of influence – as the last wife of Henry VIII, she persuaded her husband who was rightly concerned about his future in the next world, and about his orthodoxy in this one, to take a couple of rather scruffy Cambridge Colleges, King’s Hall and Michaelhouse and to improve their endowments magnificently by re-founding the College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, and I have been told that Trinity contacted the National Portrait Gallery to obtain a copy of her portrait in that collection, not possessing one itself. So we do remember her. But there are others whose portrait we don’t have. A former Senior Bursar, Tressilian Nicholas, told me a not dissimilar story, dating this time from WWI. And this time, it is not a wife, but a mother, who persuaded her dying son not to dissipate further his wealth, but to gift it to his old College. Tress Nicholas told me that the money ultimately had been used to buy the farm on which the hard-standing area at Felixstowe is now situated and added, in such a manner as to forestall further questions: “And if you ask me if I had noticed that the farm was situated opposite Ipswich, the answer is ‘yes’”.

These are women who had had to work indirectly. Remembered if at all by rumour. Their influence is there. Just, one needs to go looking. But this being invisible is sometimes a result of simple prejudice, of unexamined and dodgy assumptions. In the days before Wiki, before smart phones, and before the possibility of

checking assertions fast, I had a bet with an eminent Trinity mathematician that the mathematical structures called Noetherian rings were named after the daughter and not the father, after a great woman mathematician Emmy Noether, and not her father, also an eminent mathematician. I won, and “Anyway, she wasn’t pretty” was the regrettable rejoinder from the Trinity colleague. Even that doesn’t seem to be true – photos available now show a handsome young woman. She started as a modern linguist but moved to maths. She couldn’t do more than audit the courses – she was a woman, after all. The great mathematician David Hilbert who sought and failed to have her appointed to a paying position at the University of Göttingen, retorted indignantly to those who objected to his proposal: “I do not see that the sex of the candidate is an argument against her – after all, we are a University, not a bath house”. Apparently, perhaps as a kind of vengeance, she later took up swimming in a men’s only pool.

That ceiling against which Emmy Noether was knocking her head, the assumption that a woman can’t be a good mathematician, has been knocked down, hopefully once and for all, by the award of the Fields Medal, the preeminent prize in mathematics, to the Iranian mathematician, the late Maryam Mizakhani, deceased last year at the horribly young age of 40. More generally, the acknowledgement of women’s work, especially in science, is coming more readily now. Visibility has perhaps often been awkward when so often women have worked within a team – an early example is Caroline Herschel, the discoverer of comets, who worked with her brother William on mapping the night sky, but also alone, and who in a reference to the household duties she also performed, described her telescope work thus: I swept [the night sky] for comets. A much more recent example, is that of Jocelyn Bell Burnell, who discovered the first radio pulsars; the Nobel Prize went to her thesis supervisor and others of the team. She was generous about this, saying that supervisors were often blamed when work went wrong, so it was right that they should benefit when a research student’s work was successful.

What positions women are daring to try for in a career have immeasurably widened during my lifetime, and it’s happened quite suddenly. There is a noticeable move in global public life: Janet Yellen was Head of the Federal Reserve Bank until the famously misogynistic President Trump replaced her. Jacinda Ardern, Prime Minister of New Zealand, has dared to have a baby during her term of office. A Muslim woman, Jamida Beevi, has led Friday prayers in India for a mixed congregation – and received death threats.

Closer to home, what I notice is this: current and slightly earlier generations of women in Trinity have immeasurably altered the subjects which women can hope to be good at. Pills on strings, magnetic resonance imaging owe a lot to women of this College. There will be other examples I don't know of.

They are changing the horizons within which women can learn and work, changing horizons of expectation. To close, I'll tell a tale of how this College has managed expectation in the past, not about women – how could it be, it happened more than 50 years ago, by a kind of collaboration: a tale of two Butlers both of whom were welcoming to women. Lord Butler, then Master, told me once that, after dining, he had gone upstairs to find to his alarm that the only other Fellow present was the famous and awe-inspiring mathematician, John Littlewood, of famously little small talk. The actual Butler, so Rab told me, leant forward and instead of recommending the claret said: “Master, I recommend mountain climbing and the Swiss franc”.

Ian Olsson





ALUMNI RELATIONS & DEVELOPMENT

ALUMNI RELATIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS

ANNUAL GATHERINGS

ALUMNI ACHIEVEMENTS





Alumni Relations & Development



Dr Michael Banner, Chair of Alumni Relations & Development

The Alumni Relations and Development Office is very pleased to report on yet another extremely successful year. This year more alumni participated in more events than ever before, and a higher percentage made gifts to the College.

Our programme continues to be global in reach and, over the past 12 months, we met alumni in College, in London and other parts of the UK, across the USA, China, Hong Kong, Singapore, Malaysia, and in Europe. We are grateful to all our alumni around the world who have hosted events and gatherings for Trinity alumni when the Master, Fellows and Alumni Office staff have been travelling.

It has been a particularly busy year in Cambridge. This summer we welcomed back 560 alumni for the Annual Gatherings of those who matriculated in 1984–86 and 1978–80. The latter Annual Gathering included the first female undergraduates of the College, many of whom returned for this reunion.

In chilly February, alumnus Sir Antony Gormley (1968) formally ‘opened’ the installation of his sculpture *Free Object on The Backs*, which the College was pleased to have displayed temporarily for the year. Alumni joined us for awards to students, Fellows and staff for their photographs and writings inspired by the sculpture, then raised a glass of hot tea or whisky to the sculpture. Later Sir Antony was in conversation with Professor Lord Colin Renfrew, chaired by Dr Emma Widdis. By contrast, glorious warm weather provided the backdrop for a busy Family Day in July, when 95 alumni and their families joined us for a barbeque, ice cream and magic show. The theme for TrinTalk this year was

Global Security, and alumni heard talks by Professor Sir David Baulcombe FRS (2009), Alistair Morgan (1976), Dr Glen Rangwala (1993), and Amy Smith (1984) on various aspects of the topic.

When the Fellows' London Research Talks launched in 2015, the first event sold out within three hours. This year's talk on Artificial Intelligence kindly hosted by alumnus Hoi Lam (1997) at the Google UK offices in London proved equally popular. Likewise, the alumni event held at the newly opened Bradfield Centre on the Cambridge Science Park attracted a great deal of interest. Your feedback on these events and all others throughout the year has been invaluable and we hope our 2019 programme will meet your expectations.

Alumni Associations continue to thrive, with the Trinity Business & City Association hosting five high level talks, and with the Trinity Law Association, Trinity Engineers' Association, Trinity Choir Association and Trinity Women's Network all holding dedicated events for their members. This year also saw changes to the volunteer Chair positions in two associations, as described later in the *Annual Record*.

In the past financial year, 14% of you chose to make a gift to Trinity, more than ever before, and raising a higher sum than we have previously achieved. We are deeply grateful to all of our supporters, whether you donate after speaking with a current student during our annual telethon, complete a gift form from one of our mailings, give online, pledge a legacy or support a specific initiative at the College. We will provide specific detail on how much we raised and what we are using your gifts for in our forthcoming *Annual Report*, to be published in January.

Membership of the 1546 Society, which recognises regular gifts of £15.46 each month, and of the Clock Tower Circle which recognises gifts of £1000 or more each year continue to grow, as does our recognition group for those remembering the College in their Will, the Great Court Circle. The founding members of the King's Hall Circle held an inaugural event in late 2017, and as you will read in the Master's Commemoration Feast speech, we admitted new Fellow Benefactors in 2018 as well.

We are very glad to be in touch with more of you than ever in various ways, whether through our print and email communications, the new Trinity Members Online networking platform, or via our social media channels including Twitter @Trinity1546, and Facebook www.facebook.com/TrinityCollegeCambridge.

Finally, in the past year several new members of staff have joined the Office. Christina Ewaldz Beardwell joined as Alumni Administrative Assistant, Phoebe Harris took on the role of Annual Fund Officer, and Joanna Cooney joined as Alumni Communications and Publications Officer.

As 2019 draws close we remain committed to continuing to build and strengthen our relationships with as many of our alumni as possible, and look forward to seeing and hearing from you throughout the year.



Ian Olsson

Alumni Associations



Trinity Business and City Association Ihab Makar (1979), Chair

Trinity Business and City Association continued to grow and broaden its appeal, consolidating its evolution of recent years.

Having been an Association focused solely on the City until recently, it has now shifted the centre of gravity of its attendance and events to cover both finance and business in the broadest sense of the term.

This was reflected in the diversity of speakers in the Association's flagship Distinguished Speaker Series, from both the financial and business worlds and from established blue-chip companies and innovative tech companies, who opened up a range of interesting and controversial issues, which alumni continued to debate in the receptions long after the 'fireside chats' themselves had finished.

The first speaker this year, and his company, was a prototype of this group. Steve Hatch, Head of Facebook in the UK, described honestly the challenges the social network faces in growth, and more topically, in exercising the social responsibility that comes with its immense power. Steve's discussion was given before the Facebook/Cambridge Analytica scandal broke, but questions from the floor were prescient in probing how Facebook utilises user data.

Following Facebook came Viswas Raghavan, Head of Investment Banking for Europe, the Middle East, and Africa at JP Morgan Chase and Co. Those who thought this would be a calming return from the frontiers of change to a stable 'mature' industry were to be surprised, when the speaker devoted the bulk of his talk to the technological innovations JP Morgan Chase and Co are developing, including artificial intelligence. This, he explained, would become the new domain of competition between banks. This was echoed by the following speaker, Richard Gnodde, Chief Executive Officer of Goldman Sachs International.

Technological advancement also remoulds industries, as illustrated by our next two speakers, one 'defender' and one 'attacker' respectively. Mai Fyfield,

Chief Strategy and Commercial Officer of Sky, described how the internet and streaming technology had wholly changed Sky's once-dominant position in pay-television. Coming up next is Laurel Powers-Freeling, Chair of Uber UK, the immensely popular cab-hailing app which has profoundly 'disrupted' the taxi industry across the Western world, not without controversy. At the time of writing, Uber has just regained its licence to operate in London.

The Distinguished Speaker Series has now become something of an institution, and serves the dual purpose of intellectual stimulation and bringing alumni together for networking. A feedback survey gave it a remarkable 4.4/5 satisfaction rating. For the coming year the Association is planning to augment this series with an expansion of its social activities and mentoring, made possible by the new online platform: Trinity Members Online. This promises to be a springboard for growth, improving the cohesiveness and interaction of the alumni community.



Trinity First and Third Association David Jones (1958), Outgoing President

The First and Third Association is open to all alumni who enjoyed rowing whilst up at Trinity and who wish to maintain contact with past, and also present, members of the First and Third Club. The Association exists to support the Club both financially and practically. Socially, the Association holds a black tie Biennial Dinner in College, (most recently held on 8 September 2018), usually attended by about 150 alumni, a gathering in London every first Tuesday of each month for drinks and supper at 'Ye Olde Cheshire Cheese' in Fleet Street, and an annual drinks event on Henley Royal Regatta Saturday.

A now well-established Steering Committee of alumni and current Boat Club Captains seeks to further the progress of both the Boat Club and the Association by agreeing development strategies, the degree to which the Association can assist in funding the Boat Club and generally strengthening the bonds between current Club members and alumni. Please do get in touch if you want to be involved with this, or to offer support.

The President of the Association, David Jones (1958) announced his retirement with effect from September 2018. We are pleased to announce that his successor is Tony Pooley (1964). Tony was a member of the highly successful 1967 First and Third squad, which went Head of the Lents and the Mays, won the Ladies' Plate at Henley and went on to beat the Blue Boat in a regatta that summer.

You can contact the Association through the website at www.firstandthirdassoc.org or email assoc@firstandthird.org.



Trinity Engineers' Association John Yeomans (1975), Chair

The primary mission of Trinity Engineers' Association is to foster links between engineering alumni and students, particularly to help give a perspective on career choices.

Our meeting on 21 October was well attended by students, no doubt because the College's Directors of Studies were also in strong attendance, and appeared to have learnt a trick or two from Westminster's parliamentary whips. The panel of recent alumni comprised Andrew Brown (2005) Head of Corporate Affairs at Transport for London; Jessica Fleminger (2005) Medical Student and Engineer; Steve Hardingson (2008) Software Engineer at Hawk-Eye Innovations; and Tibet Fonteyne (2010) Product Manager at Blackdot Solutions, and previously Race Strategist for Mercedes' Formula One Team. The discussion covered the reasons for their career choices and their experiences. This was our second annual event on these topics, and it again attracted excellent feedback from students and alumni alike. The evening ended in Hugh Hunt's rooms in Great Court for an informal networking supervision and a group experiment in steady and unsteady fluid flow.

For our second meeting, we broke with tradition and went to the Bradfield Centre at the heart of the Cambridge Science Park. This brand new, 600+ desk facility is targeted at growth technology companies. Distance, we know, is a relative concept. Although to my eyes the Science Park is only a couple of miles up the road from the College, the TEA Committee appreciated that to student

members of College it is at the extreme end of the space time continuum, so we organised a minibus. The focus of the event was a panel on work opportunities for engineers in Cambridge. James Parton gave us an overview of the Bradfield Centre; Andy Harter represented the Cambridge Network; Amanda Talhat (2006) described her work choices in and beyond Cambridge; Richard Parmee described the evolution of his X-Ray business; and Nick Hill reviewed his high tech Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) cat flap business. Networking worked extremely well, with informal discussions between students and alumni continuing right up to when the minibus re-crossed the space-time continuum.

Also at these meetings we run informal engineering sector-themed discussions, talking about typical experiences of working in different branches of engineering. This delivers some mentoring. The challenge is the 363 days of the year other than the meetings. The new Trinity Members Online platform set up by the Alumni Relations Office has progressed, with a trial group already set up. We are expecting full roll out soon and see this as an important plank of future TEA activity.

Finally I would like thank all our mentors and the Committee members for their time, ideas and assistance.



The Trinity College Choir Association Douglas Paine (2000), Chair

On 12 November 2017, members of the Trinity College Choir Association (TCCA) joined the current College Choir under Stephen Layton to sing Duruflé's Requiem, as part of the College's Remembrance Sunday commemorations.

On 4 December 2017, the Trinity College Alumni Carol Service was held at St Giles-in-the-Fields in London. As in previous years, the TCCA provided the Choir, organised by Tom Dupernex (2000) and directed by Mike Waldron (2006). The Alumni Carol Service goes from strength to strength and all members of College are warmly encouraged to attend.

The TCCA also provided a Choir (of past members of the College Choir) to sing at the Annual Gathering on 14 July 2018.

On 20 January 2018, members of the TCCA committee attended a day organised for Directors of Music from schools, in order to introduce them to the College Choir and to encourage them to put forward students for choral scholarships. The day included an open rehearsal directed by Stephen Layton, a magnificent lunch and a masterclass involving current choral scholars.

On 1 February 2018, the TCCA held another London drinks event, at the Paternoster Pub near St Paul's. The Committee is considering whether similar events should be held outside London, and is keen to hear from any TCCA members interested in attending such events.

The TCCA is honoured to have HRH Prince of Wales (1967) as its President, and on 22 May 2018 five TCCA committee members Rickman Godlee (1972), Douglas Paine (2000), Cat Suart (2005), Nicholas Yates (1991) and Paul Nicholson attended HRH's 70th birthday patronage celebration in the gardens of Buckingham Palace. A report (and possibly photographs) will follow in the next TCCA newsletter.



Trinity Women's Network Dr Kimberly Schumacher (1989), Chair

In January 2018, Ellie Davies (1999) chose to exchange the Chair of the Trinity Women's Network (TWN) for the wonderful, life-enhancing daughter, Persephone, who was about to appear. The Committee continues to use her three years in post as the touchstone of outstanding leadership, limitless energy, vision, elegant compèring and humour.

As a founding member of the TWN, I was delighted to be chosen as Chair by an enthusiastic committee, to bring together and celebrate the work of Trinity alumnae. I received my PhD in Physics in 1995 and went on to post-doctoral research. From 2004, I focused on early-stage university technology in private equity and venture capital organisations, and I established my own company in 2011. I also enjoy part-time work at the Royal Academy of Arts.

The Trinity Women's Network continues to enlarge its membership via our events held in Cambridge and London, which include great opportunities for

networking and socialising. Mentioning our TWN Facebook page to people we meet at these events enables women from Trinity, as well as other Cambridge Colleges and UK universities, to keep up-to-date on future events and to find mentors. It has been exhilarating to see alumnae finding the events stimulating, meeting other alumnae from a range of professions, and making a wealth of new connections. The TWN Facebook exchanges reveal that alumnae are keen to speak to others in their chosen area and to learn from one another, resulting in mentoring.

The Trinity Business and City Association's kind invitation to attend their Distinguished Speaker Series was very well received by the TWN, with new and existing members attending the enlightening talk given by Mai Fyfield of Sky plc on the challenges of competing in the burgeoning video streaming market.

On 17th November 2018, the TWN will host 'Suffragettes, History or the Future?' It will focus both on the Trinity suffrage couple and the relevance of the movement today and in the future. The event will begin in the Wren Library, where Dr Nicolas Bell, College Librarian, will have remounted and extended the fascinating archival exhibition about Trinity's involvement in the suffrage movement. It will segue to the Old Kitchens, for a special lunch featuring food in suffragette colours. After a kaleidoscopic lunch, there will be a lively panel discussion led by Dr Lucy Delap (Murray Edwards College, Fellow in History, specialising in suffrage), Dr Natalie Byrom (Law 2004, now Director of Research at the Legal Education Foundation), and Anna Cardoso (2016), Trinity College Student Union Women's Officer. in the Winstanley Lecture Theatre, an accessible location.

Finally, we welcome all alumni to join the TWN. Please email alumni@trin.cam.ac.uk to join and be placed on our mailing list.



Trinity Law Association Hardeep Nahal (1987), Chair

The Trinity Law Association has continued to be very active since my last report in the *Annual Record* for 2016.

On 11 March 2017, we held our biennial dinner in Hall at Trinity and were delighted to have as our guest speaker Lord Lester of Herne Hill, Lib Dem peer and distinguished human rights QC who had campaigned for some 30 years for the Human Rights Act which was eventually brought in by Tony Blair's government. Lord Lester had recently produced a new book, *Five Ideas to Fight For: How our freedom is under threat and why it matters* (viz human rights, equality, free speech, privacy and the rule of law) and was well placed to address the challenges of these constitutionally difficult times. Prior to dinner, we were addressed in the Winstanley Lecture Theatre by Professor Catherine Barnard (1996) on some of the potential challenges associated with Brexit. Over 140 TLA members attended this splendid gathering.

On the same evening, during pre-dinner drinks in the OCR, Jo Miles (1999), Reader in Family Law & Policy, who provides invaluable support to the Association, announced the launch of the Donoghue & Stevenson Law Fund to support learning and teaching at Trinity, in the 50th anniversary year of the first edition of Tony Weir's *Casebook on Tort*. The Donoghue & Stevenson theme, recalling both cats of Tony's and the case of the same name, was evident at both reception and dinner in the form of specially labelled ginger beer and (chocolate) snails featuring in the dessert course.

On 9 November 2017, we hosted an event on 'Law as an International Career'. This took the form of a panel discussion, chaired by TLA committee member Andrew Walker QC (1987). The panellists were TLA Committee member Sara Masters QC (1988), Gary Summers (9 Bedford Row), Helen Mulvein OBE (1989), Michael Stewart (2001) and Angela Liu (2009). Our speakers reflected the diversity of legal careers with an international dimension that are open to a lawyer who qualifies in the UK. Between them they had been in private practice based in the UK, in private practice overseas, undertaken international legal roles with the UK government and international bodies, involved in international criminal work and been on both secondment and in a permanent role as in-house counsel for an international corporation. Law Fellows attended from Trinity, as well as current

students keen to meet Law alumni. The event was kindly hosted by Kirkland and Ellis International LLP in London.

On 8 November 2018 we will hold a Q & A event in London on the subject of ‘The future for justice, access to justice and the lawyers’. This will feature Jo Miles in conversation with two leaders in the law, Andrew Walker QC (1987), Chairman of the Bar, and Angela Rafferty QC (1989), Chair of the Criminal Bar. From different perspectives (Chancery/commercial and criminal respectively), they will debate the crisis in access to justice, threats to the rule of law and the future of legal practice in the Library at Quadrant Chambers. This is an event addressing important issues of interest to alumni, students and Fellows.

As well as providing a forum for alumni to get together and catch up in an informal environment, the Association provides mentoring for students and others, and this remains a vital part of its function. Rachel Avery of Devereux Chambers (1998) has continued her sterling work in co-ordinating our mentoring scheme, which marked its tenth year in 2017.

Finally, we had the very sad news in July 2017 of the passing of Jonathan Hirst QC (1971), first Chairman of the Association. Jonathan was a formidable commercial QC and previously Head of Chambers at Brick Court as well Bar Council Chairman, and among other things was a longstanding governor (and Chairman of the Board 2008–16) of Goodenough College in London. I was fortunate to have worked with Jonathan when I first joined the Committee, and always found him to be warm and affable, as well as hugely able. He is greatly missed.



**Trinity Medics' Association
Dr Tony Hulse (1967), Chair
and Dr Emma Cox (2010),
Communications Officer**

The Trinity Medics' Association (TMA) was established in 2010 under the leadership of Professor Ted Baker (1973), Chief Inspector of Hospitals at the Care Quality Commission. The Association ran successfully for a number of years with meetings, dinners and joint events with undergraduate and clinical students but unfortunately it has lapsed in recent years.

However, we are reviving the TMA and would be pleased to welcome members old and new. Plans are afoot for a Medics' Dinner in Lent Term so if you would like to be kept informed please do get in touch via anthonyhulse@btinternet.com. If you are in contact with other Trinity Medics please do encourage them to get in touch with us too. You can follow Trinity Medics on Twitter @MedicsTrinity.

Trinity in China Alan Babington-Smith (1965) and Yang Xia (2003), Co-Founders

The China Trinity Alumni Association held its second annual meeting and dinner in Beijing in July 2018. Eight members attended (see photo) – seven relatively recent alumni, all Chinese, plus one ancient British (Alan Babington-Smith, 1965), who founded the Association two years ago with Yang Xia. Careful readers of *The Fountain* alumni magazine will have noted that Yang Xia has been recognised as China's Outstanding Civil Servant. The eight attendees have a range of occupations in the public and private sectors, including food, drugs, education, environment, armament, technology, telecommunication and law.

Trinity's historic links with China were through College men leading the two main British trading houses. Over the past 10 years, Trinity has become a regular choice for undergraduates and graduates, and College graduates in China now total at least 20, based in the three main centres of politics (Beijing), commerce (Shanghai) and IT (Shenzhen).



From left to right, front row:
Jin Luo, Alan Babington-Smith, Sandy Peng. Back row:
Fan Yang, Yang Xia, Dun Xiao,
Timothy Democratis, Qian Tang, Fan Zhang.

The Association plans more regular meetings, and is exploring ways of enhancing the profile of Trinity in China to ensure that China continues to be the clear leader among the 30 countries outside the UK that send students to Trinity, and becomes the UK home of future leaders of China.

The Alumni Association offers itself as a reference point for visitors to China – if you are travelling to China you are welcome to get in touch. Please contact Alan Babington-Smith (alanbs100@gmail.com), and Dr Yang Xia (biochemistrier@hotmail.com).



Trinity in Japan **Dr Gerhard Fasol (1978), Co-Founder and Chair**

Trinity in Japan is open to all members of Trinity – students, Fellows, alumni, past Fellows and Fellow Commoners. We usually meet about once a month in Tokyo and elsewhere in Japan. Please join us!

I founded Trinity in Japan in Tokyo on 5 September 2014, with Anthony Millington (1964) and Ken Shibata (1960), and with the kind support of Lord Martin Rees (1960) and many others at Trinity. I was a PhD student at Trinity from 1978–1981, Research Fellow from 1981–1985 and Teaching Fellow from 1986 until 1990. Anthony Millington for many years represented Europe’s automobile manufacturers in Japan, especially also in the recent EU-Japan trade negotiations, and Ken, as a geologist, discovered the oldest Japanese rock.

Our membership reflects Trinity’s creativity. John Williams (1980), film director, recently released ‘The Trial’, transposing Franz Kafka’s novel to today’s Japan. Our members head the Mathematics for Industry Institute at Kyushu University, work in Japan’s Government on growth strategies and financial stability, head Japan’s Foreign Press Club, work in law, the financial industries, and the automotive industry. Chikako Watanabe (1990) researches and teaches Mesopotamian history. Martin Morris (1975) researches and teaches Japanese architecture and its history. One of our most faithful supporters is Dominic Lieven (2011), devoting his life to understanding Russian and European history, Kings, Emperors, Empires, revolutions and their dynamics. Linking Dominic’s deep knowledge to today’s turbulent world always leads to animated discussions.



Our special event on 8 September 2017.

On 8 September 2017 current Fellows Mikael Adolphson (2016), Sachiko Kusukawa (1986) and Dominic Lieven joined us from Cambridge, helping to make it our biggest meeting so far. Sachiko brought us a message from Trinity and greetings from Dr Michael

Banner (2006), as well as the Master's Septcentenary speech, celebrating 700 years of Trinity history – a report and photos are available on our website: <https://trinityjapan.org/2017/06/03/8-september-2017>

What brought me to Japan? I first came to Japan in 1984, as Trinity Research Fellow, to help build up a research cooperation with NTT Research & Development labs on semiconductor electronics, and realised Japan's importance in technology, Japan's relative isolation, and the challenges this presented. So I decided to make Japan my second focus in addition to physics, and started learning Japanese in 1984. That led me to move to Tokyo in 1991. In 1997, I founded a venture company, with which we do mergers & acquisitions and cross-border business development, and we are currently helping a Silicon Valley cloud company to refocus in Japan, to grow faster. I am working on corporate governance, with several years' experience as Board Director of a stock market listed Japanese cybersecurity group. As Guest Professor of Kyshu University I have initiated and am building a science park, negotiating with University and local government, investors and companies. I am also building the Ludwig Boltzmann Forum as a leadership forum – I organised the Ludwig Boltzmann Forum on Women's Leadership in medicine in Honour of Dame Carol Black, Principal of Newnham, in Tokyo in 2016, and I am leveraging this work for the future of Trinity in Japan.

Trinity in Japan is open to all Trinity members. Current Trinity Fellows and students, bio-tech entrepreneurs and investors, investment bankers, Chief Financial Officers, lawyers, interns from all over the world have joined us during their visits to Japan. If you have never been to Japan, one of our meetings can be the start of your engagement with Japan – we would be pleased to welcome you. Our meetings are announced on our website, where you can also register and contact us: <https://trinityjapan.org/news>

Dining Privileges

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 for either dinner or wine. Please note that there are likely to be a few occasions each year on which MAs cannot be accommodated in this way, for example 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. The MA privileges described above 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, Cambridge, CB2 1TQ), by email (catering@trin.cam.ac.uk) or by telephone (01223 338547, between 9am and 4pm, Monday to Friday). Please also let us know if there are any Fellows whom you would particularly like to meet when you dine (although of course we cannot guarantee that they will be able to dine on the night when you come). Dinner is at 8pm during Full Term and at 7.30pm in vacation; sherry is available in the Fellows' Parlour half an hour beforehand.

Please note that gowns should be worn only by those MAs who are resident in Cambridge.

While MAs are welcome to dine as a party, please note that the total number of MAs and guests dining on any one night is normally limited to six.

Annual Gatherings

Annual Gatherings were held in 2018 for matriculation years 1984–1986 and 1978–1980. The speakers were Vicky Ford (1986) and Louise Piper (1980), respectively.

Future gatherings are planned as follows. Reluctantly, 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 2019 the charge will be £50.

2019

Saturday 13 July

1987–1989

2020

1968–1971

1996–1998

2008–2010

2021

1965–1967

1972–1974

1999–2001

Wednesday 17 July

1962–1964



Joanna Cooney

Alumni Achievements 2017–2018

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

- 1989 **A H F Armstrong** Classic Brit Awards 2018 shortlist. Male Artist of the Year and Album of the Year categories for 'In a Winter Light' (album).
- 1967 **J M Ashley** *Human Resilience Against Food Insecurity* 2018.
- 1975 **S I G Barclay** University of Cambridge Vice-Chancellor's Public Engagement with Research Award 2018.
- 1960 **G J Barker-Benfield** *Phillis Wheatley Chooses Freedom: History, Poetry, and the Ideals of the American Revolution* 2018.
- 2007 **A Bevilacqua** *The Republic of Arabic Letters: Islam and the European Enlightenment* 2018. Thomas J. Wilson Prize, Belknap Press of Harvard University Press.
- 1998 **T M Bowe** Family Law Recorder (Northern Circuit) 2018.
- 1979 **A R T Butterfield** Marie Borroff Professor of English, Yale 2018. Visiting Fellow Trinity College, and Senior Research Fellow at the Faculty of English, University of Cambridge 2018-2019.
- 1981 **R D Carter** ICSA: The Governance Institute Outstanding Achievement Award 2016.
- 2000 **C Choudhury** *Clouds* 2018.
- 1971 **W J Chrispin** OBE for Services to Defence Acquisition and Military Capability 2017.
- 1963 **R Christou** Master, The Worshipful Company of Marketors 2018.
- 1980 **J R Coe** *Middle England* 2018.
- 1962 **M H Collon** OBE for parliamentary and public service 2018.
- 1976 **D A Davies** Elected Chair of Avon Fire Authority 2017.
- 1964 **J F Dewey** Awarded Honorary degrees University of Rennes, Dalhousie University and St. Francis Xavier University 2018.

- 2007 **F Doshi-Velez** Alfred P. Sloan Research Fellow 2018, Harvard John A. Paulson School of Engineering and Applied Sciences (SEAS).
- 1989 **T C Eley** James Shields Lifetime Achievement Award, International Society for Twin Studies 2018.
- 1986 **V G Ford** Elected MP for Chelmsford 2017.
- 1989 **K S Gallafent** Deputy High Court Judge 2018.
- 1992 **D A O Gamez** *Human and Machine Consciousness* 2018.
- 1998 **A Goertler** Co-produced an album of traditional Southern Albanian music – Saze – a very special type of polyphony.
- 1994 **J R Gog** University of Cambridge Vice-Chancellor’s Impact Award 2018.
- 1994 **S Green** Recorder 2018.
- 1964 **J B Hearnshaw** MNZM (Member of the New Zealand Order of Merit) for services to astronomy 2018.
- 2005 **A Holmes-Henderson** *Forward with Classics: Classical Languages in Schools and Communities* 2018.
- 1983 **L A Khan** CBE for public service 2018.
- 1954 **A C Klottrup** NHS Patients’ Award 2018.
- 1969 **C E Knowles** *Notes for Singers* 2018.
- 1990 **W M A Land** Appointed Head Master, Harrow School, beginning April 2019.
- 1980 **D J Lawrenson** *Death in Provence* 2018.
- 1987 **T C Macey-Dare** QC 2018.
- 1981 **P S J Mackintosh** *The Three Books* 2018.
- 1987 **R B I Maclellan** Appointed Institute Associate, Scott Polar Research Institute 2018.
- 1988 **R Marven** QC 2018.
- 1953 **J H H Massey Stewart** *Thomas, Lucy and Alatau: The Atkinsons’ Adventures in Siberia and the Kazakh Steppe* 2018.

- 1982 **J McKernan** Jointly awarded Breakthrough Prize in Mathematics 2018.
- 1956 **J R Menell** Produced the documentary 'Gatvol', part of the Street Talk series.
- 1996 **A G Michaelides** *The Silent Patient* 2019.
- 1963 **D Mollison** Points of Light Award 2017.
- 1975 **A K Nandi** Appointed Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) Distinguished Lecturer 2018-2019.
- 1970 **D Natzler** KCB, Queen's Birthday Honours 2018.
- 1998 **J Ng** QC 2018.
- 1968 **G D R Oldham** OBE New Year's Honours, for services to children 2018.
- 1981 **R Pearce** Appointed Specialist Civil Circuit Judge at Manchester Civil Justice Centre 2018.
- 1989 **A M M Rafferty** Chair of the Criminal Bar Association 2017.
- 1971 **M A Rattansi** *Bauman and Contemporary Sociology: A Critical Evaluation* 2017.
- 2007 **E J Reeds** Assistant Professor, Department of Languages and Literatures, Hastings College, Nebraska 2018. Published six articles in *Victorian Poetry*, *Twentieth-Century Literature*, and *Children's Literature Association Quarterly*.
- 1967 **R R Reeve** *The Sexual Imperative in the Novels of Sir Henry Rider Haggard* 2018.
- 1989 **S Reid** Appointed Circuit Judge 2018.
- 1985 **D W Runciman** Elected to British Academy Fellowship 2018.
- 1958 **A W A Rushton** Awarded Lapworth Medal, Palaeontological Association 2017.
- 2004 **J Scott** *AIQ: How Artificial Intelligence Works and How We Can Harness Its Power for a Better World* 2018.

- 1991 **M T D Sefton** QC 2018.
- 1988 **S Singha** *Women in Architecture: Critical concepts* 2018. Appointed Trustee Architects' Benevolent Society.
- 1964 **G Speake** *A History of the Athonite Commonwealth: The Spiritual and Cultural Diaspora of Mount Athos* 2018.
- 2006 **T N Sule-DuFour** Appointed Assistant Professor Department of Architecture, Cornell University 2018. *Husserl and Spatiality: Toward a Phenomenological Ethnography of Space* 2019.
- 1983 **T G Tan** Astronomical Society of the Pacific's Amateur Achievement Award 2018.
- 1976 **P Tucker** *Unelected Power: The Quest for Legitimacy in Central Banking and the Regulatory State* 2018.
- 1956 **J Tusa** *Making a Noise - Getting it Right, Getting it Wrong in Life, the Arts and Broadcasting* 2018.
- 1971 **C Vane** Chester Herald of Arms in Ordinary 2017.
- 1980 **N von Bismarck** OBE New Year's Honours 2018, for services to financial services.
- 1987 **A P D Walker** Chair of the Bar 2018.
- 1992 **G E Ward** Appointed Her Majesty's Ambassador to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam 2018.
- 2008 **T Westover** *Educated: A Memoir* 2018.
- 2003 **Y Xia** Outstanding Civil Servant Award, China 2018. Appointed National Drug Inspector.
- 1991 **N G Yates** QC 2018.
- 1978 **L Young** *You Left Early: A True Story of Love and Alcohol* 2018. Album 'You Left Early', by Birds of Britain.
- 2010 **C D Zhou** Elsevier Data Analytics Fulbright Award, 2018-2019.

Donations to the College Library

In the period from 26 September 2017 to 24 September 2018, the following members of the College gave the Library the books named, which they have written or edited or translated:

J Beasley. *Endgame magic*. 2nd edition; John Beasley and Timothy Whitworth.

D Brown. *The interactions of ancient astral science*; David Brown; with contributions from Jonathon Ben-Dov and others.

P Carlotti. *Papers presented at 17th International Symposium on Aerodynamics, Ventilation & Fire in Tunnels, Lyon, France, 13th–15th September 2017*; edited by Pierre Carlotti.

T Cooke. *International arbitration in Singapore: legislation and materials*.

M Ehala. *Signs of identity: the anatomy of belonging*.

J H Elliott. *Scots and Catalans: union and disunion*.

C Garraway. *Practitioners' guide to human rights law in armed conflict*; Daragh Murray; consultant editors Dapo Akande, Charles Garraway, Françoise Hampson, Noam Lubell, Elizabeth Wilmshurst.

R J Garrett. *The peak: an illustrated history of Hong Kong's top district*.

P Hammond. *Milton's complex words: essays on the conceptual structure of Paradise Lost*.

M Hardman. *Global dilemmas: imperial Bolton-le-Moors from the hungry forties to the death of Leverhulme*.

J Harpur. *Angels and harvesters*.

J Harpur. *The dark age*.

J Harpur. *Fortune's prisoner: the poems of Boethius's Consolation of philosophy*.

J Harpur. *The monk's dream*.

J Harpur. *Oracle bones*.

J Harpur. *A vision of comets*.

H Haslam. *The earth and us*.

N Hopkinson. *Quintus Smyrnaeus Posthomerica*; edited and translated by Neil Hopkinson.

J Khalfa. *Alienation and freedom*; Frantz Fanon; edited by Jean Khalfa and Robert J.C. Young; translated by Steven Corcoran.

S Knowles. *Narrative by numbers: how to tell powerful and purposeful stories with data.*

N B Leander. *The sense of a beginning: theory of the literary opening.*

A Leighton. *Hearing things: the work of sound in literature.*

H MacGibbon. *Maverick spy: Stalin's super-agent in World War II.*

D McKitterick. *The invention of rare books: private interest and public memory, 1600–1840.*

N Malcolm. *Human rights and political wrongs: a new approach to Human Rights Law.*

J MacGinnis. *Ziyaret Tepe: exploring the Anatolian frontier of the Assyrian Empire*; John MacGinnis, Timothy Matney, Dirk Wicke, Kemalettin Köroğlu.

J Ramsden. *Hanoi after the war.*

R Reeve. *The sexual imperative in the novels of Sir Henry Rider Haggard.*

N Rudd-Jones. *Urban rambles: 20 glorious walks through English cities.*

F Robinson. *Jamal Mian: the life of Maulana Jamaluddin Abdul Wahab of Farangi Mahall, 1919–2012.*

P Sarris. *Christianity and family law: an introduction*; edited by John Witte, Jr and Gary S. Hauk. (Includes an essay by P. Sarris)

P Sarris. *Oxford dictionary of late Antiquity*; edited by Oliver Nicholson (contributions by P. Sarris and others)

G Speake. *A history of the Athonite Commonwealth: the spiritual and cultural diaspora of Mount Athos.*

P K Szalek. *Istnienie i umysł: stadium podstaw filozofii George'a Berkeleya.*

P Tucker. *Unelected power: the quest for legitimacy in central banking and the regulatory state.*

J Tusa. *Making a noise: getting it right, getting it wrong in life, broadcasting and the arts.*

S Wabuda. *Thomas Cranmer.*

T Whitworth. *Endgame magic*. 2nd edition; John Beasley and Timothy Whitworth.

R Wilson. *The labour of literature in Britain and France, 1830–1910: authorial work ethics*; edited by Marcus Waithe and Claire White. (Includes an essay *Ruskin, Browning/Alpenstock, Hatchet* by Ross Wilson)

P Wolfe. *The solar generation: childhood and adolescence of terrestrial photovoltaics*.





COLLEGE ACTIVITIES

STUDENTS' UNION AND SOCIETIES
FIRST & THIRD TRINITY BOAT CLUB
FIELD CLUB
COLLEGE CHOIR





College Activities

The Students' Union and College Societies

Trinity College Students' Union

Molly O'Brien (2016)

TCSU began the year with a busy yet successful Freshers' Week, welcoming 200 undergraduates into their new life at Trinity College. Having previously experienced the week themselves, the committee knows how nerve-racking starting university can be, especially with some Freshers travelling from all over the world at the age of just 17. With this in mind, our aim for Freshers' Week was to be completely inclusive and relaxed with as much on offer as possible, ensuring no new student felt they had nothing to do. With the kind permission and support from the Fellows, Trinity's Freshers' Week boasted over 30 events, the majority of which were organised and ran by TCSU. Efficiency and early planning resulted in a smooth-running week with no issues and a lot of enjoyment!

COLLEGE ACTIVITIES



Neville's Ent: The final event in Freshers' Week.

As Freshers' Week came to an end, the new undergraduates settled in with the rest of the Trinity community as one with the help of the older students and 'College families' and Michaelmas began as normal.

TCSU kept up events throughout the term with parties like the Halloween BOP in a local club but also more chilled events such as

mince pies and mulled wine in the College bar. These events are crucial in bringing the Trinity undergraduate body together, giving each student a break from their work. TCSU hosted a BME pizza night, and our environmental officer also organised a number of talks on climate change by various inspirational and knowledgeable speakers. We ended Michaelmas with a 'bridgemas bop' in the College bar, with all the classic Christmas songs and cheer alike to end the term well.

As Lent began, the previous committee had a little bit of time left for a few more events. 'Green formals' were introduced (now a termly tradition) in which only locally sourced vegetarian food is served. The BME officer also organised a BME formal in Trinity's Great Hall open to students from all Colleges. With the help of Trinity's Music Society, TCSU put on an inaugural open mic and cocktail night in the Trinity bar, allowing students' musical talents to be shown off.



Handover from outgoing (Toby Henley Smith) to incoming (Molly O'Brien) TCSU President.

As February approached it was time for the previous committee to be replaced by another set of ambitious undergraduates. With three of the previous committee staying on but in new positions and a further five having already been in Trinity for over a year, the transition couldn't have been smoother.

TCSU started their committee year with a parents' formal to celebrate the Collegiate tradition of finding a College spouse with whom to allocate Fresher children in the next calendar year, who will be welcomed and shown the ropes of being a 'Trinitarian'. With the permission of Fellows, we were able to have a reception in the OCR beforehand, which made this inaugural formal extra special. Similarly, our Women's Officer helped with the organisation of a formal to celebrate 40 years since the first woman was elected to a fellowship at Trinity. This was open to all undergraduates and the invitation was extended to the female Fellows of the college.

A special mention must go to TCSU's Female and Male Welfare officers Ruth Warner and Frankie Postles, who already have transformed TCSU welfare although only half-way into their committee year. With the help of the previous committee, this year we have established a Welfare Room in which the Welfare officers can speak to



A few of the committee in the Welfare Room at weekly welfare tea.



TCSU Committee 2018–19.

any students who want a confidential chat in private. This room is used for events such as the weekly welfare tea party. Frankie and Ruth always manage to get a good selection of tea, juices and snacks to give students a little break from their week. Similarly, they hosted a relaxed board games evening in the bar and a picnic on the beautiful Trinity Backs. They also managed to organise a formal, with a drinks reception, for all undergraduates and College welfare staff including a welcome speech from the Senior Tutor, Catherine Barnard. This offered a perfect opportunity for students to meet the welfare staff; I can only hope this becomes an annual event.

Although TCSU has put on many events, it is more than just this that the committee has achieved. With weekly committee meetings, bi-weekly CUSU council meetings, and termly open-meetings, TCSU can learn what problems arise in College and how students believe their university life could be improved. It is then our job to do the best we can to make changes. Following on



Students enjoying the live jazz band and garden games at the TCSU summer garden party.

from last year's committee, we are trying to improve the current storage situation in College. Last year we engaged an external company to help with this on-going issue, this year we are continuing to push for an even better solution. We have also improved the laundry situation in College; this change has received extremely positive feedback from the undergraduates. We have also approached College regarding poorly lit areas and are now looking into putting lights in Burrell's Field; hopefully this will take place in the near future.

To end the year and celebrate the beginning of May Week, TCSU hosted a summer garden party on the Fellows' Bowling Green. This featured a live jazz band, Pimms, sandwiches, cakes, the beloved brown bread ice cream and garden games. It is fair to say this was thoroughly enjoyed by all! It offered an event to say goodbye to the graduating students but allowed us the opportunity to look forward to the second half of this committee's time in office as we welcome the new students in October.

Trinity College BA Society

By Mark Burrell (2015)

The BA Society represents and entertains the graduate community at Trinity, with more than 350 full members (Masters, Doctoral and clinical medicine students) and 100 associate members (fourth year and mature undergraduates). For each BA committee, the start is at the end: organising the Annual Garden Party to celebrate the end of the academic year is the first event to organise following elections in Easter Term. And it was a fantastic afternoon of food, drink and music in the Fellows' Bowling Green, with only a hint of British summer rain.

Like our graduates, we are active all year round. The Long Vacation is generally a quieter time within the student community, but we did our best to punctuate the summer with events to get our graduates outside and enjoying the sun. We went to see Summer Shakespeare and we went to the beach where we visited alpacas. In College, we had brunch on The Backs and screenings in the BA rooms.

To start the new academic year and welcome a new cohort of BAs, we have Freshers' Week – a welcome week that lasts 12 days with more than 30 events. We aim to settle new graduates in quickly and expose them to a little bit of everything Cambridge has to offer: new graduates bond over tea and cake at the High Tea

Party, on a walk to Grantchester and at our International Food Night. They meet older graduates in their College ‘families,’ Fellows at the Fellows’ Panel and the wider college community at the Chaplains’ Squash. We show them how they may pass their time: whether that be at the Botanic Gardens, on a punt or just in the BA Rooms. This year Freshers’ Week ran exceptionally smoothly, and our new BAs were soon feeling at home in Trinity.

Through the rest of the year, we have had a packed calendar of events, often several in a single week. This year we made an effort to offer a wide selection of events with something for everyone. This certainly applied to all the food and drink we enjoyed this year: we had tastings of wine, cheese and cider, fortified wine, tea and ice-cream. We learnt to make fudge, sushi, and dumplings for Chinese New Year. We decorated cookies at Christmas and made pizzas at Easter. We had our regular Grad Bar Nights on Wednesdays in term and the Saturday morning BA Brunches in the BA Rooms every fortnight in term.

The BA Dinners on Fridays toured the globe with themed menus devised by Isabel, our Catering Officer, together with the College chefs. We ate Vietnamese Pho, Turkish Koftas and Mexican Ceviche. BA Dinners are the cornerstone of the graduate community, bringing over 200 BAs and their guests at the end of each week to dine, catch-up and meet new people. A particular stand-out amongst many great dinners was the Burns Night Dinner. We had haggis, bagpipes and a dagger. And for the first time one of our own students, Anna Louise Christie, gave an excellent reading of Robert Burns’ ‘Address to a Haggis.’ After the dinners, the College Bar transforms into a dancefloor with the Post-Dinner Parties. When word got out about our rocking playlists, it became the place to be in Cambridge on a Friday night.



Petting zoo parade.

Our events also let graduates explore their creative side, with evenings of origami, calligraphy and balloon animals as part of our welfare events. These events are small, regular and casual events that aim to let graduates escape their academic lives for a few hours. By far the most popular of these events was the Petting Zoo, held together with Jesus College



MCR, giving graduates the chance to play with dogs, tortoises and guinea pigs. On the more serious side, we ran mindfulness workshops, bike repairs and first-aid trainings to give BAs the skills to deal with the mental and physical problems they might encounter in Cambridge.

The BA Society also helped graduates to escape the Cambridge bubble. We had our annual trip to Oxford, to see how the other place does it. We went to Bristol in Michaelmas and repeated the camping trip to Wicken Fen in Easter term. We also made regular trips to London, to see musicals, plays, opera and ballet.

Beyond all these fun events and activities, the BA Society is here to support the academic community of graduates at Trinity. The regular BA Seminar lunches, where three BAs would present their research to students and fellows, grew in popularity this year. We are very grateful to the Graduate Tutors and Secretaries who helped organise these events with us. For the first time we also had an event for College contacts, Fellows matched with PhD students in similar fields, to meet each other in early Lent Term. We also highlighted the amazing collections of Trinity and the University with termly tours of the Wren and its treasures, as well as tours at the Fitzwilliam and a behind-the-scenes look at the Zoology Museum ahead of its reopening.

There are many more events we could not include here. It has been a fantastic year for the BA Society, bringing together so many intelligent and hardworking graduates to have a bit of fun during their studies. Such work is made possible by the hard work of the fifteen BA Committee members and the co-operation of the College. A special thanks to the Tutorial Office, the Catering Department, the Accommodation Office, the Works Department, the Graduate Tutors and their secretaries, without whom many events could not have happened last year.

Dryden Society

Sheyna Cruz (2016)

The Dryden Society continues its tradition of supporting Trinitarians involved in various productions. One highlight of the 2017–18 year was when we funded the Edinburgh Fringe show *Mirror, Mirror, Off the Wall*: a modern-day reworking of beloved fairy-tales told through a combination of music, film and physical theatre. Helmed by Trinity student Eloise Poulton, as both director and writer, *Mirror, Mirror* sought to use its platform and its nostalgic, familiar allure to explore topical issues regarding body image and mental health. The Dryden Society is proud to have helped to bring Eloise’s creative vision to life.

The Society contributed to Michaelmas Week 5 ADC Mainshow *The Resistible Rise of Arturo Ui*. The adaptation of Bertolt Brecht’s play earned a 4-star review from *Varsity* which saw it described as ‘[f]unny, anarchic and menacingly good’.

We also supported *Eurydice*, based on playwright Sarah Ruhl’s re-imagination of the myth of Orpheus from the perspective of the titular heroine, which featured Trinity student Becky Shepherdson as a member of the cast. The production performed well during its 3-day run at Clare College Chapel in Michaelmas Week 6.

With a new committee on board for the 2018–19 year, the Dryden Society hopes to reach out to incoming Freshers and to boost the performing arts scene in Trinity in the months to come.

Trinity Effective Altruism Society

Oskar Hollinsworth (2015)

Effective Altruism is a nascent intellectual movement devoted to using evidence and reason to improve the world. The Trinity Effective Altruism Society serves two primary roles in the College. Primarily we seek to promote awareness of effective charities and the importance of a quantitative, rigorous approach to charity evaluation. The Society has the further role of providing advice to students on how to evaluate the societal impact of their career plans.

Our career workshops were hosted by Clare Donaldson and Jamie Bernardi. They provided an accessible introduction to the resources at 80000hours.org, an ethical

careers advice website. The workshops were well-attended and received excellent reviews. Most attendees reported a change in career plans as a result of what they learned. Not very surprisingly, these were our most popular events of the entire year. Students really appreciated the highly rational, evidence-based approach to contemplating career decisions.

We hosted the founder/CEO of each of the two highest ranked charities by the charity evaluator GiveWell. Rob Mather is the Founder/CEO of the Against Malaria Foundation. He spoke about the importance their organisation places on impact evaluation. They investigate the use of every single bed-net that they distribute, many of them multiple times over their service time. Rob is an inspiring figure for our undergraduates, being a Cambridge graduate himself who left a lucrative career in consultancy to found the world's most cost-effective charity – a position for which he does not take a salary. Michael Fenwick is the founder of the Schistosomiasis Control Initiative. He recounted his deep regret for finding a niche in low-cost life-saving medication and then giving the organisation an unpronounceable name.

Rachel Glennerster is the Chief Economist for the Department for International Development. She imparted invaluable advice for those interested in a career in development economics. In particular, she was able to advise students how they could influence policy-makers to ensure that evidence-backed interventions are adequately funded. Clea Kahn is a Humanitarian adviser who has worked for the Department for International Development. She has worked for a variety of charitable organisations over her career and so provided fascinating insight into careers in the non-profit sector. This year for the first time, we co-hosted an event with the Cambridge University International Development Society. This careers panel provided students with the opportunity to share their work experiences and advice for careers in international development.

Trinity Fine Art Society

By Katerina Savvas (2014)

The Trinity Fine Art Society was re-established in January 2018 with the aim of allowing Trinity students to exercise their artistic creativity. The Society has enjoyed an enormously successful year, holding events for complete beginners and secret Picassos alike, and unveiling the hidden talents of numerous Trinitarians.

Our regular life-drawing sessions proved extremely popular and encouraged members of College to study the human form using a variety of media, allowing many people to do so for the first time. These events saw students developing their representational skills, trying out new methods and experimenting with materials and styles. Each session was concluded with a display of the artists' studies of the model, enabling attendees to discuss various techniques and the diversity of the creations, all of which gave testament to an incredible creative output of Trinity students that extends well beyond their academic achievements.



Life-drawing session gallery.

Throughout the year, the Society succeeded in bringing together students with common interests from a wide range of academic subjects. Although linked together by their mutual desire to develop their artistic skills, the sketches and paintings produced during the events revealed a plethora of styles and reinforced the individuality of the artists. At the end of Easter Term, students came together at the Trinity Fine Art Garden Party to reflect on the year and sketch the beautiful scenery of the Fellows' Gardens. While the

flora made for an attractive subject, some attendees put their new skills and understanding of the human form to use, deciding to sketch one another.

We were delighted to be able to set up Trinity Fine Art this year and believe the events held artistic, educational and social value, with the interest from a variety of students in Trinity and even across the University bearing witness to the success of the Society. We are extremely thankful to Dr Cameron Petrie, our Senior Treasurer, and wish the best of luck to the new committee, under whom we are sure the Society will continue to flourish.

Trinity Mathematical Society

Jason Kwong (2014)

Ninety-nine years since its inception in 1919, the Trinity Mathematical Society (TMS) continues to serve as an avenue for College members to pursue their interests in the world of mathematics. After the committee handover in Easter 2017, the Society

celebrated the end of the Tripos exams with its Annual Garden Party, replete with Trinity ice-cream and summer sunshine. Shortly afterwards, the Society took part in its annual cricket match with the Adams Society, the corresponding maths society at St John's College, which incidentally was founded in 1923, four years after the TMS.

Seizing on a new influx of mathematically-enthused Freshers in Michaelmas 2017, the TMS continued to grow its substantial membership base – life membership is only five pounds – by hosting its usual array of Monday evening talks from mathematical speakers in the Winstanley Lecture Theatre. Our opening speaker for the academic year was Professor Imre Leader, formerly a President of the TMS in 1983, who captivated an audience of undergraduates by exploring the phenomena of infinite combinatorial games.

In Lent 2018, while the talks continued, our annual Puzzle Hunt, which involves a variety of problems to be solved through lateral thinking, was pursued with vigour by its participants and provided a break from the intellectual rigours of coursework. The year's mathematical activities culminated in our Annual Symposium on February 26, during which a number of PhD speakers and external lecturers came to Trinity to discuss their fields of research. The Symposium was followed by our Annual Dinner in the Old Kitchen, which was once again a very well attended event – tickets were sold out in a matter of seconds.

As a final note, 2019 will mark the 100th year anniversary of the Trinity Mathematical Society. This fact stands as a testament to the special relationship that Trinity College has had with mathematics, as well as the dedicated work each committee has done to continue the Society's existence. We wish the incoming committee all the best for the upcoming year and anniversary celebration!

Trinity Oriental Society

Andrey Karailiev (2016)

Michaelmas Term

15th October: TOS Fresher's Squash. After Chaplain's Squash, when over 80 new Freshers asked to be signed up to the mailing list, we quickly organised an event to allow them to both meet each other and find out a bit more about what TOS is like. Being a cultural (often expressed through food) society, we provided a range of Japanese snacks for them to enjoy during the event.

11th November: In South Korea, due to its similarity to Pepero sticks, the 11 November is celebrated as Pepero day, when friends gift other friends Pepero. We organised this through an event on Facebook, on which students could 'nominate' others to receive a box of Pepero by posting an often amusing picture of them. Then, on the day itself, we distributed Pepero to the pigeonholes of all those nominated.

29th November: Being the end of Term, we wanted a simple event. 'Train to Busan' is a South Korean zombie horror film that won many international accolades, including best foreign film at the Cannes Festival. A screening was organised in the Winstanley Lecture Theatre.

Lent Term

28th January: As soon as Lent Term began another movie screening was organised. This time the film shown was 'Your Name', a recent animated, fantasy-romance film from Japan that also became its highest-grossing, and one of the highest-grossing films worldwide as well.

11th February: The 16th of February is the Lunar New Year, and as is TOS tradition we always try to celebrate it close to the event with an annual dumpling party. This is by far the biggest event of the year, when any and all members of Trinity are welcome to have free dumplings, cooked by the committee, along with a range of non-alcoholic refreshments. Turnout was very large, with an estimated 80 people showing up over the course of the event.

17th February: In collaboration with the Chinese Culture Society, TOS participated in the Chinese Food Festival (within St. Andrew's Church), where we served shaved ice, with a variety of toppings.

10th March: For the final event of the term, we organised a challenge eating contest. Fire ramen is the colloquial name for a range of spicy instant noodles from South Korea. We offered students the chance to compete in one of two tiers, a regular and double spice version, with the fastest participant winning a box of chocolate-biscuits. Also, bubble tea (cold tea with milk, and tapioca pearls) was prepared, with those attending having the chance to mix it themselves in whatever ratio they desired.

Easter Term

13th May: Following an interview process, an AGM was held on the 13th of May and a new committee was chosen with Michael Ng as next year's President.

Trinity College RAG

Harry Bestwick (2016), Naemi Melvin (2016), Megan Crane (2016)

This year, Trinity College RAG has continued to represent the central RAG organisation at a college level. The inclusion of three reps this year (Harry Bestwick, Naemi Melvin, and Megan Crane) instead of the usual one or two meant that the promotion of central RAG events such as the Valentine's Day Roses, Christmas gingerbread deliveries, and RAG Blind Dates went without a hitch!

The main event of the Trinity RAG calendar is of course the auction at the end of Easter Term. This year we had prizes ranging from Trinity ice-cream and a Porter's bowler hat to a selection of fine wines and an incredible print of Trinity's Great Gate. This event, along with the combined raffle on the evening, raised an impressive £1000 – a feat we were all very proud of! All these events are of course not possible without the help of an army of volunteers – a special thanks goes to Mina Frost who acquired many of the items which were on sale, and Jovan Powar who acted as auctioneer for the evening.

Overall, we have been delighted at the success of raising money for Cambridge RAG in Trinity this year, and look forward to seeing more events (and more fundraising!) in the new year.

Trinity College Science Society

Adam Prada (2014) and Salvador Buse (2016) with Alan Weeds (1975)

This report covers the two years 2016–2018.

Adam Prada (President 2016–2017):

The past two years have been tremendously successful for the Science Society. We have gained much more momentum and professionalised our organisation. As in previous years, we held weekly talks with eminent scientists, such as Professor Fred Loebinger from the University of Manchester, Professor Jeremy Baumberg, Head of the NanoPhotonics Centre in Cambridge, and Professor Richard Barker from the Centre for Advancement of Sustainable Medical Innovation (University of Oxford).

We also increased our collaboration with the Trinity Mathematical Society (TMS). Together, we organised a talk by Dr Sander Dieleman from the Google DeepMind project, which was one of the best attended talks that Trinity has seen. Taking

inspiration from our fellow students from other universities around the world, the TCSS and TMS committees jointly organised the first Cambridge Puzzle Hunt. Many teams signed up, competed and were rightfully rewarded. We hope that this success will create a new Cambridge Puzzle Hunt tradition.



A Michaelmas talk by Professor Edward Davis on the discoveries of the 3rd Lord Rayleigh, a Trinity alumnus and 1904 Nobel Prize winner, sparked such interest that we arranged a follow-up on the 17th and 18th of March 2017

by visiting Terling Place in Essex, ancestral home of the family. Lord Rayleigh's laboratory has been preserved in its original state in one wing of the house and is being catalogued by Professor Davis, who gave us a very informative guided tour. Of particular interest was a glass vial containing the first sample to be prepared of pure argon, a previously unknown element. We were also shown parts of the house and gardens by the current Lord Rayleigh. A more detailed account of our visit can be found in the Summer 2018 issue of *The Fountain* magazine (issue 25).

Following tradition, the final event organised by our committee was the Annual Symposium and Dinner. At the symposium, students of the College shared their research with their fellow students, Fellows and members of the general public. The opening lecture was given by our Master and we are especially grateful for his continued interest and support of the Society.

Salvador Buse (President 2017–18): The Science Society in numbers:

768. Due to a quirk of the TCSS calendar, the first major event for each new committee is our Garden Party, held the day before May Ball. As the mercury climbed to 28C, we served 768 glasses of lemonade, elderflower presse, bucks fizz, and, of course, Pimms to our 140 guests; also Trinity ice-cream in abundance. The theme was 'Nobel laureates and their discoveries', but aside from an overheating freshly-inaugurated President dressed as Bob Dylan (who was in the spotlight for leaving the Nobel Literature prize committee in the dark as to his acceptance), only a handful of attendees came in costume – seriously folks!

17. We were honoured to host 17 distinguished speakers over the year, a record 13 of whom came from outside Cambridge. I am delighted to report that 7 were women. While this is not yet parity, it is a TCSS record and represents (I hope) a

positive trend. Our speakers continue to be among the UK's most pre-eminent scientists and included Professor Sir Paul Nurse (former President of the Royal Society) and Professor Dame Ottoline Leyser.

225. As in 2016–17, our best-attended event was a talk by a Google DeepMind machine learning expert, Murray Shanahan – who knew that this was such a hot topic? Interest was such that we decided to book an external lecture theatre. This proved to be the right call as, even with the bigger space, we were forced to turn people away.

10. The 11th of November 2017 marked the first TCSS Academic Internships Summit, sparking what I hope will become an annual tradition. We heard from 10 dynamic speakers, 7 current students and the founders or CEOs of 3 Cambridge-based companies. Hopefully this will encourage more of our Natural Scientist undergraduates to spend their long vacations undertaking research, be it in industry or universities at home or abroad, as a prelude to a possible career in research.

500. Before the lectures of Michaelmas of 2017 had even begun, the TCSS mailing list grew by more than 500 email addresses after a very successful Freshers' Fair and Chaplain's Squash. This number is also my estimate of the number of TCSS-related emails I sent over the course of the year!

14. At the Annual Symposium on March 11th, the many who chose to spend their Sunday learning about current research at Trinity were richly rewarded by a lineup of 4 fellows and 10 current students (from undergraduate to post-doctoral). We were treated to 20-minute summaries of research ranging from the geology of exoplanets via guanine origami in DNA to the prospects of healthcare advances in the 21st Century on the interface between biotechnology, microelectronics and artificial intelligence.

75. This is the seating capacity of the Old Kitchens, and it is the number of tickets we sold to our Annual Dinner. Tickets sold out within 11 minutes, with 10 selling before 60 seconds of ticketing had elapsed. We held the dinner on the evening of the Symposium, and it was (as ever) a superb way to round out the TCSS year. Thanks as ever to our dedicated catering staff.

8. The TCSS committee of Hamish Trowell, Charlene Tang, Mark di Giovanni, Cheryl Jiang, Josh Hampson, Robin Hedley, Solene Rolland, and Jiri Etrych. Together with Adam Prada (the previous TCSS president) and Alan Weeds (our Senior Treasurer), they made my tenure as TCSS president possible. It is not possible to put a number on my gratitude to all of them.

Trinity College *Travisty* Society

Mina Frost (2016)

Since its revival in January 2017 by Jovan Powar, Trinity's very own satirical newspaper has conquered students and Fellows alike at Sunday Brunch. Kerem Ergene and Megan Crane (Editors) decided to carry on this legacy and give *Travisty* the well-deserved status of an established Trinity society, providing students with an opportunity to express themselves.

This year saw more regular issues (twice or thrice a term) and also longer ones, with more writers deciding to showcase their talent for parody and comedic writing. Each issue comprised a selection of articles from a dozen authors from a variety of years and subjects, relating to current events inside College or even outside the Cambridge bubble. Our May Week issue included articles regarding both the May Ball and the FIFA World Cup, with writers making witty predictions about these anticipated events. Although most of the pieces were intended as parodies or satires, some reflected upon real issues behind a layer of comedy. Some regular features also appeared in *Travisty* to entertain the more faithful readers, including horoscopes, the weather forecast, and the 'Cocktail of the Week', among others.

Aware of the sensitivity of certain topics and keen to create an inclusive and respectful platform for expression, the proof-reading process was always thorough and paid close attention to ethics. This has enabled more students to relate to *Travisty's* content and attracted more writers to contribute, which was an important achievement for the Committee.

The year culminated with a joint dinner between *Travisty* and Trinity's stand-up comedy society, Magpie and Stump. Held in the Allhusen Room, the dinner enabled writers and comedians to assemble and reflect upon the year's successes. The role of Editor has been handed over to Alexander Chamberlain, and the Committee is confident that he will do everything in his power to keep up *Travisty's* reputation as a thoughtful, witty source of entertainment, as well as an inclusive and friendly writing group.

Trinity College Boat Club: First and Third

Robert Shearme (2014)

This year has seen the beginning of developments across the Club in no short thanks to our new Senior Treasurer, Dr. Catherine Aiken, and Head Coach, Jacqueline Rediel (née Round). The Clubhouse has work planned for a new gymnasium upstairs, more ergs, new boats on order, and the implementation of a consistent training programme. A frosty Lent left the sides struggling and producing results that I do not think were indicative of our training programmes. Thankfully in Mays, for the top boats at least, this was turned around with M1 moving up and W1 staying level.

Michaelmas saw our usual large conversion of Freshers to novices thanks to the tireless work of our Lower Boats Captains. After a term of late nights, early mornings, and tired supervisions, their dues were finally paid with the 1st women's novice VIII winning the novice Fairbairn Cup and the 1st novice men's VIII placing third – a fitting set of positions.

The senior men and women also worked hard through the term and began grinding through our Head Coach's new training programme. The term ended with positive spirits and everyone preparing for the January training camp.

The camp took the Club to Newcastle-upon-Tyne and we were generously hosted by Tyne Amateur Rowing Club. Although cold at points, we managed to put down a solid number of miles and Jacqui opened the Club's eyes to the benefits of stretching and mobility. Everyone left feeling worked but not exhausted and



First and Third members.



Bumps.

injuries were thankfully kept to a minimum. The momentum continued through Lent Term training with Jacqui really making her mark and shaping up the squads on both sides. Unfortunately the “Beast from the East” struck around the time of Lent Bumps and cancelled two days of racing.

The cancellation was due to the dangerously slippery towpath. A concerted effort was led by the Women’s Captain along with other Clubs from many Colleges to grit the towpath each morning of Bumps to permit racing to go ahead. It was truly wonderful to see Colleges uniting together, distributing shovels and salt to ensure Bumps continued as per usual. The impact of this winter blast was, however, noticeable on our crews and ended with far too many boats being bumped.

Mays saw a turnaround as Jacqui really got into her stride, whipping up Club members into training better than before, and we also saw the return of four trialists. On the Men’s Side Piers Kasas and Reggie Mitchell of Goldie joined the first boat, and on the Women’s Side Millie Perrin of Blondie and Aurelia Dixon of the lightweight women’s reserve boats joined the first boat. M1 felt the pressure as the boat was the lowest it had ever been in the Bumps rankings but they rose to the challenge and went up two. W1 managed a bump and finished level after being bumped down on the last day.

It is my sincere hope that having such a strongly-involved coach who cares for athletes both on and off the water will help ensure our club is second to none once again. The Club and I are indebted to the work that Jacqui has put in this year; she has truly gone above and beyond the call of duty. None of this would have been possible either without the invigorating support of Dr. Aiken to whom I am

extremely grateful. The Club will be taking receipt of a new tub this Michaelmas, thanks to the very kind donation from the 1967 Henley-winning crew; and the coaching this year has been generously supported by Dominic Cadbury in the name of his brother, Jocelyn. We should also have a new gymnasium upstairs, sturdy IV+, lower boats VIII, and a new pair.

I am extremely grateful to all who have provided support to me, the Committee, and Club this year. It has been a true pleasure to have spent my undergraduate time at Trinity with such a wonderful collection of people. I hope that this may continue into my postgraduate studies and as an alumnus.

Ra Ra 1st and 3rd!

Trinity College Field Club

David Morris (2014)

Throughout the year, the Field Club has continued to offer a valuable distraction through the huge selection of sports which it makes available to members of College.

The start of the academic year saw ambitious recruitment efforts at the Chaplain's Squash, and the Freshers' Sports Day which followed. All of the College sports teams recognised the importance of filling the gaps left by the previous year's graduates, so multiple opportunities were organised at the start of Michaelmas to allow new students to experience the benefits of getting involved, right from the start. For the rest of Michaelmas Term, Trinity then continued their winning form from the previous year, winning 60% of matches across all sports. High performers included the Mixed Lacrosse and Ultimate Frisbee teams who were both promoted into their first divisions after a stellar first term, joining the nine other teams already competing at the highest level in the University.

Trinity's Lent Term performances seemed unaffected by the increases in workload caused by looming exams, such that there again was a winning percentage of 60% across all sports. The main event of this term was the Christ Church Sports Day, which this year was being hosted by our sister college in Oxford. The day promised to be larger and more comprehensive than any in recent times, with the addition of sports like Table Football and Ultimate Frisbee, as well as a new match between the colleges' Second XI Men's Football teams. However, with a week to go, the



'Beast from the East' hit the country with blizzard-like conditions, and all outside sports were forced to be cancelled. It is a testament to the determination of the captains and their players that many of these sports still took place as indoor variants, and the fact that the entire day was confined to a sports hall in Oxford meant that every game was accompanied by spectators filling every corner of the venue to support their college. The result of the day was a 7-6 victory to Trinity, the first away victory by either college for four years, showing the quality that our students possess and the hard work they've put in this year. A wonderful formal dinner in Christ Church's famous hall rounded off a fantastic day put on by the hosts, and excitement is already building for next year's fixture as a result.

Easter Term began with the Alumni Sports Day, played between the Field Club's current students and the Field Club Association's alumni. Students continued their form to retain the trophy with a comfortable victory over the alumni but, with the current stars of many of the teams soon to be leaving, there are sure to be close contests to come. A sociable BBQ afterwards allowed alumni to meet their sporting successors, and for the students to get an idea of the range of destinations to which their futures off the pitch might lead them.

Most of College sport takes a backseat to exam revision for the rest of Easter term, but a number of late Cuppers finals took place. Trinity were runners-up in both Mixed and Women's Hockey, as well as Ultimate Frisbee and Squash, and there was a victory in the Mixed Netball tournament for the second consecutive year.

May Week concluded the year with team photos in front of the Great Court fountain, followed by a dinner to celebrate the hard work of the captains and the achievements of their most effective players, who were all awarded Field Club Colours.

As a final piece of excitement, the Field Club ran an afternoon of novelty sports events on the College Backs. With the purpose of providing a welcome detox and tanning opportunity after the May balls, make-shift teams competed in football-rounders and a variety of silly relay-races that left competitors feeling equal-parts dizzy and exhausted.

It has been another phenomenal year of sport for Trinity, displayed by the continuously increasing numbers of participants and the growing successes across such a large range of sports. We look forward to the incoming freshers joining our ranks. Bring on Christ Church. Bring on alumni. The Field Club, and its students, are as ready as ever.

Trinity College Basketball

Hans Yu (2016)

Michaelmas term

Michaelmas Term went by like a flash: Chaplain’s Squash, first practice, four games on four weekends – and suddenly, it was the end of term. However short, it was an eventful term. We had to learn to do without our captains from the previous years: Matt, who got injured during one of our practices; and David, who entered his fourth year and had been elected in the summer to become the Field Club President.



Fortunately, we had a bountiful intake of talented Freshers: Vladimir, who instilled fear in opponents and referees alike; Arjun, for whom only the sky seemed to be the (vertical) limit; and Adrian, who would eventually receive colours. Nevertheless, with all the changes, Division I proved a little too much for us. Thus, we moved down to Division II (TBC).

Lent term

After the Christmas break, which appeared even shorter than the Michaelmas Term, we welcomed some reinforcements: Marc, who had been trained in the ways of the netball; and Tony along with all his positive energy. We were now ready to take on Division II. Despite an unfortunate loss in our first game, we went on to win all our other games. We beat St John's in a relegation game to reclaim our spot in Division I.

Easter term & future

Cuppers was a short affair for us this year. After a first-round win, we lost to the Lithuanian Society in the second round. Nevertheless, the future is looking bright.

Those who have been with us on our journey since Michaelmas, can confirm that we have been continuously improving our game over the year. Next year, we want to continue this trend. The goals for Alfred, who will then lead us, are set: Win Cuppers, and do better than a draw against Christ Church.

Trinity College Climbing Club

Alice Kirk (2016)

Despite only being two years old, Trinity College Climbing Club has flourished this year. We won Cuppers in Michaelmas Term by a country mile, to the extent that Cuppers didn't even run in Lent or Easter Term (we like to claim that was due to Trinity's domination and ignore the perhaps more probable explanation of organisational difficulties!). There is a lack of structured competition in the climbing world at Cambridge although there were several representatives from Trinity in the Varsity competition. This resulted in a Cambridge victory, with Alice Kirk placing second overall in the women's competition. Trinity representatives also competed in London University Bouldering Event (there have been better named competitions!), a competition between universities in London and the surrounding area, with Cambridge coming second overall.

But climbing at Trinity is not so much about competing against one another as competing against yourself and the wall. The camaraderie and support between the Trinity climbers is exceptional, and in every session you will find members encouraging each other to push their own limits, whether that means getting a foot off the ground or trying some of the hardest routes on the wall. This is

reflected in our new members, many of whom had never tried climbing before, and it is a very rewarding feeling to see these same new members buying their own shoes, pushing their climbing grade and slowly becoming obsessed with the sport. We are very grateful to the Field Club, without the support of which getting people to give climbing a go would be far more difficult. Current captain Melchior will be joined by new recruit Angus Robinson and we are all excited to see what they have in store for the club.

Trinity College Cricket Club

Deaglan Bartlett (2015)

After a long drought of Cuppers victories spanning the memories of every undergraduate in the team, this year proved to be more successful. A dramatic win off the final ball in our opening match against Darwin (Khuzaimah Saeed's 5-9 and Will Honeyman's 40* both earning them Field Club Colours), followed by a forfeit from Churchill in the next game (although we won the subsequent friendly match after lending them some players), made qualification to the quarter-finals seem like a real possibility, either as the group winner or "best runner up". Unfortunately it wasn't to be: a loss against a strong Corpus Christi side, although not humiliating thanks to Alex Spencer's 58*, meant that our net run rate was not sufficiently high to proceed any further in the competition. The disappointment did not last long



since just five days later we comprehensively beat Remnants (a local mid-week T20 side) by 7 wickets after bowling them out for just 90.

Cricket week began with our annual fixture against President's XI (comprised of Trinity alumni) and, in what is starting to feel like the traditional result, we drew despite the opposition declaring before reaching 200, partly due to some excellent defensive batting from the tail. However, the next day did not see any blocking with over 500 runs scored, culminating in a dramatic win by Trinity against Artists and Apothecaries with just four balls to spare in a 40 over game. After a welcome day off on the Tuesday, we prepared for the longest game of the week against Racing Club. The last two years had seen comfortable victories, one for each side, in very one-sided games and we were hoping for something closer this year. We got what we wished for. The runs kept coming, with Trinity declaring on 268–9 off 39 overs in what we thought was a winning total. Despite a few late wickets to make it interesting, a 130 run partnership in the middle meant that Racing Club won by 3 wickets. The week finished against Gents of Cambridge, where we were set 226 to win. A rapid 108 (15 4's and 3 6's) from Alex Spencer made up for our slow start and brought us within 5 runs of the target.

Our final game of the year was against Trinity College High Table in a T20 at the end of May Week. After losing the toss, we batted first and an excellent opening partnership between Kshitij Sabnis and Aniruddh Raghu compensated for our middle order collapse, which resulted in us being bowled out for 160 with 9 balls remaining. Fortunately some tight bowling meant that the TCHTCC innings never got going so, despite us only taking 3 wickets, the undergraduates won by 33 runs.

The number of close games this year has not only made the season enjoyable but is testament to how much we have improved as a team in all departments, and leaves me with a sense of optimism that we might final escape the group stages of Cuppers next year!

Trinity College Women's Amateur Football Club (TCWAFC)

Farzana Huysman (2015)

Trinity College Women's Amateur Football Club (TCWAFC) started the year off running a large recruitment drive in Freshers' Week, which led to doubling the number of players on the team. As one of the few teams in College that regularly



takes on complete beginners and trains them up to playing standard, we are a popular choice for both incoming Freshers and older women in College keen to get involved in friendly sport.

Our focus in Michaelmas was developing basic skills in our new players and establishing people's strengths in different positions. This took longer than anticipated, explaining our disappointing initial results in the College league. In Lent Term, with an established line-up and the help of a coach – an experienced Trinity men's football player – we were able to add tactical awareness into our training sessions. This proved useful, particularly in defensive set plays, where our goals conceded per game dropped significantly. Throughout the term, we progressed in the Plate knockout competition, eventually losing to a much stronger side in the semi-final.

Our biggest game of the season was the annual match against Christ Church, our sister college from Oxford. Despite the 'Beast from the East' causing havoc to our plans of playing outside, the ladies quickly adapted to indoor football, securing a 2–0 victory and helping Trinity win the overall title. Our final match of the season was against Trinity alumni, where a 4–4 draw highlighted the skills of both current and former TCWAFc players.

To use football as a way to relax during revision breaks, we partnered with the men's football team to hold afternoon football sessions on The Backs, which proved to be a popular decision.

Finally, our planned football tour to Lisbon in June will allow the team to explore the culture of football outside of Cambridge, through football stadium and museum tours and matches both on grass and on the beach.

Trinity-Fitzwilliam Hockey Club

Flora Charatan (2016)



Trinity-Fitzwilliam Mixed Hockey Team.

The unlikely sporting partnership between Trinity and Fitzwilliam continues to strengthen, with new recruits to all teams and the welcome return of 2nd years, 3rd years and postgraduates. However, College hockey is often a stepping-stone to University level and the women's team had to endure the loss of 3 players – all recruited to the Blues and therefore forbidden from participating in the weekly League. Despite this, Trinity-Fitzwilliam finished a respectable 3rd place in the 1st Division with 5 wins and 2 losses across the two terms.

In the Lent Term Cuppers league, both the women's and mixed teams won every game to reach their respective finals. The women's quarter-final against Downing was a particular highlight, with the team putting away a record 16 goals and conceding none. By half time, the game began to resemble a shooting drill: players from the defence and midfield were rotated into the front so that they too could hear the satisfying thud of their ball against the backboard. Unfortunately, no such victory was found in the Cuppers final as both teams conceded to two very convincing St Catharine's sides in some challenging conditions.

A kit update for the whole club, a triumphant return to women's captaincy by Lauren Sendles-White (to be shared with Flora Charatan) and the inauguration of fresher Christopher Bealey for the men's team will lay the groundwork for another successful year of Coalition hockey.

Trinity College Mixed Netball Team

Garance Biosse-Duplan (2016)

Having been crowned Cambridge's best mixed netball team in 2017, taking over David Morris' captaincy did not come without a certain pressure to retain our title. This was not made easier by the fact that many of last year's players had now left and thus recruiting Freshers at Chaplain's Squash was a priority. It was a pleasure to welcome a very talented group of Freshers to join the Trinity Mixed Netball team, consisting of experienced girls as well as newbie boys whose enthusiasm and athleticism enabled them to quickly pick up on the necessary netball skills. Joined as well by some fresh talent in second year and our token PhD Australians, we formed the 2017/18 squad, bigger and better than ever before.

We topped the leagues in Michaelmas and Lent, each term losing only one match – both to Selwyn, our clear rivals for the year. We were therefore apprehensive facing Selwyn in the semi-finals of Cuppers, as we saw our place on the podium being threatened. However we kept our cool and played the best we ever have, with our defence staying sharp on the ball and using their height to obtain rebounds. Midcourt played as intelligently as ever, allowing smooth transitions from defence to attack and making all the right decisions around the attacking third. Shooters David Morris and Amelia Hutchinson formed an excellent duo, working together to ensure the ball never left the D until a shot had been scored. A special shout-out to Marc Bonaventura is deserved, not only for being our star player both in defence and in attack but also for not being distracted during matches by the fangirling referees on the side-line. With our place in the final secured, the rest felt like child's play and we were crowned the number one mixed netball team in Cambridge yet again.



Trinity College Mixed Netball Team.

As a major part of this year's team are new recruits, I am looking forward to playing with many of the same team mates next year, hopefully solidifying our play and growing even stronger as a team. Having said that we are sad to say goodbye to David Morris and Sarah-Anne Giles, both true pillars not only of Trinity Mixed Netball but also of Trinity Sport.

It has been a pleasure to serve as Trinity Mixed Netball Captain for such an enthusiastic and successful team, and I look forward to continue playing next year under direction of incoming captain Amelia Hutchinson (2017).

Women's Netball

Molly O'Brien (2016)

Women's netball met once a week to play matches in the league and once in Lent term for a full day of an inter-collegiate tournament 'Cuppers'. Unfortunately, this year we lost a lot of our key players as they graduated at the end of last year. This left us with a large gap to fill. We managed to recruit a good number of very skilled Freshers and this led to us remaining in Division 1 in Michaelmas. Unluckily, our lack of numbers resulted in some matches being played without a full team and some having to be conceded. This led to the team being relegated to Division 2 at the end of Lent.



Despite this, we played every game with skill, elegance and good sportsmanship. We managed to win some games even without a full team, which really shows the skill that our players have. From what I have been told, women's netball is thoroughly appreciated as a chilled, relaxed exercise with very low pressure. This



has led to our team really bonding and enjoying the matches we play. Luckily, most of the team is still here next year so I'm sure we can push back to Division 1 next term.

I have thoroughly enjoyed being the captain of such a wonderful and talented group of women. I am excited to continue playing next year and I

look forward to seeing how the team progress under the incoming captain Charlotte Morris (2015). I am hopeful that she will lead the team to victory once again.

Trinity College Squash Club

Andrew Jeffery (2016)

Trinity squash continued well this year, getting a professional coach to run some training sessions outside the weekly club night. This proved to a good experience for those who took part and, hopefully, will be able to be started again in Michaelmas Term of next year.

There was little activity in the College leagues, unfortunately, but when Cuppers came around we were ready. With byes in the first few rounds we beat Jesus to get to semi-final and finals day: where we managed to beat Homerton in order to face Churchill in the final. Unfortunately we lost a close match but still ended up in 2nd place, a great result!

The incoming captain will be James Bremner and we'll be looking to help him to develop and increase the number of the new intake to expand the squads and training sessions.

Trinity Volleyball Club

Jiri Kucera (2015)

Volleyball at Trinity is fairly new and hence the player base is small. We therefore decided to join with the Queens' team in order to increase the quality of our training sessions and to be able to compete in the inter-college competition (Cuppers). The

organisation was shared equally between Queens' and Trinity captain and a smooth cooperation was achieved. The team trained regularly every Sunday at the Old Fields badminton courts which proved to be sufficient even though a proper hall with an indoor net would still be a great improvement. Most of the players had little or no prior experience with playing volleyball so this proved to be quite challenging. However, Captain Jiri Kucera has previously worked as a beginners coach on behalf of the University Volleyball Club and was therefore able to manage the team's development quite well. The regular attendance was around eight players which was enough to run all the important drills and to simulate in-game scenarios.

During Michaelmas the squad focused on building up the basic skills and understanding of the game. As time progressed the "core" of the team formed quite naturally. In Lent the biggest challenge was to enter and compete in the Cuppers competition. Some of the team members struggled a bit to make themselves available for the regular Friday games but that was to be expected. The level of the competition this year was decent.

Some of the teams were clearly made up of athletes and hence had an upper hand when it came to endurance and movement in the court. However, despite our rather low level of game experience, the team showed some strong moments against Christ's and Pembroke. Our overall ranking was a shared 11th place.

For the future we would like to increase the popularity of volleyball and expand the player base. This should be possible thanks to the cooperation with Queens'. We expect at least six returning players that could help during Chaplain's squash and subsequent taster sessions. Our goal for the next season is to rank higher in the Cuppers and possibly to enter a summer grass tournament in Easter Term.

Trinity College Yoga Society

Matthew Maitra (2013)

TCYS is now a well-established society in the College and 2017–18 was probably our most successful year so far. We hold classes twice a week, which are open to all Trinity members whether student, staff, Fellow, post-doc or alumni. Members of the wider University are also welcome. Our classes are given by Shaili Shafai, an extremely experienced teacher of Iyengar Yoga who – I think I can say without fear of reproach – is universally loved by her students.

As our classes have become more regular, we have built up a strong core of regular practitioners. We only suspend classes for a few weeks during the vacations – in particular, we ran two months-worth of classes over the Long Vacation of 2017 – so that some attendants have been coming to class practically every week for over a year, students whom Shaïli can really stretch.

That said, we are trying to cater for as many people as possible. During the Easter Term of 2018 we started a third weekly class timed so that it is more convenient for Trinity's staff, many of whom have never tried yoga before. We plan to keep this class going next academic year.

We have bought new equipment in order to be able to run workshops without having to borrow equipment from other College yoga societies! Indeed, the workshop that we ran in June was a resounding success. Otherwise our budget goes towards subsidising classes, with the aim that anyone at Trinity who wishes should be able to afford to attend. We are proud to be able to offer Trinity students a package of eight classes for £30. Considering the quality of our teacher, this redefines “bargain”!

We look forward to welcoming new practitioners in the autumn. We plan to hold an extended class at the beginning of Michaelmas Term, which will be free for all, in which Shaïli will not only teach but also explain some of the rationale for practising yoga. We hope that this will demystify the practice and encourage many to start practising.

We all remain hugely grateful to Dr Jean Khalfa for founding the TCYS and for getting Shaïli as our teacher. Long may it last!

College Choir

Paul Nicholson

The ‘new’ Choir for the academic year arrived at the end of September 2017, when we welcomed ten new members. On their first day as a new group, the Choir gave a performance at a dinner in Hall to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the PHG Foundation, attended by the Vice Chancellor.

In December, the Choir gave two performances of Bach's *Christmas Oratorio* with the Orchestra of the Age of Enlightenment. The first concert took place in Saffron Walden's new concert hall, Saffron Hall, and we were particularly pleased



The Choir recording music by Finzi and Vaughan Williams in Hereford Cathedral, July 2018.

to have as soloists three recent members of the Choir: Helen Charlston, Gwilym Bowen and Laurence Williams. The next day was the annual performance in the Christmas

Festival at St John's Smith Square. One reviewer described the Choir as "fully engaged with the music throughout, delivering not just Bach's tricky vocal lines but doing so with aplomb and real textual engagement".

The Choir returned to College in January to record new works by Cecilia McDowall, the Finnish composer Jaakko Mäntyjärvi, and former organ scholar Owain Park. All three composers were able to be in Trinity for the sessions and it was a wonderful experience to be able to collaborate with them on the recordings. The CD of music by Owain Park was released on 31 August.

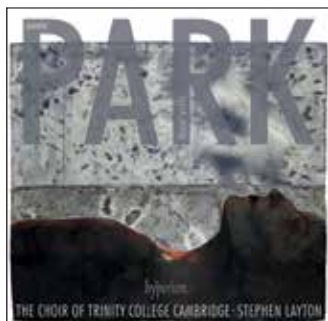
In March, the Choir's recording of Bach's *Mass in B Minor* was released by Hyperion Records, which was the culmination of a four-year project to perform and record

the work. It was Recording of the Week in the *Sunday Times* which heralded the Choir as “sounding wonderfully fresh and athletic”.

The weather was especially kind on the day of the annual Singing on the River concert in June, which saw over 2,500 people on the Backs listening to the Choir perform from punts. There was also a packed Chapel for the pre-tour concert at the beginning of July, preceded by the annual reception for the Friends of Trinity College Choir. The Choir then spent four days recording in Hereford Cathedral, accompanied by the famous Willis organ and Trinity Brass, recording music by Vaughan Williams and Finzi.

Soon after the recording in Hereford, the Choir spent two weeks on tour in Germany. The tour began with our biennial residency in Korschenbroich, where the Choir gave five concerts in the surrounding area and received a very warm welcome from the people of the town who so generously host us. The Choir also had the opportunity to visit Cologne, where many climbed to the top of the Cathedral spire to be rewarded with spectacular views of the city. The group then travelled south to perform in Worms, Schwäbisch Gmünd, and Frankfurt, finishing with a concert in the magnificent domed Cathedral of Sankt Blasien, nestled in the Black Forest.

On their return to the UK, the Choir completed their recording of works by Vaughan Williams with the *Mass in G Minor*, prior to taking a much-deserved summer break.



Full details of the Choir’s CD releases, forthcoming concerts, live and archive webcasts of services and YouTube videos can be found at www.trinitycollegechoir.com.

The Choir’s recording of music by Owain Park was released on 31 August 2018.





FEATURES

NORMAL BOTANY

ARTISTS' BOOKS IN THE WREN LIBRARY:
THE COLLECTION OF NICHOLAS KESSLER

THE ADVENT OF WOMEN

'SOME THERE BE WHICH HAVE
NO MEMORIAL.' A BUILDING COMMITTEE
FIASCO OF THE 1920S

ALAN BROWN 1928–2017





Features



Normal Botany by David Baulcombe (2009)

An introduction to beachcombing

Having reached a certain age I can now look back and reflect on the different approaches to scientific discovery. I see that very few people are visionaries who can both identify the big questions at the frontiers of knowledge and, just as important, see how to find an answer.

The rest of us – practitioners of Thomas Kuhn’s “normal science” – are beachcombers. Like Newton we are as “a boy (or girl) playing on the seashore, and diverting myself in now and then finding a smoother pebble or a prettier shell than ordinary”. Newton of course was aware of the nearby “great ocean of truth” but the rest of us only see it if we pick up the smoother pebble, if ever.

My life as a beachcomber started when I decided to do a PhD. I should focus on the most important question in biology, according to my tutor at Leeds University and that, for me, involved genetic regulation. It would hold the key to many of the mysteries of biology and help meet challenges in healthcare and agriculture.

Genetic regulation is best understood in terms of development: the sequence of events in which a single egg cell differentiates into a multicellular adult. Each of the cells in the adult has the same genes as the egg but different proteins. Crick’s central dogma of molecular biology tells us that ‘DNA makes RNA makes protein’ when a gene is switched on and so there must be an off switch if protein is not being made. Genetic regulation is all about the understanding of these on and off switches.

Jacob and Monod (Figure 1) had started to unravel genetic regulation in bacteria but, when I started my PhD in 1973, we knew virtually nothing about the more

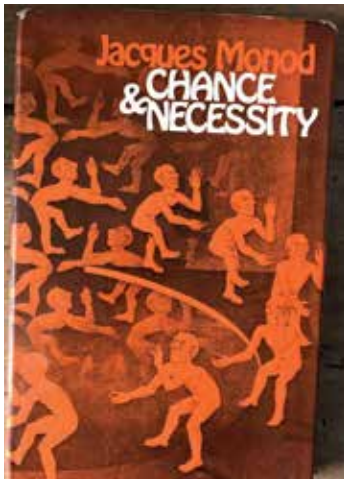


Figure 1: *My undergraduate reading*. I never really understood the concept of teleonomy in this book which Monod defines as the characteristic of life associated with being “endowed with a purpose or project”.

complex processes in animals and plants. As a beachcomber I was not quite sure how to go about finding out, but I thought that the best approach would be molecular biology and I chose to go to Edinburgh (Figure 2).

It was a good choice because Edinburgh is a beautiful city and because the University had a lot of people who were interested in the molecular biology of genes. Ken Murray was developing gene cloning and, although I did

not use his method, I appreciate its power: it allowed the isolation of DNA from individual genes. Until gene cloning we could study DNA or RNA from a plant or animal but only in its totality – there was no way of separating the DNA of an individual gene from the other 30000 or so genes in the genome.

My undergraduate and postgraduate degrees were in botany but, having discovered molecular biology, I almost moved into biomedicine. I was awarded an 1851 Research Fellowship to work in Paris on the regulation of haemoglobin genes (in ducks – for very good reasons) but I bottled out of the transition and went to Montreal to investigate haemoglobin genes in plants instead. From there I moved to Athens (Georgia, USA) and eventually to the Plant Breeding Institute (PBI) in Trumpington.

A few of the various pebbles and shells picked up in these travels were quite smooth or fairly pretty.



Figure 2: *Edinburgh*. I fell in love with Edinburgh and a Southerner. I married the Southerner and now just have occasional visits to Auld Reekie – here in the Botanic Garden.

I was becoming an expert gene cloner and DNA sequencer. I had identified genes that are switched on in the nitrogen-fixing root nodules of soybeans and I found out that plant hormones act by activating and repressing gene expression in shoots and seeds. But none of these smoothish pebbles had yet made me look up to the great ocean of truth. It was all very definitely normal science.

Avoiding the obvious

Plant breeding is essentially applied genetics but, until I joined the PBI, I was a 'genetics sceptic' because it was not obvious to me how to make a connection between a molecular biologist's DNA and a geneticist's gene. A geneticist does not need anything as crude as a gene in a test tube because information can be inferred by careful deduction. After a year or so at the PBI, however, I was a genetics convert.

I should have picked up sooner on the power of genetics because I had heard Salvador Luria – one of the giants of twentieth-century science – give a talk. Luria started by asking the audience whether we wanted a geneticist's talk or a molecular biologist's. A geneticist's talk, he explained, may not have much data but there would be plenty of ideas. A molecular biologist's talk, in contrast, would have lots of data...

I also learned from my PBI colleague Enrico Coen who worked on pin and thrum-eyed primroses and bilateral symmetry in snapdragons. He said that it was not a hindrance to work with difficult species rather than the model organisms used by the mainstream of plant biology. With model species it is easy to do the



Figure 3: *tjuntiwari*. The leaves of this plant are rich in nicotine and are chewed by aboriginals.

obvious experiments but, with the other plants, one is more likely to do the experiments that are informative.

In my subsequent attempts to avoid the obvious I have used several species including tobacco, potato, tomato, *Chlamydomonas* and an Australian weed – *Nicotiana benthamiana* (Figure 3). One of my preferred journals likes to use common names rather than Latin binomials and the galley proofs of our papers would always come back with *N. benthamiana* changed to ‘tobacco’ (*N. tabacum*). We corrected these errors but then, in the final proof, the tobacco references were restored. Eventually the editor conceded defeat when I found out that the indigenous name for *N. benthamiana* is *tjuntiwari*: a reminder that scientific language needs to be precise and easily understood.

Bryan Harrison from Dundee also had a big influence on my research. He is a virologist and I contacted him because I had been reading about viruses. Viruses are packets of highly specialised genes and I thought that they could be useful tools in my quest to understand genetic regulation in plants. There was ample precedent for this approach from animal virology.

Virology is a relatively young branch of the life sciences and Bryan is a bridge with its early pioneers. He had worked at the Rothamsted Research Institute with FC Bawden and NW Pirie who had discovered that tobacco mosaic virus contains RNA. This finding contradicted the Nobel Prize winning work of Wendell Stanley who claimed that this virus was an infectious protein.

Between 1936 and 1940 Pirie was in Cambridge and his collaborator Bawden was at Rothamsted. Bryan speculated that purified viral RNA would have degraded and lost infectivity *in transit* and that separation had prevented this pair from making the huge discovery that viral nucleic acids are infectious. Had Bawden and Pirie been in the same institution they might have taken Stanley’s place at Stockholm and anticipated the later discovery of Avery and Macleod that nucleic acids are the material of heredity. I like this story because it illustrates how plants can be informative about biology in general. I make this point in a lecture entitled “Of Peas and People or Maize and Men¹” together with many other examples of key discoveries in biology that are based on findings from plants.

1 Monod justified his work on bacteria saying that “what is true for *E. coli* is also true for elephants”. I thought that plants provide a better alliteration.



Figure 4: *Yellow chlorosis caused by non coding RNA*. I could have been a contender if I had followed up our research on this disease.

My initial interest in viruses took me into infectious disease and disease resistance. I was interested in this topic because disease is often caused by perturbation of genetic regulation in the host. There is also an important practical dimension because the certainties of life are not restricted to Franklin's death and taxes: infectious disease is also a constant threat because pathogens readily adapt to the host's defence strategies.

One of my first findings with viruses was that RNA could cause disease even if it does not encode a protein. We identified non-coding viral RNAs that trigger a spectacular yellow mosaic on tobacco plants (Figure 4) or that cause tomato seedlings to keel over and die. These findings were not compatible with the standard disease paradigm involving virus-encoded proteins and we inferred that the viral RNA was somehow preventing expression of a host gene. The idea was right but we did not have the technology to prove it and, unfortunately, we dropped the project. That was a very bad decision – for reasons explained below.

A very pretty shell

In parallel with these experiments I was also exploring the emerging technology of genetic modification (GM) for disease resistant crops. We produced some of the first disease resistant GM plants and, although they were not grown in the field, they did support my successful application to join the newly established Sainsbury Laboratory in Norwich.

The Laboratory was an experiment by David Sainsbury who had been persuaded by one of his advisors that plant pathology is important and interesting. David's aim was to set up a well-resourced facility in which the researchers were free to follow their scientific nose. There was no requirement to stock the shelves of his supermarket but, if there was a chance to do something useful with our research findings, we had a responsibility to follow up.

It was a fantastic opportunity although positions in the Sainsbury Laboratory were on five-year contracts and I had to give up my tenure at the PBI in the Scientific Civil Service. I now had to reapply for my job after each contract period but I was happy



Figure 5: *It doesn't look much but this was a big result.* All leaves are from virus-inoculated plants but the two on the left are GM and they failed to develop the disease. The virus, like most plant viruses, has a boring name and is called potato virus X.

because the facility and resources were so good. If I could not justify my continued employment in that setting then clearly I should go and do something else. At least we could buy a bigger house in Norwich than in Cambridge for our three – soon to be four – children.

Some of our first experiments in the Sainsbury Laboratory explored the concept of parasite-derived resistance in which a gene is transferred from a parasite into the host – a type of “genetic immunisation”. This approach worked well in *Escherichia coli* and I wanted to test it in plants.

Working with plants can be frustrating because each step takes such a long time. To test parasite-derived resistance, for example, we had first to transfer genes from a virus into tobacco cells and then we had to regenerate mature plants. That took about six months. Then we had to produce seedling progeny of those plants and test them for the presence of the viral transgene. It was almost a year after starting the project before we could test the plants for resistance.

Fortunately the virus test was quick because symptoms emerge within a few days of the inoculation and, even in our initial experiments, the results were very clear: the plants were resistant against the virus (Figure 5). In some of the lines the resistance was very strong so that even the most concentrated inoculum would not cause disease.

To get such a definite result was exciting but there was something strange: the immunity was strongest in plants in which the newly acquired viral transgene was switched off. I did not understand how there could be resistance from a gene that is not expressed but, eventually, I realised that the process causing the virus resistance also silenced the transgene.

We referred to this process as ‘RNA silencing’ and, using a combination of molecular biology and genetics, we described aspects of its mechanism in a fair amount of detail. Probably our biggest discovery was a new type of RNA known as small interfering RNA, although we took too long to find it. It turns out that small interfering RNA caused the symptoms due to non-coding RNA (Figure 4) in our early experiments. With a bit more persistence, we could have been ten years ahead of ourselves.

Our work on RNA silencing converged satisfyingly with various other animal groups, including that of Trinity title B Fellow Hannon who was then at Cold Spring Harbor. The animal researchers were interested in a process that also involves small interfering RNA and we were clearly all on the same RNA bandwagon looking at a set of homologous processes. I am not quite sure whether the collective discovery of these RNA-based mechanisms is a Kuhnian paradigm shift but, if not, it has to be at least a nudge in the gene expression field and certainly a prettier shell or smoother pebble.



Figure 6: An important result from 1927 showing how plants recover from virus disease. The recovered leaves are resistant to secondary infection and we helped to explain how in 1997.

We might have been feeling quite pleased with ourselves at that point but the natural world is always good protection against hubris. So it was with our ‘clever’ biotechnology against viruses because we eventually found that small interfering RNA is part of a natural defence system in plants against virus disease. Bryan Harrison helped me appreciate this point when he showed me a paper published in 1927 (Figure 6) about a mysterious immune system in plants. We thought that RNA silencing could explain this early work and so we set up a series of experiments to test that idea. I am embarrassed that these were the last experiments, more than twenty years ago, that I carried out myself. Ever since then my role has been as a supervisor of the students, postdocs and technicians who put in such long hours in the glasshouse and at the laboratory bench. I hope my suggestions about their work have been useful.

The real world is less accommodating than academia

The disease resistance in our GM plants was based on RNA silencing and, at least in principle, we could refine the approach to protect any crop against any virus. Problem-solving in the real world, however, requires more than good ideas. We also have to persuade people (and be sure) that our solution does not introduce complications that are worse than the original problem.

With GM crops our persuasion has failed spectacularly over the last 30 years. Of global farmland only about 13% is planted with GM soybeans and maize and they have just two different GM traits – herbicide tolerance and insect resistance. There are many other GM traits in the research pipeline including virus resistance but, with so many people who mistrust the technology, it is likely that most of these innovations will never be used.

Intellectual property is one of the most problematic aspects of GM crops because the patents on enabling technologies and genes prompt general discomfort about ownership of food production by large companies. Perhaps GM would have been more palatable if, rather than patents, it had been subject to the International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants drawn up by Philip Allott *et al* in 1961? This forward-thinking Convention is similar in some respects to the open source approach of the computing industry and it could have provided some rights for inventors without stifling further rounds of innovation.

Additional to the problems with IP it is likely that the poor acceptance of GM is because crops and agriculture, especially in regions of intensive cultivation, do not have a good track record for the environment, economy and society. I am optimistic that we will find a good solution, however, because the prolonged deliberation about and opposition to GM has stimulated deeper thinking about new technology in crops and agriculture.

One of my strongest hopes is for reconciliation of organic agriculture and biotechnology. Many biotechnologists, like myself, want GM to be used in more sustainable agriculture that does not necessarily underpin oligopoly of large companies. It seems to me that there is common ground with organic farmers and scope for industrial agriculture to learn from the organic sector.

Ever since I came to Cambridge in 2007 I been trying to create an environment in which crop science research will flourish and I helped my Department form an alliance with the National Institute for Agricultural Botany (NIAB). An

outcome of this alliance is the Cambridge Centre for Crop Science (3CS) that will provide a research home for a Professor of Crop Science endowed by a generous alumnus of Trinity. The new laboratory will be on the NIAB Huntingdon Road site and it is funded by the UK Research Partnership Infrastructure Fund.

Science has driven the revolution in healthcare and 3CS could contribute to a parallel improvement in the crops of the future for food and industry. One of the most important advances in life science is the 'next generation' DNA sequencing technology developed by Trinity Fellow Shankar Balasubramanian. I expect that this next generation sequencing will feature strongly in the 3CS research programme together with advances in computing, imaging and chemical analysis. I like to think that these powerful research tools coupled to open-minded thinking lead us to better technologies for sustainable and sufficient crop production.

Continuing to avoid the obvious

In my group's research we continue to explore virus resistance. In recent years we have collaborated with Kenyans trying to find a solution to maize lethal necrosis disease that is devastating the maize crop in East and Central Africa (Figure 7). I am also hoping to start working on a cocoa virus responsible for swollen shoot disease that is a challenge for smallholder growers in West Africa. At present the only solution to this virus is to remove the infected plants. The farmer then loses income until the replacement tree is productive.

Our main line of research, however, is with epigenetics and tomato. Epigenetics is a rather fashionable topic that is important in developmental biology and cancer. It concerns a layer of information in genomes in the pattern of methyl groups on the C residues of the DNA. This pattern of DNA methylation is



Figure 7: *An serious virus disease in Kenya. At present there is no easy way to stop this disease.*

heritable: it is copied when cells divide and it is important because it influences gene expression – the starting point of my scientific career. A motif in the sequence of A, C, G, T may promote expression of a gene if the C residues are unmethylated and it may suppress it if they have methyl groups attached.

I am interested in epigenetics because it is likely to explain hybrid vigour – the extraordinary over-performance of hybrids over the better of the two parents – and it is likely to influence crop plant breeding. I cannot claim, however, that I started work on epigenetics because I had insight that it would be important. It was a smoother pebble from our earlier work on parasite-derived resistance in which I noticed that small interfering RNA correlated with the methylation status of the corresponding DNA. This was a puzzling observation because everything else that we knew about the small interfering RNA involved interactions at the RNA level.

At first we did not know whether the DNA methylation was a consequence of the small interfering RNA or *vice versa*. The answer, rather pleasingly, is both: small interfering RNA promotes DNA methylation and, conversely, DNA methylation triggers the biogenesis of small interfering RNA. This system creates a positive feedback that explains, in part, the heritability of epigenetic effects. In more recent work we have linked this process with a phenomenon that was first described in the 1950s by maize geneticists in which inheritance does not follow Mendel's laws. They referred to this process as paramutation.

The current challenge in my lab is find out to what extent these epigenetic effects, including paramutation, have an effect on natural populations and how they can influence the course of evolution. I would also like to explore their potential application in agriculture. One possible technology would lead to epigenetic modification that would improve the crop for the grower or consumer but in which the DNA sequence would be identical to the unmodified progenitor.

At present there is no regulatory framework for risk assessment of such epigenetically modified crops and so my initial approach will be to submit an application to the same body that regulates GM crops. I will also try to engage the general public so that they can understand what we are trying to achieve and why. I hope we will do a better job this time round than we have done since the 1980s with GM crops.

Trinity botanists

Since 1724 there have been fifteen Professors of Botany in Cambridge and I am the first of them to be a Fellow of Trinity. In fact there have been only a few Trinity botanists with any position in Cambridge. John Ray is the best known (1627 – 1705) and Richard Walker (1679 – 1724) (Figure 8) founded the first botanic garden in



Figure 8: *A rare but not necessarily beautiful species.* Trinity botanists Ray and Walker (left and right respectively).

Cambridge. Otherwise there have been just a few others including Francis Darwin (1848 – 1925) and most of them developed their careers and reputation away from the College. Stephen Hales (1677 – 1761) was a Fellow of Corpus Christi but we may claim him because he carried out experiments on water transport in plants in Viganí’s laboratory. John Bradfield could also be counted as a botanist manqué because he started his research career investigating carbonic anhydrase in plants although he was in the Zoology Department. Elliot Meyerowitz was with us briefly as a botanical Title F Fellow in 2012 and 2013.

Perhaps there have been so few plant scientists in Trinity because the Fellowship electors think that “Botany is monotony – the study of plants I leave to my aunts²”? I did not do a very good job defending the opposite view in an undergraduate essay and I hope this text is more convincing. Perhaps the electors will admit a few more botanists over the next few hundred years. If any candidates consult me then I can tell them that this is an excellent academic home for their neglected subject, even if they are only beachcombers.

2 This misguided statement might be from TH Huxley who allegedly supported Darwin’s award of a medal from the Royal Society on the understanding that it was not recognition for his botanical work.



Artists' books in the Wren Library: The Collection of Nicholas Kessler by Jean Khalfa (1994)

The Wren Library is well known for its medieval manuscripts, its *incunabula*, Newton's notebook and his own library, Wittgenstein's archives and countless other treasures. In recent years it has also become one of the great repositories of illustrated books and *livres d'artistes*, thanks to the munificence of Nicholas Kessler. Nicholas Kessler, who died on 24 April 2018 at the age of 81, came up to Trinity from Eton in 1955 to read Economics, later transferring to Law. He had already developed a keen and discriminating eye as a collector, and pursued these interests by forming a substantial library in parallel with a successful career with Jardine Matheson. After giving his collections of Russian and Chinese books to Eton, in 2012 he started to present his illustrated books to Trinity, eventually donating some 250 volumes.



Nicholas Kessler in the Wren Library (2013).
Photographic portrait by Derry Moore (matric. 1957), reproduced with permission.

All of them can be considered as exceptional under various different headings: very fine copies of illustrated books (Delacroix, Doré, Braque, Hockney), milestones of the genre of the *livre d'artiste*, as *livre de dialogue* between a great artist and a great poet (Mallarmé and Manet, Cendrars and Léger, Leiris and Masson, Char and Lam) and examples of great craftsmanship: all the books contain original prints in different techniques and produced in prestigious workshops, such as those of Aldo Crommelynck or Georges Leblanc in Paris, Pietro Sarto in Saint-Prex or Giorgio Upiglio in Milan. The Kessler Collection also holds a fine selection of modern bindings, several specially commissioned, in particular 15 volumes from Jean de Gonet. The visual dimension of the book is the driving force and from this point of view two artists stand out, Hans Erni, with more than 40 books, and André Masson with 30.

But there were also underlying trends which steered Nicholas Kessler's passion as a collector: a love for the classics, in particular epic and tragic poetry, and for the primitive, particularly well represented by these artists. Of course, these themes overlap: if the Wren holds several volumes of Erni's rather traditional illustrations (drawings or lithographs) of Homer made at different stages of his career, it also has Masson's folio-sized album of 12 etchings on themes and characters from the *Odyssey*. Conversely, it has the first editions of Bataille's best known erotic works, *Histoire de l'œil* and *L'Anus solaire*, illustrated by Masson, as well as Erni's illustration of Éluard's collection of love poetry *Sommes-nous deux ou suis-je solitaire* ('Are we two or am I solitary'), a very fine double-sided panoramic leporello volume with 31 etchings, printed by Crommelynck on one side, while the poem is printed vertically on the other, or a florilegium of *Love poems* (1969) in four languages, with 25 etchings by Erni, printed by Bruno Stamm in Zurich, each about the size of a large postage stamp, presumably to preserve some secrecy on their content. However, the volume is helpfully kept in a box designed and made by Legatoria Artistica in Ascona, with a niche containing a foldable magnifying glass.

Like most great collections, the Kessler collection reflects a life. Nicholas Kessler was raised in a diplomatic family with a good reading library, often reflecting their travels. Thus, when living in Ireland in 1950, he met William Bedell Stanford, then Regius Professor of Greek at Trinity College Dublin, read his book, *The Ulysses Theme*, a work that traces the hero's development and reinvention in modern literature, and proceeded to have private classes with him on Homer. Hence his long-standing passion for the character as well as the theme of Ulysses, and his



Binding (1989) by Jean de Gonet for the first French edition of James Joyce, *Ulysses* (Paris: La Maison des Amis des Livres, 1929).

first great collection of 60 volumes by and on Joyce in several languages, including the first editions and various remarkable editions of all of Joyce's work (his Shakespeare and Company 1922 edition of *Ulysses* was bound by Jean de Gonet). He later presented much of his Joyce collection to the College Library at Eton, where he had studied Classics and English literature under the renowned Richard Martineau and Raef Payne. This donation can perhaps be seen as a revenge, since most of these books would have been banned there at the time. For the Wren Library he reserved a beautiful edition of *Ulysses* illustrated and signed by Matisse and Joyce (New York: The Limited Editions Club, 1935). The preparatory drawings to the

lithographs are separately printed on a different format of coloured paper bound within the book. The Trinity collection also holds one of 100 copies on Arches paper of the first French edition of *Ulysses* (1929) in an exceptional binding by Jean de Gonet.

After Nicholas Kessler had started collecting illustrated books, he met and developed an interest in the Swiss artist Hans Erni (1909–2015), an astonishingly prolific and talented painter and book illustrator. His donation of a collection of Erni's books to the Wren in 2012, along with some spectacular nineteenth-century illustrated books, was the first step in the formation of a unique collection directly in the library of his former College, in collaboration with its two successive librarians, David McKitterick and Nicolas Bell, and aided by the expertise of the book-dealer Barbara Grigor-Taylor and regular conversations with Jean Khalfa, the College's Fellow in French Studies.

Some of the earlier books in the collection are worthy of special mention. Delacroix's 1828 *Faust* was rebound in 2014 by James Brockman in a binding echoing the clawed wings of a grotesquely sarcastic Mephistopheles flying over the spires of a church, between heaven and earth, in a famous drawing, lithographed by Charles Motte. This satanic theme reappears in different parts of the collection. Or, among several volumes of the large octavo editions of Jules Verne's works in the Hetzel series (deluxe editions, designed for Christmas



Jules Verne, *Vingt mille lieues sous les mers*, illustrated by Alphonse Marie de Neuville and Édouard Riou (Paris: Hetzel, c. 1900).

and New Year's markets, including most or all of the illustrations from the serializations), the coloured engraving of the Nautilus's crew purposefully walking through an undersea *paysage*, its sky traversed by a school of giant jellyfish (*Vingt mille lieues sous les mers*, with 111 drawings by De Neuville and Riou, engraved by Hildebrand). This tradition of visually underlining scenes or characters of symbolic significance in a narration is continued, in the twentieth-century portions of the collection, by Erni in several volumes of classical epic or dramatic texts, illustrated in a style reminiscent of Picasso's monumental period. Picasso himself is also present here through his etchings and drawings for Ovid's *Metamorphoses* (Lausanne, Albert Skira, 1931) and Aristophanes's *Lysistrata* (New York, Limited Edition Club, 1934).

However, both artists are also major creators of *livres d'artiste*, a genre in which an artist does not so much represent a content as respond to it through a form, which may be non-figurative. Erni's almost abstract lithographs for Ramuz's *Histoire du soldat* (another version of *Faust*, a piece of musical theatre written with Stravinsky) are stunning. The Wren holds copy no. 1 of the special edition on Japan paper, published in 1960 by André and Pierre Gonin in Lausanne, which comes with a separate suite of lithographs printed in green. Picasso's 38 extraordinary burin engravings for Mérimée's *Carmen* (Paris, La Bibliothèque Française, 1949), often barely a few geometric lines to sketch a face, human or animal, also fall under the category of formal variations on a text. Another astonishing Erni book is Bertrand Russell's *The Queen of Sheba's Nightmare*,

published in 1970 by Ernst Scheidegger in Zurich and printed by Aldo and Pierre Crommelynck in Paris, which also departs to a degree from the illustrative stance, but this time through the profusion of printing techniques (drawing, lithographs, reliefs on *papier à la cuve* for the cover and a lettrine). This is a particularly suitable volume for the Wren Library, given Russell's connection with Trinity. It is based on one of the *Nightmares of Eminent Persons* Russell had written in 1954, each nightmare exemplifying a logical puzzle. Erni produced 11 etchings (4 full spreads), sometimes with superposed drawings (distinguishing dreamer and dream-scene) for this nightmare. In it, Beelzebub appears to the Queen of Sheba on her return from Jerusalem, and persuades her that Solomon has deceitfully made her feel unique to him, through his apparently spontaneous poetic addresses. He invites her to consort with him instead in his splendid underground palace. This in turn is revealed at the end as a bad dream, the true lesson of which is to trust no prince. Russell, who was a friend of Erni, rewrote his fable, hand-wrote the totality of the text for this edition and signed all copies, but did not live to see the publication of the final volume. In the Wren's copy the frontispiece drawing has a dedication to Nicholas Kessler by Hans Erni, calligraphed in the form of a haiku.

It is generally accepted that *livres d'artistes* originated in France in the late nineteenth century with the first great collaboration between the poet Stéphane Mallarmé and the painter Édouard Manet, on a limited illustrated edition published in 1875 by the poet and the artist themselves, of Mallarmé's translation of Edgar Allan Poe's *The Raven*. The Kessler collection contains a magnificent copy of this volume, the intense inking of which can hardly be matched by any reproduction, superbly rebound by Pierre-Lucien Martin. Another stunning volume is a 1900 edition of Verlaine's *Parallèlement*, with 100 lithographs



Édouard Manet, one of four plates for Mallarmé's translation of Poe's *The Raven* (Paris: Lesclide, 1875).

by Pierre Bonnard, in pale red, running through the page-spreads and enveloping the poems which were, for Verlaine, *parallel* to his religious work, both satirical and erotic, some written in prison. The book was published by the great Ambroise Vollard, printed on the hand press of the Imprimerie Nationale on vélin de Hollande paper made specially in Amsterdam, with the title of the book as a watermark. These two ground-breaking volumes illustrate the two poles of the field which the *livre d'artiste* would explore in the relationship of text and image on the surface of the page: a formal game or the exploration of the sensory, sometimes sensuous, experience of a subjectivity.

The range of possibilities is enormous and the collection illustrates many of them. Joan Miró's first artist book, *Il était une petite pie*, contains eight drawings vividly reproduced in colour *pochoir* by Jean Saudé, the master of this technique, closer to illumination or hand colouring than to traditional printing (Paris, Édition Jeanne Bucher, 1928). In *La Fin du monde, filmée par l'ange N.-D.* (Paris: Éditions de la Sirène, 1919), supposedly a 'novel' by Blaise Cendrars, Fernand Léger's kinetic compositions of images and typographic forms in colour stage an apocalyptic 31st of December. The text was initially a screenplay but could not be shot, so the book had to become that impossible film and, like all apocalypses, it is the unveiling of the totality of time compressed into a present. To these exuberant works could be opposed Braque's incredibly fine, hieratic lithographs, evocations more than illustrations, of the Greek gods in a volume of Hesiod's *Theogony*, set in Greek in a beautiful 16-point capital fount of Europe, as Futura was known in France, printed by Imprimerie Fequet et Baudier. It was published by Éditions Maeght in 1955, but contained full-page engravings originally commissioned by Ambroise Vollard and executed in 1932, to which Braque added in 1953 a lithographed frontispiece, chapter heading and a cul-de-lampe, together with a chemise and a slipcase, each designed and decorated by him. The Kessler copy was one of the publisher's own, and includes not just one of the slipcases made by Braque but also the original invitation to the Galerie Maeght's unveiling of the book in Paris, in December 1954.

Also of note are four great books by the Cuban-French artist Wifredo Lam, which formed the central narrative of an exhibition staged in the Wren Library over the summer of 2018 in collaboration with the Fondation Wifredo Lam. In *Le Théâtre et les dieux* (Paris: Aubry-Rueff, 1966, with 5 aquatints printed by Atelier Georges Leblanc, the successor to an *imprimerie en taille-douce* established in Paris in 1793), Lam responds to a text written in 1936 by Antonin Artaud

in Mexico, where the poet and dramatist was studying non-Western forms of spirituality. Such a text had been significant for Lam, whose discovery of the complex cultural history of his native island was prompted by encounters with Picasso and the Surrealists in Paris before World War II, and who was now creating in his paintings a great metamorphic theatre of sensuous animal gods inspired by the Santería religion. Artaud's text also contains a message to which Lam must have been sensitive, when he writes of Balthus 'He paints like someone who would know the secret of lightning'. This description might have applied even better to Lam. The second volume is a dialogue with the French poet René Char (*Contre une maison sèche*, Paris, Jean Hugues, 1975). Its large landscape format is appropriate for both Char's aphoristic poetry, which aims for the establishment of 'a sovereignty within language', and Lam's *fulgurances* or metamorphic bolts of lightning across the page. The nine etchings were both drawn and printed at Grafica Uno, Giorgio Upiglio's workshop in Milan, where Lam produced some of the best work of his late period. Upiglio, the greatest Italian art printer of the second half of the century, had devised a method allowing Lam to draw freely on bitumen powder spread on the copper plates, which were then heated to fix the drawings before the acid bath. This arrangement had been conceived in 1967 when Lam worked with the Romanian surrealist poet



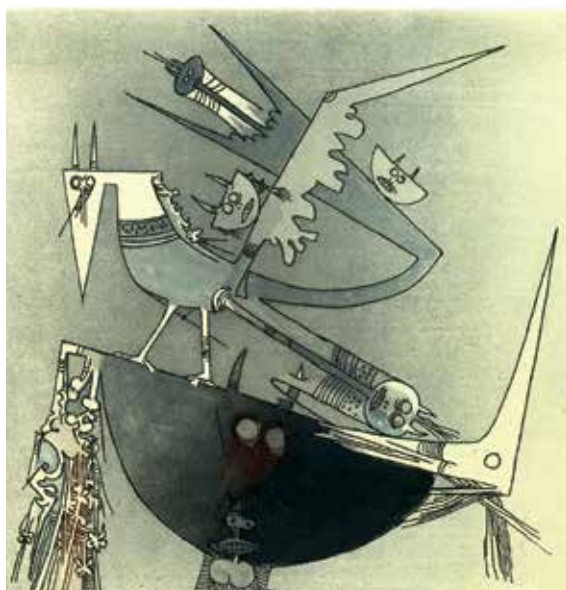
'Ballade de la mauvaise réputation' from Paul Verlaine, *Parallèlement*, illustrated by Pierre Bonnard (Paris: Ambroise Vollard, 1900).

Gherasim Luca, during memorable sessions on the etchings and typographical layout of their immense *Apostroph' Apocalypse*, which was among the final books to be added by Nicholas Kessler to the Wren Library's collections along with a copy of Lam's own final book, a collaboration with the writer Jean-Dominique Rey, *L'herbe sous les pavés*.

Nowhere in the Kessler collection is the combination of the three dimensions of technical excellence, raw sensuality, and intense text/image relationship better combined than in the 30 volumes illustrated by the painter André Masson. Some are famous, such as Robert Desnos' surrealist collection *C'est les bottes de 7 lieues Cette phrase "Je me vois"* (Éditions de la Galerie Simon, Paris, 1926, etchings printed by Charlot Frères. Copy on Arches paper, signed by Desnos and Masson). Or the two erotic dialogues with Georges Bataille: *Histoire de l'œil* (8 lithographs by Masson, 1928) and *L'Anus solaire* (Paris, Éditions de la Galerie Simon, 1931, with 3 dry point engravings). They seem to mark the two extremes of Masson's illustrative talent: representative realism in the first volume, where the plates stage Bataille's sequence of anecdotes in a decor reminiscent of eighteenth-century illustrations for Sade's novels, while the second contains quasi-abstract representations of the chaotic movements of raw forces, to echo Bataille's outlandish metaphysical treatise where "The two primary motions are rotation and sexual movement, whose combination is expressed by the locomotive's wheels and pistons'. While it is fair to say that Bellmer's 1945 illustrations for *Histoire de l'œil* are more successful, Masson's plates for *L'Anus solaire* remain unmatched. In the Kessler collection, Bellmer is represented by a drawing in Jean Cocteau's *Appogiatures* (Monaco, Éditions du Rocher, 1953, with a portrait of Cocteau by Modigliani, in a binding by Jean de Gonet).

Most of the other books illustrated by Masson are worthy of rediscovery. For instance, his work with Jean Paulhan on *Les Hain-Teny* (Paris, Les Bibliophiles de l'Union française, 1956), a series of proverbial poems Paulhan had collected in Madagascar during an early ethnographic field trip. They selected for illustration the poems related directly to emotions, and produced a large book that would match, in its tactile materiality, the experience of the content. The intensely colourful engravings were printed on Auvergne paper from Moulin Richard de Bas, specially made for the multi-layered colour lithographic technique used, that produced various textures on the surface of the page. Another volume worthy of note in this anthropological vein is *Les Érophages*, a little-known erotic utopia by André Maurois, somewhat in the style of Michaux,

prefaced by a reflection on the literary fabrication of utopian ethnography (Paris, Les Éditions La Passerelle, 1960). In both volumes, the prints were made by Lacourière et Frélaut. The Kessler collection naturally includes Masson's sumptuous interpretation of Rimbaud's *Une saison en enfer* (Paris, Les Cent-Une, 1961), one of Surrealism's reference texts, but also a curious illustration or rather reinvention of Mallarmé's *Un Coup de dé jamais n'abolira le hasard* (Paris, Les amateurs du livre et de l'estampe modernes, 1961). Mallarmé's poem is not just a book *about* chance or contingency, but one that *generates* chance in the domain that Mallarmé was interested in, as a poet, the act of meaning, and this through its very form. The text is made up of a series of lines unfolding horizontally across the page-spreads and the book itself, each identified by their own font and size, while being also readable vertically with the other lines on the same page. Mallarmé had positioned each word individually on the page using a fine grid, to produce a variety of possible semantic relationships, each compatible with the disposition of the text on the page but often incompatible with each other. The reading of the text was therefore mostly unpredictable (as the title announces, 'A roll of the dice will never abolish chance'), not because of the subjectivity of the reader or the fancy of the poet but because of the spatial configuration of the poem. The text was structurally attached to the page and



Luca, *Apostroph'Apocalypse*
(Milan: Giorgio Upiglio,
1967). © Fondation
Wifredo Lam, reproduced
with permission.



'Kronos devours his children', from *Hesiod: Theogony*, a book of 25 prints by Paul Thomas, produced in a unique copy. Reproduced with permission.

the book, such dependence excluding in principle all imposition of a figuration or illustration on the text, which already fully occupied the two dimensions of the page and even, in principle, the three dimensions of the volume, as Mallarmé had designed it. Yet Masson manages to make images with these configurations of lines which he now writes by hand across the page (inaugurating a long tradition of rewriting of this book) and he gives them a figure through his use of colour. The book's preface is a mischievous and paradoxically non-figurative *calligramme*, barely readable, and explaining why Mallarmé would have opposed such an enterprise. Finally, among all the other volumes by Masson one would like to linger on, one worth concluding with is *Vingt-deux dessins sur le thème du désir*, with a text by Jean-Paul Sartre (Paris, Fernand Mourlot, 1961). Soon after the war Sartre had written a remarkable essay on the nature of movement in Masson's drawing (reprinted in *Situations IV*), prompted by 22 drawings Masson had made in one day, seeing them not as outlines (*contours*) of monsters born of unconscious desires, but as representations of virtual movements through metamorphoses (or becomings), forcing a specific trajectory of the viewer's gaze

across the page. If anything was represented here it was a subjectivity, but as a series of transformations of the human into the non-human and not as a hidden unconscious identity. In that, drawing, for Sartre, was very different from painting, except perhaps for an expressionist type of painting that would foreground the act of painting. In addition to the reproductions of the 22 drawings, Masson designed for this volume a suite of lithographs and lettrines for Sartre's text, and included a short text on the relationship of the artist to nature as birth of the possible (*Une naissance! Tel doit être l'aspect d'une œuvre d'art [...]*), and the relationship of technique and unconscious origin. The Wren copy of this book is one of the *exemplaires hors commerce* signed by the artist.

In addition to the core collection of illustrated books and *livres d'artistes*, the Kessler collection also contains a range of bibliographic tools, such as the Cramer *Catalogues raisonnés* for Masson and Erni, and some important art historical works such as Leiris and Limbour's *André Masson et son univers* (Genève, Éditions des Trois Collines, 1947, in a copy that belonged to René Char, inscribed by Leiris).

Nicholas Kessler brought new life to his collection by commissioning three new books from the artist Paul Thomas, *Theseus and the Labyrinth*, 2013, *Metamorphoses*, 2014, and *Theogony*, 2017 (the collection already held Thomas's *The Iliad and the Odyssey*, 2007). These learned and violent contemporary interpretations of Greek myths, in particular that of the Minotaur, continue the exploration of what Masson called *les mythes sombres de la Grèce*, which he saw as the main inspiration of the painters of his time, certainly one which animates this collection. Kessler's achievement in assembling such a remarkable collection in such a short space of time is tremendous. Combined with the rich holdings of the Wren and other Cambridge libraries, it already counts as one of the great research resources in this field.

A revised version of an article first published in the journal Parenthesis.

A memorial publication about the Kessler collections at Trinity and Eton is available from the Librarian.



The Advent of Women by Graham Chinner (1972) [matric. 1954]

“Women will dine at High Table over my dead body”
“That’s a good way of killing two birds with one stone!”

The emphatic challenge, and waspish put-down, illustrates a tone of asperity which the topic was able to generate as we began to adjust to the mutating mores of the Sixties. It was not as if the Society totally ignored the existence of the other sex. Annually at midsummer, a “Lady’s Night” enabled spouse or girlfriend to sample the rough plenty of a High Table normally forbidden them. But the struggle for unrestricted female ingress to Hall was probably seen as but a preliminary skirmish in a coming push for full female membership of the College.

It is difficult now to imagine how completely male an establishment the College then was. Except for the Matron and her stalwart corps of bedmakers, and the odd office secretary, the domestic staff (then the “servants”) were, to a man, men. The *sanctum sanctorum* of the male Fellowship was the Parlour, a gentleman’s-clubby room of scuffed-leather comfort redolent of cigar-smoke and Sobranie shag, which occupied the eastern, oldest portion of the present much extended apartment. Apart from that evening of midsummer madness, when the world turned upside down and ladies feasted in Hall, the maleness of this preserve was such that an archimandrite of Athos might have entered without scruple. Indeed the philosopher Charlie Broad, a long-term denizen of the Great Court, voiced appreciation of the “monasticism without asceticism” afforded by the College. Harry Williams, Dean of Chapel and soon to become a real monk, was more nuanced in his summing up of Trinity residence as “the life monastic with Alcohol substituting the Grace of God.”

Equally sacrosanct was the Parlour Passage, that present “coffee cut” between the two old Courts then strictly reserved for Fellows and those servants (all male) with business there. This sets the scene for a vignette of the period during Philip Larkin’s *annus mirabilis* – 1963, “between the end of the Chatterley ban, and the Beatle’s first LP” – and during the great freeze of that year.

Early on a February evening of that year, I was entertaining in my “I” Neviles Court room three young ladies, invited like me to a late supper party in Whewells

Court. The night was dark and very icy, so when it was time to leave we took a few candles to light the way. Defying Good Custom, we tried the short cut through the parlour passage but my timing was faulty and the short cut proved a gauntlet run. A phalanx of Fellows was pressing down from Hall. The lead lady was abreast of the lowest tread of the stair just as Broad and Gow, heading the diners, stepped on to it. Broad's hands shot up to frame his horrified face – like one of the Book about to rend his raiment. An agonised “Oh!” was his only exclamation. With the Fellows stilled and silent on the stairs, our little party passed out into the snowscaped court and a different, more welcoming, frost...

Broad's reproof, after he had cornered me in the Parlour next morning, was characteristically oblique. “I'd have thought, Chinner, that your young women of last night had more properly been clad in their shifts” – an allusion presumably to penitential processions with candles or even the scriptural foolish virgins? However my own take on the incident is clear from the attached cartoon, drawn also on the following day.

Professor Broad, initiator of the Rice Exchange and substantial benefactor of the College in service as well as endowment, was then in his late seventies. With his totally hairless and reflective skull, his head could appear rather too large for his stocky torso, passingly reminiscent of Tenniel's “Humpty Dumpty”. An entertaining neighbour in Hall, his conversation ranged widely with frequent reference to Hilaire Belloc's poetry and other Edwardian satirical wits. His own epigrams were not negligible, if studied for effect. A long term President of the Psychological Research Society, he was knowledgeable on poltergeists, hauntings, and experiments on telepathy and extrasensory perception, but never away with the fairies. An obituarist wrote that ‘Broad came closest to omniscience than any of his generation.’ In a Fellowship of less than 100 he was able to know, and win the respect of, the great minds of Trinity's renown in the first half of the twentieth Century. Modest of his own distinction, he claimed merely a talent for putting the ideas of deeper thinkers into clearer, but not too superficial form. Unlike several of his cohort of fellows he had avoided descent into cantankerousness or egregious eccentricity and in a benign self-satisfied way seemed to treat life with detached amusement.

Elected Prize Fellow in 1911, Broad had, after exile at St Andrews and Bristol Universities, returned to Trinity in 1923 as lecturer in Moral Science (Philosophy). Following the achievement of national female suffrage after the War, the question of women's relation to the University was again in the air. In 1921 a second vote

to give full female membership of the University had been narrowly lost, despite the strong support of scientific big guns Rutherford and Pope, who (with Marie Curie in mind?) urged attraction of more female talent to their laboratories. The Royal Commission on the Universities Report in 1922 stated that:

'we desire strongly that Cambridge should remain mainly and predominantly a men's university, though a mixed type as it already is'.

So subsequently:

'the statutes of the university should prohibit the admission of both men and women as members of the same college or public Hostel'.

Accordingly revised statutes for Trinity drawn up by distinguished lawyer H.A.Hollond and approved by the King in December 1926, contained a new Statute XLI. 3:

No woman shall be Master, Fellow, Scholar, Chaplain, Librarian, or member of the College: and notwithstanding anything contained in these Statutes no woman who is Regius Professor of Divinity, Hebrew, or Greek shall have any rights in the College.'

No such statute had ever, in the history of the College, been thought necessary. The canny Charlie Broad probably reckoned that, when the unthinkable becomes thinkable, the inevitable must loom large on the horizon. He predicted that in forty years' time, women would have become members of Trinity. He would then resign his fellowship and take up the Deanship of Wells – an office for which, as a rational atheist well versed in King James Bible and 1662 Prayer Book, he presumably felt admirably fitted. Meanwhile his 'thirties' were spent in Trinity writing, especially his magnum opus, *Examination of McTaggart's Philosophy*. In 1940 with all the younger Fellows off on war service he stepped into the breach as Junior Bursar, Steward and Secretary of Council and proved a shrewd and able administrator through severely straitened times.

The ending of the war brought women the dignity of the University membership so far denied them, with the right to the degrees they had earned, and moves were made to increase the female complement of the student body. Girton and Newnham expanded and New Hall was founded as the third women's College. Broad had no objection to women in their proper places, and served Newnham for over a decade at this time as a highly valued member of its Research Fellowship Election Committee. As Trinity settled back into its pre-war style, however, it seemed to many in the 1950's

that single-sex Colleges were the sempiternal order, like gowns worn in the streets after dusk, gates locked at 10, and bulldogged Proctors probing alleys. Few foresaw the revolution in the wings that would burst the straitjackets and old certainties with pressure from above and below.

The pressure from above was manifest in the Robbins report commissioned by Macmillan in 1961 and completed in 1963. Although chiefly aimed at increasing the spread of university education to all those able to profit from it, there was enough comment on Oxbridge for these venerable bodies to set up their own commissions – in Oxford, under Lord Franks, and in Cambridge, R.A. (soon to be Lord) Butler. Their responses to Robbins gave the “New Statesman” its cue for three ha’p’orth of fun:

The Fellows of Oxford give modified thanks
For the mighty report of learned Lord Franks;
Which says that in future they’ll have to combine
Rather more women with rather less wine.

The Fellows of Cambridge showed themselves subtler
When they called on the service of wily Lord Butler;
Which ensured that when all was written & read
No one could be sure what it was that he’d said.

Butler then held the position of High Steward of the University, but with his appointment as Master of Trinity in 1965 the Society was able to appreciate to the full the talent for ambiguity implied in the verse.

A Delphic genius, Rab could, *when he chose*, cloud even the simplest concept in a shroud of obfuscation. (Although tarnished with his record of pre-war Chamberlainite appeasement, he had later found favour with Winston Churchill for his “*delicate manner of answering parliamentary questions without giving anything away*”). Not all Rabisms were complex, however: “He’s the best Prime Minister we have”, is the classic, even if he didn’t actually say it. His gift for tailored opacity was useful when temporisation was needed to avoid hasty decisions, but his direct action could cut Gordian knots, tied and those being tied. His success was also with undergraduates, who warmed to his unexpectedly roguish sense of fun and ability to comprehend their points of view without losing his authority. In turn he relished their company and invitations to their dinners: Tony Weir happily pictured him at a bump supper ‘*jocund amid the boiled potatoes*’. This rapport must have helped in Trinity’s avoiding the tribulation of student unrest common at this time.



*A true & exact representation
of the contretemps which ensued, when 3
females violated the sacred precincts at the
instant when the fellows were descending from
their dinner the 16th day of February 1963*

In the mid -1960s the ‘women question’ was mainly confined to student newsheets. At New Year 1968 Professor Broad’s urbane 80th birthday speech gave no hint of apprehension that his prediction of 40 year’s standing might be on the cusp of fulfilment. It was probably a shock to him when only a year later, at the unique Trinity meeting of Students and Dons, manipulated with consummate skill by the old parliamentarian *Maestro*, the dining of women in Hall was publicly discussed. Not least of the concessions granted after this occasion was the right of undergraduates to introduce female guests at dinner in Hall. As pressure mounted for like privileges at High Table, a meeting to discuss the matter provided the platform for very frank exchanges of views, especially from those who felt their very way of life threatened. Broad’s contribution, maintaining that Hall should be

as free from female presence as a well conducted gentleman's lavatory, was hardly up to his standard and may have signalled an acceptance of the inevitability he had sensed so long ago. At any rate he was not to survive to experience his doom. Death came to him quietly on an evening in February 1971 as he sat on his chair after supping in Hall.

In his comprehensive and insightful account of these times (Annual Record 2017 pp 113–125), Boyd Hilton has suggested that the steam raised over women's dining had so exhausted the fires of misogyny that full female membership four years later was more easily accepted – the difficulties being mainly administrative. In the final fiat of 1975 a two-thirds majority formally overturned the rule of four centuries' standing. From this point, women Fellows were possible, graduate students a year later, and undergraduates in 1978. The latter was coincidentally the year of Rab's retirement. Rab had thoroughly enjoyed his renaissance as the *Maitre Soleil* of Trinity. Announcing the changes he struck a rather wistful note:

“Our first women undergraduates will come in 1978. My time will then come to an end and they will come in. You will probably say that this is a good bargain. However my wife and I will be very sorry as we are so happy here.”

At a farewell dinner in June 1978 Vice-Master Jack Gallagher voiced the College's heartfelt gratitude to Rab and Mollie, and its best wishes as they prepared to leave the Lodge for their 'log cabin in the wilds of Essex.' In early October he welcomed the new Master, Sir Alan Hodgkin, and heralded the first tranche of women undergraduates:

“And now, not least, here come the girls, whose first squadron of undergraduates have leapt over the wall. From them we can all expect to learn a thing or two”

Absorption of the new women was effected with scarcely a ripple in the continuum of the College. The seamlessness of the operation must have relieved and delighted Sir Alan, who in a review of the situation at Commemoration two years later allowed himself the faintly laddish jest: “the ladies obviously enjoy Trinity and the men clearly enjoy – well, I must phrase that differently...” This sally raised a gust of merriment in the festal gathering. It must have resonated more wryly with the Dean of College. He would now be obliged to accept alibis which, a dozen years before, might alone have put a suspect in peril of “Rustication, Suspension, Expulsion, or *Other*”. Hurrah for the new Order!



‘Some there be which have no memorial.’ A building committee fiasco of the 1920s by Boyd Hilton (1974)

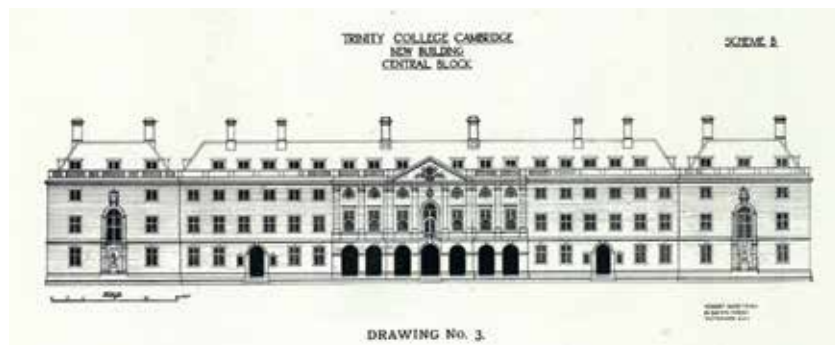
Here dead we lie because we did not choose
To live and shame the land from which we sprung.
Life, to be sure, is nothing much to lose;
But young men think it is, and we were young.

A.E. Housman, *More Poems* (1936)

The coming of peace one hundred years ago was accompanied by a fervent desire for renewal, and what better way to renew than to build? Trinity at once embarked on three projects of which only the smallest came to fruition. The Great Combination Room (now the OCR) and the Smoking Room (now the Allhusen Room) had long been too small for the Fellowship and so in 1918, following the death of the long-serving Master Monty Butler, it was decided to colonise the southern section of the Master’s Lodge. A new Combination Room on the first floor replaced what had previously been bedrooms, and the Fellows’ Parlour was created at ground floor level where there had formerly been a kitchen. A side effect was that, instead of processing grandly through the Hall as they made their way to High Table, the Fellows now emerged surreptitiously from a modest entrance in the north-west corner. This was fortunate insofar as the new Master J.J. Thomson was a sartorial disaster and would have made a much less imposing figure at the head of the line than his predecessor. These alterations, completed in December 1921, were generally considered a success.

The second project was for a residential building extending across the whole western stretch of the Paddocks from north to south, with seven pedestrian arches over where the lime avenue now stands.¹ Constructed partly in Portland stone and designed in neo-classical mode by Sir Herbert Baker, this ‘New Delhi on the Cam’ would have greatly altered the shape of the College and the atmosphere of the Backs, but the project gradually ran out of money and steam. More important – because it brought into the open many latent political and aesthetic tensions – was an equally abortive attempt to erect a

1 A strenuous earlier attempt to build on the same site had failed owing to the financial crisis of 1898–1900.



Sir Herbert Baker's sketch of a proposed building on the west of the Paddocks.

memorial building to the more than six hundred Trinity men who had been killed in the Great War.

A list of names on a wall of the Ante-Chapel was swiftly agreed upon but seemed an insufficient gesture by itself. Some Fellows thought that Trinity should raise money to help bereaved families, but the Vice-Master (Reginald St John Parry) objected that more than two-thirds of the dead were unmarried.² Nor was there much enthusiasm for the suggestion that funds should be raised to boost the College Mission at Camberwell. The general will being clearly for a building, a War Memorial Committee was appointed consisting of the Master and ten Fellows, of whom the most significant were Parry and the Law don Harry Hollond. It came up with a number of projects including a new hall for communal purposes (including swimming), an oratory north- or south-east of the Chapel, a fountain in Nevile's Court, and a cenotaph on the North Paddock, the two last being strongly favoured by Sir Edwin Lutyens, who was much consulted. These possibilities were discussed at a College Meeting of Fellows in November 1919, when the only one to secure a majority was the new hall minus the pool. This was in defiance of Housman, who was unenthusiastic about a memorial on any terms but argued that if there were to be one it ought to be 'totally useless for any other purpose whatsoever'. His harrowing lines, quoted at the beginning of this article, express the view that the dead had been morally blackmailed into giving up lives that they cherished ('we did not wish to live and shame the land from which we sprung'). It would therefore be hypocritical to acknowledge their sacrifice by creating a facility that the College wanted

² Trinity College War Memorial: minutes of 1st meeting, 31 Jan. 1921. Trinity College Library Add Ms. a. 341/25.



Sir Edwin Lutyens's sketch of a classical building and garden on the Brewhouse site.

to erect anyway. He then sat down but at once got up again to say that if the Fellows really wanted to do something useful they should lay a flagged pathway across the cobbles outside Great Gate 'to ease the agony of my old bones' as he hobbled back to Whewell's, which, because they were proud of him and fond, they immediately did. However, they took no notice of his principled objection to a memorial building, which perhaps they should have done for obscurity of purpose was one of the causes of the fiasco.

The overwhelming majority of Fellows wanted to create a shrine that would be beautiful and permanent but *also* useful. As for where it should go, first the Committee and then the Council settled on the old Brewhouse site between New Court and the river, and an indicative sketch was prepared by Lutyens. There would be room for a large hall capable of seating up to 400 and a stage for dramatic and musical performances, while 'the ground in the immediate neighbourhood should be enclosed to form a Scholar's garden or *pleasaunce* open to the river'.³ The 'difficulties of promoting corporate life in a college as large as ours' had long been a source of frustration,⁴ and no doubt this was an important reason why, in May 1920, the Fellows enthusiastically supported the proposal for a Brewhouse Memorial Building.

³ Report of the War Memorial Committee [RWMC], 5 Mar. 1920, TCL Add Ms. a. 346/3.

⁴ The WMC's letter to alumni, July 1920, TCL J.R.M. Butler Papers [JRMB] D6/2.

The original idea was that any memorial should be paid for by the College rather than by alumni, partly to prevent rich parents from donating for individual windows or monuments and so giving rise to ‘invidious distinctions’.⁵ However, this assumption was challenged by Hollond.

I feel rather uneasy about the proposal that [the] cost be borne by the College. This course is legally unobjectionable ... but I feel that there are distinct objections on grounds of sentiment to the erection of a monument out of money, the contribution of which involves no sacrifice on the part of any individual. I submit that such a memorial should be paid for by subscription on the part of ... Fellows, members, past members, and friends of the College.⁶

Convinced by this argument, the War Memorial Committee resolved that ‘opportunity should be given to all old members of the College to subscribe’ to an Appeal, and also that ‘old members of the College should be invited to join in forming a “London Committee” to collect funds’.⁷ The appeal to old members’ pockets was unexceptionable, but the formation of a fundraising committee outside the Fellowship was a second cause of the impending fiasco, since it inevitably led to divided responsibilities.

The London Committee met twelve times over the course of the next four years. Much of the donkey work was undertaken by its indefatigable secretary Patrick Hughes-Gibb, an accountant. The chairman was the marquess of Crewe, who might well have had a guilty conscience,⁸ and then – after his appointment as Ambassador to France in late 1922 – by viscount Ullswater. Throughout, the most active and influential member of the Committee was Sir Maclolm Macnaghten, a member of Cambridge’s exclusive Apostles Society and soon-to-be Unionist MP for Londonderry.

The aim was to raise £50,000, of which £1,750 had been promised from just 100 subscribers by mid-1921. Since the public appeal had not yet been launched, the prospects at that point seemed propitious. However, economic depression had set in almost immediately after the decision to go ahead in May 1920, and

5 Report of the Council on a College War Memorial, 25 Oct. 1919, TCL Add Ms a. 346/3.

6 H.A. Hollond to the Master and Fellows, 29 Oct. 1919, TCL Add Ms a. 346/3.

7 RWMC, 5 Mar. 1920, TCL Add Ms. a. 346/3.

8 Crewe had entered Asquith’s cabinet in 1908 as a committed Liberal pacifist, yet in August 1914 his decision to support earl Grey (in demanding that Britain stand by her treaty commitment to France) may well have been decisive in determining that the United Kingdom would participate in the Great War.

throughout the following year newspapers were full of the plight of the working classes and their appalling housing conditions. This led two former enthusiasts on the London Committee to jump ship on the grounds that the project now seemed self-indulgent.

So much has happened during the last year or eighteen months and even inexpert observers like myself know so much more now than then about the economic state of our own country ... that I cannot possibly support the present proposal for ... adding to the social comforts of Cambridge University life... The argument that Our Fallen would have liked to see ... the amenities of Trinity improved is to myself a sentimental and superficial argument. They would no doubt themselves have preferred not to die.⁹

There was also a shot across the bows from a future Master, George Trevelyan. He was a member of Asquith's Royal Commission, appointed to advise Parliament on the crucial question of how large a grant from public funds should be made to Oxford and Cambridge Universities. According to Parry, 'Mr Trevelyan ... expresses his fear lest the success of the appeal for this grant should be endangered if it became widely known that an appeal was being issued by Trinity College for a large sum of money to be spent on a "luxury building"'. He asks whether the appeal could not be deferred till more prosperous times.¹⁰ Macnaghten was disgusted that Trevelyan should have so 'got hold of the wrong end of the stick' as to call the proposed hall a luxury building. Unfortunately, 'when fellows take cranky views and stick to them for a time, any suggestion that they are wrong makes them stick the tighter'.¹¹ Yet it is much more likely that Trevelyan, far from getting hold of the wrong end of it, was deliberately using the stick in order to beat down a project which he opposed on quite different grounds, as will appear.

A handful of doubters could be dismissed, but not the increasingly disappointing response to the appeal, which was partly owing to the economic state of the country, but also and more ominously to commemoration fatigue. 'Everybody is to use a vulgar expression "fed up" with War memorials in the school, the regiment, the parish and the places of business where their

9 T.W. Pym to A.P. Hughes-Gibb, 8 Nov. 1921, TCL Add Ms. a. 341/25.

10 Parry to Hughes-Gibb, 2 May 1922, TCL Add Ms. a. 341/25.

11 Macnaghten to Hughes-Gibb, 11 May 1922, TCL Add Ms. a. 341/25.

relatives lived and had their being'.¹² The Committee responded by scaling the size of the project down in stages. In October 1921 the plan was for a 90 x 30 foot Hall costing £40,000, twenty per cent less than originally envisaged. Two months later it was agreed to reduce the length of the hall to 60 feet and the estimated cost to £30,000. By 1923 the target had been brought down to £24,000, but even this sum struck Ullswater as wildly optimistic. 'Two general elections in a year and the prospect of a Labour Government and another election before long do alarm all who have any money to spend and they are a diminishing number.'¹³ Yet by the beginning of 1924 nearly £700,000 in today's money had been raised or promised from 780 donors, and the project still seemed to be on track, especially as there was always the option of a top-up from corporate capital. What killed it was not the financial deficit but a muddle over aesthetics, or what architectural historians sometimes call 'style wars'.

As noted above, the plan agreed upon by Fellows in May 1920 was for a building on the Brewhouse. 'Then a very curious switch in the proposals took place', to quote the words of a junior Fellow, Tressilian Nicholas.¹⁴ Macnaghten persuaded his colleagues on the London Committee that a much better place for a grand memorial hall was in the top two floors of the Essex Building, that is in the area of the recently vacated Great Combination and Smoking Rooms, and rising to occupy the space currently given over to chambers on the second floor. Since, from a functional point of view it would have been far better to exploit the Brewhouse site rather than trying to spatchcock the required facilities into an existing fabric, Macnaghten's prime motivation must have been aesthetic. As he said himself, echoing Housman, 'the primary object of the Memorial should not be its usefulness'.¹⁵

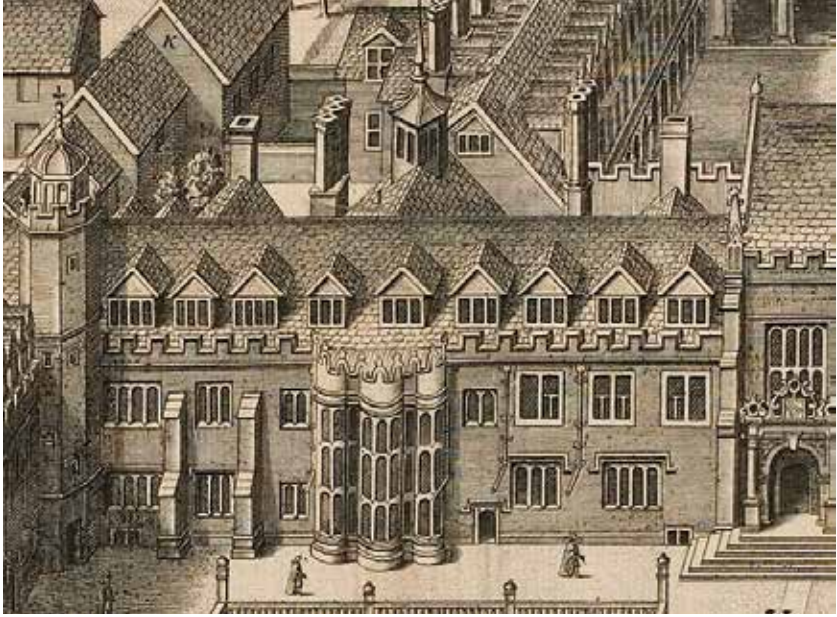
Under the new plan, the classical façade that James Essex had devised in 1774 for the range of buildings between the Hall and the south-west corner of Great Court would be torn down, and the old Hall of Michaelhouse, as recorded in a famous Loggan print of the late seventeenth century, would be rebuilt in its place. Everyone who ventured an opinion on this suggestion seemed to agree with him that the Essex frontage was 'a tasteless innovation ... more or less an

12 Ullswater to Hughes-Gibb, 16 Jan. 1923, TCL Add Ms. a. 341/25.

13 Ullswater to Hughes-Gibb, 15 December 1923, TCL Add Ms. a. 341/25. Only 60 out of 310 Trinity members of the Oxford and Cambridge Club had subscribed by February 1923.

14 T.C. Nicholas, 'Notes on the Proposed War Memorial 1921-4', TCL Add Ms a. 346/3.

15 Macnaghten to Hughes-Gibbs, 6 February 1921, TCC Add Ms. a. 341/25 Correspondence (general).



Loggan print showing the Michaelhouse facade with its trefoil window.

excrecence'.¹⁶ It was a 'lamentable attempt of Mr Essex to improve the Great Court'.¹⁷ Or, in the words of a report signed by the full Committee,

The present [Essex] building is now considered to be unsightly and incongruous with the rest of the Great Court; whereas the old buildings must have been remarkably beautiful. But, besides substituting a more beautiful building for that now existing, the carrying out of our scheme would restore the true architectural balance of Great Court as originally planned and bring to its proper value and position in the scheme the splendid dining Hall, which the present building has done much to destroy. There would thus be achieved not indeed a spiritless uniformity but a unity of design which has been lacking for the last 150 years.¹⁸

16 F. Pollock to J.J. Thomson, 2 May 1921, TCLJJ. Thomson Papers [JJT] C. 33/7.

17 Sir M. Macnaghten's Memorandum: Trinity College War Memorial, TCL Add Ms. a. 341/25 Correspondence (general), Paper No. 4. TCL Add Ms. a. 346/3.

18 WMC report, late 1922, subsequently circulated by the London Committee to old members in October 1922. TCL, Add Ms. A. 346/3.

Today the Essex elevation to Great Court is rather admired. At the very worst it is considered inoffensive. That it should have been reviled in the Victorian period and up to 1914 is unsurprising since the taste of that day was hostile to such restrained classicism. It is more surprising that the façade should still have seemed repugnant in the 1920s, a decade noted for its stripped classical architecture. The explanation is that the opinions being expressed were for the most part those of elderly men. Take for example the classicist James Duff, born in 1860, who had ‘always disliked the present building and hoped to see something better in its place’,¹⁹ or his colleague Maxwell Image, seventy-four years old in 1917, who thought King’s Chapel the loveliest building in Cambridge but was inclined after that

to place the entire University of Oxford, before another Cambridge building can claim a place. Great Court has space, but what else? The Hall, yes, but the exterior of the chambers always to me looked plebeian. Of course you have noticed how Oxford, as a whole, is Gothic and Cambridge is Italian.²⁰

If the Wren Library did not even rate a mention in Image’s imaginary, no wonder the prospect of tearing down the Essex frontage seemed perfectly acceptable. And not just the frontage. The youngster Nicholas was surprised that ‘no one seems to have worried about the demolition of the Old Combination Room. I have found no mention of it in any papers and cannot recall any one expressing regret, it seems to have been regarded as expendable! Adam’s work seems to have been out of fashion just then.’²¹

However, it soon became obvious that for many Fellows dislike of Essex’s classicism was subservient to their enthusiasm for the positive aspect of Macnaghten proposal. Avowedly an ‘appeal to the imagination’,²² his vision was to recreate the exterior of the old Hall of Michaelhouse (as captured by Loggan) with its central, triple-height, trefoil window in the Gothic style and south-west corner bell tower and cupola. To Victorians and Edwardians such as Image, Loggan had represented a pre-lapsarian, pre-Bentleyan Trinity. It resonated in much the same way as Canaletto’s vision of the Thames showing

19 James Duff to A.C. Duff, 15 March 1924, J.D. Duff Papers, TCL, B339(1).

20 J.M. Image to W.F. Smith, 3 April 1917, TCL, O. 11. 17/ii. 47–8.

21 Nicholas, ‘Notes’, *loc. cit.* The OCR had been designed internally by Essex in the Adam style.

22 Macnaghten’s Memorandum, *loc. cit.*

Wren's domes and spires in the background.²³ As recently as 1911, a host of Fellows had enthusiastically supported Rouse Ball's proposal to 'Logganise' the Essex façade by reinstating the trefoil bay. Since on that occasion there was no intention to change the interior of the building, nor yet any dead soldiers to be mourned, the motive must have been entirely aesthetic. Apparently it was only the estimated cost of £10,000 that had prevented the proposal from going ahead, but now there was the prospect of getting old members to pay. And so, in June 1921, driven forward by the Master, Hollond, Parry, Morley Fletcher, Rouse Ball, and other enthusiasts, a College Meeting decided by 28 votes to 3 that, so long as enough money was raised, 'the College will gratefully accept the offer and proceed with the work of reconstruction'.

This resolution carried the following rider: 'The College understands that the proposal does not involve adherence to the *details* of Loggan's drawing in the restoration.'²⁴ As the Master explained to Lord Crewe, 'the last clause was added because it was pointed out that a *rigid* adherence to Loggan's design might prevent the interior from being used to the best advantage for the purpose for which it is intended.'²⁵ This was yet another false step. Macnaghten had hoped to answer Housman's paradox by devising a project that would be both beautiful and functional. 'The present proposal reconciles those two opposing views so far as it is possible to do so. The restoration of the old façade with its tower and oriel window serves in itself no purpose of practical utility; it will merely be beautiful.'²⁶ As a formula it papered over the cracks, but the rider pointed to difficulties ahead: what if the functional needs of the interior made compromises to the beauty of the façade unavoidable?

The task of preparing outline plans was entrusted to a London architect Edward Warren, whose work on the new Combination Room and Parlour was widely judged to be 'a great success'. His first step was to send a 'dampening' letter questioning whether reinstatement of the triple bay window was possible.²⁷ Either it would have to be squashed or else the parapet and ridge line of the new building would have to rise above the height of the Master's Lodge, which it was meant to match. This was fair warning, but having delivered it

23 It is still the case in the twenty-first century that retiring members of the College staff are routinely presented with the Loggan print of Great Court to 'remind' them of an Eden they never inhabited.

24 Minutes of a Special College Meeting held on 4 June 1921, TCL JRMB D6/2 (*italics added*).

25 J.J. Thomson to Lord Crewe, 6 June 1921, TCL Add Ms. a. 341/25 (*italics added*).

26 Macnaghten's Memorandum, TCC Add Ms. a. 341/25.

27 Edward Warren to Hughes-Gibb, 8 September 1921, TCL Add Ms. a. 341/25.

to no effect, Warren did everything that was required of him. Unfortunately his sketch design of a ‘Logganised’ elevation does not survive, but it seems to have been very widely welcomed – despite which the Council decided that his firm was not reputable enough for the job. ‘They have full confidence in Mr Warren as to internal construction, but they have not yet had evidence before them, as to his design for external work.’²⁸ One way of dropping him without too much embarrassment was to suggest that such an emotional building as a war memorial ought to be designed by one of the family. An obvious candidate was Harold Goodhart-Rendel, described by Morley Fletcher as being not only an alumnus but ‘the son of a distinguished and beloved former Fellow. There is no doubt of his ability as an architect, and indeed he showed in this a precosity almost suggesting genius. I think very highly of his originality.’²⁹ The London Committee was then asked to decide between the two, and they selected Goodhart Rendel, apparently without much difficulty.³⁰ Warren, who may have been clairvoyant, took his demission with considerable grace.

With hindsight it can be seen that the substitution was a mistake. Warren designed several buildings in Oxford and Cambridge, almost all of which subsequently won the approval of Nikolaus Pevsner, and the fact that he specialised in late seventeenth-century English styles qualified him for the work of restoration. The same cannot be said of Goodhart-Rendel. ‘Although opposed to modern functionalism – he did not disdain the use of ornament – he was equally repelled by the English taste for the picturesque and was alive to the dangers of sentimental revivals’.³¹ The design with which he beat Warren was for a Tudor-style façade with twin oriels (‘none too large’) set apart from each other instead of the original central trefoil bay window. Whatever one thinks of his elevation, it clearly has nothing to do with any of the following: Michaelhouse, Loggan, restoration, context, nostalgia, or the picturesque.³²

28 Parry to Hughes-Gibb, 24 June 1921, TCL Add Ms. a. 341/25 Correspondence (general); Charles Booth to Hughes-Gibb, 13 September 1921, *ibid*.

29 Walter Morley Fletcher to A.P. Hughes-Gibb, 15 December 1921, TCC Add Ms. a. 341/25 Correspondence (general).

30 Trinity College War Memorial Committee: Minutes of 9th meeting, 29 January 1923, TCC Add Ms. a. 341/25.

31 *Times obituary*, 22 June 1959.

32 To enforce this point, Goodhart-Rendel also submitted an alternative sketch showing a tall ‘building in the Monumental Style of the present day’, with an exterior face of Portland stone and ‘internally decorated in plaster with marble pilasters and gilding’.

A sub-committee of three including Fletcher and Macnaghten was established and seems to have been dazzled by Goodhart-Rendel's philosophy of design. Nothing else can explain the altered priorities contained in its report of February 1923, a document that did little more than parrot the architect's opinions. In contrast to what Warren had been told, it was now considered that 'bilateral symmetry of the roof line on each side the Dining Hall is not necessarily desirable', and that 'the present considerable variation in building heights round the Great Court is not displeasing'. These weasel words should not disguise the fact that the reason for a taller building was that it would allow for a higher and grander internal space and, still more importantly, would conform to modernist architectural philosophy. 'If the new range contains a Memorial Hall, it should appear to contain a hall. The hall should not, so to speak, be compressed or concealed within a range outwardly similar to a range of chambers, of which the apparent attic dormers are really the upper lights of the Hall.' The unfortunate Warren had been ordered to design an elevation that would harmonise with the buildings to the north, but now he was told that his silhouette 'might compete undesirably with that of the Dining Hall'. Another new and modernist note was to insist that the ground floor elevation to Great Court, behind which there would continue to be humble kitchen offices, must be sufficiently humdrum architecturally to reflect their functional ordinariness. Warren's taking of the bay down to ground level and punctuating it with a door and porch was now condemned as a mere pretence. The sub-committee recognised that 'a strong feeling of sentiment may be felt by many in favour of a large bay-window similar in effect to that shown by Loggan', but it decided that such sentiment should yield to the doctrine that spectators should be able to read the interior of a building from its exterior. 'An essential and desirable feature of [Goodhart-Rendel's] design is the contrast between the high relative richness and interest of that part of the proposed block which contains the Hall and the simplicity of the rest.'³³ This report, which constituted a total capitulation to Goodhart-Rendel's way of thinking, was endorsed by the full London Committee and sent to the Fellows on 10 March 1923.

What happened next resembled nothing so much as a car crash in slow motion. In May, at the second of two College Meetings on the subject, a move by Donald Robertson and G.I. Taylor to postpone (and effectively kill) the project was only narrowly defeated by 22 votes to 15. Hollond followed by moving that 'the

³³ Report of the sub-committee, 19 February 1923, TCC Add Ms. a. 341/25, 346/3, JRMB D6/2.



Goodhart Rendel's proposed design for the Great Court elevation of his Memorial Hall.

College should ask Goodhart-Rendell to prepare a plan in the Tudor style' as before, but with lower battlement and roof lines 'approximating' to those shown by Loggan. Ernest Harrison and Donald Robertson then proposed 'to substitute for the words "ask Mr Goodhart Rendel to prepare a plan" the words "have a plan prepared", and this amendment was carried massively by 30 votes to 3. The resolution as amended was then put as a substantive motion and carried more narrowly by 25 to 14.³⁴ Two points should have been clear from these proceedings. The first was that an overwhelming majority of Fellows wanted no more to do with Goodhart-Rendel. The second was that a substantial majority was against doing anything at all. Yet still there was reluctance to face up these embarrassing facts, and the motley went on.

The Dean of Chapel H.F. Stewart felt 'very strongly that we are committed to something like Loggan, and that much more is at stake than merely the fabric of the college. I don't want the governing body to qualify for a place in a new Gulliver's Travels as the people who change their minds every two years.'³⁵ However, that argument worked both ways. In briefing the London Committee, Parry admitted 'that a closer approximation to the Loggan print would reduce

³⁴ The Master voted in the minority against the Vice-Master. He also scribbled 'Loggan' four times on his copy of the order paper for the meeting.

³⁵ H.F. Stewart to J.J. Thomson, 5 May 1923, TCC, JJT C. 51/9.

criticism’, but he ‘did not consider that any such condition should be laid down in having fresh plans prepared’,³⁶ while Holland reminded Fellows that the College Meeting of 1921 had agreed *not* to insist on a copy of the trefoil window’. In his view, ‘the effect shown in Loggan ... is all that it is physically possible to attain’. ‘And my belief that it would be fatal to attempt to obtain a literal reproduction is supported by a strong suspicion that we could not induce any architect of real merit to attempt to copy Loggan.’³⁷ That was the snobbish nub of the matter. Warren, having no great architectural or critical reputation to protect, would have satisfied the longing to restore one aspect of medieval Trinity, but that longing clashed with another – felt especially by the metropolitan contingent – which was to employ an architect of national repute. Meanwhile, and just as importantly, nostalgia for the Michaelhouse bay window faded as younger Fellows began to assert themselves, and Essex’s 1774 façade began to come back in favour. Almost certainly Trevelyan’s real concern was not the wrath of the Asquith Commission but his appreciation of the ‘simple, classical elegance’ of the Essex range, an aesthetic preference that he was happy to declare twenty years later but had felt constrained from doing in 1922.³⁸

Finally, in February 1924, a motion by Parry and McTaggart to proceed was eviscerated in a rousing speech by Simpson and defeated by 26 votes to 20. Age was most likely a factor, given that less than one-third of the Ayes, but more than half of the Noes, were born after 1880. This vote prompted 31 Fellows to sign a petition deprecating *any* alteration to the façade of the Essex Building; significantly twelve of them had been elected since the War.³⁹ The coup de grace came on 15 March when Dennis Robertson and John Burnaby moved that, since

feeling both among Fellows and among other members of the College against a radical change in the appearance of Great Court has increased and is increasing, it would be undesirable to erect as a memorial a building approved by a small majority only. They therefore feel that they can only express, with their regrets, their keen appreciation of the devotion with which members of the Committee have given time and energy to the furtherance of the project, and of the generosity of those members of the College who have given or promised subscriptions towards it.

36 WMC: minutes of 11th meeting, 5 May 1923, TCL Add Ms. a. 341/25.

37 Holland, Remarks on the War Memorial scheme (ca. June 1923), TCL Add Ms. a. 341/25; JRMB D6/2.

38 Trevelyan, *Trinity College: An Historical Sketch* (Cambridge, 1943), p. 72.

39 TCC Add Ms a. 346/3; JRMB D6/2 (12 March 1924). Two-thirds of the signatories were born after 1880.

This motion was carried by 21 votes *nem con*, followed by a promise to ‘defray so much of the expenses of the Committee as is not covered by the interest on subscriptions received’ – meaning that subscribers would get their money back, but the College would keep the interest.⁴⁰

These developments took the London Committee by surprise, but they realised at once that the project was dead. ‘It is no doubt a pity that those [Fellows] who are opposed to the scheme did not express their dissent when it was first put forward’, wrote Macnaghten waspishly, ‘but now that their dissent has been expressed, nothing remains but to wind the matter up and return the subscriptions which we have received’.⁴¹ Ullswater attempted to reassure the Vice-Master that the London Committee’s feelings were not ‘injured by the rejection of a scheme to which they have devoted much time and attention’, but his private opinion was made clear when he told Hughes-Gibbs that Trinity ‘ought to have a proper executive body instead of a miscellaneous collection of “savants”’.⁴² He meant the Fellowship, and his contempt has been echoed by professional and business people down the ages, but in this case the alumni must share the blame. It was they who turned attention to developing a part of Great Court instead of the Brewhouse site, it was they who started the Loggan hare, and ultimately it was they who replaced an architect sympathetic to romantic reconstruction by one who was not. But wherever the balance of blame lay, it led in Nicholas’ words ‘to considerable bad feeling among those mainly old Trinity men ... who had worked hard to no purpose’.

It is easy to be wise in hindsight but it might be worth reiterating the following points. Housman’s opening paradox was fudged not faced. The decision to appeal to old members was justified, but the consequential decision to hand the initiative to the London Committee meant that plans were prepared and pursued to which Fellows as a whole felt no binding commitment. It was futile to appoint an established metropolitan architect and then expect him to be a mere copyist; the sub-committee’s members learned that lesson and it explains why they fell in with Goodhart-Rendel’s modernist ideas, but of course this left most Fellows way behind in their wake. As for the architectural taste of Fellows in general, no one could know in 1919 that visceral longings for Loggan would

40 TCC JRMB D6/2

41 Macnaghten to Thomson, 26 March 1924, TCC Add Ms. a. 346/3.

42 Ullswater to Parry, 18 February 1924, TCC JRMB D6/2; Ullswater to Thomson, 8 May 1924, TCC JJT [original series] A. 11/2; Ullswater to Hughes-Gibb, 2 February 1924, TCC Add Ms. a. 341/25.



Elevation of the Essex Building today.

give way so swiftly to a climate in which it seemed that ‘the only way was Essex’, but even so it points another lesson, and one that it is most difficult for a large college with a conciliar government to do anything about: *carpe diem*.

Physically the Essex Building looks much the same inside and outside as in the 1920s. No further attempt has been made to build on the Paddocks. A strenuous attempt to erect a modernist residential block on the Brewhouse site was approved at a College Meeting in 1955, but by too narrow a majority for the scheme to proceed, especially as Nicholas, now Senior Bursar, was strongly opposed on aesthetic grounds. Knowing that his already designated successor John Bradfield was a passionate supporter, he at once set out to persuade St John’s to sell the freehold of three houses near Burrell’s Field. Almost certainly his aim was to protect the Brewhouse site by giving his energetic successor lots of building land to fill up west of Queens’ Road, and so far his ploy has worked. It is still the case that from time to time someone suggests developing between New Court and the river, but whether any such scheme will overcome the Brewhouse jinx remains to be seen.



Alan Brown 1928–2017 by Michael Atiyah (1954)

Alan Brown was a solid Trinity man, an engineer who enjoyed a friendly game of tennis on the backs, acquired his engaging American wife Eleanor while doing his Ph.D in Stanford, worked for IBM and disappeared from public view thereafter. Or so we thought, but there was an altogether different Alan Brown beneath the surface. No, he was not doing secret research in the Alan Turing mould, in fact he was a lifelong peace-monger. To exaggerate only slightly, he was the secret behind IBM's domination of the computer world in its heyday.

Eschewing personal glory, he hand-picked those with talent and, helped by his Mancunian earthiness, formed lifelong friendships with leaders of the future. Who else could count Presidents of Academies, Rectors of Imperial College and Masters of Trinity among their close friends, while modestly remaining inconspicuous? And retiring, not to the Lords or to a grand mansion, but to gardening and pastoral work, educating those who had been harshly treated by the world and not had the privilege of a Trinity education.

I first met Alan on the tennis courts. Not that either of us played with any distinction, but we often had distinguished partners such as Mamoun Buhairi the future Governor of the Central Bank of the Sudan and later President of the African Development Bank. Although Alan and I both went to Manchester Grammar School, the Eton of the north, our paths did not cross, since I was only a bird of passage, blown



Michael and Alan: Kirkmichael 2004.



Lily and Eleanor: Kirkmichael 2004.



Sudan vs Trinity: Tennis on The Backs 1951.

off course by the Saharan wind, and the elite of Maths VI did not fraternize with lesser mortals.

But this friendship formed, not on the playing fields of MGS, but on the tennis courts of Trinity, lasted for nearly seventy years. Our bachelor years were followed by marriage and families, and the Atlantic was no barrier to regular family meetings, in Princeton, Yorktown Heights, Cambridge, the Lake District, Edinburgh and even Seattle. We could always rely on Alan, such as the time when he bought us an old Buick, handed it over to an exhausted Atiyah family at JFK international airport, whom I then drove rashly to Princeton, while he quietly went back to Yorktown Heights.

Our very last meeting was when Alan and Eleanor, making a last minute alterations to their travel plans, joined the party in the Lodge to celebrate the Honorary Fellowship of our contemporary John Polkinghorne. Alan died a few months later.

Derek Teare from MGS knew Alan from a much earlier age and now picks up the tale:

Alan came into my life when he was about 11 years old, and I was 13. His older brother was a contemporary of mine, and the three of us came together through Scouting – we were all lowly members of the MGS Troop 2. As we progressed through the school, and rose in the Scouting hierarchy, we were exposed to wonderful opportunities. Most of the younger male teachers in the school were away on war service, so we had difficulty in keeping the scout troop running. We had to recruit teachers who were only nominal Scoutmasters, providing the oversight which the school required, but essentially leaving the running of the Troop to the Patrol Leaders. Weekly meetings in the Scout Hut on the school grounds were straightforward

enough, but we had to organize the two-week camp every Whitsuntide, as well as sundry other camps devoted to service-related tasks such as potato-picking and other farm work. It all led to great training in leadership, and to the closeness that establishes lifelong friendships.



MGS hill walkers: Lake District 1995.

Alan did two years military service after leaving MGS and arrived at Trinity to study electrical engineering in 1949. I returned to Trinity for graduate studies in 1950, so we had two more years before our careers headed in different directions. Alan went to Stanford, and gained a PhD and a new bride. Once back in the UK he was enjoying his job with Ferranti, but soon decided he would prefer not to be working on weapons research. With an eye to basing his family half-way between the UK and Eleanor's family in Nevada, Alan accepted an offer to work at the

IBM Watson Laboratory in Yorktown Heights. He retired from there in 1990, taught some physics courses at Pace University while he and Eleanor enjoyed their garden, and travelled the world. Eventually the fact that all three children (and their children) were living in the Seattle area became an irresistible incentive to move, so their final years together were spent on Mercer Island.

Those friendships made at MGS continued throughout our university days and on into "real life," and groups of those friends would get together for social activities such as hiking or biking. Until the end of World War II our



Alan and Eleanor:
Catskills 2000.



Alan, Eleanor and Michael relaxing, Mercer Island.

activities were confined to England and Scotland, but after 1945 some of the bike trips extended into France. Alan was a remarkable catalyst in these get-togethers. After he and Eleanor (and their first-born son) had migrated to the US, they were conscientious about making annual trips home, both to see Alan's family and to keep up their contacts with friends left behind. Once the children were grown, and no longer accompanying parents on these annual trips, Eleanor and Alan fostered a group initially known as the Friends of Alan Brown which gathered for annual three-day hiking adventures at various venues in the Lake District. That group's first meeting was in 1990, and the hiking was initially quite strenuous. Over the years it morphed into rambling, then ambling... shambling, finally just limping along as best we could. Sometimes as many as a dozen couples, but shaved by Father Time to eight people at our last assembly in 2016.

Alan died peacefully after a brief illness on 7 August 2017, and is survived by his wife Eleanor, children Michael, Eric and Nan, and grandchildren Ian, Chris, Kadie and Meg.

While many of Alan's friends were from Trinity, an exception was Eric Ash, later Sir Eric, Treasurer of the Royal Society and Rector of Imperial College. His daughter Gillian Ash Barr recalls that:

In 1952 a small group of British young men boarded the Queen Mary to set sail for New York. They were Fulbright scholars who had been offered the chance to continue their studies in America and one can imagine that leaving a drab post-war Britain, they were breathless with excitement. They were

also poor. Billeted in the most meagre cabins, they plotted a route through the bowels of the ship into the first class lounge. First class was better than steerage and a good time was had by all. Two of the young men, particularly hit it off. Their love of science was a given. Their sense of humour a shared amusement. And when they arrived in New York, they were both seriously impressed by American waffles. From such beginnings emerged a friendship that would be central to both men for the rest of their lives. The Mancunian was Alan Brown and the Londoner was my father Eric.

They were headed for Stanford and they both landed stunning American brides; Eleanor and my mother Clare. Alan was best man at my parent's wedding and after the Browns got married, they spent some time in England. More children followed.

Eric Brown was named after Eric Ash, which was flattering but risked confusion, so Eric Brown was labelled, and remains to this day, Eric Minimus. My sisters Cany and Lucy were followed by a set of twins, Jenny and Emily, who pretty much coincided with Nan. We were ready to be a tribe. But the year that really cemented everything was 1969–1970 when Alan arranged for Eric (Maximus) to work at the IBM facility in White Plains and Eleanor found us the most romantic converted barn to stay in. Eric and Clare appreciated the generosity of the invitation and welcome. We daughters were beside ourselves. We were going to the country of Apollo missions and privately considered that, as a result, we were virtually astronauts ourselves. Of course, we were too young for NASA but we needn't have worried. Even without rockets, America was amazing and the Browns introduced us to it all.

Not that we admired everything. I will never recover from watching Mike spread one row of bread with peanut butter and a second row of bread with jam and then putting them together.

But Alan proved to be an invaluable coach in bridging the Anglo-American divide and introducing a bunch of London girls to living outside the city. His Boy Scout credentials educated us on topics ranging from cycling, to poison ivy to baseball. We were grateful for his supportive encouragement and tickled by his teasing.

That year started a long succession of summer holidays that cemented the links with the next generation of Browns and Ashes. Sailing sunfish on the Cape. Cycling round the vineyards of the Languedoc in France, shared plans,

plots and ambition. A friendship that had started on the Queen Mary now has deep roots in the next generation. Browns and Ashes together became a rallying cry that has been toasted for many years. What an extraordinary gift from our parents.

It wasn't just that we kids got on. Alan and Eleanor may have started as friends of Eric and Clare but became friends of ours. Cany had a head start with Alan as a Godfather but the rest of us argued that the arrangement was such good luck that she had to share. Alan's connection to us all was vital, dynamic and curious. He was one of those rare grown-ups who really listened to what children said and appeared genuinely interested. He was a phenomenal wit and had the charm to probe us on capital cities and tease us about pretty much anything so that it felt like fun not threat. He and Eleanor were an extraordinary double act, encouraging and supporting.

And then, without any warning, we were grown up. The people who were previously the grown-ups became grandparents. Alan and Eleanor visited London every year and watched the next generation grow. We visited Seattle. A transatlantic rhythm was established. The last time we all got together was on Cape Cod in 2008, for a two-week long barbecue. The youngest generation forged new bonds.



Ashes & Browns: Seattle 2000.

Alan and Eric were the original authors of a friendship that is now 65 years old. It was such fun to watch their respect for each other, their understated sense of humour and their love for their families. They celebrated diamond wedding anniversaries in 2016 but it is Clare and Eric's golden wedding that I particularly remember. As it was held at their home, there were two

separate dinners and Alan gave the best man's speech. We had expected it to be the same speech delivered on successive evenings. We should have known better. He gave two completely different speeches that had the audience riveted and laughing. Most people can't pull off one!

In addition to humour and family charm, Alan had a deeply serious side. He wanted to improve the world to the best of his abilities. He knew from his days at Trinity that he was not a great scholar, but he had the knack of getting the best out of those who were. This is amply confirmed by Alec Broers, later Lord Broers, Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge and President of the Royal Academy of Engineering, who continues the tale:

Alan was very important in my life as he was my first boss and, looking back over the 52 years since that time, I cannot remember working for anyone who was a better manager. I frequently tell people that IBM at the time was the best managed company in the world and looking back it becomes apparent that much of that was due to Alan. He built at IBM a strength in our discipline of optics, both electron and light optical, that served the company well for decades to come. He also contributed to many other fields of technology including magnetic core memories, displays, super-conductivity and electronic packaging. He was an excellent role model in the way he established priorities, restraining his personal interests and ensuring that we were serving the company and society appropriately. This sounds a bit pompous but that's the way I recall it. He also made everyone feel part of the team and was well known for the enjoyable family parties he and Eleanor hosted for the members of his group at their home near the Research Center.



IBM Yorktown Heights.

When I joined IBM early in 1965, Alan's group was working on what was then regarded as high density information storage. This Solid Logic Technology, SLT as IBM called it, was used in the revolutionary 360 system computers that enabled IBM to dominate the computer market by the 1970s. However, SLT was far too expensive to be used as memory for these computers because millions of bits of memory storage were needed and, in those days, several transistors were needed to store a single bit, and each transistor probably cost tens of cents. SLT was a thousand times more reliable than vacuum tubes circuits, but its transistors were 100 million times more expensive than they are today, where a chip can contain hundreds of billions of transistors.

Starting in the early 1960s, Alan's group had been exploring whether it would be possible to increase the number of bits that could be written with an electron beam, perhaps by making the bits smaller. The beam size in a typical CRT, or Williams tube, was several tens of microns and it was thought impossible to produce a beam size smaller than a few microns using CRT technology, and certainly impossible to go below a micron. Alan discovered that Oatley's group in the Cambridge University Engineering Department had already produced beams well below a tenth of a micron for use in what was then the new scanning electron microscope, so he hired Richard Thornley, who had recently completed his PhD thesis working on the SEM, to explore these possibilities.

SEM technology was de-mountable allowing the target to be changed, unlike CRT technology where the target could only be replaced by breaking the glass tube. Their idea was to explore the application of SEM electron optics for computer memory systems using photographic film. They were successful in doing this and built a disk recorder that was used in a Russian to English translation machine. The electron beam wrote carefully defined squares on a servo track on a 25 cm diameter photographic film disk. The disk was then developed and read using a photo-multiplier and a CRT. The photo-multiplier detected light passing through the film from the CRT spot to read the bits on the spinning disk, while the servo track was used to keep the spot aligned with the row of bits. The CRT spot did not have to be as small as the electron beam that was used to write the bits.

The next step was to increase the capacity further than could be accomplished with a single disk. IBM decided to adopt the format it had developed in California, for the CIA, for storing large numbers of images on small photographic film cards. The target was to increase the capacity of the memory to an incredible

one trillion bits with a reasonable access time and they succeeded. Two of these systems were built for \$2.1 million in the initial contract, one for the Livermore National Laboratory and one for the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory. Three more were sold later, two to the National Security Agency and one to the Los Alamos National Laboratory. Digital Cypress, as it was called, was the first trillion bit computer store ever built with reasonable access time, and needless to say, it was a vastly expensive system. But it gave access to a data base of one trillion bits and the access time was only 1 second. No other technology at the time could offer this performance, and the electron beam writing technology that Alan's group had demonstrated, was essential to its operation. The systems were used throughout the 1970s.

In subsequent years SEM electron beam technology was also applied to the fabrication of the first integrated circuit transistors with sub-micron features, way ahead of state of the art at the time, allowing the scaling of microcircuits to be modelled, and thereby guiding the evolution of silicon chips technologies in IBM and elsewhere.



Alan V. Brown.

Alan Brown was one of the creative engineers in IBM who pioneered the development of the world's first trillion bit computer memory, and laid the ground for the company's future leadership in applying high performance integrated circuit technologies. He also contributed to a range of other technologies including magnetic core memories, displays and superconductivity and the company's project to develop a computer based on Josephson junctions. After he left it, his group continued applying electron beams to the fabrication of devices that pioneered nano-technology.

Trinity graduates over the centuries have played their part in forging our world. Some are commemorated in the ante-chapel, some have bronze plaques, but many more are modest heroes such as Alan Brown.



SEMPER EADEM



FELLOWS, STAFF,
& STUDENTS

THE MASTER AND FELLOWS
APPOINTMENTS AND DISTINCTIONS

IN MEMORIAM

80TH BIRTHDAY SPEECHES

COLLEGE NOTES





The Fellowship

The Master and Fellows

October 2018

Master

(Appointed 2012) **Sir Gregory Paul Winter**, CBE, FRS, Molecular Biology

Fellows

Elected

- | | | | |
|------|---|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1993 | D | Professor Grae Worster | Applied Mathematics. <i>Vice-Master</i> |
| 1957 | E | Professor John Davidson | Chemical Engineering. <i>Senior Fellow</i> |
| 1954 | E | Sir Michael Atiyah | Pure Mathematics. <i>Former Master</i>
(1990–1997) |
| 1957 | E | Professor Amartya Sen | Welfare Economics. <i>Former Master</i>
(1998–2004) |
| 2012 | E | Lord Martin Rees of Ludlow | Cosmology. <i>Former Master</i>
(2004–2012) |
| 1958 | E | Mr John Easterling | Classics |
| 1958 | E | Dr Andrew McLachlan | Molecular Biology |
| 1960 | E | Professor Ian Glynn | Physiology |
| 1961 | E | Dr Anil Seal | Indian History |
| 1963 | E | Dr Roger Dawe | Greek Literature |
| 1964 | E | Dr Neil Hamer | Chemistry |
| 1964 | E | Professor John Lonsdale | African History |

- 1966 E **Dr Ronald Ferrari** Electrical Engineering
- 1966 E **Lord Julian Hunt of Chesterton** Applied Mathematics
- 1967 E **Dr Brian Mitchell** Economic History
- 1968 E **Dr Chris Morley** Engineering. Secretary of Council
- 1969 E **Professor Brian Josephson** Condensed Matter Physics
- 1970 E **Professor Bela Bollobás** Pure Mathematics
- 1971 E **Professor Robert Neild** Economic History
- 1971 E **Lord Garry Runciman** Sociology
- 1971 E **Professor Hugh Osborn** Theoretical Physics
- 1971 E **Professor John Hinch** Applied Mathematics. *Secretary of Fellowship Electors*
- 1972 E **Dr Graham Chinner** Earth Sciences
- 1972 E **Professor Sir Michael Berridge** Cell Biology
- 1973 E **Professor Horace Barlow** Physiology
- 1973 E **Professor Philip Allott** International Public Law
- 1974 E **Dr Douglas Kennedy** Statistics
- 1974 E **Professor Boyd Hilton** Modern British History. *Secretary: Title B Committee*
- 1974 E **Professor Andrew Crawford** Physiology. Steward
- 1975 E **Professor Adrian Poole** English Literature. *Fellow for Communications & Widening Participation*
- 1975 E **Dr Alan Weeds** Biochemistry
- 1976 D **Professor Simon Keynes** Anglo-Saxon History
- 1976 E **Professor John Rallison** Fluid Dynamics
- 1977 E **Professor Gilbert Lonzarich** Quantum Physics
- 1977 D **Professor Stephen Elliott** Chemical Physics
- 1978 E **Professor Alan Windle** Nanomaterials
- 1978 B **Professor John Marenbon** History of Philosophy. *Secretary of the Honorary Fellowships and Senior Postdoctoral Researchers Committees; Public Lectures Coordinator*

- 1979 E **Professor Hashem Pesaran** Financial Economics
- 1979 E **Dr Ian McDonald** Chemistry
- 1980 E **Professor Keith Moffatt** Applied Mathematics
- 1980 E **Dr Arthur Norman** Computer Science. *Emoluments Secretary. Acting Tutor*
- 1981 E **Dr Ronald Nedderman** Fluid Dynamics
- 1981 D **Professor Pelham Wilson** Mathematics
- 1982 E **Professor Nicholas Postgate** Assyriology
- 1982 E **Professor Sir Michael Pepper** Semiconductors
- 1983 E **Professor Nick Kingsbury** Signal Processing
- 1983 C **Mr Nicholas Denyer** Ancient Greek Philosophy. *Praelector (Father of the College)*
- 1983 C **Dr Neil Hopkinson** Greek Literature
- 1984 E **Professor Christopher Lowe** Biotechnology
- 1985 C **Dr Mark Chinca** German
- 1986 E **Professor David McKitterick** Former Librarian
- 1986 D **Professor Malcolm Perry** Theoretical Physics
- 1986 E **Dr Stephen Satchell** Financial Economics
- 1987 E **Professor Robin Carrell** Haematology
- 1987 E **Dr Nigel Unwin** Molecular Biology
- 1989 E **Professor Roger Paulin** German
- 1989 E **Professor Piero Migliorato** Electrical Engineering
- 1990 C **Dr Hugh Hunt** Dynamics. Tutor
- 1990 C **Dr Paul Wingfield** Musicology
- 1990 E **Professor Nicholas Shepherd-Barron** Pure Mathematics
- 1991 E **Professor David Khmel'nitskii** Condensed Matter Physics
- 1992 E **Dr Jeremy Fairbrother** Former Senior Bursar; Senior Treasurer Student Union; Treasurer Field Club
- 1992 E **Dr Mark Morris** Japanese Studies

- 1993 E **Professor Steven Ley** Organic Chemistry
- 1993 E **Mr Paul Simm** Former Junior Bursar; Keeper of the Pictures; Secretary: Wine Committee
- 1993 E **Professor Kevin Gray** Land Law
- 1993 E **Professor Roger Keynes** Physiology
- 1994 D **Professor Sir Shankar Balasubramanian** Chemistry
- 1994 C **Dr Jean Khalfa** French. Fellow for International Programmes
- 1994 D **Professor Valerie Gibson** Particle Physics
- 1995 D **Professor Sir Timothy Gowers** Pure Mathematics
- 1995 D **Professor Simon Baron-Cohen** Experimental Psychology
- 1996 D **Professor Catherine Barnard** European Law; Employment Law. *Senior Tutor*
- 1996 C **Dr Richard Serjeantson** Early Modern History. *Secretary of the Website Committee; Tutor*
- 1997 D **Professor Colin Hughes** Pathology
- 1997 D **Professor John Lister** Applied Mathematics. *Secretary: Expenditure Committee*
- 1997 C **Professor Sachiko Kusukawa** Early Modern Science. *Dean of College*
- 1997 C **Professor Tessa Webber** Palaeography
- 1998 C **Dr Rupert Gatti** Game Theory
- 1998 C **Professor Emma Widdis** Russian
- 1998 E **Dr Susan Daruvala** Chinese Studies
- 1998 C **Ms Erica Segre** Spanish
- 1999 D **Professor Lynn Gladden** Microstructure
- 1999 C **Ms Joanna Miles** Family Law
- 2000 C **Dr Peter Sarris** Medieval History
- 2000 D **Professor Ali Alavi** Theoretical Chemistry
- 2000 D **Professor Imre Leader** Pure Mathematics. *Admissions Tutor (Maths & Sciences)*

- 2000 D **Professor Marian Holness** Petrology
- 2000 C **Dr Alyce Mahon** Modern Art
- 2001 E **Professor Simon Blackburn** Ethics; Epistemology
- 2001 C **Professor Joan Lasenby** Signal Processing
- 2001 E **Professor Douglas Fearon** Immunology
- 2001 D **Professor Richard Hunter** Greek
- 2001 C **Dr Anne Toner** English Literature. Tutor
- 2001 D **Professor Gabriel Paternain** Pure Mathematics
- 2002 E **Professor Gary Gibbons** Theoretical Physics
- 2002 C **Dr Tom Fisher** Pure Mathematics
- 2002 D **Professor Rebecca Fitzgerald** Physiology. *Adviser to Women Students*
- 2002 C **Dr Sean Holden** Artificial Intelligence
- 2003 C **Dr Louise Merrett** Commercial Law. *Admissions Tutor (Arts & Humanities)*
- 2004 C **Dr Glen Rangwala** Politics. Director of Admissions
- 2005 D **Professor Judith Driscoll** Device Materials
- 2005 C **Dr Michael Tehranchi** Statistics
- 2006 C **The Reverend Dr Michael Banner** Religious Ethics. *Dean of Chapel; Chair of Alumni Relations and Development Office*
- 2006 C **Mr Rory Landman** Senior Bursar
- 2006 B **Dr Jeremy Butterfield** Philosophy of Physics. *Secretary of the Visiting Scholars' Committee*
- 2006 B **Professor Philip Hardie** Latin and Neo-Latin Literature
- 2006 C **Mr Stephen Layton** Director of Music
- 2006 D **Professor Matthew Juniper** Aerodynamics
- 2006 E **Dr Rod Pullen** Former Junior Bursar. Acting Junior Bursar
- 2006 B **Professor Angela Leighton** Poetry
- 2006 D **Professor Nicholas Thomas** Historical Anthropology

- 2007 D **Professor Joya Chatterji** South Asian History
- 2007 C **Professor Malte Grosche** Condensed Matter Physics
- 2007 C **Dr Rick Livesey** Biomedical Sciences
- 2007 D **Professor Harvey Reall** Theoretical Physics
- 2007 D **Professor Zoran Hadzibabic** Atomic Physics
- 2007 D **Professor David Spring** Organic Chemistry. *Tutor for Advanced Students*
- 2007 D **Professor Jason Chin** Biochemistry
- 2008 E **Dr David Washbrook** South Asian History. *Editor of Annual Record*
- 2008 B **Dr Venki Ramakrishnan** Molecular Biology
- 2008 C **Dr Stuart Haigh** Geotechnical Engineering. *Tutor*
- 2009 D **Professor Sir David Baulcombe** Botany
- 2009 D **Professor David Tong** Theoretical Physics
- 2010 D **Professor Alexandra Walsham** Early Modern History
- 2011 C **Dr John Rudge** Applied Mathematics
- 2011 D **Professor Paul Brakefield** Biological Science
- 2011 D **Professor Huw Price** Philosophy of Physics
- 2011 B **Dr Heonik Kwon** Social Anthropology
- 2011 D **Professor Sarah Worthington** Commercial Law
- 2011 B **Professor Chai Lieven** Modern European History
- 2011 C **Dr Cameron Petrie** Middle Eastern Archaeology
- 2011 D **Professor Oliver Linton** Econometric Theory
- 2012 D **Professor Patrick Maxwell** Clinical Medicine
- 2012 C **Dr Adam Boies** Energy Engineering. *Tutor*
- 2013 D **Professor Didier Queloz** Exoplanets
- 2013 D **Professor Joel Robbins** Social Anthropology
- 2013 C **Dr Ross Wilson** Romanticism. *Tutor*
- 2013 C **Professor Eric Lauga** Fluid Dynamics. *Tutor*

- 2013 C **Dr David Skinner** Theoretical Physics
- 2013 C **Dr Tiago Cavalcanti** Macroeconomics
- 2014 C **Dr Henry Wilton** Pure Mathematics
- 2014 C **Dr Claudio Castelnovo** Condensed Matter Physics
- 2014 A **Dr Sean Curran** Medieval Music
- 2015 C **Dr Felice Torrisi** Electrical Engineering
- 2015 C **Dr Nicolas Bell** Librarian
- 2015 C **Professor Frank Stajano** Computer Security
- 2015 C **Dr Cate Ducati** Nanomaterials. Tutor
- 2015 C **Dr Debopam Bhattacharya** Microeconomics
- 2015 C **Dr Jason Miller** Statistics
- 2015 A **Dr Richard Montgomery** Pure Mathematics
- 2015 A **Dr Joseph Keir** Applied Mathematics
- 2015 A **Dr Alexander Freer** Romanticism
- 2015 A **Dr Tom Hamilton** Early Modern History
- 2015 A **Dr Micha Lazarus** Early Modern Literature
- 2015 A **Dr Edouard Hannezo** Theoretical Physics
- 2015 A **Dr Bernhard Salow** Epistemology
- 2015 A **Dr Mireia Crispin Ortuzar** Particle Physics
- 2016 D **Professor Mickey Adolphson** Japanese Studies
- 2016 B **Professor Michael Cates** Soft Matter Physics
- 2016 B **Professor Gregory Hannon** Oncology
- 2016 C **Dr Andrew Sederman** Magnetic Resonance
- 2016 C **Dr Catherine Aiken** Obstetrics and Gynaecology
- 2016 C **Dr Milka Sarris** Cell Biology
- 2016 C **Dr Per Ola Kristensson** Interactive Systems
- 2016 C **Dr Benjamin Spagnolo** Public Law
- 2016 C **Dr Philip Knox** Medieval Literature

- 2016 A **Dr Clare Walker Gore** Victorian Literature
- 2016 A **Dr Edgar Engel** Condensed Matter Physics
- 2016 A **Dr Aaron Kachuck** Latin and Neo-Latin Literature
- 2016 A **Dr Gunnar Peng** Applied Mathematics
- 2016 A **Dr Beñat Gurrutxaga Lerma** Material Physics
- 2016 A **Dr Duncan Hardy** Medieval History
- 2016 A **Dr Jessica Fintzen** Pure Mathematics
- 2017 C **Dr Richard Hayward** Cellular Microbiology
- 2017 C **Dr Arthur Asseraf** Middle Eastern & Global History
- 2017 A **Dr Erik Clark** Development and Evolution
- 2017 A **Dr Hannah Stern** Physics
- 2017 A **Dr Katarzyna Kowal** Applied Mathematics
- 2017 A **Mr Alex Kendall** Engineering
- 2017 A **Dr George Roberts** History
- 2017 A **Dr Thomas Hutchcroft** Pure Mathematics
- 2017 A **Dr Partha Shil** History
- 2017 A **Dr Kirsten Macfarlane** Intellectual History
- 2018 C **Dr Anna-Maria Hartmann** English
- 2018 C **Professor Ewa Paluch** Medical Sciences
- 2018 A **Dr Rohit Chikkaraddy** Physics
- 2018 A **Dr Jose Martinez** Politics
- 2018 A **Dr Jessica Lightfoot** Classics
- 2018 A **Dr Aled Walker** Pure Mathematics
- 2018 A **Dr Hannah Shepherd** History
- 2018 A **Dr Adi Steif** Genome Science and Technology
- 2018 A **Miss Jitka Stollova** Literature
- 2018 A **Dr Ewain Gwynne** Pure Mathematics

Titles under which Fellowships are held:

- A Junior Research Fellows** are elected in an open competition normally decided at the start of each calendar year. 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, the Dean of Chapel, the Bursars, and the 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. Registry, 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

- 1977 **H.R.H. Philip Duke of Edinburgh**
- 1981 **Professor Sir Peter Swinnerton-Dyer**
- 1983 **Professor Sir Aaron Klug**
- 1988 **H.R.H. Charles Prince of Wales**
- 1989 **Professor Freeman Dyson**
- 1989 **Rt Hon Lord James Mackay of Clashfern**

- 1991 **Professor Sir John Elliott**
1991 **Professor Walter Gilbert**
1999 **Professor Lord Alec Broers**
1999 **Dame Marilyn Strathern**
2000 **Professor Jeffrey Goldstone**
2000 **Professor Ian Hacking**
2003 **Sir Antony Gormley**
2004 **Professor Sir Richard Friend**
2005 **Professor Jared Diamond**
2005 **Judge Stephen Schwebel**
2006 **Rt Hon Lord Robert Walker of Gestingthorpe**
2007 **Professor Sir Peter Lachmann**
2009 **Dr Peter Goddard**
2009 **Judge Hisashi Owada**
2010 **Professor Sir Partha Dasgupta**
2011 **Sir Noel Malcolm**
2011 **Sir Andrew Wiles**
2013 **Rt Hon Lord Robert Carnwath of Notting Hill**
2013 **Professor Michael Klein**
2014 **Reverend Canon John Polkinghorne**
2014 **Professor Tom Jessell**
2014 **Dr Stuart Parkin**
2014 **Professor Sir Mark Pepys**
2015 **Professor Christopher Garrett**
2015 **Professor Anthony Grafton**
2015 **The Most Revd and Right Hon Justin Welby**
2016 **Professor Bryan Birch**
2016 **Professor Roy Kerr**

- 2016 **Professor Daan Frenkel**
2017 **Professor Stephen Toope**
2017 **Rt Rev Richard Chartres**
2017 **Professor Tony Cheetham**
2017 **Mr Anand Panyarachun**
2017 **Dr Martin Rudwick**
2018 **Professor Simon Schaffer**
2018 **Ms Judith Weir**

Regius Professors on the Foundation

- 2012 **Professor Geoffrey Khan** Hebrew
2015 **Professor Ian McFarland** Divinity

Whewell Professor of International Law

- 2016 **Prof Eyal Benvenisti**

Fellow Commoner in Creative Arts

Ms Ali Smith *Senior Fellow Commoner*

Dr Tom Coult

Chaplains

The Reverend Dr Andrew Bowyer

The Reverend Kirsty Ross

Lecturers not holding Fellowships

Dr Aleks Reinhardt

Past Fellows with undertakings under Ordinance XIII.4

- 2013 **Dr Daniel Larsen** 30/06/2019
- 2013 **Dr Aidan Russell** 31/12/2018
- 2013 **Dr Kathryn Stevens** 30/06/2019
- 2014 **Dr Alexander Gaunt** 30/09/2020
- 2014 **Dr Ailsa Keating** 30/09/2020
- 2014 **Dr James Kirby** 30/09/2020
- 2014 **Dr Francis Woodhouse** 30/06/2019

Visiting Fellow Commoners

- Dr Anna Berman** (1/10/2018 – 30/06/2019)
- Professor Ardis Butterfield** (1/10/2018 – 30/06/2019)
- Professor Mack Holt** (1/10/2018 – 15/12/2018)
- Professor Susan Pedersen** (1/10/2018 – 31/03/2019)



Appointments and Distinctions

- 1954 **M. F. Atiyah**, Abel Lecturer, ICM, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
- 1995 **S. Baron-Cohen**, Fellow, Academy of Medical Sciences; Senior Investigator, National Institute for Health Research; President, International Society for Autism Research.
- 1994 **S. Balasubramanian**, Royal Medal 2018, Royal Society.
- 2013 **T. VdeV. Cavalcanti**, Reader, University of Cambridge; Fellow, Cambridge Endowment for Research in Finance.
- 2007 **J. Chatterji**, Fellow, British Academy; Prize for Public History, Royal Historical Society.
- 2015 **M. Crispin Ortuzar**, Borysiewicz Biomedical Sciences Fellowship.
- 2014 **S. P. Curran**, Jerome Roche Prize, Royal Musical Association.
- 2005 **J. L. Driscoll**, Fellow, Royal Academy of Engineering; Kroll Medal, Institute of Materials.
- 2016 **J. Fintzen**, Dissertation Prize, Women in Mathematics Association, USA; Friedrich Hirzebruch-Promotionspreis, Studienstiftung des deutschen Volkes, Germany.
- 1999 **L. F. Gladden**, Executive Chair, Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council.



Ian Olsson

- 2007 **F. M. Grosche**, Professor, University of Cambridge.
- 2007 **Z. Hadzibabic**, Fellow, American Physical Society.
- 2015 **T. Hamilton**, Fellow, Royal Historical Society.
- 2016 **G. Hannon**, Fellow, Royal Society; Member, EMBO.
- 1966 **J. C. R. Hunt**, Giles Gilbert Walker Professor, IIT, Delhi.
- 2017 **T. Hutchcroft**, Doctoral Prize, Canadian Mathematical Society; Governor General's Gold Medal, University of British Columbia.
- 2001 **J. Lasenby**, Professor, University of Cambridge.
- 2013 **E. J-M. Lauga**, Early Career Award, Soft Matter Research, American Physical Society.
- 1993 **S. V. Ley**, ACS Arthur C. Cope Award, American Chemical Society.
- 1980 **H. K. Moffatt**, 2018 Fluid Dynamics Prize, American Physical Society.
- 1975 **A. D. B. Poole**, Graham Storey Lecturer, University of Cambridge.
- 2008 **V. Ramakrishnan**, Honorary Doctorate, University of Cambridge.
- 2013 **J. L. Robbins**, Stanton Lecturer, Divinity School, University of Cambridge; Jensen Memorial Lecturer, Frobenius Institute, University of Frankfurt.
- 1957 **A. K. Sen**, Honorary Doctorate, Waseda University, Japan; Lotus Leadership Award, Asian Foundation (USA).
- 1996 **R. W. Serjeantson**, Co-director, *The Oxford Francis Bacon*, British Academy.
- 2005 **M. R. Tehranchi**, Fellow, Cambridge Endowment for Research in Finance.
- 2009 **D. Tong**, 2018 Simons Investigator, Simons Foundation, USA.
- 2010 **A. M. Walsham**, Ford Lecturer in British History, University of Oxford.
- 1997 **M. T. J. Webber**, Professor of Palaeography, University of Cambridge.
- 1996 **E. K. Widdis**, Professor, University of Cambridge.
- 2012 **G. P. Winter** (The Master), Nobel Prize for Chemistry 2018.
- 1993 **M. G. Worster**, Fellow, Royal Society of South Africa.

In Memoriam

Andrew Parsons



Professor Alan Baker FRS (1939–2018)

Distinguished mathematician who won the Fields Medal for his contribution to number theory.

In 1966 the start of a new era in number theory was marked by Alan Baker, who has died aged 78, joining the department of pure mathematics at Cambridge University. With a cascade of papers, he had published solutions

to a series of problems from a line of inquiry that went back to the third-century mathematician Diophantus of Alexandria. On the basis of this exceptional work, in 1970 Alan was awarded the Fields Medal, one of the discipline's highest distinctions.

The interest of Diophantus's approach to equations lies in whether they can be solved in ways that produce only whole numbers, or integers. From school, we know Pythagoras's theorem for right-angled triangles: if the sides are 3, 4 and 5 units long, then $3^2 + 4^2 = 5^2$, ($9 + 16 = 25$), and there are other whole-number solutions, or Pythagorean triples, that can be found with squared numbers (5,12,13; 7, 24, 25; and infinitely many more). But can the equivalent be done with cubed numbers, or numbers at higher powers?

The underlying diophantine equation is $x^n + y^n = z^n$. This has been a subject of particular fascination since 1637, when the Frenchman Pierre de Fermat noted in the margin of his translation of Diophantus that whole-number solutions for it could not be found beyond squaring, and that he had "discovered a truly marvellous demonstration of this proposition that this margin is too narrow to contain".

Alan's way into this question lay in one of the most difficult areas of mathematics, transcendental number theory. It searches for and investigates the properties of non-algebraic numbers, a classification that includes π , 3.1415..., the ratio of the circumference to the diameter of a circle, and Euler's number, e , 2.7182..., important in the study of logarithms.

During a golden period in the 1930s and 40s, the Russian mathematician AO Gelfond and the German PhD student Theodor Schneider had given a solution (1934), to the seventh of the 23 unsolved problems described in 1900 by the German mathematician David Hilbert, and showed it to be transcendental. Hilbert regarded this seventh problem as much more difficult to prove than the

Riemann hypothesis, also on his list, which is now one of the seven millennium problems posed by the Clay Mathematics Institute; the reward offered for a solution to any of these is \$1m, as they would play a tremendous role in the future development of mathematics.

Gelfond and Schneider pushed forward the techniques they had developed into different directions but essentially it seemed that the limits of their method had been reached. So it was a cause of much surprise that Alan got into this very difficult part of number theory from around 1964 onwards, and worked on it in Cambridge on his own.

Alan was born in London. His father, Barney, had also been a brilliant mathematician in his youth, but had had to earn a living rather than pursue his studies. Barney married Betty Sohn and they set up home in Forest Gate, east London. From a very early age, their son showed signs of mathematical brilliance, which they encouraged.

From Stratford grammar school, Alan gained a scholarship to study at University College London. He graduated with a first and went to Trinity College, Cambridge, to study for an MA and PhD (1965) with Harold Davenport, one of the leading number theorists at the time, with many international connections.

Alan was awarded the Fields Medal for research into what are known as linear forms in logarithms. It had been recognised for a long time that the solution to a number of outstanding problems in number theory would depend on this work, including Carl Friedrich Gauss's class number problem, published in his textbook *Disquisitiones Arithmeticae* (1798). The Gelfond-Schneider method could not be applied to deal with the general linear forms in logarithms that were needed for these applications; Alan managed to find a spectacular new approach.

Using his theory of logarithmic forms he was able to settle the Gauss conjecture, and also to find all solutions in integers of the diophantine equations of the type $y^2 = x^3 + k$, known as Mordell equations, after the 20th-century British mathematician Louis Mordell. Alan's work deduced that there are only a finite number of integer solutions of the equation with z a fixed given integer and which can be computed.

This fundamental insight has been developed spectacularly by others. Gerd Faltings, another Fields Medallist, showed in 1983 that diophantine equations of this type including the Fermat equation have only finitely many solutions, a result conjectured by Mordell. However, the solutions cannot be computed explicitly. Andrew Wiles finally published a proof (1995) that for integer

solutions with no common factor the Fermat equation has only the trivial solutions 0, 1 and -1 for powers higher than squaring, as stated by Fermat.

Alan's insights have also found applications in many fields of mathematics quite remote from number theory. From 1974 until 2006 he was professor of pure mathematics at Cambridge University, then made emeritus.

He was a modest and frugal person who had continued to live at Trinity College from his days as a graduate student. From the mid-90s he was proud of occupying the college's best flat, next to the Master's Lodge, which even had a separate, almost secret staircase down to the fellows' garden, which he could overlook from his living room. There he loved to play bowls with friends.

During an international conference in Zurich organised by the mathematical research institute FIM in 1999 on the occasion of his 60th birthday, he gave a speech in which he expressed regret at never having married.

Travelling around the world, in particular to Hong Kong, was his pleasure, as well as photography and theatre. He often visited the US, in particular the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton. Among the many honours he received were the Adams prize, election to the Royal Society and the Academia Europaea, and to honorary fellowship of UCL.

Alan Baker, mathematician, born 19 August 1939; died 4 February 2018

*Source: Gisbert Wüstholtz, 2018, Guardian 9 April 2018. Used under licence from the Guardian.
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Professor Sir James Alexander Mirrlees, FBA Economist (1936–2018)

Nobel Prize winner best known for analysis of properties of income tax schedules.

James Mirrlees, who has died aged 82, was the most distinguished living British economist and one of the most influential in the world.

He was awarded the Nobel Prize in economics in 1996, an award he shared with William Vickrey, for his work on economic incentives, where information is imperfect.

The ways in which market economies deal with the limitations of our knowledge has been a central theme of economics over the past 50 years. He was knighted in 1997.

But Mirrlees published what is regarded as his most important work back in 1971: an analysis of the properties of income tax schedules. The work was jointly undertaken with Peter Diamond, an American economist who would receive the Nobel Prize in 2010.

This analysis refuted the notion that a progressive tax system, motivated by concern for the fairness of income distribution, would necessarily impose steadily increasing marginal rates. It also provided an intellectual rationale for the flattening of tax schedules that has occurred throughout the developed world.

Mirrlees was born in 1936 in Minigaff, a small village in Dumfriesshire, Scotland. After graduating in mathematics at Edinburgh University, he went to Cambridge University's Trinity College to continue undergraduate studies in the same subject.

But, for Mirrlees, any undergraduate mathematics course was undemanding, and left plenty of time to pursue more general interests, and these led him to economics.

His first published work resulted from a role as a mathematical research assistant to Nicholas Kaldor, economic adviser to the Wilson government in the 1960s.

Kaldor was struggling with limited success to develop a general theory of the sources of economic growth. Mirrlees was struggling, also with limited success, to understand what Kaldor meant, but the young assistant's talent was evident and he was quickly elected to a fellowship at Trinity.

Cambridge during the 1960s was a strange place for a young economist. The economics practised there was dominated by a group of disciples of the late John Maynard Keynes, but they lacked his intellectual gifts.

In these years several of Britain's finest economists left Cambridge for posts elsewhere, and Mirrlees was appointed a professor at Oxford University, based at Nuffield College, where he would remain for about 30 years.

Mirrlees would later say of his approach to politics and economics that his heart was on the left and his head on the right, and his work in optimal taxation was consistent with that description.

But the heart led him to take an interest in the economics of poor countries, and with Ian Little, a colleague at Nuffield, he prepared a cost-benefit analysis that was for many years an indispensable handbook for international agencies sponsoring major projects.

An inspiring teacher, passionately committed to the development of young economists, Mirrlees helped Oxford's reputation for the quality of economics research and teaching leap ahead that of Cambridge.

Few who attended the invitation-only seminar he organised weekly in his room at Nuffield will forget the experience of being told: "I think what you meant was..." This could generally be interpreted as: "What you have said is absolute rubbish and this is how it should have been done."

He may best be remembered for his protégés, Joe Stiglitz and Nicholas Stern among them.

After the death of his wife Gill in 1993, Cambridge took the opportunity to lure Mirrlees back to Trinity.


But even following the award of the Nobel Prize, Mirrlees continued to stimulate students, lecture widely, and travel extensively.

After his retirement from Cambridge, he went to serve as master of Morningside college, part of the Chinese university of Hong Kong, and helped the university establish a strong reputation in economics.

Throughout his life, Mirrlees combined extraordinary intellectual distinction with modesty of personality and lifestyle.

But even well into his 70s, economics remained his preoccupation. While carrying out his duties in Hong Kong, he found time to return to his roots by joining the Scottish government's council of economic advisers, and he chaired a review of the economics of taxation undertaken by the Institute for Fiscal Studies, the think-tank.

He was taken ill in Hong Kong at the end of 2017. Nursed by his second wife Patricia with exceptional devotion, Mirrlees returned to England a month ago, and died at the family home outside Cambridge.

The  Source: John Kay, 2018, *Financial Times/FT.com* 31/08.
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An Eightieth Birthday speech 22 October 2017

John Lonsdale (1964)

Master, thank you for that kind introduction and for proposing the toast. Friends and Colleagues, thanks for turning out to-night. I must have benefited from the fact that ITV's Sunday night series on Queen Victoria, devised by Daisy Goodwin who was taught more by Boyd Hilton than by me, came to an end last week.

Like all of us here I never cease to be thankful for my good fortune in being a member of this college. There can be no more generous patron of research, no better nursery of the youthful talent we are so privileged to receive, no friendlier society of equals, no High Table more open to the world.

Early life:

Although I am scarcely underprivileged, on my father's side I am the first of my family to have come up to a University. My grandfather was at Sandhurst, my father at Dartmouth Naval College. But on my mother's side my uncle Archie Lyall was an Oxford man. He wrote travel books, and gave me an early interest in Africa when I read his account of his visit to Portuguese West Africa in the 1930s. Portuguese colonials, unlike the British, did not frown on intimate relations between the races. So he called his book *Black and White Make Brown*. I'll come back to uncle Archie later.

I never knew his sister, my mother. She died three days after I was born. My father, then in command of a Royal Navy submarine, was often at sea, preparing for war. I was farmed out to a great aunt whose marriage had never happened because of the First World War. The next one duly came, and in May 1940 my father's boat (submarines are never ships) was crippled by a German mine. He and his crew were taken prisoner. My grandparents sent me, the last of the Lonsdales, across the Atlantic before Hitler came. I spent four years in the United States, together with four other naval families, thanks to the hospitality of James Garfield, my Uncle Jim. His father, also James Garfield, was, after Lincoln, the second president to have been assassinated. His farm was next to a maple plantation – which explains one of the items on tonight's menu. We all came back in early 1944, shortly before D-day, on an

aircraft carrier commanded by the father of one of our families. In the ship's concert, before docking at Liverpool, with another boy I sang Bing Crosby's 'Pistol Packin' Mama'. That song was soon to become anglicised as 'Shoot that Doodlebug down, boys, shoot that doodlebug down.' Before the end of the year a doodlebug that had not been shot down landed close enough to throw me into a public swimming pool.

I first met my father in May 1945, as the war ended. My grandparents had sent me to a prep-school, a boarding school. One night my dormitory of seven-year olds had a pillow fight. Hearing footsteps in the corridor we piled back to our beds. The school matron opened the door. 'Lonsdale, you're wanted in the headmaster's study.' 'Why only me?' was my obvious reaction. We went downstairs. Next to the headmaster was a man who claimed to be my father. I think we shook hands. He had been liberated the previous day. Three years later, after he had left the navy to become a priest in the Church of England, he took me on my first cross-Channel holiday. We drove across France to Germany. As we crossed the Rhine he said, 'John, you must learn to like these people.' Last year there was no way I could vote other than to 'Remain'.

There's not much to tell of my privately educated boarding-school days, other than to illustrate how times have changed. My prep school had an imaginative headmaster with the unfortunate initials HMWC. He wanted us to have a swimming pool. After the war barrage balloons, those egg-shaped monsters of our wartime skies, were going cheap. So we boys were set to work to dig a hole, half an egg in shape, to be lined with half a balloon. The bathoon, as it was called, was inaugurated with a mass plunge. All, both masters and boys, were naked. I hope the music mistress was looking the other way. But I wonder what criminal charges might be laid today? Child labour? Child abuse? Then, when I went on to Sherborne School I was twice caned for painting in the art school when I should have been on the touch-line, cheering on my house rugby XV. But, as luck would have it, the housemaster who caned me knew John Morrison, trireme builder, then Trinity's senior tutor. I took the entrance scholarship exam in 1955, choosing as my essay subject: 'Who increases knowledge increases sorrow'. I agreed with the title. Perhaps that was why I was judged worthy only of a junior scholarship. I would argue against it today.

In 1953 my father went out to Kenya. The Mau Mau rising there had broken out; thousands of Africans were detained without trial. My father wrote to the local bishop, to volunteer his services. Because he too had been a prisoner,

perhaps he could approach these detainees with more sympathy than priests who had never been behind the wire. The bishop replied that the Mau Mau spoke a language too difficult to learn and had disgusting habits. But the white settlers stood in equal need of salvation: could my father come out all the same? So in the summer holiday of 1953 I flew with him to Nairobi. One of his parishioners drove us upcountry to my father's church in the so-called 'White Highlands'. On the way we stayed at a settlement that the Mau Mau had recently raided. The hotel's bedrooms were thatched huts, scattered among thorn trees. On this my first night in the dark continent I didn't sleep a wink. Every rustle in the trees was a terrorist, now called a freedom fighter, intent on hacking me to death. I went out on two further summer holidays from my Dorsetshire public school.

My military interlude:

I was summoned to do my National Service in 1956. After being commissioned into a British regiment, now defunct, I got myself seconded to the King's African Rifles, based in East Africa, another unit that no longer exists. There used to be a cocktail-party joke about its white officers and their black privates. 'How exotic!' it was hoped the ladies would exclaim.

I can't have been a very effective platoon commander. My battalion was sent up to the northern frontier of Kenya, a desert area, to defend Kenyans against Ethiopian cattle rustlers who were also said to raid for testicles: to dangle in front of their intended. You can imagine the dismay of an 18 year-old. On my first patrol I didn't even know the Swahili for "follow me". My wireless operator was Samuel. He discovered that my wireless set, with a designed range of 50 miles, could pick up the BBC World Service after dark. I could lie on my campbed, gazing at all



King's African Rifles.

those southern stars, listening to Beethoven or, one night, to Max Beerbohm talking of Oxford before 1914, the Oxford of Zuleika Dobson. My batteries ran out and my company commander, some 50 miles behind me, could no longer give me orders.

What now astounds me is that I did not then think it was at all odd for me, ex-school boy, to be defending this imperial frontier. After all, one of my school friends, later a judge, had landed his tank at Port Said during the Suez fiasco. The experience also informed my later studies of colonial rule. My supposed command of

battle-tested Africans – my Company Sergeant-Major, Maingi, had fought the Japanese in 1945 – was no more than a conventional piece of imperial theatre, which George Orwell described best in his essay ‘On shooting an elephant’. Like him I was coached by my supposed subordinates in how to act out a leading role I was scarcely competent to perform but which they knew how to construct for me. Hierarchical military structure dissolved into a collusive joint enterprise, what my later research supervisor, Ronald Robinson of St John’s, came to call ‘the politics of collaboration’.

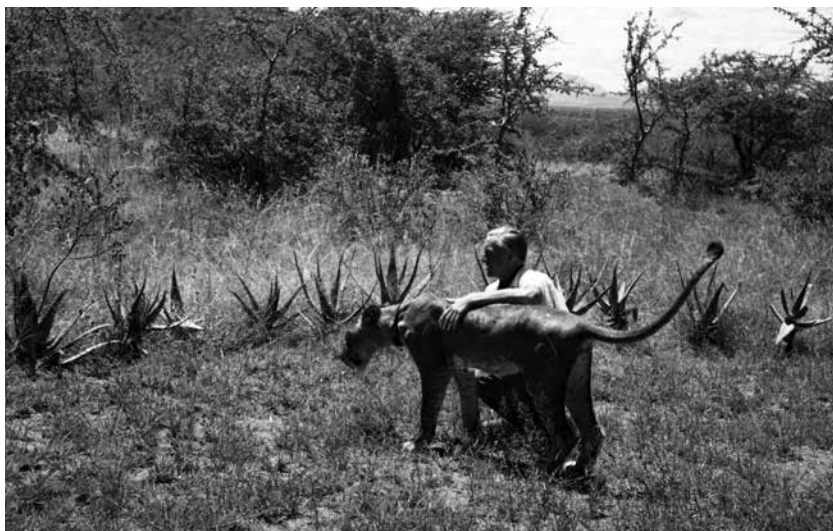
But, to end this inglorious interlude, if I was not much of a soldier the Army was certainly good to me. It gave me two gifts. It bit me with the Africa bug, from which there is no escape. And it introduced me to the light of my life, Moya my general’s daughter. Our four children are here to-night, together with their partners in life – all but one, Mizuki our Japanese daughter-in-law, who is detained at home by our two-year old grandson Ernest, apparently the easiest name for his Japanese grandparents to say.

Reading history at Trinity

I came up in 1958. My room was at the top of Angel Court. It was almost heated by a gas fire that kept going out and returning unlit, a dangerous game to play with the then poisonous town gas supply. Undergraduate life then was indeed tougher than now. But it was also more free. No smartphones, no social media to fear. And what student could now do as I did in my first Long Vac, driving with four friends to Afghanistan and back in a second-hand Land Rover? Should I be ashamed to admit that I have sat on the head of one of the great Buddhas of Bamiyan, years before they were both blown to bits by the Taliban?

History is in fine shape in Trinity today, with an inspiring team of supervisors and directors in Arthur Asseraf newly arrived, Joya Chatterji whom I taught; Peter Sarris, Richard Serjeantson and Tessa Webber my successor generation; Academician Alex Walsham; an amazing crop of Title A’s – all under the active gaze of two senior research fellows, Chai Lieven and David Washbrook.

My undergraduate years too were a vintage time for Trinity historians. I can still hear Michael Vyvyan’s barks as I read out an essay. Whenever one could find him, Peter Laslett was on his way to stardom as a social historian, soon to publish *The World We Have Lost*; John Elliott, now Sir John, brought early modern Europe to life; Jack Gallagher told fantastic tales about the wider world. But the supervisor who most impressed me was Walter Ullmann, Austrian



John Lonsdale and Elsa.

refugee from Hitler, who taught me medieval history in his room on Laundress Lane, overlooking Scudamore's punts. Later he helped the study of African history in Cambridge, as I'll explain. Bob Robson never taught me but I thought he most aptly personified the College, kindly, calm, and sceptically wise. My tutor was Harry Williams. More than any supervisor, his deeply troubled beliefs made me think more critically. When Trinity gave him a farewell dinner before he retired to a monastery the choir sang an adaptation of the song 'Lily the Pink': 'Let us get drunk, get drunk, with Harry the Monk, the Monk.' There's no call, yet, to think up a rhyme for Bannner but one hopes he gets our alumni to stump up more than a Tanner.

Research student

I both graduated and married in 1961. Moya and I started life together in the top flat of 86 Chesterton Road, owned by a Trinity widow, Mrs G E Moore. I don't think we ever saw her when not in her dressing gown. She was a pipe smoker. Her efforts to find a sufficiently powerful new brand when her favourite tobacco ceased production almost smoked us out, even on the top floor. We escaped for a year to Kenya, where we had met, for me to research into its colonial history, then coming to an end. I lost my supervisor, Jack Gallagher, retired tank crew, to Oxford's Beit professorship and was inherited by Robbie

Robinson, retired bomber pilot. Robbie taught me room cricket but saw little of my work. I remember only one comment. I thought he should see the thesis before I submitted it. He gave it back, saying I could tell the examiners it was all my own work. If that was damnation by faint praise the thesis did nonetheless get me elected Title 'A' Fellow – but not before I had taken up a lectureship in what Tony Weir would have called an unsatisfactory part of the world, at the new University College at Dar es Salaam, capital of Tanzania.

Dar es Salaam

We had two years in Dar, a paranoid city beset by plots and rumours of plots, brilliantly described by one of our new Title 'A's, George Roberts. The first thing we did on arrival was to prepare our 'Mutiny Box' of emergency rations and whatever our first-born, six-month old Penelope, might need. The Tanzanian army had mutinied a few months earlier in its barracks up the road. The University's staff had had to take to the bush. There were also snakes and bugs. Penelope's first connected sentence was 'Might bite you'. But Trinity rapped my knuckles too. After hearing of my election I wrote to Kitson Clark, our leading nineteenth century historian in the days before Boyd Hilton, asking him for a reading list to help me fill our almost empty University Library. 'Dear Dr Kitson Clark', I wrote. His reply was helpful but reproachful: 'Dear Lonsdale, Fellows of Trinity do not address each other by their honorifics.' Ouch! But here's another past that is gone. When did the middle classes cease to address friends by their surnames? But Kitson was always Kitson and never George, which would have seemed an almost indecent intimacy.

I also had to work up a course on the Russian Revolution, for which Michael Vyvyan gave me advice. The purpose was to give the apprentice young African socialists in Julius Nyerere's Tanzania some idea of what a real revolution was like. One of my proudest moments came when a Russian cruise ship called. Tanzania's Russian cultural attaché, who had helped me with films and posters, offered me a couple of historians to talk to my students. They turned out to be party hacks, claiming all credit for the Bolsheviks. My students, ever polite, could scarcely contain their laughter. The nonsense they were hearing made them see the point of what I had told them about the need to question one's sources.

We returned to Cambridge in 1966

In 1968 I accepted an invitation to join the College's teaching staff, as director of studies in history, in support of Anil Seal. I soon experienced a disconcerting moment as Director of Studies:

This is where my uncle Archie returns. He had been in SOE's Cairo office in the war and in Yugoslavia as the war ended. There he picked up some propaganda posters. One portrayed a partisan, red star in cap, marching arm in arm with his Russian, American and British comrades. I inherited it on Archie's death. In 1969 I was filling in for Anil as director of studies in Part II history. Prince Charles was one of our students. Russian tanks had crushed Alexander Dubcek's Prague spring a year previously. As a feebly ironic protest, I had pinned this partisan poster to my wall in I.3 Nevile's. One day there was a knock on my door. In came a young man in a sharp suit with a wide tie. Clearly, no undergraduate. 'What does Prince Charles think of your Maoist poster?' he demanded. 'And who are you?' I asked. 'I'm from the *Daily Express*.' I had to disappoint him – but it was with some nervousness that I picked up the *Express* the next morning. It contained no sensational accusation of tutorial treason. I never knew who among my directees had smelled a seemingly priceless scoop.

But then I really did have a mishap. With the official historian of modern Trinity present, who has studied the relevant Council Minutes, I have no option but to own up. As Senior Treasurer of the May Ball I objected to the committee's proposal to charge £25.00 a ticket: nobody, I thought, could possibly afford that. But then I lost £1500 of the May Ball's funds myself, bamboozled as I was by the wines member, a large young man connected to the trade. He offered to buy us wines in bulk, at a cut price, for Trinity and I think two other colleges. After he went down he billed each college and, once we had paid him, got the wine merchants to invoice us for the same sum, too. I never caught up with him. I was consoled by the thought that I was not the only senior treasurer to have been defrauded and, more importantly, was saved by a payment plan devised by the kindly resourceful John Bradfield. Hugh Osborn, I'm sure, has never be so fooled.

Two other early offences were more considered. I refused to admit a young man with generations of Trinity men behind him when he claimed to have read a book that he clearly had not. Rab Butler, then master, when phoned by the boy's father, was not well pleased. He was still less pleased when I supplied Molly Butler, unparalleled mistress of the Lodge, with a Labour Party sticker for her car that demanded 'No Arms to South Africa'. I gave an evensong talk in Chapel, scarcely a sermon, urging what was then called responsible shareholder action over our investments in South Africa. The Master's stall was empty. John Bradfield finessed my plea in Council by founding a bursary at the best multi-racial school in southern Africa.

Boyd Hilton became my fellow Director of Studies when he arrived from Oxford in the early 1970s. Anil started on his creative career as the University's financial entrepreneur, to become our non-playing captain. Boyd and I shared decisions on admissions. The best answer to the question 'Why do you want to read history' that I remember (I don't know if Boyd would agree) came in 1987 from police constable Nigel McCrery. On duty during the miner's strike, he had been knocked to the ground, unconscious. When he came round he said to himself, 'What am I doing here? I had better read history!' When here at Trinity he organised the Great Court run that raised £30,000 for Great Ormond Street hospital and has been writing history ever since.

I myself am still trying to write African history. Let me allude to a happy event, a beneficial enterprise and a key historical argument before I begin to close:

A happy event: Cambridge accepts African oral history:

I'm privileged to have had a string of talented research students. One of the earliest studied the history of the Maasai people of East Africa, former spearmen, now cricketers. Much of his evidence came from the memory of knowledgeable elders. He wanted to attach transcripts of some of his tape-recorded interviews as an appendix to his dissertation. I applied to the Degree Committee for this to be excluded from the 80,000 word limit. The chairman, Geoffrey Elton, would have none of it: 'How can we know the candidate has not made these interviews up?' Walter Ullmann, my old supervisor, objected: 'What's the problem? There must be rules for testing oral tradition, just like any other evidence. Remember, all my monastic charters were forgeries!' And so the fraudulent monks of medieval Europe led African oral history through the disciplinary gate of Cambridge history. At least, that's how Walter told it.

A beneficial enterprise: Help to African students and scholars

One day, how Anil Seal made it possible for so many students from poorer Commonwealth countries to come to Cambridge will receive its due recognition. As director of the Newton Trust he also helped me inaugurate our African Studies Centre's annual scheme to bring African academics here for six months sabbatical study – an initiative that helps to keep African scholarship from slipping off the international stage. It's wonderful what, after the appropriate paper-work, can be confirmed over a cup of tea in G4 Neville's.

A key argument: how African historiography has changed in the past 60 years

In short, African history was far too easy in its early days. It was enough just to show that Africans had *had* a history. No longer. Just one example of change will have to do. I have long studied the Mau Mau forest fighters who so terrified me on my first night in Kenya. Historians used to say they fought for ‘Land and Freedom’ from white settler landlordism. That seemed to be a programme for a unified nationalism – which leaves us wondering about the bitter divisions in that country today. But what might land and freedom mean if one goes behind the colonial archive and attempts a close reading of the oral vernacular for land and freedom which is *ithaka na wiathi*? And this has a very different meaning: ‘Lineage property and the householder’s self-mastery’. And if one also knows the anthropology, from reading people like Joel Robbins or Nick Thomas, one realises that barely half the men (and I stress, men) among the Kikuyu ethnic group from which the Mau Mau sprang, were property owners. The remainder were clients, or wives, who therefore lacked self-mastery and, therefore, civic responsibility. With this new understanding we may no longer be so surprised at contemporary African conflicts over their unequal human rights and different degrees of citizenship. We now know there is much divisive moral and social history to renegotiate – to understand which we have had to become less like Geoffrey Elton and more like Peter Laslett.

Alumni Relations

On my reaching the age of 67 in 2004 the then Master, Martin Rees, got me to start an alumni relations programme with which Trinity could reinforce the University’s 800th anniversary appeal. When one sees the tables and figures at the end of Robert Neild’s financial history of Trinity, *Riches & Responsibility*, which came out at the right time – thank you, Robert – one cannot doubt the importance of student support as a magnet for our alumni or alumnae donations. Many other Fellows both kindly and expertly contributed to the glossy book, *Trinity a Portrait*, co-edited with my former pupil Edward Stourton. But for members whose Masters had for generations told them the College would never ask for their money, it was a culture shock. Such shocks are hard to bear; they tend to stir up apathy, as that great Trinity man Willie Whitelaw once complained about general elections. Two examples of apathy stirred spring to mind. When I proposed to start a newsletter, *The Fountain*, one colleague dismissed it as a project ‘worthy of a second-rate public school.’ And when the *Annual Record* became more colourful, my former pupil Charles Moore

protested in *The Spectator* with something like anguish: He had loved the old *Annual Record*, with its drab, pale blue, cover, changeless for as long as he could remember. Great institutions, he believed, should not have ‘to make themselves interesting.’ That his old tutor should bring in what he called, I think sneeringly, a ‘user-friendly’ cover seemed a betrayal. He was appalled that for thirty years I had ‘been harbouring projects of restless innovation.’ I can’t believe that Charles, a trained historian, is one of those who think the College’s motto is *Semper Eadem*. But you too might think it was so when I conclude with:-

A memorable High Table conversation:

This comes at Philip Allott’s request. One evening in the 1970s Tresillian Nicholas, the first of our senior bursars to make Trinity rich, was sitting opposite me at Hall. Littlewood, the distinguished mathematician who so far as I remember never had a first name, was next to me. Both were in their 90s. The talk turned to music and what we liked best. One of us offered Bach’s *Toccatà and Fugue*. ‘That’, said Nicholas, ‘reminds me of the summer of 1914’. He had been elected Fellow in 1912. His room was on the north side of Nevile’s Court; Littlewood’s on the south. He had been taken ill with a summer ‘flu. The summer of 1914 was warm. After Hall he was lying in bed by his open window. From across the court came the strains of Bach’s *Toccatà and Fugue*, played by Littlewood’s pianola. From beside me, with evidently penitent sincerity, Littlewood leaned over and apologised: ‘I do hope it didn’t disturb you.’

Conclusion

Master, I cannot end without repeating my thanks to you, on behalf of my family, for being our host tonight, and to so many Fellows for sharing in this celebration. I also have five women I particularly wish to thank: Jenny Brown, my tutorial secretary on Side J, who died sadly young; Hazel Felton and Sheila Roberts, without whom I could not have handled my year in charge of Side F; Lynne Isaacs who saw *The Fountain* and *Annual Record* into production; and, very far indeed from least, Corinne Lloyd, who was the truly professional begetter of our Alumni Relations and Development programme and for whom, as for my African platoon, I was merely the figurehead. And this evening, especially, I thank the Catering Manager, Mark the Manciple, John Witherley and all their staffs, for a magnificent dinner – to provide which *is* of course their unchanging tradition, *semper eadem*.



An Eightieth Birthday speech

21 July 2018

Roger Paulin (1989)

Thank you, Master, for your kind words on my person. The German poet Heinrich Heine, when shown a portrait drawing of himself, wrote on it: 'Eh bien, cet homme, c'est moi', which might be rendered as 'I suppose this man is me'. I feel similarly. My thanks are due to the College for this splendid occasion: a festive event like this does not come about by the wave of a wand. I am most grateful to the manciple and his staff and to the chef and his colleagues. Finally, I wish to express gratitude that members of my family have been able to attend this function. They have all had some distance to travel to be here, in the case of my son and his wife some very considerable distance indeed.

The early history of my family is bound up with two events which convulsed the religious and political fabric of France and Scotland respectively. This may sound over-dramatic or even presumptuous. Nevertheless, an ancestor of mine, a Huguenot named Jean Paulin, was forced to leave France before or around 1685 after Louis XIV revoked the Edict of Nantes. He joined the French Protestant diaspora in Europe, in this case the borders of Scotland. Four generations later, my great-grandfather, George Paulin, rector of Irvine Royal Academy, sided with the Free Kirk in the great disruption of 1843 that split the Presbyterian church in Scotland. Thus it was that my grandfather, Thomas Paulin, who had trained at the Free Kirk New College in Edinburgh, received a call in 1891 from the Presbyterian Synod of Otago and Southland in New Zealand to the parish of Queenstown, now a well-known tourist resort, then a wild-west mining town.

What had been happening? In 1848, a group of Free Kirk Presbyterians had decided to found a New Jerusalem, a New Edinburgh to be precise, in the new colony of New Zealand. It was the Otago settlement, in the far south of the country, its capital Dunedin, a reminder of Edinburgh, if not of Jerusalem. Within fifteen years, however, Mammon had invaded this new Jerusalem, in the form of a gold rush. Suddenly, Dunedin and the Otago province were inundated by thousands of miners and settlers, many of them Scots, many English and Irish, among them my ancestors on my mother's side. It is through them that I can claim to be a fifth-generation New Zealander, five-eighths Scots, three-eighths

English, with a French name. It was part of the great migration from Europe to the New World, for some an escape from religious and legal restrictions, from pauperisation, from the social class system, from the squire and the rector and the laird. For others, it involved mission and ministering to believers and unbelievers alike. Thus I am descended from families who for various reasons left the British Isles for Australia, South Africa, the USA and India, but especially New Zealand.

For a generation, Dunedin was New Zealand's commercial and educational capital, with attendant fine Victorian architecture. The Scots influence was to the fore in the founding in the 1860s of the High School and the University, both of which I was later to attend.

Thus, in the social levelling typical of colonial societies, it came about that my maternal grandfather, a small farmer, was the session clerk to the rural Presbyterian parish where my paternal grandfather was now the minister and that the smallholder's eldest daughter, my mother, married the minister's son. But there were differences between them nevertheless. Farmers' daughters rarely received secondary education, and my mother was no exception. For the rest of her life, this rankled, and it was what spurred her to provide the best for her five children.

My father had received the education that a rural high school could provide and was set to become a teacher. World War One meanwhile supervened. Over 100 years ago, in 1917, he came on a troopship via the then quite new Panama Canal to Liverpool and thence to France. He joined a regiment that had been nearly wiped out twice, once at Gallipoli and once in Flanders. He took part in the second Somme campaign of 1918, and was wounded in November of that year. His diaries and letters home, now deposited in an archive, are an interesting document of the lot of the private soldier in the so-called Great War for Civilisation (as it states on his campaign medals).

He came home now determined to become a farmer. This was not a good decision. Although well-read and possessed of multiple practical skills, he lacked the essentials needed for successful farming: capital, and a head for business. The small farm that he and my mother worked south of Dunedin, where their five children were born, was hit by the Depression after 1929 and never recovered. In 1937, the year of my birth, my father was forced to give up the unequal struggle. A resourceful man, he found casual work, until, in 1939, he acquired an eight-acre property on the Otago Peninsula, working, as he did for the rest of his life, the night shift at the local Cadbury's factory.

The Otago Peninsula is a tongue of steep land between Dunedin, its harbour, and the Pacific Ocean. Its ocean side is marked by cliffs, headlands and wild sandy bays. One promontory had been named by Captain Cook as he sailed past. The views extend from the ocean itself to the foothills of the mountain ranges beyond Dunedin. It is the landscape that I grew up with. It is of this Peninsula that I also have one of my earliest memories. My father, now in his forties, was in home guard uniform, it must have been in 1942, going to defend the Peninsula beaches against a possible Japanese attack. Where were the able-bodied men? They were in North Africa, Mr Churchill having persuaded the New Zealand government to keep its troops there. In the event, it was the Americans, at the Battle of the Coral Sea and subsequently, who removed the threat of invasion.

On this Peninsula, I first went to school, where a sole teacher ministered to 35 kids of all ages and abilities. I cannot have been badly taught. When, in 1946, we moved to Dunedin as my older siblings went to work or study, I found that I had been adequately prepared for a town school with hundreds of children. From all kinds of social backgrounds, we were taught in large classes held together by strict discipline.

Access to secondary school was free. This was one of the many legacies of the first Labour Government of 1935 that had removed fees and other impediments from state high schools. My high school had features familiar to anyone who has grown up in Britain and the British Empire. With its Scottish Baronial architecture, it had some pretensions to a public school, but also elements of a grammar school or a Scots academy. (Its first headmaster, or rector, had been a Cambridge man). We were rigorously streamed. One encountered, on the one hand, rote learning, sink-or-swim teaching, compulsory sport, school cadets, and corporal punishment. (Expressed in terms of textbooks it was Durell, Durell and Fawdry, Holmyard, North and Hillard, Carter and Mears, names which may still resonate with those of my generation.) When I left, I declared that I would never, ever, again voluntarily take part in organised team sport, a vow which I have kept. On the other hand, we were taught by some men of humanity and learning who were dedicated to their subjects and the culture these stood for. The grounding I received in English, history and languages was to be crucial for my later development. In the lower sixth form, my ability in maths being manifestly abysmal, I was allowed to take up German.

All this was, however, not without considerable sacrifice on the part of my parents. We lived in what might be called genteel penury, 'res angusta domi'. But

this penurious household did have books. I owe to our battered set of Arthur Mee's *Children's Encyclopaedia* – although politically incorrect beyond belief for today's readers - my first knowledge of the things that have meant so much to me in later life: literature, history, and art. My parents meanwhile scrimped and scraped to make ends meet. My mother loved town life, with its various social and cultural outlets. My father hankered after the farm that was no longer his.

The University of Otago, where I took my BA and MA degrees, was part of a now abolished federal New Zealand university system. I majored in French and German, with some Latin and History thrown in. The colonial cringe was alive and well. Many of my teachers were New Zealanders who had studied in Britain, or expat Oxbridge graduates, a fact of which they sedulously made us aware. Some few – I mention as an example the historian J.G.A. Pocock – were passing through on their way to higher preferments elsewhere.

I pass lightly over the military training done during my university years, my part in the Cold War, if you wish. I had no great aptitude for the army. But by a bizarre coincidence I found myself a film extra. A Hollywood film, featuring a romance between an American officer and a young New Zealand married woman (set in 1942 while the men were overseas) required shots of soldiers marching to war and returning from it. We recruits were accordingly filmed in the streets of Christchurch, among our number a young medical student named Robin Carrell, later also a Fellow of this College.

If you did well at university, it was expected that you would do postgraduate work overseas, there being then little local culture of graduate studies. With a degree in modern languages without having ever been in the countries where they were spoken, I had no desire to study in Britain. The award of a German government scholarship and the visit of a German professor in 1960 made me decide to attempt a German doctorate, and I found a Doktorvater in Heidelberg who was willing to take on an untried colonial.

I went to a Germany that had largely recovered, externally at least, from the scars of war. But a high proportion of my German fellow-students were fatherless; many had known bombing, evacuation and expulsion. But some of the overseas students, Koreans and Indonesians for instance, had known hardly better, and there were students from the Middle East and Africa who were to experience similar things before the decade was over. I lived in a small student community, where I met my wife.

My years in Germany coincided with the last of the Adenauer era: the past was not yet being discussed too openly. It was also the last afterglow of the university system set up in 1810 by Humboldt and which the year 1968 was effectively to destroy. Despite being aware of its hierarchies and its more than occasional professorial arrogance, I feel privileged to have experienced a university system that once had led the world. I attended as many lectures as I could and also the privileged ‘Doktorandenkolloquium’: I wish I had had time to hear other Heidelberg professors of the day, Gadamer or Löwith or Mitscherlich or Habermas, Campenhausen or von Rad. Supervision as such there was none. One handed in a thesis when one was ready and prepared oneself for the dreaded oral examen rigorosum on any part of one’s main and subsidiary subjects.

I had interrupted my studies in 1963–64 to spend a year as a temporary assistant lecturer at the University of Birmingham. Britain in the early 1960s seemed grimy, crummy and run-down after the German ‘Wirtschaftswunder’. Yet a year in a good German department, such as Birmingham’s was, rather than a career in New Zealand – or not yet – seemed attractive. On completing my doctorate in 1965, I was offered a lectureship at Bristol. It was the beginning of the great expansion of the British university system. I need not compare the cities of Birmingham and Bristol and their universities. Where the Faculty of Arts at Birmingham University was Marxisant, its equivalent at Bristol was more sedate and gowns were worn. Birmingham had an excellent library, Bristol did not. Yet the students at Bristol, many of them, in the brutal phrase of the time, ‘Oxbridge rejects’, were good and I have never taught many better anywhere.

It was in Bristol that my wife and I settled and where our children were born. It goes without saying that my wife’s German qualifications counted for nothing in the mid-1960s, all of which changed when we joined the EU. Bristol was a science, engineering and medical university; the humanities, despite individual names, had less of a research profile. I did not hit it off with my head of department (there were doubtless faults on both sides) and was glad, in 1971–72, to spend a year at a new university in Canada, the University of Waterloo. This was a department of Germanic and Slavic languages, and my colleagues were German, Russian, Ukrainian, American, some even Canadian. The area, in south-west Ontario, had been settled by German Mennonites in the early nineteenth century. Some students whom I taught were American Vietnam veterans or even draft-dodgers, a far cry from the middle-class English students who had occupied the administration block at Bristol in the heady days of 1968.

I returned to Bristol, restless and unsettled. In December, 1972, sensing this, a senior colleague of mine handed me an advertisement from The Times. It was for a Lecturer in German at Trinity College, Cambridge. She said: 'You are applying'. I protested that 'they only appoint their own people' or suchlike words. I did, however, apply, and was duly interviewed at Easter, 1973. Waiting for the interview, I walked into the Wren Library. I asked the then sub-librarian, the genial Trevor Kaye, if I might consult the catalogue. I tried the major German authors on whom I had worked and found extraordinary holdings, much of it in first edition, and, as I was to discover later, much of it rare. I decided that I really wanted this job. It may have given me utterance for the interview, and I may have needed it, for among the panel were Ralph Leigh, and Dennis Green, with Gareth Jones as Senior Tutor mediating between these arch-rivals. I was duly elected, and the rest you know.



Queenie Lau (2001)

College Notes



Undergraduate Admissions 2018

by Glen Rangwala (1993)

Recipients of the Annual Record will not be surprised to read that Trinity remains a popular choice for aspiring university students. In October 2017, we received 1213 applications for entry, a record number for Trinity and the second highest total ever received in a year by a Cambridge College. We saw encouraging increases in the number of applications from UK maintained schools, from female applicants – particularly to maths and science degrees – and from the Indian subcontinent, while our strong annual numbers from central and south-eastern Europe and the Far East held up well. The applications arrived during the second week of my role as the college’s admissions tutor, and naturally I was delighted to receive the praise from my colleagues in having recruited such an excellent applicant field.

We made 260 or so offers with the aim of 200 entrants, in the expectation that some would not meet their conditions or would take up a place elsewhere. We also helped ensure that almost 100 others were given places at other Cambridge Colleges through the inter-College pooling system. When the exam results arrived in August 2018, it was pleasing to note that 207 of our offer-holders had received the grades necessary to meet their offers, and had opted to come to Trinity. Of the 2018 Freshers who took A-levels, the average number of A*s per student is 3.3. Our reputation as a – or even the – leading place to study maths and physics, history and law, continues, and continues to spread globally, belying the predictions about a UK higher educational section beset with gloom about tuition fees and student visas, the EU exit and pensions disputes.

The College’s reputation serves it well. But it is also not a reputation that is spread evenly or with the same resonances across different places, groups or schools. We consistently attract top students from London and the south-east of England, and from a number of other countries, most notably Hungary, Serbia, mainland China, Hong Kong and Singapore. We have for quite a while been receiving healthy numbers of excellent applicants from many UK ethnic minorities, particularly those of Asian heritage.

But of course that leaves gaps, and those are gaps that have been extensively publicised. I find myself frequently reading claims in the newspapers that our admissions processes are skewed or biased against one group or another. Some of this is misguided, occasionally based around information that is presented in a highly selective way, but quite often there are legitimate questions to ask about who applies to, and who is accepted for, study at this College.

From our perspective, our primary interest is in the academic potential of our applicants. My colleagues here would be justifiably outraged if I were ever to suggest to them – and I do not – that we offer a place to a student who has less academic promise than one we reject. The range of people who apply here though is skewed: it's been disappointing to see over the last few years that not just the proportion but the overall number of applicants from northeast England, Yorkshire and Scotland has dropped, even while numbers applying from schools in the state-maintained sector continue to increase. We also saw a year-on-year decline from 2013 to 2016 in the number of our British female applicants, which was surprising to many and to all of us troubling.

On that last point: the last twenty years in particular have seen a substantial increase in the number of female Fellows. But for undergraduate entry we have been stuck at a level where the proportion of female applicants and entrants sits around about one-third (or slightly lower), well below the University average of about 50% (or just under). That's not to say that our female undergraduates are generally struggling academically. Indeed, last year, to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of the first arrival of female students at this college, our women did something rather canny: they came top of their Tripos in Computer Science, Physics and Chemical Engineering. In each of those three subjects, stereotypically seen as male-dominated, Trinity women were the top performers across the university. But the stubborn 70–30 ratio that has existed for most years in this college does demonstrate that, 41 years on from opening our doors to female students, equality is not assured.

Trinity though is not a passive college. We have active in developing programmes to engage with school students who are academically able but who may at first think that Trinity is not for them. We have residential programmes for women in science and technology, and women in maths. Those two programmes, both aimed at bringing prospective students to stay and study at the College for a few days over the vacation, share a significant part of the credit for the increase in the number of female applicants in those subjects in 2017 and the increase

in entrants in 2018. Trinity runs a range of subject-specific residential and day events for prospective students and their teachers, including over the past year those in biology, archaeology, medicine, Slavonic studies and law. School visits and teaching tours form an important part of our outreach. We also organise an ongoing range of national and international competitions for school students to engage with, to test their wits against their peers. And we have close partnerships with a range of educational organisations around the country, such as the collaboration with Villiers Park at their Swindon centre and the tie-in with Target Oxbridge, which works with high-achieving students of black African and Caribbean heritage, principally in London.

There's no doubt more to do, and Fellows, alumni and current students – more than 40 of whom are currently volunteering to help with our various outreach programmes – are always generating good ideas for new and innovative opportunities. I very much welcome all such suggestions. The high quality of the annual intake means that we have a superb set of new College ambassadors each year. Part of the challenge and the pleasure of my role is in putting them all to good use.

Graduate Studentships

Internal Graduate Studentships

Miss Kate A APLEY (UK), MPhil in European, Latin American and Comparative Literatures and Cultures.

Mr Zhenyu CAI (China), PhD in Theology and Religious Studies.

Mr Thomas K GRAFF (USA), PhD in Theology and Religious Studies.

Mr Nathaniel C A HESS (UK), PhD in Classics.

Mr Andrej IVAŠKOVIĆ (Republic of Serbia), PhD in Computer Science.

Miss Rebecca METZER (UK), MPhil in Philosophy.

Miss Iona L M NICOLSON (UK), MPhil in Classics.

Mr Henrik SACHS (Germany), MPhil in Economic Research.

Miss Judith R SAYERS (UK), MPhil in Biological Sciences (Genetics).

Mr Robert A SPENCER (South Africa), PhD in Pure Mathematics and Mathematical Statistics.

Mr Ivan TANASIJEVIĆ (Republic of Serbia), PhD in Applied Mathematics and Theoretical Physics.

External Research Studentships were awarded to the following graduate students matriculating in 2018, in order to pursue research at Trinity in the fields indicated.

Mr Thomas S MORTIMER (UK), University of York, MPhil in Medieval and Renaissance Literature.

Mr Khomotso L MOSHIKARO (South Africa), University of Oxford, PhD in Law.

Mr James V ROGGEVEEN (USA), Massachusetts Institute of Technology, MAST in Applied Mathematics.

Ms Polina SEREBRIAKOVA (Russian Federation), Kokugakuin University, PhD in Asian and Middle Eastern Studies.

Ms Carolyn WASON (USA), University of Oxford, PhD in Social Anthropology.

Other External Studentships were awarded to the following graduate students in order to pursue graduate study at Trinity in the fields indicated.

Mr Ozair AHMAD (USA), University of Virginia, Lenox Conyngham Scholarship, MPhil in Development Studies.

Mr João F A ARANHA LACERDA (Brazil), University of Brasilia, Trinity Overseas Bursary, Master of Law.

Mr José María ARROYO NIETO (Spain), University of Navarra, Baer Pettit Studentship in the Humanities, MPhil in Modern European History.

Miss Hannah M BANKS (UK), Imperial College London, Trinity Studentship in Mathematics, MAST in Applied Mathematics.

Miss Rowan BAYLISS HAWITT (UK), Corpus Christi College Cambridge, Dunlevie King's Hall Studentship, MPhil in Music.

Miss Guilia BELLATO (Italy), University College London, Trinity-AHRC Studentship, PhD in History.

Miss Rebecca C BROOKS (USA), Harvard University, Trinity Overseas Bursary, MPhil in Political Thought and Intellectual History.

Miss Keqi CHEN (China), Churchill College Cambridge, Trinity Studentship in Theology, PhD in Theology and Religious Studies.

Ms Theresa M CLARK (USA), Harvard University, Charles Henry Fiske III Scholarship, MPhil in History and Philosophy of Science and Medicine.

Mr Andrew J COUNSELL (Australia), University of Sydney, Krishnan Ang Studentship, PhD in Chemistry.

Miss Lauren N DENNY (South Africa), University of Cape Town, Trinity Overseas Bursary, MAsT in Applied Mathematics.

Mr Jack T F DICKENS (UK), Trinity College Cambridge, Dunlevie King's Hall Studentship, MPhil in Early Modern History.

Mr Cornelius L C DIECKMANN (Germany), University of Tübingen, Dunlevie King's Hall Studentship, MPhil in American Literature.

Mr Mert DILEK (UK), Yale University, Baer Pettit Studentship in the Humanities, MPhil in Modern and Contemporary Literature.

Miss Catherine E DRUMMOND (Australia), Hughes Hall Cambridge, Hollond-Whittaker Research Studentship in Law, PhD in Law.

Mr Zsombor FEHÉR (Hungary), Eötvös Loránd University, Eastern European Bursary, MAsT in Pure Mathematics.

Mr Robin J L FRANKLIN (UK), Christ's College Cambridge, Dunlevie King's Hall Studentship, MPhil in American History.

Ms Matilda E GILLIS (Australia), Australian National University, Henry Arthur Hollond Studentship in Law, Master of Law.

Miss Tal GOTTESMAN (France), University of Paris 6 - Pierre and Marie Curie, Knox Studentship for French Students, MAsT in Pure Mathematics.

Ms Iuliia GROTOVA (Russian Federation), St Petersburg Polytechnic University, Eastern European Bursary, MAsT in Astrophysics.

Miss Darija HALATOVA (Hungary), Trinity College Cambridge, Trinity-ESRC Studentship, PhD in Economics.

Mr Zeping HAO (China), Durham University, Trinity Studentship in Mathematics, MAST in Pure Mathematics.

Mr Stephen A HODGSON (UK), Trinity College Cambridge, Rod Smallwood Studentship in Physics, PhD in Physics.

Miss Wai In HUI (Hong Kong), Chinese University of Hong Kong, Krishnan Ang Studentship (Honorary), PhD in Medical Science (CRUKCI).

Mr Matthew A JEFFORD (UK), Selwyn College Cambridge, Dunlevie King's Hall Studentship, MPhil in American History.

Miss Anna JEZEWSKA (USA), New Jersey Institute of Technology, Schilt Studentship for US Students, MPhil in Economics.

Miss Maria KRELIFA (Algeria), University of Essex, TCA Bursary for Economics and Finance and Overseas Bursary, MPhil in Economic Research.

Miss Olja KRSTOVIC (Serbia), University of Belgrade, Trinity Overseas Bursary, MAST in Mathematical Statistics.

Mr Luciano E MANFREDI CONSOLE (Argentina), Loyola Marymount University, Trinity Overseas Bursary, MAST in Applied Mathematics.

Mr George A MATHER (UK), Sidney Sussex College Cambridge, Gould Studentship in English Literature, MPhil in English Studies: Criticism and Culture.

Mr Robert W MOERMAN (South Africa), University of Cape Town, Trinity Bursary for Students from Africa, MAST in Applied Mathematics.

Miss Katerina NAYDENOVA (Bulgaria), Trinity College Cambridge, Sir John Bradfield Trinity College Bursaries for Research in Biological Sciences, PhD in Biological Sciences.

Ms Iyeyinka A OMIGBODUN (Nigeria), Harvard University, Dunlevie King's Hall Studentship, MPhil in Sociology.

Mr Huy T PHAM (Vietnam), Stanford University, Trinity Studentship in Mathematics, MAST in Pure Mathematics.

Mr Thomas PRAYER (UK), Trinity College Cambridge, Trinity-ESRC Studentship, PhD in Economics.

Mr Steven J RATHJE (USA), Stanford University, Louis and Valerie Freedman Studentship in Medical Sciences (Honorary), PhD in Psychology.

Mr Oleg SAVCHENKO (Ukraine), National University of Kyiv, Eastern European Bursary, MAST in Applied Mathematics.

Mr Hikaru SEKI (Japan), University of Oxford, Geoffrey Moorhouse Gibson Studentship in Chemistry, PhD in Chemistry.

Miss Lucy SIXSMITH (UK), Trinity College Cambridge, Trinity-AHRC Studentship, PhD in English.

Ms Shannon C SMYLY (South Africa), University of Cape Town, Trinity Bursary for Students from Africa, MPhil in Biochemistry.

Dr Benjamin STEWART (UK), University of Oxford, Louis and Valerie Freedman Studentship in Medical Sciences (Honorary), PhD in Clinical Medicine.

Mr Zachary TAYLOR (USA), Washington and Lee University, Dunlevie King's Hall Studentship, MPhil in Theology, Religion and Philosophy of Religion.

Miss Valentine TERRAY (France), University of Paris I, ENS Exchange Scholarship, MPhil in Modern European History.

Ms Jacquelyn D VERALDI (Canada), University of Groningen, Trinity Overseas Bursary, Master of Law.

Ms Alessa M WIDMAIER (Germany), University of Aberdeen, TCA Bursary for Economics and Finance and Overseas Bursary, MPhil in Economic Research.

Mr William A WINNING (UK), Trinity College Cambridge, Trinity-AHRC Studentship, PhD in Classics.

Mr Wenqiang XU (China), University College London, Trinity Overseas Bursary, MAST in Pure Mathematics.

Mr Wanlong ZHENG (China), Imperial College London, Trinity Studentship in Mathematics, MAST in Pure Mathematics.

Mr Zijiang ZHU (China), Peking University, Peking Exchange Scholarship, MPhil in Philosophy.

Mr Lionel S ZOUBRITZKY (France), École Normale Supérieure Paris, ENS Exchange Scholarship, MPhil in Advanced Computer Science.

The Chapel 2017–18

Michael Banner (2006), Dean of Chapel



Those of you who have visited the College and Chapel during the summer of 2018 will have seen rather forbidding scaffolding surrounding the organ. The extent of the scaffolding may have suggested something more dramatic was going on than what is, in fact, simply a thorough overhaul of the organ. It was installed in the Chapel some 40 years ago, at the instigation of Richard Marlow, and built by the Swiss firm of Metzler Orgelbau. The organ is widely regarded as the finest instrument in the United Kingdom on which to perform the music of Bach, and we hope that after ten weeks out of action, when Metzler Orgelbau removed and cleaned each and every pipe one-by-one, the instrument will do sterling service for the next 40 years of its life.

The organ was indisposed for the first annual gathering in mid July 2018, but back in use at the second in September 2018. At both of these occasions I took the opportunity, as I have over the past 4 years, to remember the Trinity men named on the memorials behind the altar. November 2018 will see the 100th anniversary of the conclusion of the great conflict which claimed so many Trinity lives, as it claimed so many across the country, as almost every village church yard will testify. As I write this, we have just passed the centenary of the battle of Amiens, which is reckoned to be the beginning of the end of the First World War. An allied offensive broke the stalemate of the previous years, and 100 days later the allies had pushed home their advantage and compelled the Germans to surrender.

Given the numbers of Trinity dead (619), one might very reasonably guess that some of them died at Amiens – and, sure enough, when I scanned the records I could lay my hands on, I quickly found two names of those who seem to have died in the offensive: Maurice Gray, having served since the very beginning of the war, was killed in action on the 8th August, 1918, at the age of 28 – his younger brother, by the way, had died in action five months earlier. And then, not far below Gray in that daunting list, I found Donald Holman, just 24, also killed in action on August 8th.

It is something of a coincidence that the father of the two Grays (Maurice and Edward) was Alan Gray, College Organist from 1893-1930. The death of two sons in the Great War was probably not uncommon, and on the Trinity list there are a number of other brothers named side by side. Our services and ceremonies are almost unthinkable without the solemn and distinctive tones of the organ, but we count ourselves fortunate that our newly restored instrument will not be used, as we hope and pray, to accompany the sad remembrances which the College must have known in the dark period through which he served.

List of Preachers 2017-18

Michaelmas Term: Remembering the Reformation

The Dean of Chapel on Martin Luther

The Revd Canon Dr Jessica Martin on Saints and Martyrs of the English Reformation

The Revd Professor Vernon White on Thomas Cranmer and The Book of Common Prayer

The Revd Dr Michael Volland on John Calvin

The Revd Robin Griffith-Jones on The Catholic Reformation

Monsignor Mark Langham on The Reformation and Christian Unity

Lent Term: Faith in the Workplace

The Right Revd Dr Bradly Billings on Faith in the Workplace

Brigadier Ian Dobbie OBE on Faith in the Military

Alastair Land on Faith in Education

Dr James Lancelot on Faith in Music

The Right Hon. Lord Ian Blair on Faith in the Police

Professor John Lister on Faith in Academia

The Rt Revd & Rt Hon. Lord Richard Chartres KCVO on Faith in the House of Lords

Easter Term: Easter Scenes

The Revd Canon Brian Mountford MBE on della Francesca's *The Resurrection*

Professor Frances Spalding CBE on Holbein's *Noli me tangere*

The Revd Canon Dr Alvyn Pettersen on Eric Gill's *Ascension*

The Revd Helen Orr on Gaudier-Brzeska's *The Dancer*

The Revd Professor Ben Quash on Bellini's *The Blood of the Redeemer*

The Very Revd Dr John Hall on Caravaggio's *The Incredulity of Thomas*

The Dean of Chapel on Caravaggio's *The Seven Works of Mercy*

Remembrance Sunday: The Revd Dana English

Commemoration Service: Dr Chris Morley

From the Senior Bursar

Rory Landman (2006)



The Senior Bursar's office 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.

The team comprises Vanessa Stagg, Dawn Stonebridge and Sarah Akred in general administration, Andrew Manning on disbursements, and Phil Collins and Ruth Hefford in Estates and Securities. We have also welcomed back Jeremy Fairbrother, former Senior Bursar, as Finance Secretary to assist with non-property matters.

The past year has seen heavy investment by the College in the Cambridge Science Park and at Dunsfold, as well as the sale of a retail shop portfolio. This has kept the team exceptionally busy.

Notes by the Acting Junior Bursar

Rod Pullen (2006)



In writing in the Annual Record for 2016 of my then-imminent retirement, I did not foresee that two years later I would be contributing again, albeit as temporary “Acting Junior Bursar” following the resignation of my successor. By the time these Notes are published a new substantive Junior Bursar should have been appointed.

There were no Notes by the Junior Bursar in the 2017 Annual Record, but re-reading my valedictory comments in 2016 demonstrates the truth of the College maxim “Semper Eadem”. Some senior staff, job titles and organisational structures have changed over the last two years but the fundamental task of the Junior Bursar and the staff team has not: to create an outstanding environment in terms of buildings and other infrastructure (real and virtual), organisation and staff ethos to support the academic activities of the Fellows and students of the College in both research and teaching.

Some of the challenges to achieving this are perennial; in particular how to renovate historic Listed Buildings so that they remain “fit for purpose” and meet the expectations not only of current Fellows and students but also for the coming several decades. In this area a major refurbishment of the Angel Court Boiler House, installing new and more efficient boilers, has been completed and the “go ahead” has been given for the construction of a new graduate student hostel on land at Round Church Street adjacent to the Cambridge Union Society buildings. This will provide modern purpose built accommodation close to the College, as well as a commercial restaurant on the ground floor. Planning is also well advanced for the next major works within the College itself of refurbishment of the “Master’s Lodge” boiler house and associated heating, hot water, and electrical systems serving not just the Lodge but also the north range of Nevile’s Court; the Wren Library; the Fellows’ Parlour and Combination Room; and A staircase Great Court. By the time these notes are published, it is hoped that the College will have agreed to commence these works in the Long Vacation 2019.

Increasing digitisation and the pace of change of digital systems show no signs of abating and throw up fresh challenges in ensuring the security and integrity of

the information held and processed by the College. The entry into force in May 2018 of the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) presented an additional dimension to this work, especially as it is instinctive in an academic institution to retain, not delete, information that might be of future historical interest.

Sustainability and greater “greenness” in all their aspects also loom increasingly large in all College activities, be it tackling increasing thermal efficiency in buildings, acquiring an electric van for the Works Dept, or encouraging a student “switch off” campaign in College. Paradoxically the long, dry hot summer of 2018, highlighted that another potential consequence of climate change may be the need to tackle more effective ventilation and cooling in College buildings, be it studies and offices or residential accommodation.

There will therefore be much for the next Junior Bursar to tackle. In signing off for the second time, however, I pay tribute to the many loyal and hardworking College staff at all levels whose pride in Trinity College has been demonstrated through a period which has been for many of them one of turbulence and uncertainty.

The Library

Nicolas Bell (2015)



The Library’s primary purpose remains as a place for students to work, but it continues to find new ways of promoting wider interest in its more specialist holdings. Tourists visit in ever increasing numbers, though limited to a two-hour period each day, and the Library hosts several other group visits each week. A successful recent development has been a termly visit of the BA Society for a talk by a Fellow illustrated with a display of relevant materials: last year’s events covered Chaucer and his contemporaries, books about eclipses (from the Middle Ages to Arthur Eddington), books annotated by Isaac Newton, and archives of modern physicists – four categories in which Trinity’s collections are particularly outstanding. Between these several temporary exhibitions were staged, including a display for the Lutheran anniversary of 1517 (with a selection from the more than 200 lifetime

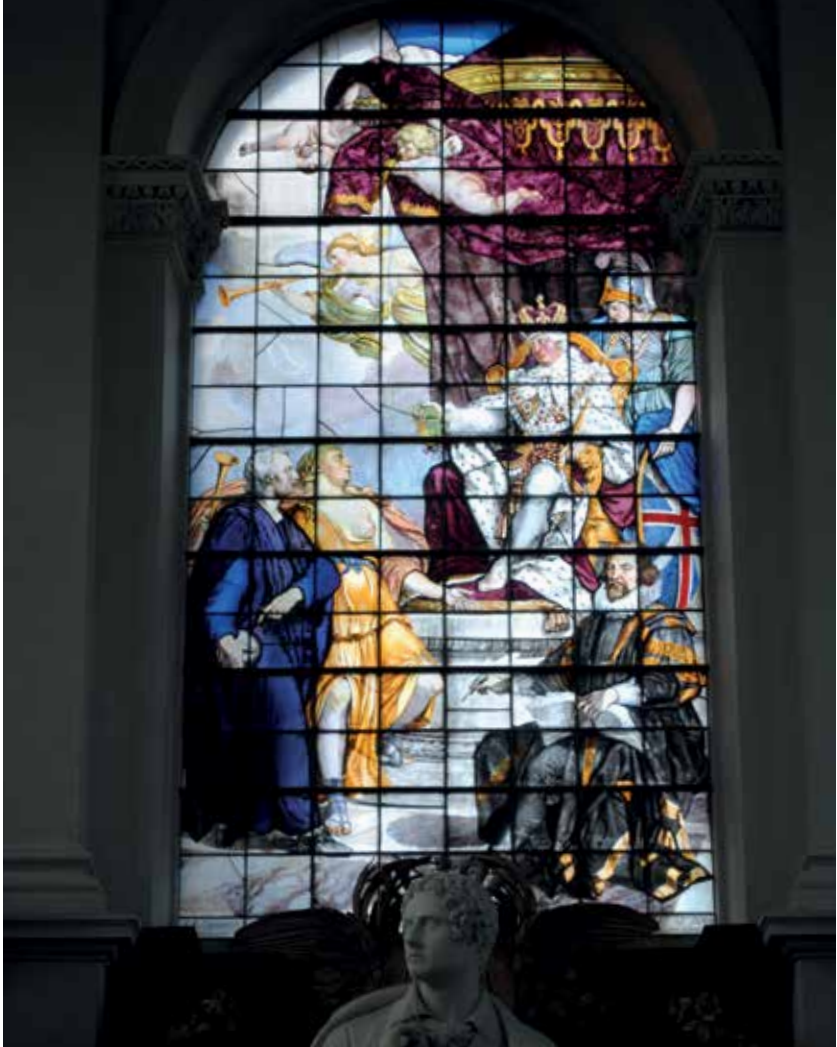
editions of Luther's works held in the Library) and an exhibition of the books produced in collaboration with the Cuban-born artist Wifredo Lam, combining documents lent by the Lam estate with some of the last donations of the late Nicholas Kessler (1955), described earlier in this issue of the Annual Record. Most of our exhibitions are perpetuated online on the Library's blog, available via the College website, which also provides access to the ever-growing number of digitised books in the Wren Digital Library.

There were several notable donations to the Library over the year. After completing the Classical Triplos, Nicholas Poole-Wilson (1960) pursued a distinguished career with the leading antiquarian booksellers Bernard Quaritch. Searching out books on behalf of collectors and libraries around the world afforded him the opportunity to form a small collection of his own, consisting solely of editions of the Latin epigrams of John Owen (c.1560–1622). Although virtually unknown today, Owen was probably the most widely published British poet of the 17th century: his epigrams were known throughout Europe, adapted in different ways to suit their various audiences. The collection now presented to the Wren consists of some 64 editions in 90 volumes, and has already attracted interest from several quarters. Another renowned figure in the book trade, John Byrne (1964), has presented a perhaps even more eclectic collection, of memorial addresses for writers, actors and other public figures of the 20th century. The eulogy is a very particular literary genre awaiting study in its own right, and this collection of more than 300 examples includes unknown writings by many famous names, printed in small numbers for private circulation and therefore exactly the type of booklet that is almost impossible to track down in any library. Now that the Wren has of a sudden become the world centre for memorial addresses, as well as for John Owen's epigrams, further contributions to these collections are warmly invited.

Other notable acquisitions over the year include a hitherto unknown 12-page letter from Wittgenstein to Piero Sraffa in 1934, which documents the rise of Fascism in Austria to a level of detail not previously known in Wittgenstein's writings, and a fine copy of the 1511 edition of Plautus printed in Venice by Lazzaro de'Soardi with 300 woodcuts, presented by Prof. E. J. Kenney (1946) and his wife and filling a notable gap in our otherwise nearly comprehensive holdings of the major editions of classical texts.

In September the Library had the unusual honour of being inscribed on the UNESCO Memory of the World Register, not once but twice. The Register commemorates and builds awareness of key elements of the world's documentary

heritage, and both of the nominations involving Trinity were collaborative: the Philosophical Nachlass of Ludwig Wittgenstein was proposed by the UK alongside Austria, Canada and the Netherlands, and the Papers of Sir Isaac Newton in collaboration with Israel, whose National Library holds many of Newton's theological papers. In both cases the papers in Trinity have been digitised and made freely available online alongside those held in other collections.





THE REGISTER

IN MEMORIAM





The Register

In Memoriam

- 1926** Dr W H Forbes, 1 January 1995
- 1938** Dr I R Clout OBE, 19 November 2016
The Hon. Colin Dalrymple, 12 January 2017
Mr I F Guest, 30 March 2018
Dr B Rajan, 23 January 2009
Mr C T Rivington, 6 September 2018
- 1939** Mr G P L Mansfield, 18 November 2017
- 1940** Mr R G P Hollond, 27 September 2017
- 1941** The Earl of Plymouth DL, 7 March 2018
The Lord Strathcona, 16 June 2018
- 1942** Mr B H Farr, 20 May 2017
- 1943** Dr C G B Garrett, 8 April 2017
Mr R Long, 2 July 2017
- 1944** Mr A B D Haley, 10 November 2017
Mr J K Money, 13 January 2018
Mr N Musry, 25 March 2018
Mr M E Pease, 5 April 2018
Mr J M Poland KCSG, 28 March 2018
Captain T M Quarendon, 20 November 2017
Mr B A Stewart, 3 June 2017
Sir John Thomson GCMG, 3 June 2018
- 1945** Dr R G Attenborough, 29 June 2017
Mr K A Galloway, 20 February 2017
- 1946** Professor H G Britton, 3 October 2017
Mr A Davidson QC, 16 January 2018
Mr A G D Forbes, 5 April 2018
Dr H M Pantin, 15 October 2017
- 1947** Mr R Abdulla, May 2017
Mr G J Fletcher, 24 October 2017

- His Hon. Angus Stroyan QC, 9 March 2016
Mr G S Whyte, 13 October 2017
- 1948** Dr J Bamforth, 6 March 2018
Professor G F A Best FBA, 14 January 2018
Dr J T Brauholtz, 26 February 2018
Dr E D James, 24 December 2017
Mr J B C Lethbridge, 29 March 2018
Mr H M D Norton, 2018
Mr K J H Saxton, 14 April 2018
Mr D J Yorke, 31 July 2017
- 1949** Professor J Aitchison FRSE, 23 December 2016
Sir Alan Greengross, August 2018
Mr D C Hartley, 22 October 2017
Mr P J S Lumsden CBE, 15 October 2017
Mr B C Robertson, 29 November 2017
- 1950** Mr H G Ashton DL, 29 October 2017
Dr N Blackburn, 24 May 2018
Mr J S Cohen, 4 January 2018
Dr J G Halverstam MRCP, June 2018
Mr B B Morgan, 10 November 2017
Mr W Williams, January 2018
- 1951** Mr R P A Hort, 11 December 2017
Mr H G Lavington Evans, 29 January 2018
Mr A G Macpherson, 2018
Mr R M Maxtone Graham, 3 December 2017
Mr S N Mukerjee, 25 September 2016
- 1952** The Revd G W Brough, 13 December 2017
Mr R S Don, 15 February 2018
Dr G R Hobday, 6 September 2017
Mr P Long, January 2018
Mr R Pryor, 23 December 2017
Mr L J Rogers OBE, 18 March 2018
- 1953** Mr I C N Alcock, 13 August 2017
Mr A G Boor, 18 March 2018
- 1954** Mr N L Boase, 20 December 2014
The Lord Crickhowell PC, 17 March 2018
Mr S L M Enthoven, 9 June 2018
Mr E T Gartside, 14 July 2018
Dr C H B Mee OBE, 19 June 2018
Mr R A Pryor, 28 October 2017

- 1955** Professor B W Cherry, 27 April 2018
 Professor F Clancy, September 2018
 Mr D G Harker, 4 December 2017
 Mr N E Kessler, 19 April 2018
 Mr A R Kilburn, 27 April 2018
 Professor P A Parsons, 14 October 2016
 Professor J C Rüegg, 18 January 2018
- 1956** Sir William Aldous PC, 17 March 2018
 Dr A T Clementson, 23 June 2017
 Dr A Karp
- 1957** Mr G A Clark Hutchison, 21 May 2018
 Mr J A W McDonald, 27 April 2018
 Mr W M C Prideaux, May 2018
 Mr H Turnbull, 14 October 2017
- 1958** Mr F M Longmaid, 9 February 2018
- 1959** Mr J K Gordon, 2 February 2018
 Dr J M Hornby, 28 February 2018
 Mr D A J Vaughan CBE QC, 15 January 2018
- 1960** The Revd M J D C Studdert, August 2017
- 1961** Dr P C B Craske, 24 December 2017
- 1962** Mr D J Harrison, December 2017
 Mr T W King, 10 March 2018
 Mr P H Mackey, 23 April 2018
- 1963** Dr C J Bruton, 17 May 2018
 Mr J D Copley, 8 March 2018
 Mr M G T Dickson CBE, 28 May 2018
 Mr C A Foster, 29 June 2018
 Dr A Peckett, March 2018
- 1964** Dr R D James, 31 December 2017
 Dr C Phillips, 4 September 2018
- 1965** Mr H Padley, 26 January 2018
- 1966** Mr P G Bromley, 23 June 2018
 Mr C J Buchanan-Jardine, 22 March 2017
 Professor A A Ranicki, 21 February 2018
- 1967** Mr T S Moran, 17 October 2017
 Dr P R Smith, 19 December 2017
 Mr P L Taylor, 18 April 2017
- 1968** Mr A F J Mould-Graham, March 2016
 Dr G E Wahida, 6 February 2018
- 1969** Dr P J D Whittaker, August 2018

- 1971** Mr C R Barker, 12 May 2017
Professor H R Zielinski, 24 December 2017
- 1976** Mr A J Senior, 18 November 2017
- 1977** Mr R K Guelff, 16 March 2018
Mr M J Longton, 22 October 2017
- 1981** Mr R D Carter, 27 September 2017
- 1982** Mr T Bhatti, 15 October 2017
- 1983** Mr B R F Thomas, 2018
- 1985** Mr M J Bradbury, 25 August 2007
- 1996** Dr S S K Gunturi, 24 September 2018
- 2002** Ms S McGrath, 7 September 2017
- 2011** Mr J C Grenfell-Shaw, 5 July 2018

Professor M N Morris (1975) was wrongly included in the In Memoriam section of the 2016 edition, and we are happy to report he is very much alive. The Editor sincerely apologises for this mistake.



Addresses Wanted

We are grateful to all who have made it possible for us to update our records during the past year. If you are in contact with Trinity members who are not currently hearing from the College, please encourage them to contact us either by letter to the Alumni Relations & Development Office, Trinity College, Cambridge CB2 1TQ or by emailing alumni@trin.cam.ac.uk. Thank you, David Washbrook (Editor).





